

The Influence of Migration Process on Social and Economic Development of the Territory and Measures of Government Regulation

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Abstract: The author of article notes that fact that spontaneous migration negatively affects a social and economic and political situation in the country. She leads to growth of a criminogenic situation in the southern and central regions where the main migratory streams and also to settling of the Far East by migrants from border territories are directed. Migration leads to a situation aggravation in the market of housing, work, to increase in loading at social infrastructure. This situation creates threat of national security of the country. The author of article notes that the geography of internal migratory streams changed. Extent of influence of external and internal migration on change of population of certain regions is very various. Analyzing the reasons forcing people to migrate, Vitsenets speaks about factors which remain hidden from official statistics. Nevertheless, they influence migratory processes. Among them the leading place is taken by development of private or so-called informal sector of economy. The active state policy on regional labor markets has to become the main instrument of regulation of migratory processes.

Key words: Spontaneous migration • Migratory streams • Migrants from border territories • Threat of national security of the country • Geography of internal migratory streams • Development of informal sector of economy

INTRODUCTION

Migration processes in Russia have rather wide scope, resettlement to the center in such scale coupled with lack of solution of problems of life support for Russians influences quite negatively on social, economic and politic situation in the country. Either internal or international migration flows are directed mainly to south and central regions of European part of Russia. This leads to grass roots and uncontrolled increase in population size and deterioration of criminal situation in these regions. As far as outlying districts, including the Far East, remain in deficit of native population and are filling by migrants from countries of the CIS and frontier foreign states [1].

There are many reasons which make people leave their homes and move to other places. Economic reasons have always been among the main reasons for migration [2].

Analysis of migration processes in Russia over the last decade shows that problems with international illegal migration are still daunting, while some of them even constitute a menace to national security of the state.

Its level remains high and the number of migrants constantly grows. According to the expert's valuations, nowadays in our country there are closely 1,5 million foreign citizens and stateless people.

In large cities of Russia criminal group of illegal migrants form uncontrolled markets of goods and services, evade taxes, carry on illegal business, traffic in arms and drugs [3].

Experience of other countries also testifies that the increase in migratory streams leads to rise in crime. For example, in Japan, as well as in other countries, inflow of foreigners raises crime indicators. In 2001 foreigner committed 25 135 registered crimes, 5963 foreigner are made for criminal offenses responsible. Generally it is natives of Asia. In particular, 46% of crimes in Japan Chinese, 10-Koreans committed, 6%-Vietnamese [4].

For the last decade number of migrants, committing crimes on the territory of Russia, increases by 40 %. If in 1999 the unit weight of migrants in the total number of people, who have committed crimes, was 6,7 %, then in 2009-2010 years-already 17,5%. Increase in economic crime rate continues (by 15%)[5].

From year to year there are more and more violations of the rules of residence of foreign citizens in Russia and their transborder travel. Many acute problems are made by intensive inflow of illegal foreign workers to Russia. According to experts' estimates, the number of them is closely 2 million people now. Not holding official jobs, these people influence negatively upon labour market and become involved in the shadow economy.

Many countries try to limit migration as it bears with herself a huge number of problems. Among these countries is Japan. The professor of international law Tokyo University tells to Yasukihiko Sayto the following: "Japan already made a lot of things to open the doors to the international stream of goods, the capitals, information. Everything that remained, -to open for a flow of people... Japan will have to align under this global tendency. If it has to become the integrated part of the international community, can't continue to insist on exceptions to the rules for itself. Since World War II end Japan tried to keep the homogeneity and by that to avoid numerous cultural and social problems which multiracial and polycultural societies face. But times changed" [6].

For the last decade intensive outflow of population from north, east and border regions leads to decline in population size in these areas, rich in raw material resources. As a result of population outflow ethnic structure in range of subjects of the Russian Federation is changing [7].

Emigration of qualified specialists, highly-educated young people for place of permanent residence to economically developed countries leads to the weakening of scientific, creative, economic potential of the country. Dominant flows of intelligent migration are from regions with high scientific and technical potential: North-West, Central, West-Siberian economic regions; among cities the dominants are Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Novosibirsk. Nowadays intelligent migration flows are generally directed to such countries as the USA, Canada, Australia, Israel, states of West Europe-the UK, Germany, Sweden. These countries not only accept, but also encourage the immigration of highly skilled personnel, first of all, specialists in the area of advanced technologies, computer programmers, engineers, doctors, specialists in the natural sciences. It needs to mark that just 5-7 % leave for working on a temporary contract, the rest move to the permanent place of residence. Consequently, in general "brain drain" is irrevocable, that hampers the progress of the country [8]. The higher attention should be paid to vulnerable groups of workers-

emigrants and primarily, women. Especially it can't be borne violations of law while the employment of emigrants abroad, associated with cases of illegal entry, discrimination, trafficking in people.

The President of the Russian Federation is at the top of the power as practically in each system of government and he is the guarantor of rights and freedoms of citizens of the state, as well as foreign migrants. The government and bodies of Executive authority in the greater degree have supervisory, regulatory and operating functions.

According to way of participating in regulation of migration flow the federal bodies of Executive authority can be classified as law-enforcement services (MIA, frontier service and FSS) and state civil service (FMS, FCS).

So, the Russian legislation, regulating labour of foreign workers-migrants consists of the following laws:

- The Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993,
- 2001 labour code, as amended by several Federal laws;
- The Federal law of 25.07.2002. ¹115-FZ «On legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation»;
- The Federal law of 19.04.1991. ¹1032-1 «On employment of the population in the Russian Federation» (as amended on 18.10.2007);
- The Federal law of 31.05.2002 ¹ 62-FZ «On citizenship of the Russian Federation» (as amended on 30.12.2008);
- The Federal law from 18.07.2006, ¹109-FZ «On the migratory accounting of foreign citizens and stateless people in the Russian Federation»;
- The decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated November 15, 2006. ¹ 683 in Moscow "On fixing for 2007 the permitted share of foreign workers used by economic players, carrying out activity in sphere of retail trade on the territory of the Russian Federation.

Passing in 2002-2003 years the Federal laws «On legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation» and «On citizenship of the Russian Federation» inserted the utterly for former Soviet citizens amendments to it. But what is the main, as we had already marked, there was taken the Conception of regulation of migration processes, which testified to the effort to identify and define common priorities of the migration policy, approve the position of the state in this area and to streamline its normative legal base.

To summarize the above it is necessary to note, that migration flows in Russia are characterized by its active involving to international and interregional exchange, increasing of the part of family migration and decline of the part of migrants of working age, low migrants' acclimation rate, the coincidence of the areas of concentration of external and internal migrants. All of this leads to negative social consequences: escalation of the situation of the labour and housing markets, increase in load to social infrastructure, increase of criminal rate. This situation demands to develop and to implement the adequate migration policy, to strengthen the governmental management and control under migration processes.

With general decrease in the population migration activity, regional preferences of both internal and external migrants have changed greatly. *Geography of internal migration flows has changed* especially clearly. The level of influence of internal and international migration on population size change differs a lot in certain regions.

The positive or negative balance of migration can be formed under influence of different components-internal interregional migration and international migration. Due to various combinations of them regions can experience migration increase or decrease of population. Five variants of combination are marked out:

- *Migration increase* due to positive balance of international as well as internal migration;
- *Migration increase* due to excess of positive balance of international migration over negative balance of internal migration;
- *Migration decrease* due to excess of negative balance of internal migration over positive balance of international migration;
- *Migration decrease* due to excess of negative balance of international migration over positive balance of internal migration;
- *Total migration decrease* due to international and internal migration.

The analysis showed that the changed direction of migration flows clearly divided regions on the giving and the receiving population. And in the last decade the role of each one changed to the opposite. Migration inflow is directed to Central and South regions of the country and the area of outflow is located in the North and extremely South (national republics of Caucasus and Kalmykia).

The migrants' receiving regions are the most populated territories, where the 80 % of population is concentrated (120 million people). This zone is located from Kaliningrad region to Western Siberia and from Karelia to Krasnodar territory. In the most of these regions migration increase is provided to two-thirds by the international positive balance and to one-third (34 %) by internal interregional migration. This group of regions absorbs all 1,6 million people that leave the rest of regions of the country and 86 % of increase due to international migration. Migration increase intensity is extremely high in Kaliningrad, Belgorod and Krasnodar regions: it is two times higher than the average nationwide one [9].

The second type of regions includes those, having positive migration increase by large international inflow, which exceeds the negative balance of internal migration.

Even rural sector of the Russian Federation acquires permanent population by immigration. This situation is affected by the fact that in the first half of the 90-ies immigration had pronounced forced nature (and therefore not prepared in advance) and the rural regions, in the view of employment, giving the opportunity to exist and the availability of housing, had obvious advantages over cities[10].

The forced nature of migration in the 90-s years leaved great traces on territorial location of international flows of migrants. In fact in that period of time the most part of purely "economic" migrants came to Russia under the influence of "forced" factors, i.e. in essence as forced migrants. It concerns the immigrants from Ukraine and Kazakhstan in the first part.

The regions of the second type are located unevenly, they include the most part of Ural, also Ryazan, Tambov regions and republic of Mordovia in the very heart of Russia. These regions are losing population by changing with other central regions, but are acquiring at the expense of the Eastern territories. Particularly population from these regions is significantly pulled off by Moscow and capital region. (The data of official statistic over largest cities do not quite adequately reflect real migration situation because of limit of registration and residence permit).

For vast territory of the country with population of 26 million people (or 17 %) migration decrease was typical in 1989-1998. The Northern regions of the country and extremely southern regions are losing population as by changing with regions of Russia (85 %), as at the expense of international migration. For some territories (the south of the Eastern Siberia and the Far East and Dagestan)

positive international migration balance has compensated for the population loss due to internal migration exchange (at the average of 35 %)[11].

Annual losses of population exceeded 5 % in Magadan region (with Chukotka AO), on the Kamchatka Peninsula (with the Koryak AO)-2,2%. Of course, the situation in the period of extensive economic growth of the *population in the North is considered to be relatively redundant, but the outflow of the population worsens its demographic structure, because people of able-bodied age depart especially actively.*

Among the main “receiving” zone there are “extremely attractive” regions. This is the *Central* economic region, received 416 thousand people at the excess of other regions of the country over the last 10 years. But at the same time 290 thousand people went to Moscow and Moscow region. Significant *migration attractiveness* is also typical for Belgorod, Voronezh and Lipetsk regions, which took 134 thousand people only from other regions of the country. In the Volga area Volgograd and Samara regions take more than 70% of the positive migration balance of the whole economic region.

The most powerful flow of migrants occurred in the Krasnodar, Stavropol and Rostov regions over the last decade. They received 473 thousand people from other Russian regions, including 177 thousand people from the national republics of the Northern Caucasus.

Due to its geographical location on the border of Central-Asian region Ural and the Eastern part of the country have high intensity of migration increase at the excess of states of the CIS.

What reasons forced the Russians to leave for other regions in the last decade?

Besides the extreme cases like military operations and strained ethnic relations (it is typical for republics of the Northern Caucasus), the reasons are purely economic. Change of permanent place of residence is aroused by the economy, the loss of employment, non-payment of wages and hence the fall in living standards and lack of prospects of improvement in the future. Besides in the remote Northern districts it is impossible to compensate for the loss of employment by personal farming. Immigrants from states of the CIS as well as population from remote regions have become hostage of the economic policy. Besides other economic difficulties they were cut off from the rest of Russia by high transport tariffs, non-compensated by high income rate.

Serious research, made by the Institute of economic forecasting of Russian Academy of Sciences, showed,

that there is no direct relation between migration behavior of population and regional indexes of processes of decline in manufacturing, real population incomes, subsistence level, between the decline in production and unemployment rate [12].

As a rule regions with less decline of manufacturing (principally raw material regions) are not attractive for migrants. And on the contrary *regions of deep production decline (this is the South and West of the European part of Russia, south of Siberia and the Far East) became zones of migratory increase of population.*

As a rule the inverse relation is established between the regional indicators of the level of real incomes of the population, subsistence level and migration increase. *Regions with high real incomes and relatively low cost of minimum set of food products are characterized by high outflow of population, which tends to go where the level of income like below.* Exactly “like”, because in reality there is direct and sustained relationship between these processes.

Close relationship between the indicators of the level of unemployment and migration processes is not found. It means that official indexes do not measure many new socio-economic processes, taking place in the last years and particularly in the field of employment, characterizing the situation in the labour market.

What processes are taking place in the regional labour market, hidden from the official statistic, which can explain resulting picture?

The condition of population employment and regional situation in the labour markets are influenced increasingly by the development of private or so-called “informal” sector of economy.

According to data of laboratory of population migration of the Center of demography and ecology of a person of the IEF RAS there is close correlation between migratory behavior of population and the rate of employment in the informal, private sector. Zones of migration gravitation coincide with the areas of greatest development of the informal sector, it means, with availability of places of work, giving a profitable occupation to population and consequently access to material and social benefits (housing, transportation, education and so on).

It is exactly why, the phenomena are arising in the certain territories, where such occurrences, described by the official statistics, as the decline in production, a high level of unemployment, low incomes and large inflows of population, combine quite well. Therefore, *in Russia there*

is flexible and comprehensive labour market that manages to play the role of social shock absorber, cushion economic shocks.

Considering the indexes of migratory behavior as one of the most important indicators of socio-economic situation of the regions it is possible to catch so far hidden positive as well as negative processes and to develop measures for their correction.

In many aspects, the problem of “hidden” processes consists in the absence or weak development of the system of direct and indirect indicators of social and economic measures, including sociological surveys. Therefore, the observation of such indicative process as population migration should become the “information for reflection” on the analysis of processes of employment, labour market situation and other social processes and the formulation of economic and social mechanisms of their regulation.

Another conclusion, directly ensued from the first, is that the employment is one of the main one among social and economic regulators of migratory behavior (or territorial location) of population. Consequently, *active governmental policy in the regional labour markets should become the main instrument of regulation of the migration processes.*

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