

The Historical Aspect of the Migration Management

Tatyana Nikolayevna Vitsenets

Far Eastern Federal University, Vladivostok City, Russia

Abstract: The historical experience shows that solution of the problems of resettlement in the Russian conditions is possible only by organizing the role of the government on all stages of migration processes, right up to the implementation. The article considers the methods for the analysis of migration processes, their advantages are described. Formulas for calculation of various indicators characterizing the development of migration phenomena are given. A "gravity" model is constructed to be used to prove the influence of various factors upon immigration flows while studying the problems of migration. The author, referring to statistics, claims that the demographic capacity of Siberia and the Far East is obviously insufficient for development of the natural riches located here and creation of the developed economic and settlement structure.

Key words: Migration flows • Demography • Demographic processes • Migration policy • Migration outflow • Forecast of development of migratory processes

INTRODUCTION

The last one causes the necessity of realizing target state policy in the field of internal migration management and consequently development the complex of measures on improvement state migration policy at the federal and regional levels, aimed at incentive displacements of inhabitants among regions of the country. Such complex of measures, among the rest, should be based on historical practice of regulations of migration processes in Russia, results of the conducted monitoring of socio-economic progress of territories, coordination of efforts of the federal and regional authorities in this direction [1].

As the analysis of Russian migration policy in historical retrospection, which we had conducted, showed, the practice of governmental regulation of migration processes in Russia is deeply rooted in history and has developed, available for using in specific historical, natural and climatic and socio-economic conditions of progress of the country theoretical base. Some methods of regulation (economic, first of all) of internal population migration, used as in Russian Empire as well as in USSR and demonstrated the efficiency can successfully be used in modern Russia.

Efficiency of external labor migration depends and on the social and economic situation which has developed

in the country, structural and dynamic characteristics of its economic system [2].

International migration policy is a system of generally accepted on the level of ideas and conceptually united measures of encouragement or limit the movement of the population within the country in volumes and directions, taking into account of the concrete historical conditions of the country and meeting the current and future objectives of the development of the country and its certain regions.

For ensuring optimization of structure and sizes of internal migration flows within the bounds of governmental migration policy there can be used such stipulated by normative legal laws *methods of migration regulation (measures of migration policy)* as:

- Administrative (providing administrative responsibility, including state employees, for the violation of the existing regulations).
- Economic (providing taxes incentives, the provision of financial assistance for implementation of the relocation and settlement at a new place, adjusting the value of the lease and purchase of housing and others).
- Propagandistic, socio-psychological (providing a focused impact on system preferences and values that form the migratory behavior of the population).

All measures can also be divided into encouraging and limiting migration mobility of population. Modern actuals predetermine the necessity to exercise administration of migration processes, firstly, by using economic stimuli for resettlement into one or another region [3].

In our point of view, governmental policy in the field of regulation of internal migration in the Russian Federation should combine interests of personality, society and state. Its fundamental targets should be:

- Security of the rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, ensuring the most complete realization of economic potential of individuals;
- Ensuring the stable socio-economic and demographical development of the country, rational location of population over the territory of the country in accordance to demands of economic progress of the country;
- Security national interests and provision security of the Russian Federation. *Within the bounds of realization of the first fundamental target it is necessary to delete the (formal and informal) administrative barriers of internal migration and to provide the freedom of movements of citizens of Russia and of choice of their place of residence and stay within the country.* Nowadays it is practically impossible to employ without permanent registration in the certain region (population aggregate) not only in Moscow and Saint-Petersburg, but also in some other regions and cities, even in those where the level of unemployment is not high.

It is necessary to adjust existing practice of formal and informal limits of internal resettlements of citizens by institute of registration in the place of residence and place of stay in accordance with federal forms of the statute. Valid solution of this problem will be conversion licensing to declarative registration at the place of residence. It is important to mark that this measure may be introduced in the short period of time, because it is legislatively organized and doesn't need significant financial costs. The main is to provide with the governmental control under its keeping from the authorities of the internal affairs. The persons, making administrative barriers for migrants, should be measures of discipline and administrative.

The creation of integrated centralized information resource (data system) is also purposeful as it would reflect movements of citizens and their permanent

location and also would inform of provided governmental guarantees and social support. The creation of such data base would allow improving statistics of internal migration and also is necessary for development and implementation of efficient state regional policy. Only availability of comprehensive and reliable information on migration processes allows regulating migration movements rationally and efficiently in the region [4].

As a model of analogy system can be taken, which exist in economically developed countries (for example, system of social insurance and social provision in the USA). And with it the questions of personal information security should be taken into account while creating the system.

For realization of the first and the second targets it needs to remove economic barriers of migration, *i.e.* to ensure financial possibility of movements of labour resources from labour-abundant regions to labour-scarce regions, as well as to solve the problem of employment and accommodation of migrants at the new place. In present moment significant part of inhabitants of Russia has get to so-called "poverty trap", the essence of it is that in spite of the presence of desire for changing place of residence, persons do not have minimum of financial means for making relocation.

In our opinion, it is necessary to develop measures of financial support to individual categories of migrants. These measures should be addressed, first of all, to citizens, who has registered in regional bodies of population employment and are living in depressed regions, as well as to citizens, going to regions of the country, which are important according to the point of view of interests of national security [5].

As an example of such support it can be taken governmental guarantees and measures of social support, given to participants of State program of making coactions for voluntary resettlement to the Russian Federation of compatriots, living abroad, including:

- Compensation the loss for relocation of internal migrant (in some cases and members of his family) to the new place of residence;
- Compensation the loss for the transportation of private property of migrant;
- Provision of lump-sum allowance for accommodation ("lifting");
- The provision of long-term loans for the construction or purchase of housing, the provision of land for construction of a house;

- Receipt of a monthly allowance in the absence of income from labour, entrepreneurial and other not prohibited by the legislation of the Russian Federation activity, but not more than for six months. The amount of the allowance should be determined in accordance to the subsistence minimum established in the corresponding subject of the Russian Federation;
- Receipt of a social package, including the services of the state and municipal establishments of preschool education, general and vocational education, social services, health-care system and services of the state employment service.

Governmental financial support can be for value (for example, for unemployed citizens, who has found job in another region) and non-repayable (for citizens, going to the regions of the country, which are strategically important according to the point of view of interests of national security that are losing the population).

The basic difficulties of migration management. Internal displacements are significantly limited by lack of developing institutes of Russian housing market. However the obstacle in the way of the increase in migration mobility is no longer the absence of housing market as such, not impossibility to rent or change the house, but totality of institutional (lack of mortgage lending, the narrowness of the market of cheap houses in combination with low price of labour and practically complete inability to accumulate funds for purchase a flat for the majority of the citizens) and geographically logical barriers (wide scale of house's prices in different regions and different kinds of population aggregates). Nowadays, if a person moves from one region to another, it is impossible to rent a municipal apartments as it needs years of "queuing up", enterprises have practically no hostels. The only alternative is to buy or rent a house on market conditions, which is more expensive in ten and hundred times than municipal one [6].

It is necessary to overcome the tightness of population to lack of institutions of housing market. Solution of this task can be provided with following ways: promotion of the wide spreading and development of institution of mortgage lending; assistance in development of system of available municipal and/or corporative housing; promotion of creation of civilized house renting market; governmental support of developing companies (in accordance of regional demands in population and labour force). Maximal availability of markets should be provided for

the most population. Averagely earning worker, who has found a job in certain region, should be able to find livable apartments for his income and without starving, wearing castoff clothes and sacrificing of education of his children. It is also necessary to develop the mechanism of ensuring security of private property, primarily, of real estate, because, nowadays the owners often abandon to register the renter due to the fear to lose the house [7].

Creation the efficient house market leads to the fact that priority in choice of the place would be availability of vacancies in certain region and earnings rate. The latter would allow forming efficient interregional labour market. Significant barrier of internal migration is segmentation of Russian labour market. As the analysis shows, nowadays within internal migration flows in-regional migration is dominant (close to 60 %). The consequence of it is decline of influence of internal migration on smoothing of disproportions in socio-economic progress of the regions by the way of relocation of labour force among the regions. As a result in modern Russia instead of "integrated labour market" there are relatively self-contained, independent and autonomous developing regional labour markets. Besides, in Russia there is no developed data base on existing vacancies, the most part of the people (particularly in regions) are forced to search a job over the friends, acquaintances, using other informal ways of job search [8].

Personal migration mobility will be improved by creation of network of regional (interregional) information and legal consulting centers and labour exchange; forming the united Russian base of vacancies (national bank of vacancies) and national bank of citizens, ready to change place of residence (according their desires), support of recruiting companies; establishment of the Federal system of accounting of data of labour force demands in different regions; assistance in development of crediting under self-employment and small business. It is important to join the efforts of governmental services and non-governmental information brokers on the electronic market of employments, first of all. The main task of interregional working centers should be provision of citizens-potential migrants with information on possibilities of internal resettlements; on perspective or not recommended for location territories and population aggregates; supporting the migrants from not perspective places, allowing the migrants to make a decision of resettlement consciously and purposefully. Interregional working centers as well as Federal services of employment

should have data base of existing vacancies throughout the country, list of leading enterprises and companies of given region with the characteristic of its sectoral structure and professionally-qualified requirements for workers; perspective directions of development of private entrepreneurship and small business. If possible the data bank should include the information on availability and possibility of getting house, list. While nowadays companies do not always inform employment service on opening vacancies, it is possible to establish legally the obligation of the company, opening vacancy, always inform employment service on it [9].

Within the bounds of the realization of the third fundamental target it is necessary to create the facilities for saving and further forming of population in geopolitically important regions of the Northern, Eastern and frontier parts of the Russian Federation. Taking place in 1990-s cardinal change, in comparing with former decades of directions of internal migration flows, leads to significant decline in population size in strategically important in the point of view of interests of national security regions of Russia. Decline in population size of the Northern and Eastern regions of Russia the labour potential, adapted to natural conditions of these regions and in perspective can become a menace of realization of large investment projects [10]. The measures of state policy should be directed to recovery of economic activity of business, located in the territories of the Extreme North, Siberia and the Far East, by the realization of active economic policy in these regions, including development and realization of investment programs, provision with taxes incentives and subsidies under development transport and market infrastructure, housing construction in pointed regions.

REFERENCES

1. Kotieva, A.I., 2003. Forced migration in Russia: search of problems' solution. Yuridiceskiy Mir., 9: 118.
2. Metelev, S., 0000. Immigration and economic growth. Person and Work. <http://chelt.ru/2006/9-06/metelev9-06.html>.
3. Larin, A.G., 2011. Chinese in Russia yesterday and today: historic issue. Institute in the Far East RAS. M., pp: 182-192.
4. Modern migration processes at the North Caucasus: problems of integration and improvement of the tolerance level. Regional theoretical and practical conference 2002. Stavropol: SSAU, pp: 266.
5. Kapitsa, S.P., Kurd'umov S.P. and G.G. Malinetskiy, 2011. Synergy and forecasts of future. M.
6. Krasinets, E., 2011. Van is coming to Ivan. Migratsia I Grajdanstvo pp: 2.
7. Brockman, T., 1990. The Job Hunters guide to Jupan. Kodansha International, Tokyo, pp: 12.
8. Thompson, G., 2008. Fewer People Entering U.S. Illegally, Report Says. New York Times, pp: 10-11.
9. Law of the Japan "Law No 125 of 1952. Latest Amendment: Law No 134 of 1999" of Ministry of Justice, Alien Registration Volume. www.moj.go.jp.
10. Kondo, A., 2004. Development of immigration Polisy in Japan, pp: 22-27.