

THE CONCEPT OF INTERNATIONAL WORK MIGRATION

Понятие международной трудовой миграции

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In the international arena of labor exchange, international labor migration plays a significant role. International labor migration is the process of moving labor resources (labor) from one country to another in order to find employment on more favorable terms. The labor migration process can be motivated by economic, political, ethnic, cultural, family, and other motives. The essence of labor migration lies in its functions. The first major so-called overflow of labor from one state to another was violent. This was due to the acceleration of the development of the slave trade in the XVII-XIX centuries, as a result of which the population of Africa decreased by 22% from 1650-1850. In modern conditions, the migration of population and labor resources has become a permanent, inevitable and very complex process. In accordance with the classification developed by the International Labor Organization (ILO), modern international labor migration is subdivided into 5 main types: contract workers, professionals, illegal immigrants, refugees, immigrants.

According to I.S. Maslov, labor migration of the population is an objective process of moving personnel, which is inextricably linked with the development of productive forces and production relations. World experience shows that labor migration provides undoubted advantages to countries. Despite this, it requires a solution and is capable of generating acute social and economic problems. In practice, there are two main groups of causes of international labor migration.

The most common causes are usually economic in nature, such as finding a job, raising incomes and living standards. In addition to economic, there are a number of other reasons, which in the union are called non-economic reasons. The economic reasons for labor migration include differences in the level of economic development of individual countries, as a result of which it is becoming clear why labor resources move from countries with a low standard of living to more developed countries, where the GDP is higher. Unemployment is also one of the main factors of the economy, which significantly affects the migration processes of the population. The other reasons why people start looking for work outside the state are: the existence of national wage differentials, international capital movement, the functioning of international corporations and so on.

The reasons of a non-economic nature include cultural, environmental, political, religious, racial, psychological, which are often spontaneous, sudden and widespread. It can be concluded that international labor migration is primarily a form of movement relative to excess population from one center of capital accumulation to another. However, not only the unemployed, but also a part of the working population is being drawn into international labor migration. In this case, the motive of migration is the search for more favorable working conditions.

It is considered to be a complex phenomenon and ambiguous in its characteristics, and therefore the classification of forms of labor migration is divided according to directions (among economically developed countries, among developing countries, from economically developed to developing countries, from developing countries to former socialist countries), by territorial scope (intercontinental; intracontinental), by time (irrevocable; temporary; seasonal; pendular), by degree of legality (legal; illegal). Experts from the International Labor Organization identify five main types of international migrants: settlers — people who come to the country for permanent residence, contract workers — people who will work for a limited time, professionals — people with a high level of education and quite a lot of work experience who can easily retraining to work outside their own country; illegal immigrants — persons who have arrived in the country illegally or who have expired visas, possibly engaged in labor activities, but have only tourist visas, refugees - people who have left their country under the threat of any danger. The scale of labor force migration is constantly growing, and almost all countries are involved in this process.

The issue of labor migration has almost always been quite relevant, because now many residents of countries can relatively without obstacles go abroad the state in order to get better paid jobs. The Republic of Belarus has always been a country of fairly mobile migration. At present, our country faces the task of providing the labor market with labor, regulating migration under the condition of the formation of new regional communities.

Currently, a set of laws has been created in the Republic of Belarus in the sphere of external migration of labor resources that regulate the export and import of labor, paying attention to the protection of the rights of labor migrants leaving the country. It should be noted that in the republic there are multidirectional flows on the entry and exit of labor migrants. In the conditions of transition of the economy to an innovative development path, it is especially important to develop procedures that approve the entry of necessary migrants to Belarus and limit access to the labor market, respectively, for those the country does not need.

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THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN ON THE MARKET

Влияние промышленного дизайна на рынок

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The main goal of our paper is to proof the importance of the work of industrial designer and discuss its contribution into production of goods and into success of goods at the market.

First of all, we should understand better things that include "Industrial design" and what is the relevance of this term today to cover the subject and answer the major question of our topic.

Industrial design is a multisectoral and sophisticated phenomenon. But the most important thing is that design is a humanitarian sphere. Designer is a defender of interests of consumers in the whole cycle (from production to items recycling). It will always be like that while humans use goods.

This occupation has already existed more that 100 years, and designers have been on top of technological cycle of industrial manufacturing for decades. But suddenly when the information age came, it became quite difficult for heavy industry to keep up with time. In different countries all happens in different ways. Everyone has its own definition of the word "industrial design ". Many people understand it as projecting. The projecting, which make human comfort, safety and productivity of interaction with the object of primary things.

There is a misconception that the design is "the beauty". This is nonsense. The primary mission of industrial design is a formation of consumer properties of the product. Here aesthetics and look are important elements, but not crucial and even not principal ones.

Secondary mission here is creation of added value.