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INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF LABOR FORCE ON THE ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. Today, Kazakhstan is an example of stability, relative prosperity and tranquility not only in Central Asia, but also in the CIS. Its standard of living is comparable to the Russian one and is an order of magnitude higher than that in Central Asian states. However, in the field of employment and migration in the country there are still certain problems. Migration mobility is an attempt to mobilize one's own resources and those of a family, relatives, clan, diasporas, public institutions in places of origin and achievement to expand life opportunities, increase one's status, and accelerate upward social mobility. International labor migration has become an integral part of the modern system of the world economy, the norm of existence of most states. The presence of foreign workers in the developed countries of the world has turned from a temporary phenomenon into a structural element of the economy.

Keywords: migration, labor force, outflow, mobility, employment, labor.

INTRODUCTION

Kazakhstan is a non-existent participant of global migration processes, living in the vicinity, where it is going, and transit. In Kazakhstan, the new migration situation is shaped, the strongest rooted transgranchemic migrations, migration outflows are formally "shaped" from the migrants from the country of "dalnegu zubeyjya". Differentiation and intensities of migration processes emerge in all society, changes in its value and qualitative parameters. In recent years the structure of the modern Kazakhstani system has been gradually transforming to the level of external labor migration. The application of the labor economics is economically justified, but also exacerbates the need for external labor migration, which defines the lifelong lifestyle of the commonwealth of society [1].

As for international labor migration in Kazakhstan, it is basically, economically. The following are the next ones: the separation of the economic development of the individual countries, as well as national differences in the size of the pricelist. The greatest number of internally displaced migrant workers constitutes the specialties of the working professions.

In the present time, the first plan will be a problem of finding exclusively populous invasive migration, but not the best of parameters. It has a primitive value in recent development of migration processes and scenarios in their own future. Modern modern transgranial migraotic processes actuate the question of adapting migrants to the society, their own interconnectivity, conflict situations. It is important to note that regional and national security issues in Central Asia are characterized by a number of migration threats and intensified migration threats. The geopolitical aspect of migration of national minorities in the ethnic context of migrations. Ethnic migration is a threat to stability, security and social security. The emergence of a datacentration in a polyethnic, polyconfessional country, where people were driven by a high level of positive compliments, is a distressing fact.

MAIN PART

As a world practice, in the same way that the culture of the cultivation diversity is shaped by ethnical communities, it is possible to regard as a whole a multi-cultural society. The formation of ethnic minorities in the region and in the region is intensified by the fact that migrants are regarded as indecisive, as economic incapacity, public order and national identification, and the migrants are regarded as the second-largest society.

Migration is one of the ways in which migrant workers and millions of people benefit from solving the social and economic problems of self.

Migration forms a variety of forms: tragedy, family, recreational, tourist and other. From the main point of view, the focus is on understanding the problem of the market of labor migrants.

The market runs a wider range of diversified workflows that redistribute national minorities and national and regional markets. Market businesswomen are also in the market with other markets, such as: goods and services, capitals. Working hard, moving from one to the other, presents itself as a commodity, making international labor migration.

Legal labor migration has many positive socio-economic effects for Kazakhstan as a host country. Cheap labor is pouring into the country's economy, demographic problems are being solved. Informal and legal relations in the field of migration and the status of illegal labor migrants in Kazakhstan are not natural. Illegal migration in all its forms carries a risk to migrants. Since the status of illegal migrants is vulnerable, they often become victims not only of crime, but also are abused by law enforcement agencies, exploitation by employers who use the work of lawless and dependent people. The same can be said of recipient accounts, where a significant share of GDP is created by foreigners. This dependence will continue to grow in the context of the demographic crisis and the reduction in labor resources in individual countries of the region (Kazakhstan).

Table 1 - External migration of Kazakhstan

	Everything			External migration		
	balance of migration	approx	screw	balance of migration	approx	screw
Everything	-674	9 466	10 140	-29	4	33
0	-242	400	642	-1	0	1
3 - 5	5	830	825	-1	0	1
0 - 6	-378	2 009	2 387	-5	1	6
7 - 17	-193	1 382	1 575	-5	0	5
0 - 13	-554	3 005	3 559	-10	1	11
0 - 15	-549	3 184	3 733	-10	1	11
16 - 62 (57)	-177	5 843	6 020	-16	3	19
63 (58) and above	52	439	387	-3	0	3
From 0 to 4 years	-380	1 516	1 896	-4	1	5
5 to 9 years old	-90	1 033	1 123	-3	0	3
10 - 14 years old	-80	547	627	-3	0	3
15 to 19 years old	-35	646	681	-2	0	2
20 - 24 years old	38	1 241	1 203	-5	0	5
25 to 29 years old	-33	1 190	1 223	0	0	0
30 to 34 years old	-79	1 039	1 118	-5	0	5
35 to 39 years old	13	683	670	0	2	2
40 to 44 years old	-14	452	466	-3	0	3
45 - 49 years old	-10	278	288	-2	0	2
50 to 54 years old	-39	199	238	1	1	0
55 to 59 years old	-14	186	200	0	0	0
60 to 64 years old	8	178	170	0	0	0
65 to 69 years old	13	121	108	-3	0	3
70 to 74 years old	5	70	65	0	0	0
75 to 79 years old	21	51	30	0	0	0
80 to 84 years old	4	26	22	0	0	0
85 and above	-2	10	12	0	0	0
Up to the working age	-549	3 184	3 733	-10	1	11
Workable age	-177	5 843	6 020	-16	3	19
Over the age of working age	52	439	387	-3	0	3
16 to 29 years old	-31	2 989	3 020	-7	0	7

The participation of migrants in illegal labor not only excludes social legal protection, but also undermines the basis for regulating migration processes within the country at the interstate level. In

particular, the effectiveness of interstate labor migration is significantly reduced, risks are created for the demographic security of donor countries and recipients of labor, and as a result, the feasibility and possibility of achieving integration of sending and receiving countries in the labor sphere is called into question.

It is very difficult to assess the real extent of potential labor migration in Kazakhstan due to the existence of illegal labor flows. However, the available data show that the country has virtually no regions, including remote northern ones, where there would be no labor migrants from Central Asian countries. Kazakhstan, which, like other neighboring states, began to build a new economic structure, the attraction of foreign labor was an important growth factor. On the other hand, the outflow of labor migrants also becomes a significant phenomenon. As a result, already in the first half of the 1990s. Legally registered labor emigration of citizens of Kazakhstan has developed (“export” and “import” of labor).

□ According to current population records, in January-June 2019, 75792 people arrived in the capital and 62151 people left (migration balance +13641 people). Moreover, the negative migration balance is observed mainly due to external migration (-463 people). There is a positive balance on internal migration (+14104 people). In January-June 2019, compared with January-June 2018, the number of arrivals in the city of Nur Sultan increased by 75.6%, and those who dropped out increased by 63.2%. The main migration exchange of the city occurs due to interregional migration: those who arrived in January-June 2019 account for 36956 people, those who left - 22852 people. In the migration growth of the population of the capital, the share of arrivals from the Akmola region is 21%, Karaganda - 9.2%, Turkestan - 11.5%, East Kazakhstan - 7.9%, Almaty - 7.4% and other regions - 43 %

The city of Nur-Sultan has a positive migration balance with the CIS countries: with Uzbekistan (+49 people), the Kyrgyz Republic (+15 people), Azerbaijan (+6 people), Tajikistan (+3 people), Turkmenistan (+1 people) and Ukraine (+1 people). With other countries, the positive balance of population migration was mainly formed with China (+74 people), Mongolia (+16 people), Turkey (+11 people) and Georgia (+1 people).

In the structure of migrants by nationality, the largest share is held by Kazakhs - 89.7% of the total number of arrivals and 88.3% of the number of departures. Among the arrivals and departures, the share of Russians is 4.9% and 5.9%, Uzbeks - 0.9% and 1.1%, Ukrainians - 0.7% and 0.8%, Tatars - 0.7% and 0.7%, Germans - 0.5% and 0.6%, other nationalities - 2.6% and 2.6%, respectively.

The countries accepting labor receive the following benefits:

□ the competitiveness of goods produced by the country increases due to lower production costs associated with a lower price of foreign labor;

□ foreign workers, presenting additional demand for goods and services, stimulate production growth and additional employment in the host country;

□ when importing skilled labor, the host country saves on the cost of education and training;

□ Foreign workers are often seen as a specific shock absorber in the event of crises and unemployment. They can be fired;

□ foreign workers are not provided with pensions and are not taken into account when implementing various kinds of social programs. Speaking about economic security, the following are among the most significant threats.

Migrations (primarily domestic) can cause serious damage to regional markets, the economic and labor potential that has formed earlier in a particular region.

Excessive concentration of migrants within a specific territory is fraught with a quick and sharp aggravation of the unemployment problem in the corresponding regional labor market; similarly, the outflow of labor from the territories of disposal may exacerbate the decline in production in certain sectors of the economy.

For the same reason, access to housing and social services can be narrowed at the regional level (and in a milder form at the national level). This means that, firstly, there will be additional factors of social differentiation of the population, and secondly, the threat of marginalization of its new part. Due to the fact that a certain (often significant) part of migrants cannot find work or does not work in their specialty, the threat of loss or irrational use of the qualification potential of migrants becomes real, and there is also a threat of a decrease in their motivation to work. Since the labor of certain categories of migrants is used in

the shadow economy, and some illegal migrants are directly involved in illegal activities, there is a threat of criminalization of the economy precisely under the influence of migration.

To the extent that external migration is accompanied by the export and transfer of capital abroad, it can threaten the foreign economic and financial position of the donor country. In the light of the problem posed, the task of researchers is to correctly determine migration trends in the context of society's transformations, to establish the extent and extent of the impact of migration problems on the preservation of national, regional and global security. The practical continuation of basic research should be scientific advice on overcoming migration problems and related threats to the national and regional security of Central Asia [4].

One of the “suppliers” of illegal migrants is China. Intensive immigration of Chinese people to Central Asia has been going on since the beginning of the 1990s, after bilateral relations began to develop, trade contacts were established in the border zone. The uncontrolled entry of a large number of Chinese citizens into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan caused an aggravation of the criminal situation, so during the negotiations a visa-free regime of mutual trips was established only for owners of diplomatic and service passports.

External labor migration has both its advantages and its disadvantages. In the short and medium term, the pluses include: lowering the demographic burden on the domestic labor market, an additional amount of currency (transfers), which contributes to an increase in consumer activity of the population, and the prevention of social disasters. The disadvantages should include: deterioration in the quality of the country's labor resources, “brain drain” - the outflow of the most qualified personnel from the country, and it is irrevocable, which in the long run can cause a decrease in the republic’s competitiveness in the world market.

Favorable economic conditions (high world energy prices) contributed to a significant improvement in the economic situation in Kazakhstan and the development of new trends: a reduction in travel abroad and an increase in internal migration, a change in the structure of migrant employment. [5]

The problem of labor migration should be depoliticized, and the rights and security of migrants should become a priority for the negotiation process. In order to maximize the benefits of labor migration and minimize shortcomings, it is necessary to stimulate interstate dialogue and cooperation in the field of labor migration at least between the largest regional economies - Russia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The rapid economic development of Kazakhstan has made the country attractive to foreign workers and investors.

CONCLUSION

It must be recognized that migration policy should be closely linked to the program of socially oriented activities - social protection, social adaptation and integration of immigrants. The proper organization of migration policy is one of the conditions for the security of the state and society, for the normal development of the economy. The activity, energy of self-organization and identification of migrants in the main areas of life can complement the lack of policy and self-organization of the indigenous population, manifested in socio-demographic losses, flaws in the educational system, and lack of labor. The essence of the functions of social work with immigrants and its various directions is to maintain a complementary social environment or to change the social environment in the direction of its greater complementarity for people who change their place of residence and fall into another social environment. At the same time, the immigrant himself receives help in activating his abilities to overcome difficult life situations. In other words, with the help of social work, a system of social relations and ties can be formed, maintained, changed, which includes an immigrant, members of his family in a new place, the activity of such layers increases, and their losses in activity are compensated.

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ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ЕҢБЕК КҮШІНІҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ӘСЕРІ

Аннотация. Бүгінгі таңда Қазақстан тұрақтылықтың, салыстырмалы өркендеудің және тек қана Орталық Азиядағы емес, ТМД-дағы тыныштықтың үлгісі болып табылады. Оның өмір сүру деңгейі ресейлік деңгеймен салыстырылады және Орталық Азия мемлекеттеріндегі деңгейден гөрі үлкен. Алайда, елдегі жұмыспен қамту

және көші-қон саласында белгілі бір проблемалар бар. Көші-қонның ұтқырлығы - бұл өз ресурстарын және отбасы мүшелерін, туыстарын, кландарын, диаспораларын, қоғамдық институттарын шығу және қол жетімді жерлердегі өмір сүру мүмкіндіктерін кеңейту, мәртебесін көтеру және әлеуметтік мобильділікті жеделдету үшін жұмылдыру әрекеті. Халықаралық еңбек көші-қоны әлем экономикасының қазіргі жүйесінің ажырамас бөлігі болды, көптеген мемлекеттердің өмір сүру нормасы. Әлемдік дамыған елдерде шетелдік жұмысшылардың болуы уақытша құбылыстардан экономиканың құрылымдық элементіне айналды.

Түйін сөздер: көші-қон, жұмыс күші, кету, ұтқырлық, жұмыспен қамту, жұмыс күші.

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**ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ МИГРАЦИИ РАБОЧЕЙ СИЛЫ
НА ЭКОНОМИКУ КАЗАХСТАНА**

Аннотация. На сегодняшний день Казахстан является примером стабильности, относительного благополучия и спокойствия не только в Центральной Азии, но и в СНГ. Его жизненный уровень сопоставим с российским и на порядок превышает аналогичные показатели в государствах Центральной Азии. Однако и в сфере занятости и миграции в стране все еще есть определенные проблемы. Миграционная мобильность – это попытка мобилизовать собственные ресурсы и ресурсы семьи, родственников, клана, диаспор, общественных институтов в местах исхода и достижения для расширения жизненных возможностей, повышения своего статуса, ускорения восходящей социальной мобильности. Международная трудовая миграция стала неотъемлемой частью современной системы мирового хозяйства, нормой существования большинства государств. Присутствие иностранных рабочих в развитых странах мира превратилось из временного явления в структурный элемент экономики.

Ключевые слова: миграция, рабочая сила, отток, мобильность, занятость, труд.

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