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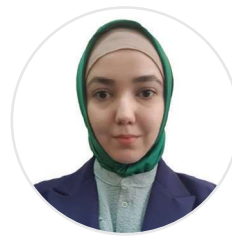
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## INTELLEKTUAL MIGRATSIYANI TADQIQ ETISHNING KONSEPTUAL ASOSLARI

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada intellektual migratsiyaning nazariy asoslari, uni keltirib chiqaruvchi omillar va uning sabablari, shuningdek, intellektual migratsiyaning asosiy turlari haqida ma'lumotlar tahlil qilindi. Intellektual migratsiyaning barcha jihatlari ko'rib chiqilib, kerakli taklif va tavsiyalar berildi.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** xalqaro migratsiya masalalari, intellektual migratsiya, yuqori malakalilar migratsiyasi, IT mutaxassislar, xalqaro talabalar, AQSH, Hindiston, aholi daromadlari.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье проанализированы теоретические основы интеллектуальной миграции, факторы, её порождающие причины, а также представлена информация о её основных видах. Рассмотрены все аспекты интеллектуальной миграции, предоставлены соответствующие предложения и рекомендации.

**Ключевые слова:** вопросы международной миграции, интеллектуальная миграция, миграция высококвалифицированных специалистов, IT-специалисты, иностранные студенты, США, Индия, доходы населения.

**Annotation.** This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of intellectual migration, the factors that drive it, its causes, and provides insights into the main types of intellectual migration. All aspects of intellectual migration are considered, and appropriate suggestions and recommendations are provided.

**Keywords:** international migration issues, intellectual migration, highly skilled migration, IT professionals, international students, USA, India, population income.

**Kirish.** Xalqaro intellektual migratsiyani ko'rganishning ahamiyatini uning jamiyatdagi munosabatlar rivojlanishining zamonaviy tendensiyalarini namoyon etish xususiyatiga ega ekanligi hamda aynan yuqori malakali kadrlarga bo'lgan talabni iqtisodiy, siyosiy, mehnat va boshqa munosabatlarga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi bilan izohlash mumkin. Intellektual migratsiya sohasidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar mazkur jarayonning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy va madaniy jihatlari qaratilgan bo'lib, mazkur yondashuvlarni quyidagicha guruhlash mumkin:

- yuqori malakali kadrlarning migratsiyasiga turtki beruvchi iqtisodiy shart-sharoitlar;
- intellektual migratsiya jarayonlarining iqtisodiy oqibatlari;
- yuqori malakali kadrlarning innovatsiya va tadbirkorlikka ta'siri masalalari;
- intellektual migrantlarning yangi jamiyatga integratsiyalashuvi masalalari;
- xalqaro intellektual migratsiya jarayonlarining xalqaro munosabatlarga ta'siri;
- intellektual migratsiya sohasidagi davlat siyosati va uning bilimlar transfertiga ta'siri;

- intellektual migratsiya jarayoni ishtirokchilarining o'z vatanlarida yoki retsipiyent mamlakatlarda qolish masalasi hamda "aqliy salohiyat oqimi"ning oqibatlarini masalalari.

**Maqsad va uni asoslash.** Tadqiqotchi Sheliya V. Siar Yangi Zelandiya va Avstraliyadagi filippinlik migrantlar misolida yuqori malakali migratsiya sabablarini tadqiq etgan<sup>1</sup>. Olim J.Xant ta'lim vizasi yoki stajyor viza bilan kirib kelgan immigranlar masalasini o'rgangan<sup>2</sup>. Amerikalik izlanuvchi J.Borxas intellektual migratsiya jarayonlarining iqtisodiy oqibatlarini tahlil qilgan<sup>3</sup>. J.Peri o'z yondashuvlarida immigranlarning mahalliy ishhaqiga ta'sirini baholash mumkinligini tadqiq qilgan<sup>4</sup>. J.Baund, G.Xanna va N.Moraleslar hisob-kitoblariga ko'ra, yuqori malakalilar immigratsiyasi AQShda aholi daromadlarining ortishiga olib keladi<sup>5</sup>. Tadqiqotchilar N.Jaimovich va X.Syular yuqori malakalilar migratsiyasining jamiyatdagi tengsizlikning qisqarishiga xizmat qilishi to'g'risidagi g'oyani ilgari surdilar<sup>6</sup>. Olimlar J.Xant va M.Gauzirlar yuqori malakali kadrlarning innovatsiya va tadbirkorlikka ta'siri masalalarini tahlil qildilar<sup>7</sup>.

Olim V.Vadva yuqori malakali migrantlarning retsipiyent mamlakat iqtisodiyotining kengayishiga ta'sirini o'rgandi<sup>8</sup>. Tadqiqotchi J.Xant o'z tadqiqotlarida ma'lumotli immigranlar muvaffaqiyatga erishish ko'rsatkichlari ancha yuqori

ekanligini ta'kidlaydi<sup>9</sup>. Shu o'rinda V.Kerr tadbirkor immigranlar mamlakatda innovatsion jarayonlar va raqobatbardoshlikni rag'batlantirishini tadqiq etgan<sup>10</sup>.

Xenson va Lyu tadqiqotlariga ko'ra, fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va STEM sohalaridagi xorijiy ishchilarning ulushi 1960–2012-yillar davomida 6,6%dan 28,1%ga o'sgan<sup>11</sup>.

Tadqiqotchi S.Maxmud intellektual migrantlarning yangi jamiyatda integratsiyalashuvi masalalariga<sup>12</sup>, Ploger va Bekerlar esa mehnat qilish muhitining migrantlar integratsiyasiga bog'liqliqligi masalasiga e'tibor qaratgan<sup>13</sup>. M.Reimsjik va S.Bassfordlar tadqiqotlarida yuqori malakali migrantlarning yurtiga qaytishi sabablari o'rganilgan<sup>14</sup>. Olimlar Beyley va Baldassarlar tomonidan Janubiy Osiyo mamlakatlaridan kelgan migrantlarning yangi muhitga moslashishlari bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borilgan<sup>15</sup>.

### Ilmiy muammoning tavsifi va yechimi.

1. *Yuqori malakali kadrlarning migratsiyasiga turki beruvchi iqtisodiy shart-sharoitlar* masalasi borasidagi aksariyat tadqiqotlarda xalqaro mehnat migratsiyasi to'g'risidagi qarorni qabul qilish ham individual, ham oilaviy qaror sifatida qaraladi. Yangi Zelandiya va Avstraliyadagi filippinlik

<sup>9</sup> J.Hunt. Which immigrants are most innovative and entrepreneurial? Distinctions by entry visa. Working paper 14920. National bureau of economic research.2009. P.26-27

<sup>10</sup> Sari Kerr, W.Kerr. Immigrant Entrepreneurship. Measuring Entrepreneurial Businesses: Current Knowledge and Challenges. USA. 2017. pp.237-239.

<sup>11</sup> Gordon Hanson. Chen Liu.High-Skilled Immigration and the Comparative Advantage of Foreign-Born Workers. P.3.

<sup>12</sup> Mahmud, S., Alam, Q., & Härtel, C. (2014). Mismatches in skills and attributes of immigrants and problems with workplace integration: A study of IT and engineering professionals in Australia. *Human Resource Management Journal*, 24(3), pp. 339–354 // <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1748-8583.12026>

<sup>13</sup> Plöger, J., & Becker, A. (2015). Social networks and local incorporation—Grounding high-skilled migrants in two German cities. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 41(10), pp. 1517–1535 // <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1369183X.2015.1015407>

<sup>14</sup> Micheline van Riemsdijk, Scott Basford. Integration of Highly Skilled Migrants in the Workplace: a Multi-level Framework// *Journal of International Migration and Integration*. 2022. Volume 23, pages pp. 633–654, p. 646.

<sup>15</sup> Bailey, A. J., Blake, M. K., & Cooke, T. J. (2004). Migration, care, and the linked lives of dual-earner households. *Environment and Planning A*, 36(9), pp. 1617–1632.; Baldassar, L. (2007). Transnational families and aged care: The mobility of care and the migrancy of ageing. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 33(2), pp. 275–297 // <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13691830601154252?scroll=top&needAccess=true>

<sup>1</sup> F.Lorenzo, Jaime Galvez-Tan, K.Icamina, L.Javie. Nurse Migration from a Source Country Perspective: Philippine Country Case Study//*Health Services Research*. 2007 Jun; 42(3 Pt 2): P.1412.

<sup>2</sup> J.Hunt. Which immigrants are most innovative and entrepreneurial? Distinctions by entry visa. Working paper 14920. National bureau of economic research.2009. P.26-27

<sup>3</sup> G.Borjas. Immigration in High-Skill Labor Markets: The Impact of Foreign Students on the Earnings of Doctorates. NBER Working Paper No. 12085.March 2006. JEL No. J23, J61. P.4.

<sup>4</sup> G.Peri. Do immigrant workers depress the wages of native workers? ? *IZA World of Labor* 2014: 42.P.5

<sup>5</sup> John Bound, Gaurav Khanna, and Nicolas Morales. Understanding the Economic Impact of the H-1B Program on the U.S. NBER Working Paper No. 23153 February 2017. P.2, 43.

<sup>6</sup> Nir Jaimovich, Henry Siu. High-Skilled Immigration, STEM Employment, and Non-Routine-Biased Technical Change. NBER Working Paper No. 23185.February 2017. Massachusetts 2017. P.25.

<sup>7</sup> J. Hunt, M. Gauthier-Loiselle. How Much Does Immigration Boost Innovation? NBER Working Paper No. 14312 September 2008 JEL No. J61,O31. P.2.

<sup>8</sup> V. Wadhwa. The reverse Brain Drain. *BusinessWeek.com*. 2007. P.3.



migrantlar misolida yuqori malakali migratsiya sabablarini tadqiq etgan olim Sheliya V. Siar ungacha bo'lgan tadqiqotlar mazkur omillarni tabiiy ravishda iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy xarakter kasb etadigan "itaruvchi" va "jalb qiluvchi" omillarga ajratishini ta'kidlaydi. Xususan, yuqori malakalilar migratsiyasining "itaruvchi" omillariga donor mamlakatdagi kam ish haqi, ortiqcha ish soati uchun haq to'lanmasligi, past sifatli tibbiy sug'urta, ishning haddan ortiq katta hajmda bo'lishi, atrof-muhitda stressning kuchli ekanligi, quyi taraqqiyot, imkoniyatlarning cheklanganligi, davlat byudjetidan sog'liqni saqlash tizimiga yetarlicha mablag' ajratilmasligi va mamlakatdagi iqtisodiy yoki ijtimoiy-siyosiy beqarorlik kabi omillarni kiritadi. O'z navbatida, mazkur jarayonning "jalb qiluvchi" omillariga nisbatan yuqori daromad, qo'shimcha imtiyozlar va kompensatsiyalar, bilim va ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirishga va yetakchi texnologiyalardan foydalanishga bo'lgan rag'bat kabilar kiradi<sup>16</sup>. Tibbiy xodimlar misolida yuqori malakalilar migratsiyasini tadqiq etgan Sheliya V. Siar o'tkazgan so'rovnoma natijasi, ayniqsa, tor profilli mutaxassislar uchun ularning xorijdagi professional hamkasblari bilan muloqot qilish, akademik muhitda ishlash, o'z sohalari bo'yicha taraqqiyot bilan hamohang rivojlanish imkoniyatlari ham ularni migratsiyaga jalb qilishini ko'rsatgan. Shu o'rinda yuqori malakali kishilarda o'z oila a'zolari bilan ko'chib o'tish imkoniyatining kengligini hisobga olgan holda, migrantlarda o'z farzandlariga sifatliroq ta'lim berish, ularning xavfsizligi va farovonligini ta'minlash rag'batlari ham muhim rol o'ynaydi<sup>17</sup>.

Yuqori malakali kishilarning xorijda ishlash yoki ta'lim olishga kuchli ishtiyoqi ularni ko'p kuch sarflashlariga turtki beradi. Bu borada J.Xant ta'lim vizasi yoki stajyor viza bilan kirib kelgan immigrantlar keyinchalik mahalliy aholi yoki mamlakatga boshqa maqsadlarda kirib kelgan immigrantlardan ko'ra ko'proq bilimga ega bo'lishlari va ulardan kam bo'lmagan ishhaqi bilan ta'minlanishlarini ta'kidlaydi<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> F.Lorenzo, Jaime Galvez-Tan, K.Icamina, L.Javie. Nurse Migration from a Source Country Perspective: Philippine Country Case Study//Health Services Research. 2007 Jun; 42(3 Pt 2): P.1412.

<sup>17</sup> Sheila V. Siar. Skilled Migration, Knowledge Transfer and Development: The Case of the Highly Skilled Filipino Migrants in New Zealand and Australia//Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs. 2011. Volume 30, Issue 3//

<sup>18</sup> J.Hunt. Which immigrants are most innovative and entrepreneurial? Distinctions by entry visa. Working paper 14920. National bureau of economic research. 2009. pp. 26-27

2. *Intellectual migratsiya jarayonlarining iqtisodiy oqibatlarini, ya'ni uning samaradorligining ortishiga va yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratishga qaratilgan xususiyatlari* amerikalik olim J.Borxas tomonidan o'rganilgan bo'lib, u intellektual migratsiyaning ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi hamda mahalliy ishhaqiga ta'siriga urg'u bergan. Xususan, uning tadqiqotlari immigratsiya hisobiga doktorlik ilmiy darajasiga ega bo'lganlar ulushining 10%ga ortishi mazkur sohada mahalliy kadrlar ishhaqining o'rtacha 3-4%ga kamayishiga olib kelishini, mazkur qisqarishning taxminan yarmi mamlakat mehnat bozorida vaziyatni yumshatish uchun qabul qilingan sohalaridagi nisbatan kam ishhaqiga ega fan doktorlari hisobiga yuz berganini ko'rsatgan<sup>19</sup>. Ammo shu o'rinda o'z tadqiqotlarida qisqa muddatda immigratsiyaning mahalliy ish haqiga ta'siri darajasini 0 ga yaqin ekanligini, uzoq muddatda esa, aksincha, u mehnat samaradorligi va ishhaqiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi izohlovchi J.Perining ham yondashuvlari e'tiborga molik. U immigrantlarning malaka darajasidan kelib chiqqan holda, ularning mahalliy ishhaqiga ta'sirini baholash mumkinligini, xususan, past malakali migrantlar mazkur sohada ishlayotgan mahalliy ishchilar uchun raqobatchi bo'la olmasligini va aksincha, yuqori malakali immigrantlar ko'pchilikni tashkil qilgan korxonalarda boshqa soha vaqillari uchun talabni yuzaga keltirishi va bu yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratishga, korxonaning kengayishiga hamda uning yangi jihoz, binolar va xizmatlarga investitsiya kiritishiga turtki berishi, shuningdek, yuqori malakali immigrantlarning korxonaga kelishi mahalliy ishchilar uchun boshqaruv mansablarini egallash imkoniyatini yaratishini ta'kidlagan<sup>20</sup>.

Shuningdek, yuqori malakali migrantlarni import qilish retsipiyent mamlakat uchun vaqt va mablag'ni tejash imkoniyatini yaratishi borasidagi qarashlarni ham e'tibordan chetda qoldirmaslik lozim. Chunonchi, 2001–2002-yillarda Avstraliyada bitta muhandisni yetishtirish uchun taxminan 560 ming AQSh dollari miqdorida investitsiya zarur bo'lgan. Bu borada yarmidan ko'pi rivojlanayotgan mamlakatdan bo'lgan 45 500 nafar yuqori malakali migrantni import qilish evaziga inson kapitalini shakllantirib olgan avstraliya iqtisodiyoti mutaxassislarni mamlakatda tayyorlash uchun ketadigan 20 milliard AQSh dollaridan ortiq

<sup>19</sup> G.Borjas. Immigration in High-Skill Labor Markets: The Impact of Foreign Students on the Earnings of Doctorates. NBER Working Paper No. 12085. March 2006. JEL No. J23, J61. P.4.

<sup>20</sup> Peri G. Do immigrant workers depress the wages of native workers?? IZA World of Labor 2014: 42. P.5

mablag'ni tejab qolgan<sup>21</sup>. Olimlarning fikricha, hattoki, yopiq iqtisodiyot sharoitida ham xorijlik kopyuter mutaxassilarining innovatsiyaga qo'shadigan hissasi ularning mahalliy mehnat bozorida ishchilarga bo'lgan salbiy ta'sirini qoplashga qodir.

J.Baund, G.Xanna va N.Moraleslar ham o'zlarining "N-1V dasturining AQShga iqtisodiy ta'siri" nomli tadqiqotlarida yuqori malakali migrantlarning mamlakatdagi yuqori malakali va past malakali kadrlarning daromadlariga, umumiy iste'mol va iqtisodiy o'sishga e'tibor qartganlar. Ularning hisob-kitoblariga ko'ra, yuqori malakalilar immigratsiyasi AQShda aholi daromadlarining ortishiga, IT mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmining kengayishiga va ularning narxlari arzonlashuvi hisobiga mazkur sohaning rivojlanishiga xizmat qilgan. Tadqiqotlarning natijasi yuqori malakalilar immigratsiyasining innovatsion jihatdan ijobiy oqibatlari retsipiyent mamlakatdagi iste'molchining farovonligiga ta'siri mazkur oqibatlarni hisobga olmagan holatdagiga nisbatan bir bir necha barobar yuqori<sup>22</sup>. Shu o'rinda N.Jaimovich va X.Syularning yuqori malakalilar migratsiyasining jamiyatdagi tengsizlikning qisqarishiga xizmat qilishi to'g'risidagi xulosalari ham e'tiborga molik<sup>23</sup>.

3. *Yuqori malakali kadrlarning innovatsiya va tadbirkorlikka ta'siri masalalari* esa, J.Xant va M.Gauzirlarning AQSh misolidagi tadqiqotlarida o'z aksini topgan bo'lib, unda oliy ma'lumotga ega bo'lgan migrantlarning ko'p bo'lishi mamlakatdagi innovatsiyaning rivojlanishiga turtki berishi, xususan olingan ilmiy natijalar immigrantlar tomonidan qo'lga kiritilgan innovatsion ishlanmalar uchun patentlar soni mahalliy mutaxassislarning patentlaridan ikki baravar ko'p ekanini hamda immigrantlar ulushining 1%ga ortishi mamlakatdagi jon boshiga to'g'ri keladigan patentlar ulushini 15%ga ortishiga olib kelishi isbotlangan<sup>24</sup>. AQShda

<sup>21</sup> Феоктистов Д.А. «Утечка мозгов» как специфика креативной экономики в системе мирохозяйственных связей // Проблемы экономики и менеджмента. № 4 (32) 2014. – С. 113.

<sup>22</sup> John Bound, Gaurav Khanna, and Nicolas Morales. Understanding the Economic Impact of the H-1B Program on the U.S. NBER Working Paper No. 23153 February 2017. P.2, 43.

<sup>23</sup> Nir Jaimovich, Henry Siu. High-Skilled Immigration, STEM Employment, and Non-Routine-Biased Technical Change. NBER Working Paper No. 23185. February 2017. Massachusetts 2017. P.25.

<sup>24</sup> J. Hunt, M. Gauthier-Loiselle. How Much Does Immigration Boost Innovation? NBER Working Paper No. 14312 September 2008 JEL No. J61, O31. P.2.

olingan xalqaro patentlar egalarining chorak qismini xorijliklar tashkil qilishiga e'tibor qaratgan V.Vadva yuqori malakali migrantlarning retsipiyent mamlakat iqtisodiyotining kengayishiga, yangi ish o'rinlarining yaratilishiga hamda innovatsiyalarning joriy qilinishiga qo'shadigan hissasini beqiyos deb hisoblaydi. U AQShning global raqobatbardoshligini saqlab qolish uchun dunyoning eng bilimli kishilarini jalb qilish, shuningdek, AQSh madaniyati va qadriyatlarini tushunadigan, bitiruvchi xorijlik talabalarining mamlakatda qolishi va "ildiz otishi" dan hukumat manfaatdor bo'lishi lozimligini ta'kidlagan. Uning tadqiqotlarida 1995–2005-yillar oraligida AQShda tashkil etilgan texnologiya va muhandislik sohasidagi korxonalarining 25%ida, Silikon vodiysidagi bunday kompaniyalarning 50%ida kamida bitta muhim aksiyador xorijliklar bo'lgani<sup>25</sup>, ularning 96%i matematika, texnologiya, muhandislik sohalari bo'yicha bakalavr, 75%i esa, magistratura yoki PhD akademik darajasiga ega ekanligi aniqlangan<sup>26</sup>. Bu borada J.Xant ham o'z tadqiqotlarida talabalik yoki stajerlik vizasi bilan kirib kelgan ma'lumotli immigrantlar keyinchalik ishhaqi darajasi, patentlarga ega bo'lish hamda ularni tijoratlashtirish va litsenziyalash, hattoki, ilmiy maqolalar yozish va tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirish borasida mahalliy bitiruvchilarni ortda qoldirishini, texnika sohasidagi bilimlarga ega bo'lgan magistrlar yoki fan doktorlari startaplar faoliyatini yo'lga qo'yish yoki kompaniyaga asos solish borasida muvaffaqiyatga erishish ko'rsatkichlar ancha yuqori ekanligini ta'kidlaydi<sup>27</sup>. Shu o'rinda V.Kerr tadbirkor immigrantlar uchun mahalliy bozorda alternativ imkoniyatlarning kamligi bois ularning yangi imkoniyatlarni izlashga bo'lgan intilishi retsipiyent mamlakatlarda yangi mahsulot va xizmatlarni yaratish evaziga nafaqat yangi ish o'rinlarini tashkil etish, balki iste'molchilarning tanlov imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishini, bu esa, mamlakatda innovatsion jarayonlar va raqobatbardoshlikni rag'batlantirishini tadqiq etgan<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> . Wadhwa. Open Doors Wider for Skilled Immigrants. BusinessWeek.com.2007. P.3.

<sup>26</sup> V. Wadhwa. The reverse Brain Drain. BusinessWeek.com. 2007. P.3.

<sup>27</sup> J.Hunt. Which immigrants are most innovative and entrepreneurial? Distinctions by entry visa. Working paper 14920. National bureau of economic research.2009. P.26-27

<sup>28</sup> Sari Kerr, W.Kerr. Immigrant Entrepreneurship. Measuring Entrepreneurial Businesses: Current Knowledge and Challenges.USA.2017.P.237-239.

Yuqori malakali migrantlar AQShdagi fan va texnika sohasidagi mehnat resurslarining katta qismini tashkil qiladi. Xenson va Lyu tadqiqotlariga ko'ra, fan, texnologiya, muhandislik va STEM sohalaridagi xorijiy ishchilarning ulushi 1960–2012-yillar davomida 6,6%dan 28,1%ga o'sgan<sup>29</sup>. Tadqiqotchilar aynan mazkur ishchilar universitetlardagi fundamental tadqiqotlarning sifati va sonini oshirish hamda AQSh sanoati tomonidan tijoratlashtiriladigan yangi g'oyalar, ishlanmalar va patentlarni yaratish hisobiga mamlakatning innovatsion ekotizimida muhim rol o'ynashlarini ta'kidlaganlar<sup>30</sup>. Mamlakatning aynan yuqori malakali migrantlari ko'p bo'lgan shtatlarida mehnat unumdorligi va yuqori iqtisodiy o'sishning kuzatilishi ham buning yaqqol namunasidir.

**Xulosa.** Ma'lumki, "aqliy salohiyat oqimi"ning salbiy oqibatlarini ko'plab tadqiqotlar uchun asos sanaladi. Ammo mazkur masalaning ijobiy oqibatlarini bir necha tadqiqotlar asosida A.Veyner va A.Klikovskiylar umumlashtirib, donor mamlakatlar "aqliy salohiyat oqimi"dan ko'rishi mumkin bo'lgan foydalarini quyidagicha ifodalaydilar<sup>31</sup>:

1. Motivatsiyalashtirilgan ta'limning rivojlanishiga olib keladi<sup>32</sup>.

2. Yuqori malakali kishilar migratsiyasi uchun donor mamlakatdagi ta'lim diplomiga ega bo'lganligi muhim ahamiyat ega. Shu munosabat bilan rivojlanish darajasi quyi bo'lgan mamlakat aholisi orasida yuqori darajada rivojlangan mamlakatga borib ishlash istagi uni o'z vatanida ta'lim olishga va diplom olishga undaydi. Tabiiyki, diplomga ega bo'lganlarning hammasi ham immigratsiya qilomaydi, natijada hukumat mamlakatda qolgan diplomga ega mutaxassislar hisobiga yutadi.

3. O.Stark va S.Fenlarning fikricha, migrantlarning vatanlariga qaytib kelishi iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotga yetaklovchi bilim hamda

<sup>29</sup> Gordon Hanson, Chen Liu. High-Skilled Immigration and the Comparative Advantage of Foreign-Born Workers. P.3.

<sup>30</sup> Gordon Hanson, William Kerr and Sarah Turner. High-Skilled Migration to the United States and its Economic Consequences. London. 2018. P.3.

<sup>31</sup> A. Weinar, A. Klekowski von Koppenfels. Highly-Skilled Migration: Between Settlement and Mobility. IMISCOE Research Series. 2020. P.150, 151 // [https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/39534/2020\\_Book\\_Highly-SkilledMigrationBetween.pdf?sequence=1](https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/39534/2020_Book_Highly-SkilledMigrationBetween.pdf?sequence=1)

<sup>32</sup> Robert EB Lucas. International migration and economic development: Lessons from low-income countries. Edward Elgar Publishing, 2005. P.150 //

moliyaviy va ijtimoiy kapitalning kirib kelishiga turtki beradi<sup>33</sup>.

4. D.Radxa migrantlarning pul o'tkazmalari oilalariga yuboriladigan moliyaviy yordam yoki o'zlarining jamg'argan mablag'lari evaziga investitsiyani shakllantirishi bilan birga mamlakatning YAIMning shakllanishida va iqtisodiy o'sishga erishishida muhim rol o'ynashini ma'lum qiladi<sup>34</sup>.

5. S.Breshi va boshqalarning fikricha, emigrantlar o'z ijtimoiy va professional tarmoqlari orqali vatanidagi kishilarning bilimlar tansfertiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi<sup>35</sup>.

6. Felbelmayer va Tuballar ikki tomonlama savdo aloqalari va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar oqimining ortishi savdo-hamkorlik aloqalarining kengayishiga xizmat qilishini, bu borada yuqori malakali migrantlar xorijiy investitsiyalarning axborot risklarini kamaytirishga xizmat qilishini ta'kidlaydilar<sup>36</sup>. Shu o'rinda bunday qarashlar tarafdorlari bo'lmagan olimlar ham bo'lib, ular yuqori malakali mutaxassislar quyi malakali mutaxassislar kabi o'z mamlakatlariga ko'p pul yubormasliklarini va aksincha, ular retsiyent mamlakatda pullarini o'zlariga sarflashlari va investitsiyaga kiritishlarini, hamma YMMlar ham vatanida ta'limga ega bo'lmay, balki xorijda ta'lim olishlarini ta'kidlaganlar.

<sup>33</sup> O.Stark, S.Fan. The brain drain, educated unemployment, human capital formation, and economic betterment//ZEF Discussion Papers on Development Policy, No. 114. July 2007 // <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/32297/1/550549404.pdf>

<sup>34</sup> D.Ratha. Workers' remittances: an important and stable source of external development finance//Remittances: Development impact and future prospects. 2005. P.19.//

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<sup>36</sup> G.Felbermayr, F.Toubal. Revisiting the Trade-Migration Nexus: Evidence from New OECD Data//World development. Volume 40, Issue 5, May 2012, P.932. // <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0305750X11003007>



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