

# Influence of labor and education-related migration on the development of the Republic of Bashkortostan

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**Abstract**—This article considers the main indicators of the migration situation in the Republic of Bashkortostan, analyzes the causes of labor and education-related migration of the population, the impact of migration processes on the self-development of the territory. The authors' proposals for regulating labor and education-related migration in the region are presented.

**Keywords**—*migration, labor migration, education-related migration, labor market, self-development of the region.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Population migration plays an important role in modern society. Its scale is constantly growing, and almost all countries of the world are involved in this process. The problem of migration is typical for Russia. The specificity of the migration processes in Russia consists in the fact that an influx of population is more than its outflow. Moreover, the outflow is of the most "advanced" part of the population (this is highly qualified personnel and the best applicants). Moreover, in Russia there is a rather acute problem related to internal migration, when labor resources as well as applicants leave peripheral regions and move to the Russian metropolitan area and its universities. Thus, at present the study of migration trends in the Republic of Bashkortostan is an urgent and important task.

## II. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

In the present study we used analytical, statistical, graphical and cartographic research methods.

The processes of internal and international labor migration in Russia are discussed in the works of N.V. Mkrtchyan, Yu.F. Florinskaya. [1,2], O.V. Aleshkina, K.V. Apokina, N.G. Vishnevskaya, A.E. Galina, Z.A. Khamadeeva [3], T.V. Luzina, I.V. Ignatova [4], E.V. Lyashenko [5], T.G. Nefedova [6].

The works of A.V. Vasilyeva [7], A.A. Tarasiev [8], V.V. Andreev [9] are devoted to the issues of increasing the

efficiency of regulating international labor migration in the regions of Russia, taking into account the characteristics of their demographic and economic development. [7].

The publications of Abdulloev I., Gang I.N., Yun M.S. [10], Zakharenko R. [11], Florinskaya Yu.F. [12], Zborovsky G.E., Ambarova P.A. [13], Raghuram P. [14] are devoted to study of interconnections between the processes of education and the migration component.

The method of estimating the losses of the Russian economy in terms of value as a result of the emigration of citizens abroad is presented in the work of Maslennikov V.V., Linnikov A.S., Maslennikov O.V. [15].

Problems and opportunities related to migration are also relevant for scientists outside the Russian Federation. The impact of migration on the economy and social development of the territory, and the issues concerning it are discussed in the works of Rath D., Mohapatra S., Sheha E. [16]. The interdependence of human and intellectual capital and migration is analyzed in the works of Dinkelmann T., Mariotti M. [17]. In [18] Longhi S., Nijkamp P., Poot J. paid attention to the study of factors of labor market change in the presence of active immigration flows.

A methodological approach to the analysis of the potential of self-development of regional socio-economic systems, based on a review of the basic functions performed by them and an assessment of the completeness of their implementation, is presented by E.D. Ignatieva and O.S. Mariev [19].

The need for an approach to the adaptive policy of urban planning and management of the territorial organization of regions based on the consideration of trends in self-development is substantiated in the article by L.P. Fucs [20].

## III. RESULTS

The migration situation in the Republic of Bashkortostan is unfavorable. Since 2011, a stable, predominant outflow of population from the Republic is observed. It reached its maximum in 2018. Despite the positive values in 2007-

2010, the general trend is negative - the population is trying to change its place of residence. At the end of 2018, the total

migration balance of the population in the Republic of Bashkortostan was -8858 people (Fig. 1).

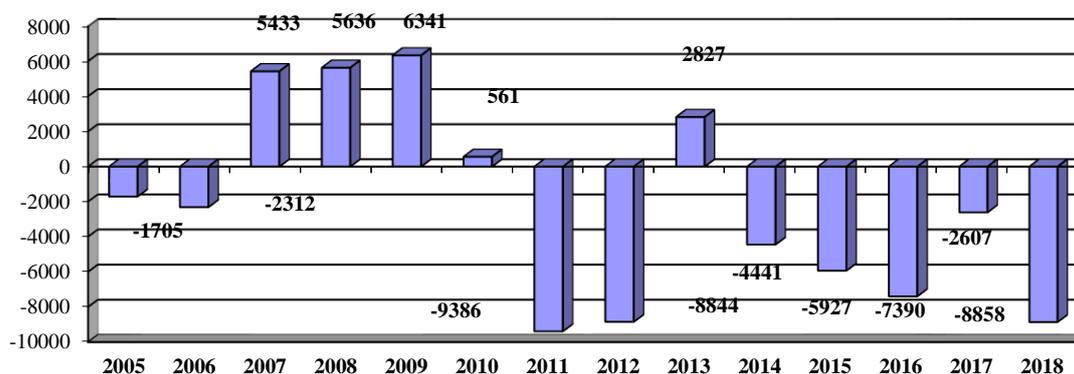


Fig. 1. Dynamics of migration gain (loss) of the population in the Republic of Bashkortostan (people) [21]

Traditionally, there is a negative result of migration flow to other regions of Russia (-7827 people) and to the CIS countries and other countries (-764 and -267 people, respectively). We observe these indicators after the fall in re-migration with the CIS countries.

In 2018, the migration exchange of the Republic of Bashkortostan with other subjects of the Russian Federation had the largest decrease with the Moscow Region (-1784 people), with the city of Moscow (-1585 people), with the Republic of Tatarstan (-1255 people), with the Krasnodar Territory (-902 people), with St. Petersburg (-863 people), with the Leningrad region (-817 people), with the Sverdlovsk region (-526 people), with the Tyumen region (-399 people) [22].

In the Republic of Bashkortostan, in the total volume of movements, permanent migration (registration at the place of residence) is 47.6%; the proportion of persons registered at the place of stay for 9 months or more is 52.4%. By the duration of temporary registration, the majority are migrants who have registered for 1 year, namely 12.9%. According to the results of 2018, the migration increase is observed in 4 urban districts (Ufa, Neftekamsk, Oktyabrsky, Sibay) and 6 municipal

districts of the Republic (Arkhangelskiy, Ermekeevsky, Zilairsky, Iglinsky, Sterlitamakskiy, Ufimskiy) (Fig. 2).

The population of the Republic lost about 9 thousand people due to migration flows. The dominant migration loss both in the city and in the countryside was due to interregional migration (-4.4 thousand people and -3.4 thousand people, respectively). International migration also developed with a negative result (-1031 people) (Table 1).

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRATION INCREASE (LOSS) OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN IN 2018 BY TYPE OF THE AREA

Indicators	Total	Including	
		Urban area	Rural areas
Total migration, people	-8858	-1840	-7018
From which:			
- Within Russia:	-7827	-861	-6966
Intraregional	-	3578	-3578
Interregional	-7827	-4439	-3388
- International migration	-1031	-979	-52
With CIS countries	-764	-685	-79
With other countries	-267	-294	27

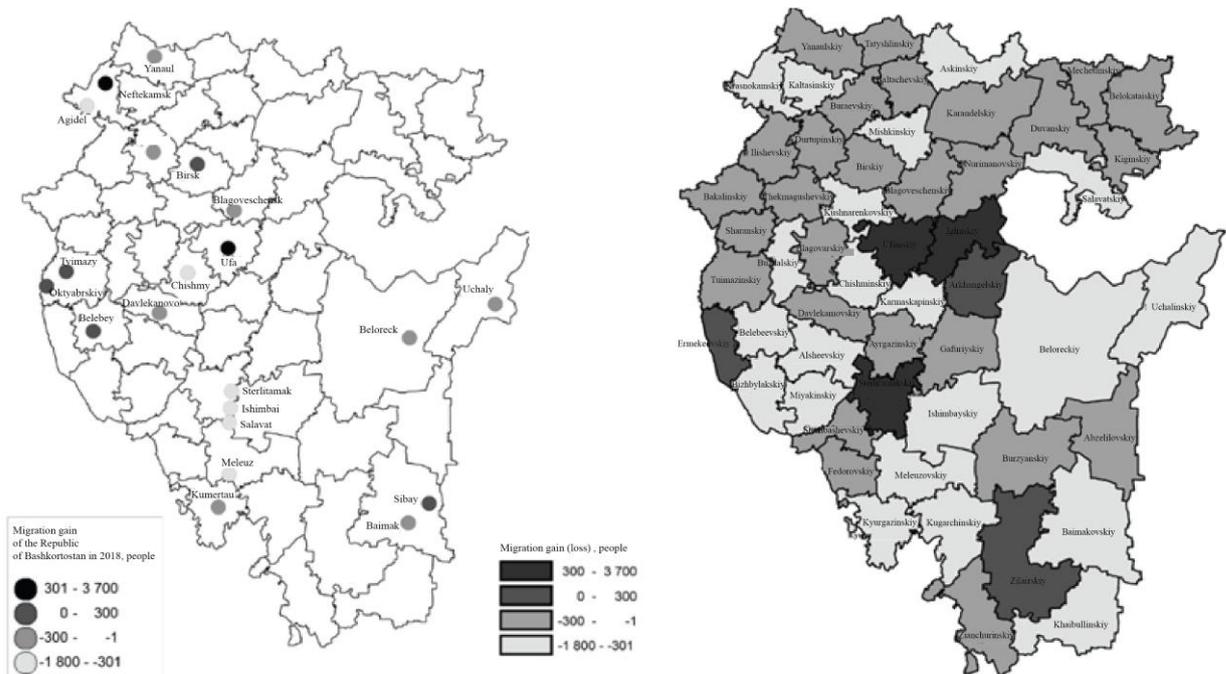


Fig. 2. Migration gain of the Republic of Bashkortostan in 2018

Among the adjacent to border regions, the Republic of Bashkortostan is distinguished by an active migration outflow. Such a migration pattern is not observed in the Samara Region, Chelyabinsk Region, and the Republic of Tatarstan, but on the contrary, there is a positive trend. Consider the reasons for such an active outflow of the population from the region.

Experts say the main reason is the outflow of the rural population, whose share in the Republic is quite large (41%). Despite the strong support of agriculture by the Government of the Republic, and the Federal Center, this industry remains low-income, seasonal, with difficult working conditions. This is not particularly attractive to young people and the working population. Moreover, in case of the expansion of automation and mechanization of agriculture, and the application of new progressive technologies, there won't be a need of great labor force that will flow to the city or to other regions that are ready to provide jobs.

The second reason is the outflow of youth, not only from the countryside, but also from the cities of the Republic. The current achievement of Russian education - a unified state exam - allows applicants to apply for any educational institution of the country and abroad they like. Universities in Turkey, Eastern Europe and other countries accept the results of a single exam as entrance examinations to their universities. If we consider the ratings of higher educational institutions of the republic, they are worse than that of many Russian universities. And this is not only the universities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, which traditionally have high ratings of training and research activities, but also other large Russian cities.

The only university that managed to obtain the status of the Basic University in 2016 is the Ufa State Oil Technical University. Other higher educational institutions of the Republic do not yet have such status. A variety of training programs, the cost of training, the number of budget places make applicants look for a place for their further education in universities outside the region.

After graduation, graduates also prefer to stay and work in the cities and regions where they studied. The list of the most attractive in terms of employment cities includes Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Sochi and Krasnodar. Entrepreneurs of the Republic are extremely rarely willing to hire young professionals who do not have practical experience. The training and retraining of such specialists requires additional costs, for which businessmen of the Republic are often not ready.

Another reason for the outflow of population from the Republic is the relatively low level of wages. For example, according to the salary situation report in Russia, Sterlitamak, the second largest city in Bashkortostan, was ranked 11th among the 12 Russian cities with the lowest incomes of citizens. This contributes to the migration outflow of the population both from cities and rural areas.

The outflow of the population from cities with a narrow-industry economy, oriented, for example, to oil production, oil refining, petrochemistry, etc., is obvious. There are a lot of such cities in the republic, the prospects and alternatives for employment of people in which are practically absent. Active recruitment of specialists of this industry to other regions with higher wages also contributes to their active outflow from the republic.

To reduce problems in the republican labor market, the employment agencies practice the employment of unemployed residents of the Republic in another locality or in other regions of the country.

According to the consolidated report on the Republic of Bashkortostan "Indicators of work on the territorial mobility of the workforce" in 2018 2,402 people asked for advice about employment opportunities in other areas, including 1,263 people having the status of unemployed [23].

In another locality, 563 people were employed, of which 513 people were unemployed. 212 people were employed within the region (intraterritorial mobility), including 185 being unemployed, 18 people (16 unemployed) on a rotational basis, 45 people (33 unemployed) for temporary work, 149 people (136 unemployed) for permanent work.

347 people were employed on the territory of other regions (interterritorial mobility), 320 of them were unemployed, 161 people (142 unemployed citizens) were employed on a rotational basis, 4 people (4 unemployed citizens) were employed for a temporary work.

In 2018, 12468 vacancies were announced from 200 employers for employment in another area. 124 employers offered work on a rotational basis, 76 offered a permanent work.

Employers of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Rostov-on-Don, Megion, Murmansk, Ufa, Izhevsk, Strezhevoy, Muravlenko, Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Neftekamsk, Kolomna, Pyt-Yakh, Naberezhnye Chelny, Miass, Ozersk, Krasnoyarsk, Magnitogorsk, Ishim, Beloretsk, Gubkinsky, Salavat and others.

The most popular were the following professions: doctors of various specializations, foreman, master of construction and installation works, master of well workouts, car, bus, tram, and trolleybus drivers, auto mechanics, conductors, boiler makers, installers, electricians, carpenters, maintenance workers, construction workers, mechanics, turners, millers, grinders, tractor drivers, highly qualified electric and gas welders, electric welders for manual, automatic and semi-automatic welding, hookers, ship electricians, EC&I plumbers, machinists of bulldozer, excavators, truck cranes, pipe-layers, concrete workers, electricians, masons, drillers and others.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The dynamics of migration indicators in the region shows that work in this direction is not being carried out effectively. No attention is paid to the problem of the outflow of the able-bodied population from the republic. Foreign experience shows the effectiveness of measures to attract highly qualified personnel, but with a high level of socio-economic development of the country. Countries and regions that cannot provide a decent level of remuneration for specialists cannot compete for such personnel. However, taking into account the last thesis, which is fair for Russia as a whole and for the Republic of Bashkortostan in particular, inaction in this area is also not acceptable. The region is losing more and more professionals and specialists in the

most sought-after professions. To address the issue of population outflow, it is necessary to take a series of effective measures. First, attention should be paid to vocational training and retraining programs for young people, taking into account the needs of the labor market. Secondly, it is necessary to provide assistance to citizens working abroad in protecting their rights and providing them with comprehensive support, as well as looking for ways to use their professional experience and skills in their country and region. Thirdly, it is required to develop and introduce a system of adaptation of rural youth in urban environments. And, fourthly, it is necessary to transform the attitude of employers towards youth not as an additional source of problems and expenses, but as perspective and creative employees.

Thus, the migration situation in the Republic of Bashkortostan is characterized by the outflow of the population, including the able-bodied, to other areas of the country. Different migration flows make different contributions to the population migration. The migration of the republic's population to other regions of Russia should be considered a serious problem for the region, which is both a consequence and a reason for the relatively low level of its socio-economic development. Therefore, strengthening and expanding industrial production, raising the level and quality of life, creating conditions for the development of human capital can be the main factors for the preservation of the population and the demographic well-being of the Republic of Bashkortostan, and self-development of the territory.

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