

Concept and Forming Factors of Migration Processes

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Abstract: The term “population migration”, descended from the Latin “migratio”, etymologically means resettlement, movement. 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.

Key words: Spontaneous migration • Migratory streams • Migrants from border territories • Threat of national security of the country

INTRODUCTION

Population migration is social phenomenon, as ancient as a man – clot of all social relationship. Until the origin of the human being his anthropoid predecessors moved geographically. But these movements presupposed search for naturally made objects of utility, not working facilities for their producing. This is principal difference between migrations of animal and human [1].

Movement and resettlement are not synonyms. Due to this distinction it became available to name migration in different terms in the wide and narrow senses of the word. In the narrow sense migration is finished kind of geographical movement ended by change of place of residence (it means resettlement). Term “resettlement” was widely used in literature of XIX century. It reflects exactly the essence of such phenomenon as “migration”. However modern meaning of this term is significantly wider. It is used for identification of different social phenomena, having diverse character, factors of appearance and consequences. Migration is such process of spatial population movement that leads to its territorial redistribution in the final analysis. Existing in academic circles disagreements in definition of this term point to necessity of specification, which processes and phenomena are hidden behind the term “migration of population” [2].

Migration as spatial movement of population is typical for all human societies. However intensity, directions and structure of migration flows, its social, economic and demographic consequences differ significantly not only in different historical epochs, but either in countries with different social systems, economic development level and its territorial differentiation, natural and climatic conditions and population structure.

Terminological confusion has required putting in order in scientific apparatus. The participants of reasoning of terminology and classification of concepts were B.S. Horev, A.U. Homra, V.I. Staroverov and many others researchers of population migration [3].

The most completed interpretation of migration includes all kinds of population movements, having social or any other significance, i. e. not only spatial population movements, but also fluctuation of personnel, professional dynamics, different social shifting and even shifting of cultural trends. According to another approach, migration is “such process of spatial population movement that leads to its territorial redistribution in the final analysis”. Existing in academic circles disagreements in definition of this term point to necessity of specification, which processes and phenomena are hidden behind the term “migration of population” [4].

Up-to-date meaning of the term is extremely wide. In our point of view principal differences in interpretation of this concept consists in the following:

- Does registration of the fact of territorial movement of a person take into account factor of distance;
- Is it taken into account factor of stay duration in the place of temporary residence and regularity of movements in different directions;
- Is it considered factor of crossing any legally established borders.

Not detracting from any of existing interpretation of concept "population migration", in our point of view, the most exact and complete one, being up to requirements of tasks of development of methodology of migration policy and analysis, is the following:

The author considers population migration as any territorial movement of population, linked with crossing the external borders (borders of the state) as well as inner borders (between administratively-territorial districts) target to change place of permanent or temporary residence for making educational, professional or any other activity regardless of factors, which has influenced on.

Moreover, it needs to mark that migration is population movement, which has defined features. Let's identify the most essential of them, revealed the difference of migration movement from other kinds of population movement [5].

As regard which kinds of population movement should be defined and what everyone means, there is also no unique opinion in scientific literature. So in 70-s years of last century I. S. Matlin said, that population and manpower resources movement is classified into demographical, intersectorial, inter-professional and territorial. However this classification doesn't include movements, linked with change of social status, educational graduate and so on. G.I. Kasperovich divided into territorial, business and social movements.

V. A. Borisov differentiates just two kinds of people movements: natural and mechanical (migratory). This classification doesn't include social movement, including professional, educational, inter-sectorial and other kinds of population movement, i.e. there is no integrated approach to what population movement is.

The most acceptable division is one, which includes 5 kinds of population movements: natural, migratory and social, professional, educational. Given scheme allows to

get definite conception about each kind of population movement, because social movement unites all that is not included into natural and migratory movements there.

It should be marked that all kinds of population movements are closely interrelated. Population movement leads to its qualitative and quantitative changes and if natural and migratory movement involves qualitative as well as quantitative changes, social movement changes just qualitative characteristics. Migration movement ranks centrally in this scheme, because it influences upon natural and social movements. This influence will be considered at greater length further.

Professional and educational movement has more social character.

Given scheme shows that migration is complicated process, consisting of great variety of events. It consists of interaction of two streams: population departure from one point and arrival to another.

In narrow sense migration is complete kind of territorial movement, i.e. it means resettlement *sensu stricto*.

In general sense of this word migration is territorial population movement, made between different population settlements of one or several administrative-territorial districts, independently to duration, regularity and objective direction.

Using different features of migration population migration can be divided into several kinds. Depending on objects, pursued by population while moving from one place of residence to another, it can be classified episodic, seasonal, irrevocable migration and commutation [6].

Episodic migration is business, recreational or other trips, not regular in time and without obligatory direction. This kind of migration is notable for great variety of membership. Evidently its scale is greater than all others. Without taking into account travel tours, episodic migration is being researched poorly.

Commutation (shuttle migration) are everyday or everyweek trip from place of living to place of employment (studying) and backwards, which are located in different population aggregates. In many countries significant part of urban and rural population is members of commutation. In general, movements take place between cities and suburbs. Its scales are significant in those agglomerations, which centres are large cities. The value of commutation in territorial population movements has increased recently. In range of countries scale of everyday commutation is close to annual irrevocable resettlements and even exceeds them. By some appraisals in the last

quarter of XX century in USSR ratio between irrevocable migration and commutation was 2:3. This kind of migration influences qualitatively and quantitatively upon manpower resources of settlements – centres of gravity, where number of working places is in excess of own manpower resources or falls short of professional and qualified structure of population. In the same time commutation creates facilities for satisfaction of different needs of resident labour of small settlements as a rule, where choice of working place is quite limited.

Seasonal migration is a movement of population, having employment status, to working place and place of residence for a period of a few months, with reserving possibility of coming back to permanent place of residence. Seasonal migration increases real standard of life and satisfies demands of manufacturing, having deficit of labor force. Appearance of such migration is linked with the fact that in economics of some regions such sectors predominates, that demand in labour force is uneven in time. As a result during seasons of peak volume of works these sectors require more labour force than usually and the requirements can not always be satisfied by local manpower resources. In these cases additional labour force from other regions is get involved [7].

Irrevocable migration (or resettlement) can be named migration in narrow sense of the word. Some researches call irrevocable migration as complete, full-fledged. There are two conditions, answered by resettlement:

- Population moves from one population settlement to another (population movements inside place are excluded from migration);
- Movements are accompanied with change of place of permanent residence (return or short-term trips to other places are excluded).

Kinds of migration are divided not only by formal features, but also by essence. So, as opposed to other kinds, irrevocable migration is the most important source of formation of permanent content of population in settled places. It is not always available to delimit different kinds of migration, because one of them can transform into another or become its initial point. So episodic, shuttle and seasonal migrations can be predecessors of irrevocable migration, because they form facilities (first of all information) for choosing possible permanent place of residence [8].

According to the fact whether movement takes place inside the country or between countries, it is marked out two kinds of migration: internal and international. Internal migration doesn't influence upon general population size, because its members are citizens of one state without changing the citizenship, however the territorial distribution of population is changing. Due to influence of internal migration the demographical structure also changes. It influences upon ethnical processes, reproduction of population, social dynamics and other sides of vital activity of inhabitants of different regions. International migration influences on population size as well as on territorial distribution of population, i.e. on demographical situation, social settings, labour market and other. This influence is greater than the one of internal migration, because foreign citizens are bearers of other culture, oriented to other values than inhabitants of this country.

It should be marked out that episodic, shuttle, seasonal and irrevocable migrations can be as internal as well as international migration.

International migration may be due course of law (legal migration) or breaking the law (illegal migration). Illegal migration is determined by variety of factors, among those the economical take the first place [9].

According to reasons, leading to population movement, it is classified economic and political migration. As a rule economic migration is raised from men endeavor to make conditions of living better, to get access to certain welfares, get new possibilities for aggrandizement and so on and so for. Migrants, which movement is caused by economic reasons, make the decision of their own free will. As usual this migration is revocable, nevertheless, it may be irrevocable.

On the contrary political migrants (asylums) are forced to leave place of residence because of contradiction of their political opinion to government ideology. This migration has forced character. It is irrevocable at least until in the country of departure the political system changes. This kind of migration was typical for our country. Asylums were the Russian intellectuals after Revolution of 1917 year.

All considered kinds of population migration exist independently but at the same time they influence one upon another. The general, the most typical of kinds are represented on scheme [10].

As it was said earlier, migration can be voluntary movement or can have forced (refugees, displaced people) or compulsory (deportation) character. Voluntary

population migration predominates. The economic levers regulate it indirectly. The reasons of forced migration are international conflicts, armed conflicts, ecological disasters and other [11].

Migration influences upon social development by performing its functions, which reveal the essence and properties of this phenomenon. Population migration functions are ambiguous. There are general migration functions, which are independent of the type of social and economic system and peculiarities of certain societies and specific functions of one or another civilizations, which character is determined by social and economic conditions of certain countries. Among the most general functions of migration there are accelerating, redistributive and selective.

The sense of accelerating function of migration is provision with certain spatial mobility of population. Territorial movements promote changes of social and psychologic characteristics of people, broadening of their outlook, accumulation of knowledge about different spheres of life, exchange of working skills and professional experience, development of personality, national cultures integration. Migration leads to acceleration of society progress. This influence is hard to value with indications, characterizing one ore another property of human variety.

Redistributive function of population migration is linked with distribution of productive forces, production facilities and investments among different regions of a country. Performing this function, migration not only increases population size of certain regions, but also influences mediately upon demographphical processes, because migrants take part in reproduction of population. That is why importance of migration in changing of population size of one or another locality is always greater than part of migration in composition of population of this locality. The sense of selective function of migration consists in the fact that uneven participation of different social demographic groups in migration leads to changes of qualitative structure of population of different regions. So males and able-bodied population take more active part in migration than females and disabled people. There are differences in migration mobilities of people of different nationalities [12].

General functions of migration are closely interrelated. Geographical redistribution of population and its qualitative structure changes are made with proper mobility. Quantitive redistribution of population can match or not with its qualitative structure changes in regions of inflow and outflow of migration.

It can be marked out some more functions of migration, for example economic and social, contributing to changes in accomodations of human living activity. Generally economic function of population migration comes to joining means of production of labour force with its bearer - able-bodied population. Social function of population migration is completely defined by level of economic progress of a country and pursuit of its policy. In these frames migrants solve their living tasks: strive to improve their life by resettlement.

Thereby, migration is one of the kinds of population movements and corresponds to its territorial relocation, made between different population settlements, independently to duration, regularity and target direction or/and (in narrow sense of the word) concluding by changing permanent place of residence. Migration can be divided into several kinds: episodic, shuttle (commutation), seasonal and irrevocable (due to targets of migrants); economic and political (due to character of its reasons) and other. The main properties and essence of migration reveal into its functions. Performing accelerating, redistributive, selective, economic and social functions, migration influences upon the territory in the certain way, being the factor of its development. It also concerns international migration, one of the kind, when people moves among countries. Influence of international migration on social and economic progress of a territory will be considered more detailed in the next part.

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