

Assessment of the Sources of Additional Labour Force

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Abstract: Owing to liberalization of migration legislation formation of market of external labour migration is increasingly more influenced by the migrants from the countries of the CIS. For the first time in 2008 the inflow of labour migrants from the countries of the CIS to Primorye exceeded the amount of migrants from China. Article is devoted to the description of the mechanism of management by labor migration in certain regions of our country. The author proves that realization of migratory policy in the Russian Federation is provided by active interaction of the Government of the Russian Federation, federal executive authorities, authorities of territorial subjects of the Russian Federation. The state migratory policy is based on norms of international law, provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and regulations.

Key words: Mechanism of management of migratory processes % Number of the busy % Reduction of ablebodied population % Improvement of the migratory legislation % Migratory policy

INTRODUCTION

The task of increase in the number of employees in the territory for concrete investments is complicated by that it can't be put off for a long time. It is the issue that should be solved already today. That's why increase in fertility and problems of natural reproduction, in spite of the importance of their principal solution, in medium-term perspective can't be considered as priority. Priority tasks are decline in mortality and preventive health care [1].

For example, as sources the Administration of Primorye territory makes the bet on the inclusion of the unemployed, migrants from the countries of the CIS and compatriots from abroad in employment.

On the territory the amount of officially registered unemployed accounts to less than 40 thousand people. Places of their residence are rural area; in large cities (Vladivostok, Nakhodka, Ussuriysk), where there is a demand in labour force, unemployment doesn't exceed 1 per cent. *i.e.* the inclusion of the unemployed in employment requires the solution of housing problem. Even if we divert from the new problems, caused by territorial allocation of population (for example, rural degradation and disappearance of populated places), the problem of lack of labour force is solved only to a

small degree. According to the most optimistic estimates, the internal unemployment, can give nearly 10-12 thousand workers, among which it will not be easy to find qualified specialists [2].

Influence of the international migration on economy in many respects is defined by qualitative and quantitative parameters of a stream of foreign labor and also supply and demand on national labor markets. Usually most part of external migrants is used on the workplaces not attractive to locals which, even having appeared" on the street", prefer not to be engaged in similar work and to live on the guarantees provided by system of social security. So, for example, in Belgium immigrants make a half of all miners, in Switzerland- 40% of construction workers, in the USA-70% of landowners [3].

Flow of workers from neighbor states of the former Soviet Union increased in comparison with previous year in 12 times. The amount of permits for employment, given to citizens of the countries of the CIS in Primorye, increased distinctly: they were obtained by 17 thousand labour migrants. Majority of guest migrants from the Central Asia is engaged into construction industry, to less degree into agriculture and manufacturing industry.

In spite of significant increase of given permits for employment, this category of citizens is the main source of illegal migration nowadays (28,1 % of the number of registered citizens of the CIS). Unskilled non-disciplined people with low level of education dominate among them. To a certain degree it is related to the fact that on the way of migrants, going to the Far East there are Kazakhstan with dynamically developing economy and Siberian regions, where the general mass of specialists from the Central Asia finds an application for themselves. Those, who turn out to be not in demand, arrive to us.

Overwhelming majority of foreign citizens, arriving for work in Russia, has just elementary knowledge of Russian language, doesn't know accepted customs, behavior rules in society and Russian legislation, defining these norms of behavior. The citizens of the countries of the CIS, which grew under conditions radically different from the Soviet times, become able-bodied. Falling into alien to them society and not finding their bearings in it, they become easy prey for criminal structures and, as a rule, a potential source of administrative and criminal offences [4].

With regard to the fact that the labour migrants from the countries of the CIS in close years will be important source of replenishment of power-man resources on the territory, the complex of measures for improvement its qualitative component will need to be implemented [5].

It is necessary to create an efficient mechanism of labour migration management. On the one hand, it has to include system of social adaptation of migrants, arriving on the territory in visa-free order, on the other hand, foundation of the recruitment system for attraction of eligible foreign specialists, when the recruitment is based on applications of Russian enterprises and organizations according to requirements, made by employers.

Similar work was being made till recently by Fund "New Eurasia" with the support of the Federal migration service of Russia. There is well-known experience of organization of works for the project "Migration bridges" among the subjects of the Russian Federation and countries of the CIS. The subjects of the Far Eastern Federal district can also participate in these projects [6].

It is necessary to form acting mechanisms of booking, selection and "pre sales" training of labour migrants; system of social adaptation of labour migrants should be founded through specially created centers with attraction of both budgetary funds and resources of regional communities [7]. Implementation of these projects can provide way out to countries-exporters of labour force (mainly, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, but also it can be

other republics-Armenia, Kazakhstan etc.). In this regard, there are developed close contacts with the various NCOs, representatives of diasporas, which provide migrant with information about the places, which they are sent in, with the representatives of the ministries and departments of the republics [8]. There is a network of partner organizations in all of these countries, which will provide the necessary support in case of need [9].

And with it, the Program of assistance to voluntary resettlement of compatriots to the regions of the Far East is slightly oriented to settlement of the Far Eastern territories; that is why it is unfounded to expect that it will promote the inflow of population to the territory [10]. Meanwhile this region is still noncompetitive by the level of social and infrastructural facilities comparing to other regions of Russia: there is lower level of housing, health care system, relatively low rate of earnings of population and the main-traffic tariffs lead to the creation of territorial autarky. If you ask present young Far Easterners aged till 30 years, who of them was in Moscow, they will faster remember, how many times and when they were in China or Korea and only a few of them had time to visit the capital of our Motherland.

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