

STATE REGULATION OF MIGRATION PROCESSES*

Tatyana Lytkina¹, Viktor Fauzer², Lyubov Kuratova³

¹ *Federal state budgetary establishment of science Institute of socio-economic and energy problems of the North, Komi Science Centre Ural Branch of the Russian academy of sciences, Syktyvkar, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, e-mail: lytkina@iespn.komisc.ru*

² *Federal state budgetary establishment of science Institute of socio-economic and energy problems of the North, Komi Science Centre Ural Branch of the Russian academy of sciences, Syktyvkar, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, e-mail: fauzer@iespn.komisc.ru*

³ *Federal state budgetary establishment of science Institute of socio-economic and energy problems of the North, Komi Science Centre Ural Branch of the Russian academy of sciences, Syktyvkar, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, e-mail: lyubov_kuratova@list.ru*

Abstract: *The article discusses the theoretical issues of migration: the existing definitions of migration, its forms, methods of control, factors and causes of change of residence. The article contains material of a sociological survey of urban residents of the Komi Republic. Proposed measures and directions of state regulation of migration in the northern territories are offered. The article ends with the suggestions on priority measures and objectives of science and the public on the migration management.*

Keywords: *Migration, the Komi Republic, survival, adaptation, state migration policy.*

INTRODUCTION

Most scientists in sociology and demography, give three types of population movement: social, natural and migration. In this article, we consider only one - the migration movement. In the broad sense of the word under the migration means any territorial movement that takes place between the various localities of one or more administrative-territorial units, irrespective of the duration and regularity of task orientation. In a narrow sense, mi-

gration is a complete form of territorial displacement, culminating in a change of domicile, i.e. means relocation.

Migration is a spatial displacement, change in its spatial distribution, i.e. geography. In this sense, the migration does not change the population throughout the territory, in which is its movement. Changing the size and structure of the population only parts of the territory.

Migration represents spatial movement of the population, changing its territorial distribution. In this sense migration doesn't change population of all territory. The number and structure of the population only of separate parts of this territory (or country) changes.

External migration is a departure of the population abroad (emigration) or entrance from abroad into this state (immigration). Internal migration unites the migration processes in the country. In terms of administrative division, migration, divided into intraregional, interregional and inter-district.

There are two types of migrations: organized and unorganized. The main types of organized migration are social calls, livestock migration, organized labor recruitment, reassignment to other areas, the distribution of graduates of vocational schools, colleges and universities. Unorganized, or individual, migration is the territorial movements of the population caused by such reasons as aspiration on the new place to improve financial situation, to create a family, to get an education, etc. On movement time all types of migration are subdivided on: irrevocable, i.e. change of the residence and temporary migration [1].

FACTORS AND CAUSES OF MIGRATION

To answer the question about the necessity of state regulation of migration processes, their orientation and forms to understand the nature and motives of population movements from one region to another, it is necessary at least in general terms to consider such concepts as "factors" and "causes" of migration.

We can consider the following three-part scheme: conditions - factors - reasons. The whole environment (natural and social) can be combined with one concept - living conditions. Among them are the conditions that affect a particular process, or the actual factors. Finally, what causes a specific action, is a reason.

Benefits are a partial payment, full or even exceeding those material and spiritual losses incurred by the population, having filled in the sparsely populated, remote and have harsh natural conditions areas. Benefits should promote human resources in rapidly developing sectors of the economy underdeveloped areas and create conditions for normal reproduction of the population.

All factors depend on the capabilities and forms of regulation by the state are divided into three groups. The first group includes the factors that consist of components of living conditions, which either can not be changed or can be changed for a very long time or a huge expenditure of resources. This is typical for natural conditions and geographical location. The second group includes the factors that can be changed gradually, for at least 10-15 years. That is the level of development of the territory, including the creation of productive and social infrastructures. The third group includes operational control factors. They may vary for several years. For example, the establishment or abolition of benefits of the complex, higher wages, the introduction of pension benefits, etc.

The last group of factors of migration is characterized by several provisions, knowing which it is possible to regulate migratory processes. First, migration is influenced by a complex of factors which intensity is various for different regions, different time and different groups of the population.

Secondly, economic factors are the main. Despite recognition of prime value for migration of economic factors, nevertheless, to the middle of the 1970th disputes what of them more important – living conditions of the population or a decent and productive work [2] were conducted.

Thirdly, from the positions of management of migration, not factors of a standard of living and decent and productive work, but territorial distinctions between them are important.

The reasons of migration become clear when carrying out special sociological polls, or censuses (microcensuses) of the population, by inclusion of questions of the territorial movement of the population. By means of them attempt to establish the movement reasons becomes. Such approach is far from attempts to draw conclusions concerning the migration reasons on the basis of data on distinctions in migration or on the basis of comparable characteristics of regions of an origin and the accepting areas.

The main problems of measurement of the reasons of migrations consist in the following: in the choice of significant sets when carrying out inspection and subsets for calculation of dependences; in the choice of reasonable number of in advance certain mutually excluding each other and exhaustive reasons; in the choice of groups of the reasons, expedient from the point of view of the analysis.

The reason of migration is as special form of relationship between objective factors and subjective characteristics, in particular requirements. In the context of behavior factors are the objective phenomenon, and the reasons – the objective and subjective phenomenon. Just because the reason has objective and subjective character, it can not be followed by action, despite achievement of necessary sharpness of a contradiction between factors and requirements. It is connected with action of social norms [3].

Installation of migrants in the new area, is connected with a number of demographic, social and economic changes. Migrants become residents of the area, participate in reproduction of its population, in exploitation of natural resources, in development of economy, etc. Migrants arrive to the area, new to them, possessing experience and knowledge acquired in regions of an exit, having branched related and property communications, etc. In the new area all this or a lot of things from this should be got. Therefore to increase survival of new settlers and to achieve the best migratory results, and also when developing the state (regional) migration policy it is necessary to know the reasons for which the population comes to this or that settlement. We will address materials of the sociological survey conducted in the Komi Republic [4].

Among the reasons of arrival the material motive (26,6%) is most important, among the departure reasons it is on the 4th place – 8,1%. Job search is on the 2nd place (12,3%), at potential migrants it costs on the 6th place (5,5%). Thirdly, respondents wanted to solve problems of the education or education of their children (12,0%). In general it is possible to conclude that respondents generally realize the claims. Therefore not incidentally a rank of the importance of the reasons of departure are not the same than at the arrival reasons. In the reasons of departure the desire of the population to replace the residence is on the first

place. They want to change the north to the south. This desire is especially brightly expressed at residents of Far North: in Usinsk – 65,8%; in Vorkuta – 54,1% and in Ukhta – 54,0%. The desire to return home, to parents, relatives has bigger value for residents of Usinsk – 14,9%; Pechora – 14,7% and Ukhta – 14,6%. Respondents note that the settlement where they live, has no future since production doesn't develop. Here two cities are allocated: Vorkuta – 18,5% and Pechora – 13,4%.

Having arrived to the new residence, migrants pass the difficult period of adaptation. Some of them pass it successful, others, on the contrary, begin to think of change of the residence again. It is well known that if the person couldn't realize the reasons why he has arrived to this or that region, he is a potential migrant and under favorable circumstances by all means will fulfill the wish.

Survey materials showed that urban residents have high disposition to the departure from the country. From the answers of the respondents it is known that the proportion of residents who want to leave polar cities is very high. 64, 9% want to leave Usinsk, and 64,4% - Vorkuta. To the south of the republic these sentiments gradually transformed into a desire to stay there to live and work on. There are significant differences in the settings in the change of residence between the local population and migrants. Among the native-born 41,7% want to leave.

The largest share of those wishing to stay in the place of permanent residence of the local population, which amounts to 41.3%, the people who came into the country, the figure is 29,7%. Among decided to leave in the next two years, the proportion of local residents is 7,6%, while the newcomers only 2,9%. Over the next five years, these figures will be respectively 22,3 and 19,9%. That is, the locals are more determined to realize their migration intentions.

Numerous studies in recent years supports the position that the inhabitants of the Far North is not recommended to change the climatic conditions of residence radically. Experts close to population issues, labor and relocation, believe that the inhabitants of Vorkuta and Usinsk preferable to move or to Ukhta or in Syktyvkar and uhtintsam in Syktyvkar, that is, residents of high latitudes should not drastically change the climate, it is harmful to their health . Although the practice and another poll showed - the majority of respondents tend to go outside the country [5].

MIGRATION POLICY

The purpose of migration policy in the Komi Republic is to make it attractive for the residents of the regions of Russia, as well as in improving the survival rate of people who came here to live and work. Let us explain that the survival rate - a phenomenon that characterizes the transition newcomer of the old-timers and, therefore, a permanent population of the region is predicted. It is not only the process of human adaptation to the new conditions of life, but also the living conditions of the adaptation to a person's needs.

Coming to a new place of residence, migrants have difficult period of adaptation. Some of them successfully passed this period and become long-standing inhabitants, while others begin to re-think about the changing the place of residence and finding a better life. It is well known that if a person is not able to realize that what he came to a particular region, then it is a potential migrant and under favorable circumstances will

certainly carry out his wish.

Nowadays, many governance practices of migration processes of the Soviet period are discredited, that served as a basis quite common liberal point of view, that the state should eliminate from the management of migration processes. It is impossible to agree because of the presence of many acute problems related to migration, lack of natural migration controls and the necessary conditions for free movement of people, both within Russia and from abroad.

In this regard, there is an urgent need for the development of new forms of migration, and management of the population, based on the realities of contemporary Russian reality and the use of rich historical experience.

Migration processes as a special object of management, have a number of specific features.

1. First of all, migration of population - a very sensitive socio-demographic process, to respond quickly to changes in various factors. In managing migration, in contrast to many other social processes, the effect of management actions, as well as the effect of the factors that hinder their implementation is achieved in a very short period of time. To achieve the desired effect, you need a real-time monitoring the state of the managed system, great importance is information provision management process.

2. Despite the fact that migration has always been characterized by a high element of spontaneity, it can be regulated. However, state migration management can not and should not cover all types of migratory population movements within the country, but only the most problematic migration.

3. Managing migration can be carried out only within the framework of socio-economic, and population distribution, or demographic policy. It synthesizes its elements, as well as itself is an important component in the package of measures carried out by them.

4. Managing migration of the population may consist of the following set of actions: the formation of migration systems; determination of optimal size, directions of migration, the formation of the migratory contingents; facilitate the process of adaptation of the population.

5. Migration processes are closely related to the flow of information, especially on the field of introduction and means of achieving them, not by chance any of migration patterns linked the direction of migratory ways of disseminating information flows. Therefore, it is important information support management decision-making aimed at the control object.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that the state has certain obligations in the management of migration processes, especially in the area of internal socio-economic migration; it refers to the northern regions first. Depending on the objectives, means and resources available to the State for the management of migration processes, it uses a certain system of migration control measures for the population. With regard to the management of migration processes in our recent past, these measures may be divided into administrative-organizational and economic.

The state migration policy is a science-based ideology of the actions of public authorities emanating from an understanding of migration as a complex of socio-economic process and conceptually unifying mechanisms of regulation of migration processes. Under the regulation (control) migration refers to a set of measures to stimulate or restrict the movement

of people in the volumes and destinations that meet current and future needs of the country and ensure the realization of the rights of migrants.

In the development of the state, or regional migration policies must first carry out a specific inventory of territories that would give an accurate idea of the possibilities of using migration as a mechanism for positive impact on the socio-economic life of a region (municipality). In the near future should be:

- Determine the prospects of development of the republic's economy, including regional (local) labor markets, promising the need for labor and the degree of satisfaction with their own resources;

- Specify the list of localities to be liquidated in the Far North and equivalent areas;

- Specify the list of areas, unfavorable for environmental living conditions.

Migration policies should address the problem of long-term (5-10 years) reductions of human resources in the country and increasing the proportion of people in retirement and the working age. It is necessary now to think of specific mechanisms for implementing migration policy, aimed at promoting the involvement of the Republic of Komi the necessary human resources.

Migration policies can be based on common objectives, principles and guidelines for private, which subsequently refracted in specific areas, i.e. the principle - from general to specific. The main cross-cutting areas of the state migration policy should be:

- Creation of conditions for the free inter-territorial redistribution of the population, and human resources (to ensure the territorial mobility of the population);

- Conducting deliberate selective immigration policy, based on the need to attract immigrants into the country within the established scope and certain quality on a legal basis;

- Assist in the adaptation of immigrants to the new place of residence, including social support for displaced workers;

- The implementation of immigration and counter illegal migration, bearing about criminal nature.

For the Komi Republic (referring to the Far North) priority migration policy is to promote the resettlement of the population, liberated from the enterprises in the new environment proved uncompetitive and assistance in attracting the necessary human resources for the effective functioning of the enterprise.

Priority directions of migration policy are the restructuring of the system of settlement and settlements, the creation of a new reference framework of settlement, given the prospects of development of the country's economy; facilitating the resettlement of pensioners assisted resettlement of people living in the settlements to be liquidated, the development of the rotary system of formation of labor resources, as well as a method of shift work (Lytkina 2014).

It can also note that the impact of society on migration, representing aggregate geographically localized and occurring at a certain time of migration acts can be carried out using the following migratory behavior of regulators.

The first and most flexible regulator is to change the territorial and population differences in the levels of the objective components of living conditions that satisfy a variety of primarily basic, needs of the people. This change may be subject to public planning and development complement the balance of territorial redistribution of the population. Differ-

ences in living conditions and situational impact on migration, as the objective factors, and gradually affect the needs and value orientation, i.e., are forward-looking.

Another trend is the impact of regulation of behavior to the needs and values of potential migrants, ie facilities management. In this regard, it should be provided three different levels of impact on migration behavior. On an individual level, no doubt, have to be taken into account mental and other features of the subjects, it is necessary to conduct an appropriate selection of the migrants. At a group level, an important regulator of social norms may serve, in particular, aimed at neutralizing the customs and traditions that impede the implementation of socially necessary migration behavior. Finally, in the mass level, that is, in relation to the population as a whole, we should talk about such educational measures, by which a person would have perceived values, equivalent duty. An example is a trip to the virgin lands for the construction of BAM, etc. It is in fact - the realization of certain value orientations of high social importance [6].

CONCLUSION

Nowadays there is a need of fundamentally new socio-economic mechanism to attract and retain young people in the Komi Republic, in the newly developed areas of the North and the Arctic. So it is necessary to find common ground to reconcile the interests of the state, society, family and individual. To attract and retain the population and, above all, young people should be offered a set of economic incentives and social guarantees that can make the Komi Republic and the North of Russia as a whole attractive and competitive in determining their life strategies population. As working tools could be: «The concept of youth migration policy»; «The economic mechanism of crediting of demographic and migration measures to attract and retain young people in the Komi Republic, in the newly developed areas of the North and the Arctic» and several others.

It should be propose and justify legislative initiatives, the list of economic incentives and social guarantees, designed to attract and retain young people in the Komi Republic, in the newly developed areas of the North and the Arctic. To develop an effective mechanism for financing activities related to the solution of demographic and migration problems of the Russian North and the Arctic. To offer levels of responsibility and the amount of financing (joint financing) of demographic and migratory actions for preservation of the youth contingent of northern territories.

*** This article was prepared by comprehensive program of Ural Branch of Russian Academy of Science, project №15-19-7-2 «Migration processes in the Russian North: between assimilation and multiculturalism» (2015-2017).**

REFERENCES

- [1] Fauzer V.V.: *Social Management: theoretical questions: tutorial*. Syktyvkar: Syktyvkar University Publishing House, 2004. 216 pp.

- [2] Fauzer V.V., Lytkina T.S., Fauzer G.N.: Public administration by population shift: from coercion to encouragement. *Corporate management and innovative development of economy of the North: Bulletin of the Research center of corporate law, management and venture investment of Syktyvkar state university*. 2015. №. 3. pp. 151-168.
- [3] Rybakovsky L.L. *Migration of population: forecast, factors, policy*. Moscow, 1987. 200 pp.
- [4] Fauzer V.V., Nazarova I.G., Fauzer V.I. V. *Social and labor relations: contents, mechanism of management, foreign experience*. Syktyvkar-Ukhta: Ukhta state technical university, 2010. 102 pp.
- [5] Fauzer V.V. Theory and practice of research of migratory processes. *Corporate management and innovative development of economy of the North: Bulletin of the Research center of corporate law, management and venture investment of Syktyvkar state university*. 2013. № 4.
- [6] Regent T.M. *Problems of governance of migration in Russia*: abstract of Ph.D. thesis. Moscow: The Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2001. 45 pp.