

## Substantiation of the Necessity of Developing a Mechanism for the Management of Migration Processes

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**Abstract:** Article is devoted to justification of need of development of the mechanism of management by migratory processes. Being guided by statistical data, the author proves that economic growth is impossible without increase in number taken in labor processes. The adverse demographic situation leads to reduction of able-bodied population in the Far East. Shortage of a manpower can be filled at the expense of involvement of migrants from CIS countries and foreign countries. The author of article considers this measure as objective need. Now process of labor migration goes spontaneously and isn't equitable to interests of economy of edge. Tatyana Nikolayevna Vitsenets gives the characteristic to various groups of labor migrants. She pays attention that problems of migrants, a long time living in the territory of the Russian Federation without legal status, aren't solved. The author of article emphasizes that the set of experts necessary for national economy has to be carried out selectively and to be directed on reduction of illegal migration. It is the mechanism has to be identical both for guest workers and for the compatriots, wished to move on the territory of the Russian Federation. It is necessary to involve experts from the different countries that will increase the competition on a labor market and quality of selection of experts.

**Key words:** Mechanism of management of migratory processes • Number of the busy • Reduction of able-bodied population • Deficiency of a manpower • Involvement of migrants from CIS countries • Illegal migration • Quality of selection of experts

### INTRODUCTION

The above analysis shows that the state of the labour market in the target regions of the Far Eastern Federal district, caused by the outflow of socially-active population and the negative demographic indicators does not allow to ensure the stable and dynamic development of the economy of the territories. Existing labour resources, even on the assumption of their replenishment by own reserves, are able to ensure the functioning of industrial production just at the current level [1].

Calculations show that subject to saving of working efficiency in comparable prices at the level of 2004, the ensuring economic growth (4,2 % of growth of gross regional product (GRP) since 2006 till 2010 and 3,8 %-since 2011 till 2015) requires intensive increase in the number of employees. The increment of employees should account by year 2015-to 54,2 % relatively to the level of 2004 (1 770,5 thousand people). Taking into account expected

decline in able-bodied population size (11,0 %-479,0 thousand people) deficit of manpower resources in the FEFD will be 2 249,5 thousand people, that can be compensated by attraction of migrants from countries-members of the CIS and far abroad [2].

Formation of labour resources of new quality will demand a lot of time, that is why replenishment of manpower resources by the attraction of the immigration potential of the countries of the North-Eastern Asia and countries of the CIS; creation of the facilities for voluntary resettlement of the compatriots, living abroad to the subjects of the FEFD; ensuring the invitation of foreign specialists on a contract base for priority orientations is objective necessity.

In the present days the market of international labour migration is actively being formed. And with it, the process moves spontaneously, it does not take into account the demands and sometimes even harms the interests of economy and native population of the territory. Its main components [3]:

- labour migrants from the far abroad (China, Vietnam, KDPR). The general mass in this category of migrants are citizens of China. According to data of survey of the Chinese entrepreneurs in the Primorye territory, among them about 10,0 thousand people are involved into illegal business.
- Labour migrants from the countries-members of the CIS, spontaneously arriving to the territory in the visa-free procedure. In the mass of labour migrants from the countries of the Commonwealth the dominance belongs to unskilled people with low level of education. Those, who have higher or specialized secondary education, employ in casual work in the absence of any system of foreign citizens' employment. Nowadays this category of workers includes the general mass of illegal migrants. According to incomplete data their number varies in the limits of 40 thousand people.
- Foreign citizens from countries of the CIS, living on the territory over a long period of time (three or more years) without certain legal status. By the way it should be noted that in respect of this category of migrants the new migration legislation doesn't contain any measures for their legalization, although the problem is very serious and requires an immediate solution. The FMS of Russia, according to a number of statements of its leaders, concerns about the necessity of its solution and has developed the relevant document. However, its adoption has lasted too long [4].

It is necessary to consider features of each group of migrants when carrying out the state migratory policy. Experience of Japan is in this regard interesting. The most numerous category of guest workers is *nikeidzin*. At the beginning of the XX century many Japanese left the country, escaping from lack of land and poverty and went abroad, mainly to North and South America. Today abroad live 1,4 million descendants of those Japanese emigrants. Them also call *nikeidzin*.

Officially these people arrive to Japan with the purpose to visit relatives and to be acquainted with the native culture. However actually them use as unskilled labor in the industry. The Japanese authorities render them certain preferential, facilitates this category of immigrants of a condition of entrance to the country and provides the right to work without restriction of kinds of activity. The Ministry of Labour of Japan founded the specialized centers for hiring *nikeidzin* in the cities of

Tokyo and Nagoya. Nevertheless it is real *nikeidzin*. Too guest workers and their situation is worse, than at the radical Japanese worker.

Many foreigners living in Japan, speak about "discrimination concerning the black, latinos, immigrant from Asian ethnos from the West and Asians of a non Japanese origin. Even white foreigners are exposed to discrimination [5]. Here is how one american working as the bank employee in Japan was expressed: "If you aren't born in Japan by Japanese parents, you never really will be included into their small club "[5].

The majority *nikeidzin* consider the stay in Japan as means to save money and to come back home; they don't seek to remain on the historical homeland. "Here it is very good to work, but it not a place for life. The Japanese people-cold",-such recognitions sometimes sound from lips *nikeidzin* [6].

Predicting certain development of the situation on the market of international labour migration it can be supposed that there would be a conflict of interests between named above categories of migrants, compatriots, who express willingness of voluntary resettlement to the territory and native population, both among themselves and with the interests of the state and business-structures (employers).

This assumption is based on the practice of application of the new migration legislation: FZ-110 "On introducing amendments to the Federal Law "On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation", the FZ-109 «On the migration accounting of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation», the FZ-2 and the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated June, 22, 2006. N 637 "On measures on rendering assistance to voluntary resettlement to the Russian Federation of compatriots living abroad".

Comparing these two documents, it needs to mark out the priority of range of articles of FZ-110 (even with further changes, introduced by the FZ-2) to points of the state program on rendering assistance for compatriots living abroad to voluntary resettlement to the Russian Federation, as well as absence of solution of problems of those foreign citizens who is living on the territory of Russia without any certain status for a long period of time.

Particularly, the decree provides the creation of the system of selective recruitment of specialists, necessary for the economy of the country directly on the territories of the donor-states. But this has no reflection in points of Federal Law FZ-110. The order of receiving of the permits

for work for foreign citizens, arriving on the territory of Russia using visa-free procedure as analogous or in some cases even rather easier than for the citizens, who have the certificate of the participant of the program of the voluntary resettlement [7].

By-turn, it leads to the fact that the entrepreneurs, realizing the investment programs in various branches of economy and requiring the mass attraction of additional manpower resources, prefer to employ the specialists from those who have already arrived to the territory as guest workers from the countries of the CIS or to invite them from China, KDPR or Vietnam [8].

All this determines the necessity of creation of the mechanism of management of labour migration processes, including system of selective recruitment of specialists, necessary for the economy of the country directly on the territories of the donor-states and maximal decrease in illegal sector of migration. This mechanism has to work as for compatriots, willing to resettle to Russia for permanent residence, as well as for guest workers [9].

Its functioning should take into account the development of multipolarity of the labour market migration, namely the attraction of labor migrants from other countries, including countries of South-Eastern Asia (target attraction of migrants from Korea, Vietnam to counterbalance naturally developing migration from China etc.) and countries of the CIS [10]. This, in its turn, will stimulate the progress of competitiveness on the labor migration market and natural improvement of qualitative recruitment of specialists.

The main is to keep the differentiated approach to different groups of immigrants: those who, arriving to the country, don't intend to stay for permanent residence and receive Russian citizenship and those who are willing to become a citizen of Russia and live on its territory [11]. Naturally, that the second group, mainly, consists of Russian-speaking population of the countries of the CIS-participants of the program of rendering assistance for voluntary resettlement to the Russian Federation to compatriots living abroad, which undoubtedly, has preferences, benefits in comparing with the first group, oriented only for earnings[12].

On the starting progress of economy such process, combining mass attraction of temporary labour potential from abroad and constant contingent represented by compatriots, has rather proved its value and it should be taken into account while developing the regional program of migration development of the territory for perspective to 2012.

And with it, the Regional Program on rendering assistance for compatriots living abroad to voluntary resettlement to Primorye territory, in my opinion, has to be considered only as a part of the program of demographic and migration policy of Primorye territory till 2012, interrelated with strategy of its social and economic development for this period.

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