

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract: *A role and problems of formation of processes of the international migration in the advanced countries in modern conditions are opened; the special importance for increase of productivity of the Russian economy in long-term prospect of attraction of labour immigrants is proved within the limits of immigration capacity of the country.*

Key words: labour immigration, productivity of economy, Russia

1 Introduction

The radical changes occurring in the world on boundary XX-XXI of centuries, have led to activization of the international processes of labour migration. Transition of Russia to restrictive policy promoted that for 1997-2004 on the official data the migratory gain of the international migrants in the country has decreased with 364,7 up to 39,4 thousand people. Or approximately in 9 times, and outflow of migrants outside of the countries CIS has decreased with 60, 3 up to 34, 0 thousand people or less than in 2 times. Thus in 2004 the international migratory outflow on Far East federal district has made 568 people, to the Siberian federal district - 3933 (including as a result of a migratory exchange with Germany migratory outflow from Omsk area has made 6112 people). At the same time in conditions of essential reduction of population because of the negative natural increase, developed western drift of an internal migration, which plays a main role in reduction of a population of east regions of the country, and as large-scale streams of illegal migrants (which number is estimated in a range from 1,5 up to 15 million people, including the Chinese migrants - from 250 up to 450 thousand people). Important there is a reconsideration of the ratified model of a migratory policy. Answers to requirements and calls of the modern period are necessary for giving proceeding from necessity of formation of an immigration stream in view of world global experience and the Russian realities, using various tools of an immigration-naturalistic policy and correct estimations of inconsistent consequences advanced processes of an external migration. Transformation of human resources into a key source of social and economic development of the states, strengthens the importance of studying of migratory problems, however now there was an obvious underestimation of a role of the migratory processes directly rendering huge influence on formation of new factors of economic growth and efficiency of national economy.

Developments of the countries developed on the basis of industrial model structurally - cyclic changes became determining factors of formation of migratory streams. Thus within rise the increase in a stream of migrants, and within crisis and depression its reduction or remigration was observed. At the same time on scales and an orientation of migratory streams the migratory policy of the states which have rather actively started to enter immigration restrictions began to render essential influence.

Migration from Europe in XIX century and in the beginning of XX century had basically irrevocable character. After the Second World War the situation in Europe cardinally varies, it turns from region of mass outflow of the population to region of a powerful attraction of migrants. As a result of non-uniform development of economic, realization of structural changes in the European countries for the benefit of technological progressive branches and under influence of demographic factors in 1950th years the migratory streams developing within the framework of the European countries prevailed. But already in 1960th years the West-European countries start to pursue a policy, focused on active attraction of migrants from the non-European countries. A share of the foreign population in the West-European countries for 1970-1980 have increased with 2,2 up to 3,1 %, and in Germany it has increased with 4,9 up to 7,6 % (about 3,0 million people up to 4,7 million people), in France with 5,3 up to 6,8 % (about 2,6 million people up to 3,7 million people). Thus measures on

regulation of streams of the international migrants appeared insufficiently effective and promoted occurrence of a mass stream of illegal migrants. Now the offer of a foreign labor on labour markets of the European countries has turned from the time and insignificant factor to the key factor determining dynamic and structural changes of processes of their social and economic development.

Experience of the countries which actively involve an immigration resource in national economy, speaks both about opportunities, and about the borders of its use caused by arising contradictions. The potential of migratory capacity of a host country in a mode of real time is always limited. This limitation is caused by the sizes of resource potential on the basis of which social and economic development of the given country is carried out, and also extremely comprehensible changes of parameters social and economic building the countries which develop under influence of formed dynamic and structural characteristics of migratory streams. Process of social and economic adaptation of immigrants which are carriers of original cultural traditions, stereotypes and possess some intellectual, financial and imperious resources, can have different character, accept various models and forms. The important role thus is played both structural, and with volumetric characteristics of a migratory stream. Character and scale of the problems generated by immigrants, is found out in due course when host countries start to settle (exhaust) reserves of the immigration capacities, thus the role of a competition of local residents and migrants for workplaces, for spheres of influence on economy and authority raises, become aggravated social-cultural contradictions.

Import of a cheap labor immigration capacity of the advanced countries, first, allowed to use it on harmful and heavy works and to indigenous population of the West-European countries to borrow (occupy) arising workplaces in the advanced branches that corresponded (met) to the formation (education) received by them and their representations about prestigious ness of work. Second, cheapness of a foreign labor created conditions for fast growth of "basic branches" economy: electric power industry, the chemical industry, steelmaking manufacture, the automobile industry, the mining industry. In manufacture the great bulk of foreign workers have been concentrated construction. At last, presence of a foreign labor created tactical reserve army of work that enabled the large individual capital to achieve economy of a wage fund and means for social insurance. Concerning Germany, for example, exaggeration will not tell, that from the economic and social point of view foreign hired workers were a support of German "economic miracle" which has allowed the country in the shortest terms not only to restore the facilities destroyed by war, but to escape in a number of the advanced world powers [1, with. 40].

Transition to the postindustrial society, begun in the West-European countries in 1970th years, was accompanied by active application of achievements of scientific and technical revolution in manufacture and sphere of services, introduction labor-saving and resource saving technologies, complication of work in all branches of economy and qualitative change of a situation on labour markets. In the given conditions in many states the opinion on inexpediency of mass import of an unqualified labour and in this connection strategy of an immigration policy is reoriented on formation of favorable conditions for increase of competitiveness of national facilities (economy) at active use of restrictive measures is formed.

So, for example, in France acceptance in August, 1993 of law Pascuya which, as a matter of fact, became essentially important has been directed on deprivation of foreigners of the right on constant stay in France (on achievement to "zero immigration"). It has complicated reception of the sanction to stay in the country to some categories of children of foreigners, students and foreign spouses of the Frenchmen. Rights of administration in refusal on requests for a political asylum, etc. have been expanded. The Following step became acceptance in 1998 of laws Giguy about citizenship and of Shevenman about immigration. These laws were developed at participation of known French political scientist Patrick V. to which the government has assigned a task to develop "rigid, but worthy" the legislation in the field of immigration. The question was not a cancellation of laws Paskuya, and about their more pragmatic realization. Declared rights on reunion of families, on a refuge should be carried out more effectively. Borders for a student, science officers were slightly

opened, the excessive control over missed marriages has been weakened, thus strengthen measures on exclusion from the country illegal and offenders. As a whole the concept of cooperation instead of migration is today in France basic. On it law of Shevenman of 1998, which main idea - the help to other countries in preparation of the necessary staff of experts, researchers, students on conditions of the limited term of stay in France, in particular, have been directed so that then they came back home and promoted its economic development and close connections with France. Thus by virtue of the historical reasons, the general cultural heritage of the country of Maghrib became favorites of this cooperation [2, with. 68].

Mass inflow of foreigners, basically from afro - Asian states, with other culture, way, religion, a mentality, formation) has aggravated first of all social problems, has threatened national - a cultural originality of Europeans, and recently, in connection with growth of Islamic extremism and terrorism, and safety of the states. Practically in all countries of Europe of idea of synthesis and variety of culture today were replaced by aspiration to "rigid integration" migrants in the European society on conditions of the compromise: with observance of their civil rights in that volume in which they do not conflict to national interests and cultural traditions of the accepting states [2, with. 67].

In industrially advanced countries extensive experience of participation in formation of the international streams of migrants now is saved up. Not looking on arising thus economic, social-cultural and political problems, in conditions of depopulation many of them involve scale streams of a foreign labour and by realization of the given strategy are guided and in the foreseeable future for strengthening the social and economic positions in the globalized world. So, in Germany the negative natural increase of the population is observed already more than 30 years, however its population last 20 years increases due to inflow of immigrants. As a whole on the European Union the immigration increase in population for 1990th years has reached about 900 thousand people in one year and has made about 70 % of the general increase in population for this period. The nearest 20 years the migratory increase in population of the European Union is predicted at a rate of 700 thousand people on the average for a year. Practice the USA, which comes to keep the leading place in the world is worthy, involving significant migration from different regions of the world. Demographic position the USA is better, than the European countries, in the USA the natural increase remains positive, and birth rate is higher though also any more does not allow carrying out simple replacement of generations. At the same time the USA acts as the leader by quantity of accepted migrants, in 1990th years they have accepted the same quantity of migrants as well as the European Union, and counting upon 1000 population the USA have involved in 1,7 times more than EU. In long-term the period according to the demographic forecast in the USA the migratory increase in population in first half XXI century will be made annually about 900 thousand by person.

2 Russian labour market

According to materials of selective inspections of the population on problems of employment, for 2000-2004 a rate of unemployment in the country has decreased with 9,8 up to 7,9 % (on methodology the SQUANDERER), thus number of the unemployed registered in bodies of public service of employment, has increased for this period in 1,9 times. The important distinctive feature, developed model of the Russian economy, that circumstance that steady demand for a foreign labour practically in all regions was generated, even is in what there is a crisis and critical situation in sphere of employment and unemployment. Comparison of parameters of a rate of unemployment and the quotas allocated by it, for example, testifies to it on quantity (amount) of invitations to foreign citizens on entrance to the country for realization of labour activity. As a whole the current situation on the Russian labour market remains enough difficult. As, on the one hand, there is no the significant free manpower connected to cyclic character of unemployment which could be used for maintenance of the further growth of the Russian economy the essential level of free resources caused by structural character of unemployment, on the other hand, is kept. In this connection in modern conditions the special importance is got with realization of the measures directed on elimination of structural

disproportions of the offer of a labour on a domestic labour market for the benefit of dynamically developing branches and territories by increase of mobility of a labour.

In the long-term period the migratory situation in Russia will develop under influence of various factors which vector of action will be caused by transition of national facilities to a trajectory of innovative development, realization of its key advantages - scientific and technical and natural-territorial - in conditions of essential reduction of number of its able-bodied population. Labour deficit character of development of a national economy to become its fundamental parameter and the qualitative - new phenomenon for Russia. During the Soviet period the national economy developed in conditions of essential growth of number of manpower, market reforms of 1990th years were accompanied by deep crisis and formation of a significant rate of unemployment. For development of strategy of development of the national economy adequate to calls of XXI century. Important to become critical reconsideration developed in an economic life and the theory of approaches in which difficult influence of qualitative and quantitative variable human resources on change of dynamic and structural parameters of the Russian economy is not taken into account properly.

Maintenance of steady and dynamic growth of the Russian economy and strengthening of its competitive positions in the world will demand in the long term sharp improvement of quality of the human capital, social and economic and territorial mobility. At the same time in the forthcoming period essential influence on dynamic and structural parameters will be rendered with changes of volume of an involved manpower.

The major distinctive feature of development of the Russian economy in the long-term period is high dependence of opportunities of reception of the scientific and technical and natural-territorial rent (power, agricultural, transit, ecological, etc.). In conditions of reduction of number of able-bodied population from attraction in the country of immigration resources. Increase of productivity of national economy and release gross national product in many respects will be defined by improvement of industrial - economic structure occupied. Technological differences the Russian economy and a huge variety of its reassures-territorial potential leads to formation of complex interrelation between quality of human resources and productivity of national work as last substantially depends on territorial distribution of a manpower and their number, that, in turn, in many respects defines opportunities of use of research-and-production and natural-territorial potential of the country. natural-territorial and technological distinctions of conditions of managing in Russia promote that reduction of deficiency of a manpower on the basis of attraction of a foreign labour within the limits of immigration capacity is capable to become the important factor of increase of productivity of economy and release of gross national product on one occupied. Growth of productivity of cumulative work can be reached thus because the increase in number working even at involving workers with low qualification is capable to lead in the Russian conditions to favorable changes in structure of employment. It is possible will allocate the following long-term reasons which lead to increase of development of gross national product on one working at involving in the Russian economy of labour immigrants within the limits of immigration capacity due to manufacture of the additional scientific and technical and natural-territorial rent.

First, attraction for work qualified and first of all highly skilled experts, allows to save on expenses for their training and to receive effect due to improvement of qualitative structure occupied. So, in the USA more than 40 % of working doctors of sciences in the field of engineering and computer disciplines are natives from abroad; 25 % of teachers of universities - too immigrants. By estimations, the pure prize from attraction in the country of the "average" scientist in the field of natural sciences made in 1990th more than half million dollars. In communication (connection) by it there is a huge economy of host countries in sphere of education and a scientific professional training as a result of use of "intellectual migrants" [1, 3].

For Russia the given source is limited because of its significant backlog from the advanced countries on a standard of living of the population, however and it can have essential value.

Second, even attraction of a foreign labour of low qualification presumes to improve structure of employment in the country. The labour migrants becoming on the bottom step of a ladder of employment, can directly raise employment on top steps this ladder [4, with. 59-60]. Thus for local residents there is an opportunity to return on the market of the qualified labour and to occupy a workplace according to the education.

Usually big share of labour migrants are workers with a low professional standard and qualifications, but an essential part of external migrants occupy those workplaces which are unattractive for local residents, the last even appearing the unemployed will prefer to not perform similar kinds of work and to live, using the guarantees represented by system of social security. In this connection labour migrants frequently do not enter a competition for a part of workplaces which are connected to performance of not prestigious, underpaid work - work on manufacture and in construction, cleaning of premises and streets, export of dust, etc.

Thirdly, the attraction of labour migrants promoting elimination of deficiency of a labour, allows mastering more successfully new territories and their natural resources, to carry out progressive structural changes in economy. For example, inflow of petrodollars to 1970th years to the countries of Persian gulf at the limited number of local population would appear useless for development of national economy if opportunities of attraction of a labour from other countries [5 have not been realized, with. 12].

Fourthly, deficiency of manpower in modern Russia is the important factor blocking formation of competitive territorial and production structures of innovative type. Inflow of a labour to the country presumes to increase a level of concentration of a manpower and to receive additional effect from cauterization economy and developments of territorial and production complexes, and also to avoid hit in the demographical-territorial traps arising at outflow of the population from unsuccessful regions.

Fifthly, growth of the occupied immigrants stimulates increase in number of qualified workers of places as labour migrants simultaneously act and as consumers. They will need houses and apartments for residing - means, additional construction is required. They will eat - means there will be additional workplaces in sphere of manufacture and distribution of food stuffs. They will reach places of work on public transport - additional buses, drivers, etc. are required. If number of migrants considerably, these workplaces can be numerous, though their occurrence is not so obvious, as the work which is carried out by migrants. Thus, during the stay in the country where they work, labour migrants spend a part of the earned money to the goods made there and services that promote creation of workplaces for others. One more example of how arrival of migrants can promote occurrence of workplaces for local inhabitants, creation of a bank infrastructure can serve in areas of concentration of migrants. Necessity of opening of bank branches is dictated by requirement of migrants to translate a part of the earned money home. Naturally, as employees of bank local professionals act. Become similar requirement of migrants for legal services can the reason of occurrence of new legal offices in which local lawyers [1 can receive licenses only, with. 96-97].

Sixthly, in labour deficit conditions economy immigration promotes growth of the offer of a labor and a competition on labour markets, to increase of a level of requirements to the worker and urges on growth educational and vocational training, to reduction in a level of production costs of production and increase of competitiveness of national economy in connection with attraction of cheaper labour, increase of a competition on a labour market and social and economic mobility of the population.

Sevently, low territorial mobility of the population to become the major factor considerably limiting realization of effective territorial - branch changes in the Russian economy. Attraction of the labour migrants possessing high mobility, directly promotes increase of territorial mobility. Besides foreign workers are capable to create a competition to local residents on labour markets as they agree to work for a smaller payment and are less pretentious. In this connection local residents are compelled to move to other areas of the country. The international labour migration leads to occurrence of indirect stimulus of internal migratory movement and in connection with that promotes increase of

migratory appeal of territories, creating additional resources for their social and economic development.

The B-eighth, activation of the country in the world market of a labour stimulates realization of structural changes in the economy, the foreign economic relations caused by development; trade in the goods, attraction of the foreign capital, effective technologies and methods of manufacture and use of foreign experience.

The B-ninth, with expansion of volumes of manufacture and home market opportunities of reception of the rent from a positive effect of scale (the economy caused by growth of scales of manufacture and realization of production and services) increase.

3 Conclusions

In strategic prospect changes of productivity of national economy will depend substantially not only on improvement of quality of used human resources, but also from their quantity. Elimination of deficiency of a labour due to attraction of immigrants will be the important factor of increase of productivity. For realization of comparative advantages of the Russian economy will important considerably change the attitude to an immigration resource as invaluable and little significant, to carry out dynamic and structural changes of a national facilities in a context of an immigration call and increase of a role of an immigration resource in its development. In this connection with a view of formation of the productive mechanism of social and economic adaptation of immigrants it is required to provide necessary changes in formation of a social infrastructure, system of the general and vocational training, preparation and retraining of personnel, etc.

Formation of streams of the international migration in Russia was defined by feature of interaction internal and external a determinant of it socially - economic development and expresses a difficult combination of long-term, intermediate term and short-term factors, the present to the past and the future. In this connection tendencies of the international migration developed in modern conditions have the deep historical bases. At the same time at the analysis of modern processes of the international migratory exchange of our country with the foreign states it is important to take into account, that they have the dual nature, uniting processes of a migratory exchange; in - the first, with the countries of far abroad and, in - the second, with the countries of near abroad which till the moment of disintegration of Soviet Union were interstate and which in many respects define scales and character as a whole of the given migratory processes.

Development of social and economic strategy of development of Russia adequate to calls of XXI century, assumes the account of inconsistent interaction of internal and external factors, cardinal change of a role of global processes in strategic prospect and character of their influence on social and economic changes of the country. Prospects of change of a trajectory of its changes, and also the state - territorial device, first of all, are defined by its place in economic, its competitive positions. In turn, easing of the given positions is capable to lead to adverse social and economic and state - territorial changes.

Radical changes of demographic processes in the country which are inextricably related with modernization of a course of reproduction of human generations in conditions of social and economic transformation, generate the calls concerning to number main, on which it is necessary to answer the Russian society in XXI century. It can successfully make it if will connect answers of two types which allow to develop social and economic advantages of the country at an effective utilization of opportunities of realization of favorable qualitative and quantitative changes in the human capital of Russia on the basis of radical improvement of dynamic and structural parameters of process of reproduction of the population of the country and movement of the international migrants.

Development of XXI century of the answer adequate to calls demands transition to qualitatively new system of economic and social institutes corresponding to demographic conditions varying for Russia, cardinal change social and economic building, proceeding from sharp increase of values of human resources and their priority role in economic development of the country; refusal of its

developed model based on low value of the human capital, the scornful attitude to the person to its needs and requirements. Change is necessary for this purpose, on the one hand, priorities of distribution of economic resources for the benefit of what in the best way promote realization of favorable changes in social - demographic potential of the country, on the other hand, important to transfer the centre of gravity with traditional on innovative forms and methods of economic development, to provide the maximal feedback of the resources directed to economy, education, public health services, a science, etc. Similar change of quality of growth presumes to achieve social and economic successes and to compensate adverse demographic shifts.

Human resources, qualitative and quantitative parameters in modern conditions become determinative determining successes of competitive struggle of national facilities and changes of their competitive positions. In turn, in this connection the special importance is got with a competition of the countries in the world markets of work. At the same time in strategic prospect there are threats of occurrence of the second wave of immigration from Russia because of its essential backlog from the conducting countries of the world and weakness of its positions in the world markets of the work, the limited opportunities of realization of positive changes in natural reproduction of the population, depopulation and ageing. For strengthening positions of the country in competitive struggle, decrease in a level of geostrategic and social and economic threats and formations of favorable dynamic and structural parameters of development of a national facilities increase of efficiency of participation of the country is important during the international labour migration on the basis of maximal use of opportunities arising at it. In the long-term period Russia will require human resources even at enough effective utilization of achievements of scientific and technical and social progress.

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