

**PARTICIPATION OF ETHNIC MIGRATIONS IN THE FORMATION OF THE REGIONAL LABOR MARKET (ON THE MATERIALS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN)**

(Recibido el 03-06-2017. Aprobado el 01-08-2017)

**NiyazMinnahmato  
VichBiktimirov**  
*Kazan Federal  
University*

**Vladimir  
AnatolyevichRutb  
zov**  
*Kazan Federal  
University*

**Marat  
RafaelevichMust  
afin**  
*Kazan Federal  
University*  
*e-mail:*  
*nz99nz@yandex.ru*

**NiyazKamilovich  
Gabdrakhmanov**  
*Kazan Federal  
University*

**Abstract.** The article considers some territorial aspects of development of labor migration of the population within the Republic of Tatarstan. We showed the mechanism of attracting and using foreign labor in the region. We studied the factors influencing the use of foreign labor. We paid special attention to the influence of foreign labor migrants employed in the Tatarstan labor market on national security. We identified the most significant problems of ensuring national security in the region during this study. We explored how the migration processes taking place in Russia actively influence the change in the national composition of the population by the example of the Republic of Tatarstan. We showed the factors influencing the migration movement of the population. Taking into account the current trends in the demographic development of the population, the forecast data of the future ethnic composition of the Republic of Tatarstan are presented by 2030. The paper shows how the effective use of own labor resources is complicated by the low territorial mobility of the population of the Republic. In the paper, we studied the dependence of the dynamics of the number of labor resources on the ratio of different nationalities to the population of the republics and their reproduction regimes. To increase the efficiency of attracting and using foreign labor, we presented the necessary recommendations.

**Key words:** labor migration, foreign worker, population forecast, religious homogeneity, national security, ethnic composition of the population.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The modern labor market is increasingly involved in the global migration processes, so the Russian state cannot be an outsider of the migration processes of the labor force, but should regulate them, taking into account its country's priorities and international norms.

The contribution of labor migration only increases: the foreign workers bring new technologies, investments, meet the missing need for labor, which is especially important in the labor shortage conditions, while the foreign workers occupy jobs that could be employed by the citizens of the Russian Federation, sometimes they reduce the level of wages. The external functions of the state aimed at the implementation of its interests and goals in the international arena are also compelled to take into account the contradictions of ensuring national security, upholding state interests in the international relations, developing mutually beneficial cooperation, participating in solving the global problems.

The consequences of migration are noticeable and diverse for both the developed and developing countries. The economic growth stimulates migration of the population, and manifests itself in the economic field, for example, in the labor market (Anderson, 2014), (Prayitno, Matsushima, Jeong, Kobayashi, 2014).

The host country attracting highly qualified foreign specialists to work enables itself to save on the costs for their training and benefits from improving the qualitative structure of the persons employed.

There are the following negative sides for the host country: uneven distribution of migrants across the territory, a significant level of illegal migration. It turns out that there are a number of reasons that adversely affect the development of the territory.

Migration affects also other indicators of the standard of living of the population. For example, the criminal situation may worsen. The vast length of the Russian border serves as a fertile ground for illegal immigration and the accompanying flows of narcotic drugs, weapons, substandard consumer

goods, etc. (Rybakovskiy, 2009). Based on various studies, we can state that: the level of crime is roughly somewhat higher among foreign citizens than the national average.

The undocumented labor migration, as a rule, leads to an increase in the level of unemployment, causes a complication of relations in the labor market, leads to a reduction in tax collections in the budget.

Based on the reproductive behavior of migrants, there are five conceptual approaches: socialization theory, assimilation theory, selective theory, the theory of life cycle stress disturbance and the theory of a certain status of an ethnic minority (Goldstein & Goldestein 1981).

The issues of attracting and using foreign labor are relevant for all regions of Russia, including for Tatarstan. A number of large investment projects are implemented in the region, which leads to an increase in labor migrants. Serious complications are caused by the: demographic crisis and loss of popularity of blue-collar jobs among the new generation of Russians. At the same time, the expediency of attracting foreign workers should be considered through the prism of protecting the labor resources of the Russian Federation, especially in the conditions of existing unemployment, as well as through the prism of national security.

## 2. METHODS

When writing the article, we used the methods of system-structural analysis and a comparative-analytical method. Based on the current trends in the development of the rural population using the extrapolation method, we created a prognostic estimate of the size of the rural population by 2030.

## 3. RESULTS

According to the level of social and economic development, the Republic of Tatarstan is part of a group of Russian regions with a high level of development and therefore has significant migration attractiveness (Bagautdinova, Gafurov, Kalenskaya & Novenkova, 2012), (Rubtzov, Gabdrakhmanov, Delabarr & Tyabina, 2015),

(Sultanaev, *Musulmanskiy*, 2008) According to the normative definition of the migrant worker of the Russian legislation dated July 11, 2011 of the Federal Law No. 186-FZ, the Russian Federation ratified the Tripartite Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Belarus, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Legal Status of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families" dated November 19, 2010. Based on their regulatory and legal characteristics, we also given the definition of a migrant worker. A migrant worker is a person who legally resides and legally performs labor activities in the territory of another state of which he is not a citizen and where he does not permanently reside (*Art. 1 of the Agreement on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*, 2010).

The activities related to the employment of migrant workers are carried out by the employers of the state of employment without taking into account restrictions on the national labor market protection, and the migrant workers are not required to obtain work permits in the territories of the states of the parties to the agreement (*On the Legal Status of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*, 2010).

There are difficulties in obtaining the information about migrants before they move (Yija'la' & Jasinskaja, 2010).

The Law directed to the disclosure of the mechanism for attracting and using foreign workers specifies "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation", the Regulation of the Russian Federation dated December 22, 2006, No.783 "On the Procedure for Determining the Need to Attract Foreign Workers and Form some Quotas for the Implementation of Labor Activity by Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation by the State Executive Bodies", the Regulations of the Russian Federation on the establishment of an allowable share of foreign workers used by the business entities operating in the retail sector and in the field of sports and other legal documents.

Uneven distribution of migrants across the territory and a significant level of illegal migration, on the contrary, negatively affect the sustainable development of the territory.

Tatarstan refers precisely to those territories where migrations have played a special role since the 50s of the XX century to this very day, having an important impact on all major life spheres (Iskhakov, Mustafin, Biktimirov, 2007).

A quota of 10,314 was approved for immigrants from other countries, envisaged for hiring in the Republic of Tatarstan, for 2015. This is approximately four times less than the quota approved for 2008 (41,302 people). In 2015, the actual quota used was 54,6% (5,633 people).

The employers demand was three times higher than the corresponding indicator according to the applications.

There are not a few people who are afraid of ethnic conflicts, social tension in general, the consequences of opposition of different cultures in the regions. Especially as the experience of Tatarstan shows that the supporters and preachers of "unconventional" Islam are often met among the highly qualified personnel.

The struggle within the Muslim community for the definition of Islam is being intensified in Russia today.

It should be noted that the preservation of religious homogeneity is the most important task for Tatars, since the religious split of the nation into several directions will inevitably lead to subsequent deconsolidation and the confessional split of the Tatar Muslims can become a serious problem that destroys the national Tatar integration (*Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tatarstan*, 2007).

During the intercensal period from 2002 to 2010, the population of Tatarstan increased by 7.2 thousand people, given the difficult demographic situation during this period, this was mainly due to the migration growth (*Rubtsov, Gabdrakhmanov, Mustafin, Pratchenko*, n. d ).

Much of the migration policy, adaptation of migrants, agreement of the interests of various social groups, unlike Russia, is being solved in the developed countries not at the national level, but at the level of self-government bodies.

On average, the unemployment rate in Tatarstan, calculated according to the methodology of the International Labor Organization, was 4.0% in 2015.

It is forecasted that the number of people employed in the Republic economy as a whole will increase slightly in the period of 2017-2018, both due to an increase in labor migration from neighboring regions of the Russian Federation, an increase in the number of working pensioners, and due to a decrease in the number of other categories of the population of working age not employed in the economy.

The distribution structure of persons employed in the economy by type of activity will practically remain unchanged. It is forecasted an insignificant increase in the number of employees for the majority of activities. The exceptions are applied to such industries as "Manufacturing Industry", "Construction", "Transport and Communication".

The effective use of own labor resources is complicated by low territorial mobility of the Republic's population. The internal migration is constrained by the persistent low incomes of the population, underdevelopment of the civilized housing market, high transport costs, as well as presence of administrative barriers when moving to another locality.

According to the statistics, a migration loss is inherent not only in the municipal areas, but also in the cities. To date, many territorial entities that have a negative migration decline are predominantly located in the southern, southeastern and eastern parts of Tatarstan.

The dynamics of the number of labor resources depends on the ratio of different nationalities to the population of the republics and their reproduction regimes. It is known that there is an effect of migration on the speed of ethnic processes. The migration processes taking place in Russia will actively influence the change in the national composition of the population.

Forecast data of the future ethnic composition of the Republic of Tatarstan by 2030 indicate an increase in the share of Tatars within the Republic. If 52.9% of the population of Tatarstan were Tatars in 2002, this indicator can reach 58.8% according to the forecast results by 2030. It is highly likely that according to the census results in 2010, the share of Russians will also exceed the census results in 2002. This will happen due to the reduction of

representatives of other nationalities living in Tatarstan. And in general, if we look at the forecast data, the decrease of Russians is expected by 4.2% for 2002-2030, and in this case the specific weight of this nationality in the Republic of Tatarstan will be only 35.3%.

According to the forecast, the population size in the Republic of Tatarstan may be more than 4 million people by 2030.

Urbanization of Tatars will continue to proceed at a fairly rapid pace, while the cities and agglomeration areas will be increasingly becoming places for migration. The forecast results show a significant increase in the number of Tatars in the largest cities and regions with a relatively high standard of living (Biktimirov, Gabdrakhmanov, Rubtsov, Mustaphin & Arzhantseva, n. d ), (Denmukhametov, Zjablova, 2014).

The census results of 2010 show the process of expanding the international relations of the Republic, especially with the countries of the post-Soviet space. It was noted several thousands of Belarusians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Kazakhs, Azerbaijanis and other nationalities among the available population on the territory of the region in 2012.

Nationality	Number (thousand people) in 2010	in% to the total number of population in 2010	Forecast of the number (thousand people) by 2030	in% to the total number of population in 2030 (forecast estimate)
Tatars	2,012.6	53.2	2,437.2	58.8
Russians	1,501.4	39.7	1,464.1	35.3
Chuvashes	116.3	3.1	101.4	2.3
Udmurts	23.5	0.6	22.9	0.5
Ukrainians	18.2	0.5	18.8	0.4
Mordovi ans	19.2	0.5	16.2	0.4
Mari	18.8	0.5	21.2	0.5
Bashkirs	13.7	0.3	8.6	0.2
Azerbaijan is	9.5	0.2	23.2	0.5
Armenians	6.0	0.2	12.5	0.3

*Table 1. Forecast of the number of predominant nationalities of the Republic of Tatarstan by 2030 (Gaisin & Biktimirov, 2014).*

#### 4. DISCUSSION

According to the forecast estimates, it is likely that the Mari, and especially Azerbaijanis and Armenians, will increase in Tatarstan.

Like in many of the nationalities of the Russian Federation, the representatives of the titular (Mari) ethnicity prevail among the rural population in the Republic of Mari El, which can play a positive role in the growth of rural employment in the Republic of Tatarstan.

If the forecasts are justified, it will be expected a significant decrease in the Mordovian part of the population in the region.

#### 5. SUMMARY

Taking into account the analysis and the range of problems identified, we recommend:

- for the purpose of structural solution of problems in the migration field, to adopt initially at a thoroughly weighted Concept of Migration Policy at the federal level, which should be linked to the entire range of basic documents on national and economic security and serve as a development vector for achieving the goals set;
- to carry out active interaction of federal authorities and state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in dealing with migration issues - the subjects of the Russian Federation should not take a wait-and-see attitude, and offer their decisions, their visions of migration policy, federal authorities should consider and analyze the proposals;
- to make changes and amendments to the regulatory legal acts to eliminate legislative conflicts, to create a regulatory framework for the legal regulation of migration, its flows, to arrange the migrants, in particular to assign the norms to the subjects of the Russian Federation that allow them independently

determining the list of employers attracting foreign workers;

- to develop the mechanisms for attracting and retaining the high-qualified professionals and students;
- to allocate the federal budget funds to attract compatriots living abroad;
- to provide the necessary sanitary and epidemiological conditions;
- to carry out the financial and economic support for state regulation of migration processes;
- to educate tolerance in the Russian population, to eradicate xenophobia against migrants;
- to create conditions for the adaptation of migrants in the regions of the Russian Federation.

#### 6. CONCLUSIONS

Until recently, the greatest influx of people of Tatar nationality, caused by the deterioration of the geopolitical situation, came from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. However, many studies indicate that this migration flow will only decrease as the living standards of citizens of these countries will increase. The share of the remaining CIS republics in the positive migration balance of the Tatar population has always been small. Therefore, the migration importance of other countries is expected to increase in the future, mainly in the west and south-west of the CIS and the Baltic States, as well as from Central and Eastern Europe.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of attracting and using foreign labor is formal, and the world experience is not sufficiently used in selecting the evaluation criteria.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

#### REFERENCES

- Agreement of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Legal Status of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families" dated November 19, 2010.
- Anderson, B. (20) Nations, migration and domestic labor: The case of the UK. *Women's Studies International Forum* 46 (2014) 5–12
- Art. 1 of the Agreement on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families dated November 19, 2010, ratified by the Federal Law dated July 11, 2011 No. 186-FZ.
- Bagautdinova, N., I. Gafurov, N., Kalenskaya and A. Novenkova, 2012. The regional development strategy based on territorial marketing (the case of Russia) *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 18. SPL.ISSUE., 18: pp.179-184.
- Biktimirov, N., Gabdrakhmanov N.K., Rubtsov, V., Mustafin, M., Arzhantseva, N. Peculiar features of the Tatar people migration on the territory of Tatarstan // *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences* 5 (24), pp. 267-27
- Denmukhametov, R., Zjablova, O. Geodemographic Situation in the Republic of Tatarstan // *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 2014, 30 (11) - pp. 1684-1688.
- Gaisin, I., Biktimirov, N. Migration Processes in the Republic Tatarstan in the Second Half of the 20th and in the Early of 21st Centuries: Ethnic and Social Aspects. *Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research* (2014) 20(12) - pp.1761-1766
- Goldstein, S. and A. Goldstein, 1981. The Impact of Migration on Fertility: an Own Children Analysis for Thailand. *Population Studies*, 35(2): 265-281.
- Iskhakov D.M., Mustafin M.R., Biktimirov N.M. Tatars by 2025: Demographic Forecast. (Research Work). Kazan: Publishing House of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan, 2007. – 92 p.
- Prayitno, G., Matsushima, K., Jeong, H., Kobayashi, K. Social Capital and Migration in Rural Area Development // *Procedia Environmental Sciences* 20 (2014) - pp. 543 – 552
- Rubtsov, V.A., Gabdrakhmanov, N.K., Delabarr, O.A. & Tyabina, D.V. 2015, "Equilibrium tasks in geography", *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 669-672.
- Rubtsov, V.A., Gabdrakhmanov N.K., Mustafin, M.R., Pratchenko, O.V. Geodemographic potential of the Republic of Tatarstan: Analysis, evaluation, territorial differences // *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences* 5 (24), pp. 278-284
- Rybakovskiy L.L. et al.. Demographic Development of Russia in the XXI Century // M.: Econ-Inform, 2009. – 340 p.
- Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tatarstan 2011. – Kazan: Tatarstanstat, 2012.
- Sultanaev M. *Musulmanskiy Mir* Magazine, October. Publishing House "Iman", Kazan, 2008.
- Yija`la` A., Jasinskaja -Lahti I., (2010) Pre-migration acculturation attitudes among potential ethnic migrants from Russia to Finland. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* 34: 326–339

