

MIGRATION MOVEMENTS AS A FACTOR OF INFLUENCE ON THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the relevance of the problems of the influence of migration processes on the economic growth of the state is determined. The methods and ways of state regulation of using human capital for the purpose of economic development are identified and marked. The advantages and disadvantages for the country from attracting labor migrants are defined.

Key words: migration processes, economic growth, human capital, government regulation.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данном исследовании определена актуальность проблематики влияния миграционных процессов на экономический рост государства. Выявлены и обозначены методы и пути государственного регулирования использованием человеческого капитала с целью экономического развития. Определены преимущества и недостатки для страны от привлечения трудовых мигрантов.

Ключевые слова: миграционные процессы, экономический рост, человеческий капитал, государственное регулирование.

IEVADS. ВВЕДЕНИЕ. INTRODUCTION

Labor migration is one of the key forces shaping the modern world, and because of this, it is always in the priority issues of the economic, social and political agenda of any country.

In the past few years, the issue of international migration has taken a key place on the political agenda. Against the background of heated debates in the media, the fact that modern migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon is often overlooked. There are not too many social problems on which such a significant difference of opinion is observed in society and in a circle of researchers. At the same time, the discussion focuses mainly on the immediate social aspects of migration, both from the point of view of the migrants themselves and from the point of view of the local population, while the long-term economic consequences of international migration are given much less attention.

SVARIGĀKĀS ATZINAS TEORIJĀ UN PRAKSĒ. ВАЖНЕЙШИЕ ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЯ В ТЕОРИИ, ПРАКТИКЕ. BASIC THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROVISION

Now there is a new stage in the development of relatively labor-intensive industries in developed countries, including industry and modern agriculture. Thanks to this boom, combined with the constantly slowing down (or even negative) “organic” demographic growth in these countries, there is a significant need for an influx of external labor resources. This need is met by factors that stimulate labor emigration in developing countries, which often experience difficulties with the effective use of their population and are forced to export human capital.

In a sense, this human capital — a combination of the amount of labor resources that emerge as a result of demographic processes, with their quality — turns into an increasingly global and competitive market. Sometimes the state does not have effective tools to adjust its population, at least in the short term. However, this is hardly applicable to the modern world with its rapid migration exchanges.

The process of exchanging human capital through migration, which involves more and more countries, brings both benefits and costs. Benefits include the ability of host countries to increase their workforce as well as create a demographic base for future organic growth. In turn, donor countries can get rid of the burden of an excess demographic resource. In addition, they receive remittances from emigrated citizens, which often become an important source of currency. Costs traditionally attributable to host countries are associated with fears that rapidly growing diversity in society may undermine trust between economic actors and, as a result, slow down the economy by increasing the cost of transactions. For donor countries, labor emigration costs are primarily associated with “leakage of human capital”.

REZULTĀTI PĒTĪJUMOS UN TO NOVĒRTĒŠANA. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И ИХ ОЦЕНКА. RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR EVALUATION

There are a number of arguments in favor of migrant workers, because, as is commonly believed, the use of their labor provides an almost automatic adaptation to economic cycles, allowing you to take advantage of the periods of rapid growth and avoid costs during times of economic recession. At the same time, this decision does not provide for the integration of migrants into the host society, increasing the costs created by the diversity and leaving no chance to control the situation. From this point of view, admission to the country and support of strategic immigrants, including through the creation of formal institutions of integration and development, can bring more benefits to the host society in the long run.

SECINĀJUMI. ВЫВОДЫ. CONCLUSIONS

In our opinion, there is no single solution for labor migrations for all occasions, since each country facilitating or impeding the import of human capital has its own unique features. Nevertheless, it is possible to note the obvious benefits of the social policy of integrated diversity for many countries with developed economies and countries with incomes above the average.

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