

ЭКОНОМИКА

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THE INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRATION ON THE ECONOMY

Annotation

Migration – is the future of social and economical lives between states. Immigration is the phenomena, which is coming from the deepest beginning. That is to say, migration is the essential part of the international relations. In spite of the importance of asylum seekers in international arena, there are pros and cons of that phenomenon, which should be clearly understood. Along with the cultural, political and social changes brought by the immigration, it also affects the economy of the whole world. Some developed countries, which are seem to migrants as profits and benefits for themselves, suffer from the forced influx, and others, on a controversy, get economic growth and development.

Key words: immigration, economy, public domain, profit, benefit, issues, labor force, skilled workers, employment, index, market, international trade, salary.

Introduction

Immigration is the phenomena, which is coming from the deepest beginning. It is difficult to believe in words, that the world can live without migration. That is to say, migration is the essential part of the international relations.

The leading cause of migration is economic. In addition to the economic causes of migration may be invitation of family members, colleagues, as well as political, ethnic, and so on. Regardless of the cause of migrants moving migration has important implications for the development of the world economy and international trade.

The reasons, which contribute to the formation of the immigration: common language, religions, colonial history, geographical nearness of the states, and like economical interests, which are the most essential issues, alongside with different prerequisites and opportunities, there are also a lot of phenomena's affects and, impacts, influencing especially on socio-economical condition. They are divided into positive and negative.

The influence of immigration on the economy is investigated intensively, but despite, it is ruled by the fully informed acceptance, it is under the different social clashes.

Migration – is the future of social and economical lives between states. It is, firstly, because of the numerous migration sources. In the most parts of Europe, especially local population has the right of free movement. Managed labor force migration takes important place in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Other sources are consisted of family and people migrations. Whatever causes are, there are major influences on people's community. But, there occur contradictions too.

Benefit or pressure? In order to answer for this question, we have to pay attention to the three branches of migration, that is to say, labor force market, public domain and economic growth. Migration of even a small degree has positive impact on the world economy. The World Bank estimates that between 2005 and 2025, the increase in the number of migrants by only 3% in developed countries can bring the global economy \$ 356 billion. Migrants are inventing new products and services, strengthen the link between the markets of different countries, occupy vacant jobs, reduce the level of poverty, promote more ethnic and socio-cultural diversity of the country.

Materials and methods

Labor force market:

- Migrants are part of the 47 % in the United American States and are going to fulfill Europe's population till 70 %.

- Migrants are on the same degree with local people, according to the education level.

- Migrants have a positive influence on a labor force market.

Public domain:

- Migrants usually contribute more to the public domain and taxes, than to their own benefit.

- Work migrants are a group of people, which make the most positive influence on public domain.

- The level of employment is the only index, which shows benefits, brought by immigrants to public domain [1].

Economic growth

- Immigration increases the number of working people.

- Immigrants are coming back with the qualified skills, and by this way, add a contribution to the development of people's capital in the states.

- Immigrants contribute to the technological progress.

Understanding of these influences is very useful in a state of the debates about migration. Those debates, as an answer, in order to increase profits of migration in the spheres of education and employment, especially through the improving of employment level, help to complete policies.

Results of study and their discussion

During the last decade, immigrants in the United States of America constitute 47%, and also they have contributed to the growth of labor force till 70% in Europe. From 2000-2001 years immigrants, who have graduated higher educational institutions constitute 31 percent of labor force in Canada, 21 percent of labor force in the United States and 14 percent in Europe.

Although the level of education and professional qualifications of immigrants, as well as the indigenous population, has an obvious tendency to increase, it is usually as a whole is lower than that of local residents, and professional-qualification structure of foreign inhabitants is more polarized. However, in Canada and the new immigration countries of Southern and Central Europe, bucking the trend. In Canada in 2000-2001, almost 23% of immigrants 25-44 years had higher education compared to 17% of local residents in the same age group, and a diploma of completion of secondary school had 22% and 23%. This partly reflects the degree of differentiation of the polarization current demand for foreign labor on the one hand - on highly skilled professionals, on the other - on the low-skilled temporary, including seasonal workers [2].

If we will deepen into the history, then, in Europe, during the 1950-1960 years, when there emerged economic growth, they were allowing to enter to their lands only those migrants, who were keen on metallurgy, medicine and other important and difficult spheres. This kind of tendency was taking place not only in Europe, but also on the other continents.

Highly skilled immigrants contribute to the growth of economic efficiency, stimulating investment and deepening specialization, which in turn promotes the growth of corporate profits and the incomes of workers. It was founded by immigrants, companies such as Google, Intel, PayPal, eBay and Yahoo!. Immigrants applied more than a quarter of all applications for international patents in the United States, even though they make up only 47% of the total population.

If skilled workers help the economy grow more rapidly, then low skilled occupy the jobs that the local population considers unattractive in areas such as services, trade, construction, health care and housekeeping. Migrants along with increasing the number of labor force number,

at the same time, because of most of the local population do not like to serve dirty work, asylum seekers with their willingness to do those jobs nowadays are increasing the number of the most needed professions, technical, machine operators, installment and manufacture, repair works and etc.

In some cases, questions like “migrants are an additional cargo or panacea?” occur. In many countries in comparison to the number of people in the old age in big countries migrants are often of a great benefit to the state treasury [3].

This will have a significant impact on their social public domain infrastructure.

International migration has direct as well as the indirect impact on economic growth. Here are some doubts, if migration is leading to an increasing in the labor force, then the total gross national product should grow. However, the per capita GNP is not clear.

Firstly, the demographic impact of migration is not only to increase the number of people, but also young will have to change the pyramid [4].

Secondly, migrants are coming with additional skills and talents. According to the United States, asylum seekers make contribution to the research and innovation; promote technological progress [2].

A study of migration, studying the influences on economic growth of the Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 22 states between the years 1986-2006, has shown that it is positive, but it was really shown that there is a small effect [5].

Migration plays an important role in the development of the state. In addition, it is an integral part of the market economy for today. Migration trends, characterized by conflicts, that are construed to be positive and negative. Despite many positive side effects shown in the article, there is a negative side too. For example, all migrants have plans to get profits. They are mostly economic migrants, i.e., want to move to the places convenient for live, such as Germany which provide quotas for every migrant, and others, being forced to flee from Syria, Afghanistan because of being exposed to violence, as well as being subjected to war conflicts in the countries. They have the negative impact on the economy.

Economists believe that the full opening of borders to migrants for 25 years can provide a positive economic impact of \$ 39 trillion. It's only to help lagging countries annually spends \$ 70 billion, and the potential benefits of a complete liberalization of international trade could reach \$ 104 billion. According to Ian Goldin, Director of the Oxford School Martin and professor at the College Balliol, and his colleagues, research assistant Geoffrey Cameron migration can not be stopped. Only in the last quarter century, the number of migrants has doubled in the world. In the next 10 years it will double again.

While immigration brings considerable income to the host country, with its help it is impossible, according to the research of K. Storesletten solve future budgetary challenges associated with an aging population; migrants, regardless of age, are definitely not able to make up for the loss of the relevant treasury. In areas of concentration of the foreign population of the state social services and payments it is under strong pressure from him. In the local budgets there is bared an additional load caused by the necessity of schooling, health care and social welfare of the poor immigrant families, with a little compensation. In the US, the damage done by this brings particular suffer in the states in which the most intense flows of illegal immigration directed. Residents, for example, in California the aliens cost taxpayers each family indigenous to 1000 dollars per year [5].

Migration issues, or, in other words, when this process is determined by the cons are as follows:

- In the field of human resources services market dumping, as a result, the wages of local workers reduce.
- Inflow of migrants' mass may increase the level of unemployment in the country.

- A large part of the salaries of migrants and their families, will be sent to their homeland, as a result, there occur in the host country's economy the outflow of funds. Millions of immigrants send part of their earnings (and sometimes even the majority of revenues) of the host country to their own country, helping families improve their living conditions and the economy of their country. Remittances sent by emigrants to their home countries in 2014, reached half a trillion dollars the USA. Data of Statistics say that for many developing countries, remittances sent by workers from abroad, are more than the annual volume of exports of these countries.

Conclusions

Finally, the phenomenon of migration is essential in the development of the world. A growing number of people, bringing new skills, workforce development, good points as well as negative effects. However, it should be noted that in the area of social infrastructure, there are problem points generated by the increased load on the budget of the newly arriving settlers and refugees, single-parent families with many children and geographically concentrated migrant communities. So, just to be in the form of positive effects of migration on the economy, various conflicts and wars causing people to flee from their countries should be avoided in the international arena. In general, migration policies should take into account the nature of the gap in the earnings of migrant workers and the local population, choosing between the elimination of discrimination against migrants in the host country by strengthening their negotiating position and investment in human capital for future migrants. In general, immigrants contribute to the strengthening of peace and friendship in the world, international trade relations, increase trade and export of the country. Such examples are many. So, the Chinese immigrants in the US made the most direct investment in China's economy, as a result, China has become one of the most powerful economies in the world. Similarly many Turkish entrepreneurs who started out as migrant workers or students in Germany and other European countries, and later created a lot of successful companies, like helping the European economy as well as the Turkish gets better.

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ИММИГРАЦИЯНЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАҒА ӘСЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Көші-қон - мемлекеттер арасындағы әлеуметтік-экономикалық өмірінің болашағы. Иммиграция терең тарихтан бастап келе жатқан құбылыс болып табылады. Бұл көші-қон, халықаралық қарым-қатынастардың маңызды бөлігі болып табылады деп айтуға болады. Халықаралық аренада пана іздеген адамдардың маңыздылығына қарамастан, анық түсінілген құбылыстың артықшылықтары мен кемшіліктері бар. Иммиграция әкелген, мәдени, саяси және әлеуметтік өзгерістермен қатар, ол сондай-ақ бүкіл әлем экономикасына да әсер етеді. Кейбір дамыған елдер, мигранттардың оларды өзі үшін

пайда мен артықшылық ретінде көрген кесірінен, зардап шегеді, ал басқа мемлекеттерде, экономикалық өсу және дамуы орын алады.

Кілт сөздер: көші-қон, экономика, қоғамдық игілікке, пайда, пайда, мәселелері, еңбек күші, білікті жұмысшылар, жұмыспен қамту, индексі, нарықтық, халықаралық сауда, жалақы.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИММИГРАЦИИ НА ЭКОНОМИКУ

Аннотация

Миграция - это будущее социально-экономических жизней между государствами. Иммиграция это явление, которое исходит от самого глубокого начала. То есть, миграция является неотъемлемой частью международных отношений. Несмотря на важность лиц, ищущих убежища в международной арене, есть плюсы и минусы этого феномена, которые должны быть четко исследованы. Наряду с культурными, политическими и социальными изменениями, внесенными иммиграцией, она также влияет и на экономику всего мира. Некоторые развитые страны, которые, как кажутся, мигрантам, в виде прибыли и выгоды для себя, страдают от вынужденного притока, и другие, наоборот, получают экономический рост и развитие.

Ключевые слова: иммиграция, экономика, общий бюджет, прибыль, выгода, проблемы, рабочая сила, квалифицированные рабочие, занятость, индекс, рынок, международная торговля, зарплата.

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ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИЙ КАПИТАЛ И ЕГО ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В СФЕРЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация

Человеческий капитал становится важнейшим фактором экономического роста страны, основой устойчивого экономического развития. Статья посвящена роли и значению человеческого фактора в экономике, образовании.

Ключевые слова: Человеческий капитал, экономика, экономический рост, конкурентоспособность, образование.

Введение

Важным элементом в развитии любого государства, общества и семьи является ценность человеческого потенциала, человеческого ресурса, человеческого капитала.

Современный этап мирового научно-технического и социально-экономического развития характеризуется коренным изменением роли и значения человеческого фактора в экономике и обществе. Человеческий капитал становится важнейшим фактором экономического роста и определяет будущее страны.