

Svitlana Y. Honcharova¹, Yuliya V. Sotnikova²

FORCED LABOR MIGRATION: CURRENT CHALLENGES FOR THE STATE AND THE WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTION

The key trends and characteristics of immigration from the Donetsk and Lugansk regions to other regions of Ukraine are considered. The main factors influencing migration have been determined and the scheme of forced migration is presented. The ways of solving the problems of forced migration at the state level are proposed, such as creating a system of continuous monitoring of migration processes, linkages with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees etc.

Keywords: internal migration; forced labor migration; population movement; region.

Світлана Ю. Гончарова, Юлія В. Сотнікова

ВИМУШЕНА ТРУДОВА МІГРАЦІЯ: СУЧАСНІ ВИКЛИКИ ДЛЯ ДЕРЖАВИ ТА ШЛЯХИ ЇЇ ПОДОЛАННЯ

У статті розглянуто основні тенденції та особливості міграції переселенців з Донецької та Луганської областей в інші регіони України. Визначено основні чинники, що впливають на міграційні процеси, та запропоновано схему вимушеної трудової міграції. Окреслено шляхи вирішення проблем вимушеної трудової міграції на державному рівні: створення системи постійного моніторингу міграційних процесів, налагодження зв'язків з Управлінням Верховного Комісара ООН у справах біженців тощо.

Ключові слова: внутрішня міграція; вимушена трудова міграція; рух населення; регіон.

Рис. 1. Табл. 1. Літ. 10.

Светлана Ю. Гончарова, Юлия В. Сотникова

ВЫНУЖДЕННАЯ ТРУДОВАЯ МИГРАЦИЯ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ ДЛЯ ГОСУДАРСТВА И ПУТИ ИХ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ

В статье рассмотрены основные тенденции и особенности трудовой миграции переселенцев из Донецкой и Луганской областей в другие регионы Украины. Определены основные факторы, влияющие на миграционные процессы, и предложена схема вынужденной трудовой миграции. Определены пути решения проблем внутренней трудовой миграции на государственном уровне: создание системы постоянного мониторинга миграционных процессов, налаживание связей с Управлением Верховного Комиссара ООН по делам беженцев и т.д.

Ключевые слова: внутренняя миграция; вынужденная трудовая миграция; перемещение населения; регион.

Problem statement. Labor migration as a complex socioeconomic process is determined by various objective and subjective factors, such as climatic, demographic, social, economic, political. At the regional level migration stands second in importance after the natural movement of working population, which directly impact demographic processes. The impact of working population migration on the economy and social sphere of a region occurs simultaneously in several directions, causing quantitative and qualitative changes at the labor market, the number and structure of population, fluctuations in demoeconomic burden, demand for certain goods or services etc.

At present the problem of migration significantly exacerbated military confrontation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions. According to the recent events in the

¹ Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, Ukraine.

² Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics, Ukraine.

region the population was forced to leave their homes, jobs, and more to other regions of the country (Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and further).

Despite the fact that internally displaced persons in Ukraine received a special status, which provides for simplification of registration, ensure social security and healthcare, migrants are still vulnerable from the legal perspective because the labor market is not supported by government measures and migration policy. Therefore, Ukraine is for the first time in its history, trying to build a balanced state policy on internal displacement of immigrants from the two of its regions.

Migration as an important multifaceted phenomenon is constantly investigated by domestic and foreign scholars. International Labour Organization (ILO) has developed a classification of international labor migration, a significant contribution to the UN toolkit. Despite the fact that a number of important aspects of international labor migration is reflected in the writings of many scholars, the general level of studies on internal migration is currently very low. Particularly acute is the problem of determining the real extent of forced migration movements and setting up regular studies regarding the evaluation of the situation at the labor market, volumes and directions of migration, social protection measures for domestic workers (immigrants), forecasting future migratory movements etc.

The article goal is to study regional and socioeconomic characteristics of forced migration in today's Ukraine and to identify the ways to improve public policy to support migration and employment of immigrants.

Key research findings. There is no commonly-established definition of "migration" in scientific community. Summarizing the existing approaches under migration shall be understood territorial displacement, accompanied by a change of residence and place of work (permanently or for a long term), both within a country and abroad. In economic and demographic studies the term "migration" means such acts of displacement in space, which is connected with crossing the administrative boundaries of settlements, secondly, with change by individual residence permanently or for a specified period (Libanova and Poznyak, 2002: 55).

In economic literature there are many approaches to migration. C. Kaslz (2001) differentiates internal (within a country) and international (border crossing) migration. V. Zombart (1994) proposed individual (relocation by one's own decision) and mass (movement of large masses of people for religious or political reasons) relocation. W. Petersen (1958) distinguishes the following types of migration: primitive (determined by the inability of humans to withstand natural forces); forced (migrants have no choice in deciding on their own relocation); voluntary (the choice is saved); free (human desire to migrate is crucial); mass.

Speaking about the socioeconomic difficulties of immigrants from Donbas, it should be noted that the problems of forced migration (as the root causes) are closely intertwined with the issues of migration (as a result of relocation). Although forced migration in this case is due to non-economic reasons, it also leads to a redistribution of labor resources across regions. Therefore, the authors consider the movement of labor from Donetsk and Lugansk regions as forced labor migration considering the definition of these terms in scientific literature and considering these features.

The process of migration is affected by different factors: psychological, moral, social, and most significant in the present situation, political ones. There are reasons

that motivate people to migrate under the influence of external and internal factors. Then gradually unfolding are the stages of migration: the formation of a motive, the search for an optimal solution, action, change, response and impact – relocation to a new place (Kolos, 2013: 194). In a simplified form, the scheme of forced migration from Donetsk and Lugansk regions is shown in Figure 1.

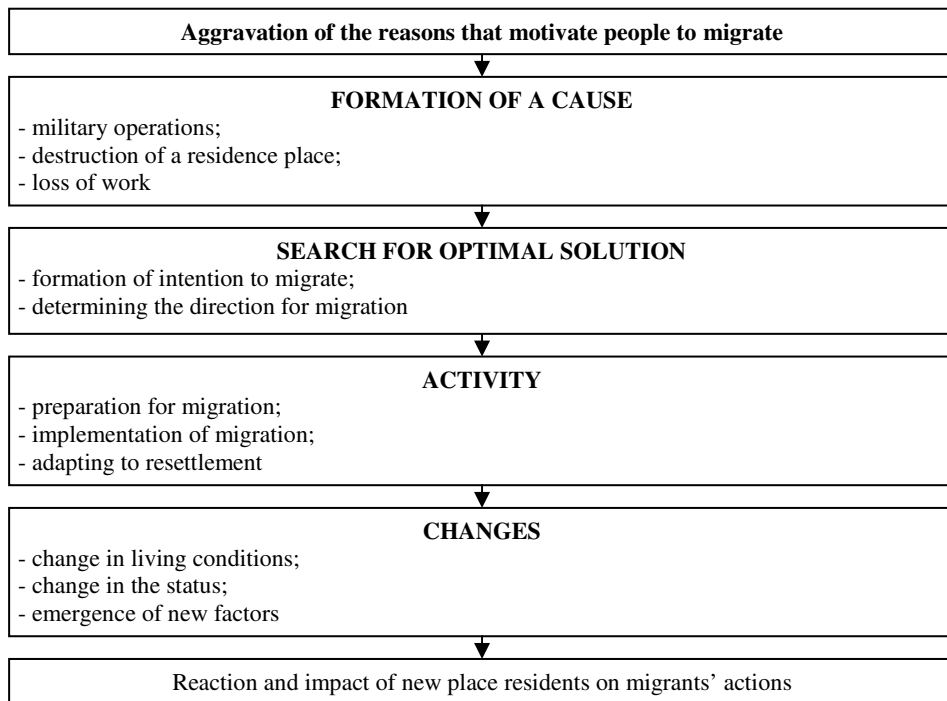


Figure 1. The process of forced migration from Donetsk and Luhansk region, has been developed according to (Purygina and Sardak, 2007: 25)

Recent developments in the country significantly influenced the geography of internal migration. Previously, the main centers of attraction for economically active population was the capital (Kyiv) region, industrialized Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk regions, the Crimea and Odessa regions. And the main "suppliers" of migrant workers were the areas backward in socioeconomic development such as Kirovohrad, Chernihiv, Sumy, Khmelnytskyi, Ternopil, Vinnytsia (Matrosova, 2008: 18). Now, Donetsk and Luhansk joined the category of regions-"suppliers".

It should be noted that the current migration situation is characterized by the following trends: internal forced migration is more ambitious and assumes a certain character of migration. The state faces many challenges and problems caused by migration processes. Due to expansion and complexity of migration processes in Ukraine there is an urgent need to develop new mechanisms within migration policies to solve these complicated problems.

First, an important area is establishing the connection between our country and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which since 1994 has its representative

office in the capital of Ukraine providing assistance in the organization of services for immigrants from the Donetsk and Lugansk regions (Horbachova, 2014: 48).

Second, a system of continuous monitoring of migration on the basis of the actual state statistics on territorial population movement and socioeconomic and demographic development of regions. The main objectives of such service should be:

- accumulation of information about the extent, directions and nature of the local population movements in Ukraine;
- tracking external and internal trends in stationary and labor migration;
- determining causal connections of migration with economic, social and demographic processes in the country and the world;
- forecasting migration processes and modelling migration behavior under different conditions of social and economic development;
- preparing analytical information on the development and implementation of migration policy measures concerning territorial balance in demand and supply of labor depending on regional labor markets (Petrova and Vasylychenko, 1996).

In addition to the above, the authors propose the following recommendations regarding state regulation of migration flows (Table 1).

Table 1. Recommendations for state regulation of migration flows of Donetsk and Lugansk settlers, author's grouping

Authorities	Recommendations
Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving the current legal and regulatory framework and determining immigration policy based on the experience of other countries and current requirements; - improvement of information and analytical software and the associated programs. At the state level, problems of migration and its size are almost not discussed, people are not always aware of the risks and possibilities of their rights protection; - implementation at the national and regional levels of the system of economic incentives to enterprises that create jobs and retrain employees. To encourage, such companies may be exempted from taxes, receive preferential investment and other benefits. Employers should have a choice to create new jobs in their business or to pay for the maintenance of their former workers (Svitajlo and Kostenko, 2009: 41).
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the creation of a regional information center for monitoring and analyzing information on the processes at the labor market; - activation of private businesses and various forms of self-employment; - creation of mechanisms to counteract the growing unemployment and outflow of skilled labor from the region; - comprehensive support for agencies which promote cooperation of various economic sectors with scientific and educational institutions (Svitajlo and Kostenko, 2009: 42).

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The authors studied the features of forced migration; a number of recommendations for state and local authorities are proposed for the purpose of overcoming regional disparities. The article proves that the state migration policy should be a conceptually unified system of flexible tools by which the state and its public institutions, following certain principles, seek to achieve the goals of the society. The proposed recommendations contribute to the develop-

ment and implementation of state migration policy in dealing with labor migration flows from temporary occupied territories.

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Стаття надійшла до редакції 9.02.2015.