



State Management of Labor Migration (As Exemplified by the Sakha Republic [Yakutia])

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ABSTRACT

The importance of the investigated issue is suggested by the study of the impact of the mass inflow of migrants to the regional labor markets on the life quality of the local community, the development of the infrastructure and the level of social tension in regions. The aim of the paper is to identify features of labor migration in the largest constituent entity of the Russian Federation, the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) and to develop mechanisms for managing labor migration. The leading methods for the research on this issue are social-economic and empirical methods that allow us to reveal the dynamics of labor migration in the region and factors of migration processes. The main results of the research are the following. First, the main migration flows in the region have been identified and characterized. Second, using statistical data dynamics as an example, it has been shown that the main inflow of migrants to the region is observed in the construction industry due to low labor mobility of the local labor market in this industry. Third, strong and weak features of the labor migration in the region have been analyzed based on the sociological research data. Fourth, mechanisms of state management of the labor migration in the region have been developed. The paper may be useful for the researchers in the area of labor migration, labor economists, social and cultural anthropologists, political scientists, as well as for representatives of bodies and structures that are in charge of migration policy and inter-ethnic interaction issues.

Keywords: Labor Migration, State Regulation, International Labor Migration, Regional Labor Market, Development

JEL Classifications: J00, J680

1. INTRODUCTION

The Russian Federation and its constituent entities cannot avoid having general trends characteristic of the world community. The integration of Russia into the world market is accompanied by the development of external labor migration the constituent part of which is the employment of foreign nationals in the national labor market and sending Russian citizens to work abroad. A pressing problem of the international labor migration is illegal import of the work force, first of all from CIS participant countries and from states at the periphery of the world economy. In this connection, in the near future the state has to pay the closest attention to the tasks of preventing and stopping an illegal labor migration. In the context of globalization of labor relationship system the issue of the creation of a CIS common labor market is of particular importance for Russia. In all probability, this regional labor market is the most real and prospecting one, especially taking into account that in the

territories of the former Soviet republics there remain Russian-speaking diasporas of many thousands.

The acute problem raised by the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) Government is an overabundance of foreigners in the local labor market and local population unemployment. Every day the unemployed people of our cities pass by the most voluminous source of work, construction sites, and see foreigners working there, although these jobs could be taken by local workers. The object of the research is labor migration of foreign work force in the construction industry of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia). The subject of the research is state regulation of international labor migration in the construction industry of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia). These object and subject of the research have been chosen because construction is the most attractive industry for labor migrants. The purpose of the research is to identify features of the labor migration in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) and to work out recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of state

management. The hypothesis of the research: The unemployment rate in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) and in Russia as a whole, social tension, construction quality and demographic indicators are directly dependent on the effectiveness and correctness of the state management of external labor migration. The research methods: A review of statistic data in dynamics and sociological research (questioning, interview, analysis of documents). The research is based on a wide range of literature, information from specialized electronic resources, electronic resources of statistical agencies of the Russian Federation and the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), and the results of social surveys conducted in March-May 2016 in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia). Labor migration problems spread to all spheres of modern society: Socio-economic, socio-political, socio-demographic, ethno-national, cultural and others. It is important to assess the seriousness of the issue of the influence of international labor migration on the social and labor sphere of the region. Most migrants work and create problems for the local population in construction, trade and services. This is due to the following facts. First, labor migrants look up to the work that does not require high level education and qualification. Second, the native population of the region do not always agree to hold jobs in these spheres, as this often leads to the loss of previously obtained qualifications, although it is here that there is the greatest demand for manpower. Third, employers in an effort to reduce their own expenditures on wages are ready to hire foreign workers, whose needs are minimal as compared to those of the native people.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

International labor migration is a relatively recent phenomenon, but extremely important of late, therefore a wide range of professionals, both foreign and domestic, are engaged in the research of this phenomenon. The main causes of labor migration are described in the works of domestic and foreign scientists.

El-Bassel et al. (2016) study the status of migrants from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan and come to the conclusion that this is an unprotected part of the society which is exposed to a high risk of disease and the spread of diseases in the regions of residence. The work by Grinko and Voitko (2015) presents the results of a complex investigation of labor migration and its impact on key indicators (that provide a sustainable development of countries) such as safety, quality of life, sustainable development index, the degree of harmonization of relations, the index of economic freedom, competitiveness index, unemployment rate and human development index. Evaluation of these indicators made it possible to determine the causes that arise in providing sustainable development of states at the intersection of K-waves by regulating labor migration and working out recommendations for state regulation. Almajdoub (2016) shows the role of migrants in the economic development of the country, using India as an example. In the research by Androshchuk and Chernenko (2016) the influence of labor migration on economic, financial and social-economic indicators of a country's development is demonstrated by the example of Ukraine; a set of indicators for the analysis of statistical data is used. Polish researchers (Szpakowski et al., 2016), using social research in Poland as an example, show that it is necessary to develop state mechanisms for employing and

keeping professional labor migrants, particularly nurses, in the country. In the work by Russian researchers Rybakovskij and Rjazancev (2014) the analysis of international migration as exemplified by the Russian Federation and its constituent entities is given. Mikhaylova and Popova (2016) draw a parallel between the quality of life in the arctic zone of the Russian Federation and the movement of labor resources; they examine factors influencing the movement. Hurjui et al. (2016) have analyzed the weak points of the state regulation of the labor market for people with disabilities. In the work by Ramankulov (2015) mechanism of legal regulation of labor is considered from a systemic point of view. The structure of this mechanism is studied; in this structure objective, subjective and social-psychological mechanisms (systems) are marked out. A brief description of them is given. Aleksynska and Cazes (2016) make a comparative analysis of the use of different tools of labor market analysis. Panov (2015) analyzes the effectiveness of state management in the social-labor sphere. Basic theoretical-methodological approaches to the concept of "management effectiveness," depending on various criteria, are considered: The condition of the managed object, the internal effectiveness of management, social efficiency, achievement of target values of indicators, cost/benefit ratio. An attempt is made to analyze the relative effectiveness of labor market management in the context of federal districts and regions of the Northwestern Federal District with an accent on the situation in Vologodskaya oblast. In the work by Noskova (2014) the reasons for low mobility of human resources are investigated. Arthurs (2011) studies the features of labor market using Canada as an example. Halvorsen and Hvinden (2014) provide data on how self-identification affects labor market. In the work by Polishhuk (2015) conceptual foundations and specific features of the labor market formation are presented; systematization of the main signs of its transformation in the context of prerequisites, regularities and imperatives is made. Basic approaches to the socio-economic essence of "labor market" are proposed. Factors influencing the formation and development of the labor market are analyzed; this analysis allows the establishment of the basic laws of labor market formation in modern context. Choudhury (2015) presents data on the political regulation of the labor market and migration in the labor market of India. The research by Blanton and Peksen (2016) is devoted to the analysis of the consequences of labor market liberalization. Feldmann (2006) provides data on labor market dynamics from 74 industrialized countries. Bernhardt (2012) by the example of the USA labor market and migration shows positive aspects of the centralization of the state regulation of this issue.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

Methods for the research of the object and subject include analysis of aggregated regional data and sociological research. The research results are based on the analysis of the dynamics of the statistical data from the territorial body of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), and sociological research conducted in March-May 2016 in Yakutsk.

The sociological research was done in March-May 2016. In the first stage the researched object general group was determined. The general group consisted of 3150 construction organizations

officially registered in the territory of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia); the sample included 12 construction organizations, according to their location: Their headquarters are in the territory of the city of Yakutsk. In that stage individuals to be interviewed (six heads of the region's construction organizations) and experts were chosen, and a quota for the survey as well as a place where it would be conducted was determined.

In the second stage a research form and questions for the interview and for the survey of individuals actively seeking employment were developed. The research form consisted of eight questions (Table 1). The question for the survey was the following: "Now you are looking for a job. Why aren't you applying for a job at a construction site?"

The third stage was the period of carrying out the research. It was conducted from 01.03.2016 through 31.05.2016.

On April 20, 2016 the Head of the External Labor Migration Department of the Federal Migration Service Directorate of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) was interviewed by an expert.

The survey was conducted from 01.04.2016 through 20.04.2016. It involved 50 younger-than-35 people who are registered in the Employment Center of Yakutsk and are actively seeking jobs.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In recent years, the number of foreign nationals entering the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) demonstrates a steady tendency for growth.

In the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) there were 3150 construction organizations as of 01.01.2015 (Table 2).

In 2013, the republic's employers informed the Interdepartmental Commission about the need for 39 267 foreign workers whereas the files are kept at the place of stay on 34,907 foreign migrants and stateless persons. The greatest number of foreign workers is engaged in construction: 73.2%, as well as in wholesale trade and retail sales: 3.5%. Of the total number of foreign nationals who obtained the permission for a temporary stay 50% have secondary education, 30% incomplete secondary education and only 20% specialized secondary or higher education (Ordahova, 2014).

Every year the Government of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) implements an active state policy aimed at limiting the external labor migration, protecting the labor market and replacing foreign workers by Russian citizens. But despite this, the interest of the republic's employers in local work force has not increased. Since January 01, 2015 the regional authorities have set a regional deflator coefficient 4.499 for paying taxes by foreign nationals who work in the Republic, which is 7056 rubles per month, or 84,674 rubles per year (Aleksandrova, 2015). This is much higher than the cost of a patent.

A patent is a document confirming the right of foreign nationals entering Russia without visas to be hired by Russian citizens (natural persons) for the purpose of carrying out works and

Table 1: Questionnaire form

Question	Answer
How many people work in your organization?	
What is the percentage of foreign workers of the total number of workers?	
What countries do they come from (name not more than four countries)?	
Name the season when the number of the coming workers is the greatest	
Are you a private business or a state-run enterprise?	
What is the percentage of foreign workers who want to be admitted to citizenship? Do you help them to receive it?	
Under what conditions do your workers live?	
Why do you employ foreign nationals	

Table 2: The number of the functioning construction organizations in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) as of 01.01.2015

Years	The total number of construction organizations	Including those employing up to 100 people
1980	131	
1990	248	-
1995	839	687
2000	580	548
2001	533	509
2002	641	584
2003	703	641
2004	653	629
2005	653	626
2006	699	669
2007	776	741
2008	882	844
2009	1104	1063
2010	1020	969
2011	2073	2028
2012	2752	2708
2013	3055	3022
2014	3150	3123

Source: The territorial body of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) (2016)

rendering services not related to business activities. The patent guarantees that the migrants are settled and provided with a residence permit, housing, employment and wages under the contract. In 2014 more than 9000 labor migrants obtained a work permit, 800 foreigners and stateless persons were granted temporary residence permit, and 977 foreign nationals were given an entry permit for working in Yakutia.

The issues of labor migration in Yakutia are constantly mentioned in the regional media. A number of the heads of the republican enterprises ignore local labor work force for the sake of profit and employ migrants from neighboring countries, since their labor is cheap. It should be noted that from January 01, 2015 a certificate of passing the test on the knowledge of the Russian language, history and law is a prerequisite for obtaining a temporary visa to work or the possibility of legal employment in the territory of the Russian Federation. Foreign work force is becoming an integral part of the Russian labor market. Employment of foreigners in Russian companies partly solves the problem of filling vacancies which, even in the face of growing

unemployment, the local people do not want to fill. At the same time this is accompanied by a number of negative phenomena associated with the imperfection of the legal, economic and organizational issues of the regulation of the work force import. 7 months of 2015 in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) according to the Federal Migration Service Directorate of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) 22722 foreign nationals and stateless persons had initial registration at the place of residence, which is 29.4% less than last year (32,173); with 7896 foreign nationals extending their stay (11,339 in 2014.). The reduction of the number of the entering foreign nationals is connected first of all with the reduction of the number of foreign nationals who entered the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) for work: During the seven months of 2015, 16,737 foreign labor migrants were registered, which is 26.4% less than last year (22,740).

29.6% less foreign nationals and stateless persons were registered than last year, including nationals arriving from the neighboring countries (27,107) and from far-abroad countries, 3511 (Table 3).

The analysis of the data shows that the main centers of residence for foreign nationals and stateless persons are Yakutsk (47.4%), southern and western regions of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia): Mirninskiy region (13.3%), Neryungrinskiy region (8.1%) and Aldanskiy region (6.8%). The greatest number of foreign nationals come to the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) from CIS countries. The first place is taken by the Republic of Armenia (27.2%), its citizens work in the territory of the Russian Federation without permits, now that Armenia is a member of the Eurasian Economic Union. The second place is taken by the Ukrainians (19.1%); it is the only republic from the neighboring countries that has a positive dynamics of entries, e.g., in 2015 the number of entries was 72% greater than in the same period of 2014, which is evidently connected with the political events in the Ukraine. The third place is taken by Kyrgyzstan. Of the migrants with visas, China citizens make the greatest number (63.8%), coming on business trips. They are followed by citizens of Germany (4.4%) and Korea (4.1%).

Thus, a positive aspect of migration is that the mobility of labor resources in the process of migration contributes to economic growth and free movement of people within the country and abroad, as well as to the most advantageous use of the profession, knowledge and experience. The negative aspect is that labor migration may create social tension. It may lead to the increased unemployment, aggravation of the housing problem, shortage of places in pre-school, school and medical institutions, emergence of ethnic criminal groups.

The number of crimes committed by foreign nationals is growing. Thus during seven months of 2015 foreign nationals committed 85 crimes; the growth is nearly 49.1% (Table 4).

A sociological survey was carried out (an expert interview). The experts were heads of large and medium-sized enterprises of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia). The main question was "Is it possible to do without labor migrants?"

Table 3: Indicators of the registered migrants in the place of residence for 7 months in 2015/2014 disaggregated by regions

The Sakha Republic (Yakutia) regions	2015	2014	%, ±
Inter-regional Department in Yakutsk	14507	25501	-43.1
Municipal unit Zhatai	720	771	-6.6
Abyiskiy	3	1	200.0
Amginskiy	8	136	-94.1
Alaikhovskiy	68	25	172.0
Anabarskiy	7	14	-50.0
Aldanskiy	2091	2623	-20.3
Bulunskiy	82	76	7.9
Verkhoyanskiy	67	96	-30.2
Vilyuiskiy	115	205	-43.9
Verkhnevilyuiskiy	63	38	65.8
Verkhnekolymskiy	91	60	51.7
Gornyy	64	62	3.2
Zhiganskiy	74	46	60.9
Kobyaiskiy	82	55	49.1
Lenskiy	1324	1858	-28.7
Mirninskiy	4077	3448	18.2
Megino-Kangalasskiy	885	1228	-27.9
Momskiy	104	61	70.5
Namskiy	77	58	32.8
Neryungrinskiy	2484	2833	-12.3
Nizhnekolymskiy	45	81	-44.4
Nyurbinskiy	154	196	-21.4
Oimyakonskiy	856	893	-4.1
Olekminskiy	420	1085	-61.3
Olenekskiy	42	20	110.0
Suntarskiy	60	149	-59.7
Srednekolymskiy	78	59	32.2
Tattinskiy	171	78	119.2
Tomponskiy	479	532	-10.0
Ust-Aldanskiy	22	180	-87.8
Ust-Maiskiy	238	156	52.6
Ust-Yanskiy	73	53	37.7
Churapchinskiy	217	142	52.8
Hangalasskiy	770	693	11.1
Eveno-Bytantaiskiy	0	0	-
Total	30618	43512	-29.6

Source: According to the data from the Federal Migration Service Directorate for the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) (2016). This is the growth (nothing is indicated) or decline (-) in the number of crimes in relation of the fiscal year (2015) to the basic year (2014)

Table 4: Data on crimes committed by foreign nationals during seven months in 2015/2014 disaggregated by citizenship

Countries	2015	2014	%, ±
Armenia	8	2	300.0
Azerbaijan	3	1	200.0
Belarus	3	2	50.0
Georgia	1		
Kazakhstan	1	3	-66.7
China	1		
Kyrgyzstan	30	11	172.7
stateless persons	5	5	0.0
Tajikistan	15	21	-28.6
Thailand	1		
Uzbekistan	5	4	25.0
Ukraine	12	8	50.0
Total	85	57	49.1

Source: According to data from the Federal Migration Service Directorate for the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) (2016). This is the growth (nothing is indicated) or decline (-) in the number of crimes in relation of the fiscal year (2015) to the basic year (2014)

Georgiy Petrov, director of a construction firm GRANIT, Ltd.:

“To a large extent, it is; but they will never do it. Migrants are profitable for business. In order to get along without migrants and to employ millions of the domestic unemployed, big money and efforts - competent efforts - are needed. It is necessary to pay proper wages and provide social insurance; implement a program of retraining of the unemployed, the program of normal employment and a real program of supporting small business; to make the resettlement program simple and valid. None of these will be done. It is easier to invite foreigners.”

Alexander Klimov, director of the construction company INVESTSTROY:

“We can employ foreigners but in reality there are no proper conditions for them in Russia. Highly qualified specialists sufficiently quickly find the proposals they are more satisfied with, and their expectations are much greater than what we can currently offer. In the short term, there is no alternative to migrants, because not all Russian citizens agree to perform low-skilled and low-paid jobs.”

Sergey Donskikh, a businessman:

“No, Russia cannot get along without the work force from abroad. The question is what work force we should employ, in what quantities and on what conditions. On the other hand, the world experience shows that the country that tries to develop by employing unskilled cheap labor inevitably degrades and its production declines, so cheap labor leads only to temporary gains.”

Mikhail Safronov, deputy general director of the design and construction firm STROY DOM:

“It is unlikely that we will be able to do without these people. Look around: Our young people prefer drinking to physical labor. There is no working layer in the Russian society today. I support this initiative, but with a proviso: It is necessary to begin not with repressive measures, but with bringing order into this sphere. What can we see now? No proper conditions are created for a migrant worker. She/He arrives in Russia, with neither money, nor housing, nor connections.”

4.1. Results of the Social Survey (Questioning)

1. “The average number of workers in an organization is 90”
It is not surprising, since all these organizations are private businesses; some of them were set up by the owners in addition to their main occupation.
2. “Of the total number of workers 60% are foreigners”
3. “The workers come mainly from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Armenia, China, Ukraine and Moldova”
4. “They come mainly for summer.”
Construction in Yakutia, taking into account climatic conditions, is mainly a seasonal phenomenon: It takes place in spring and summer as a rule, when the weather allows one not to reduce the working day, spend money on warm working clothes, and provide heating for the workers’ summer houses and light at the place of work - in short, it enables one to save on work force maintenance.
5. “Only 5% want to become citizens of RF, the rest are just temporary residents”
This indicates again that the workers come only for some time and are not interested in permanent residence, they obtain a temporary residence permit only.
6. “They hire a flat, live in special bases, on the territory of the construction site, in the buildings they are constructing”
The employers save on housing for their workers. Only half of migrants hire flats in which they register themselves in great numbers.
7. Their work is cheap and quick, they do not drink alcohol; local people do not want to work on construction sites”
The greatest saving is certainly reduced wages. The formula by which any firm is guided is a “maximum profit with minimal expenditure.”

The next step of the research is gathering the latest information in the Federal Migration Service Directorate in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) by interviewing the Head of the Department of External Migration of the Federal Migration Service Directorate, Denis Alexandrovich Loshakov:

The current situation in the Republic is very surprising: The migrant entry is growing, despite the economic crisis and rising

Table 5: Total construction volume of buildings taken into use (thousand per m³) in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) in 2005-2015

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	1557	1629.6	2579.6	2183.5	2144.5	1886.1	1901.8	3019.8	2661.9	2870.3	3218.0
Residential houses and hostels	1063.9	1196.2	1476.1	1200.7	1220.5	1312.0	1353.6	1624.2	1941.5	2269.9	2595.0
Nonresidential buildings	493.1	433.5	1103.4	982.8	924	574.1	548.2	1395.6	720.4	600.4	623.1
Including											
Industrial buildings	44.6	88.4	317.1	604.8	351.3	197.3	152.8	46.9	94.6	104.7	67.9
Agricultural buildings	33.9	6.5	3.4	19.9	79.8	0.6	24.6	60.9	46.2	169.6	10.9
Commercial buildings	28.2	84.6	97.6	24.7	105.7	108.2	59.7	132.8	103.8	99.2	81.4
Including administrative buildings	-	-	-	-	15.9	44.8	58.9	26.1	47.7	29.7	37.8
Educational buildings	168.3	153.1	189.3	122.9	185.7	140.9	135.3	204.3	192.3	167.5	49.0
Public health buildings	33.9	1.3	51.8	43.5	53.9	18.4	11.0	64.0	82.0	53.5	55.7
Other buildings	184.1	99.7	444.3	167.1	147.6	108.7	105.9	860.7	153.7	128.9	74.2

Source: According to the data from the Federal Migration Service Directorate for the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) (2016)

taxes. To date, for 2016, more than 4,000 people have applied for patents. The patent for work is subject to a special tax for using: It is 8174 rubles a month, the biggest tax for a patent in Russia. To compare, in Moscow this tax is about 4,000 rubles, and in Russia as a whole it averages 3500 rubles. But because of the excessive inflow of foreigners to the local labor market, the government of the republic is planning to increase the tax manyfold. Thanks to this tax the budget of the Republic received 75 million rubles for the entire 2015; and for 6 months in 2016 it increased by as much as 109,108 thousand. And what will happen if the tax increases manyfold? Regretfully, according to the Russian law, the conditions of employment are not the same for everyone. There is the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU); the citizens of its member countries have the right to enter Russia and get a job on preferential terms: Without a visa and tests. The local employers only need to apply for the required number of migrant workers to the Employment Center and get permission to use foreign work force; the foreigners have to get a work permit, or to purchase a patent; then the employer must provide a copy of the labor contract with the workers that have arrived. In Yakutia labor market the largest share of foreign workers are from Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, countries that are members of EAEU. But preferential conditions cause a number of problems: The level of language command and culture dramatically declines, which increases the probability of inter-ethnic conflicts; and also, the preference scheme makes it more possible to evade responsibility. Citizens of other countries have to apply for a visa, take tests to prove their command of the Russian language, knowledge of the Russian history and of the Russian Federation law, and to have medical examination. To date, about 1,000 people have received a work permit in this way in 2016: 90% of them are citizens of China and 7% are citizens of India. There is a flaw in the law, which allows the employer and the worker to cheat the State and evade taxes. Requesters of foreign workers are divided into two categories: A natural person or a legal entity. An individual who orders foreign work force for a specific construction site is obliged to conclude first a verbal agreement with the workers, and then, within 3 days, to reduce this agreement to writing and notify the Federal Migration Service Directorate that an agreement on employment between the employer and the migrant came into force.

Only after this the obligation to pay taxes begins. But the natural person (the employer) is not in a hurry to notify the Federal Migration Service Directorate of the employment contract. In case of discovery of the unauthorized migrant foreigners, during inspection, the employer claims that the foreigner has just arrived and the conclusion of the contract is being reduced to writing. But actually this migrant has been working for a month already, evading taxes. This is again caused by employers' wish to save money.

4.2. Sociological Survey of the Unemployed

From the results of the survey the following main reasons are identified:

- People having a higher or specialized secondary education consider disrespectful to have a low-skilled job
- Work on the construction site is long hours manual labor under poor conditions (dusty air, dangerous working at height, etc.)

- Unfairly low wages, lack of social packages and pension contributions
- Unwillingness to work in the existing contingent.

From the social survey data and the analysis of documents and statistical data it is possible to conclude that the local population in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) do not want to be employed as workers in construction. And it is the employers who have formed this attitude of the people.

Thus in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) one can identify a number of critical issues related to the employment of foreign labor force:

- The republican government exaggerating the number of the requested workers needed to fill the labor market
- The republic's enterprises ignoring local human resources
- The growing unemployment of native population
- Non-constant quality of the work performed by migrants
- Social tension of nationalistic character
- Decline in the prestige of construction jobs
- Migrants making crime statistics in the region worse
- Bypassing of laws and unauthorized labor migration
- Imperfect state regulation of the external migration in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia).

4.3. The Issue of State Regulation of Illegal Migration

One of the most widespread issues of the state regulation of labor migration is the problem of illegal migration of foreign work force. The foreigners are delivered across the border and are hidden at special bases where the Federal Migration Service cannot find them. What is the solution? In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to make the control more severe: To prohibit private organizations from employing foreign nationals in construction. This right should be given only to the state, because the state-owned companies will certainly observe responsibility. And even then a limit should be imposed: Not more than 50% of the total number of personnel.

This will result in the following:

- Elimination of illegal labor migration
- Increase of local population employment
- Absence of social tension
- Restoration of the prestige of construction jobs

4.4. Issues of the Displacement of the Local Population in the Labor Market

Construction industry is the biggest employer. Russia due to its huge territories does not restrict itself in the construction and it takes one of the first places in the world as far as the volume of industrial and civil construction is concerned (Table 5).

We are sure that the best solution and practice will be restoration of the project of "people's construction" on behalf of the state. The idea of it was that all construction workers were recruited from those who wanted to get a living space in a residential house. That is, people built their own future flats by themselves, and they got them on easy terms.

This project has the following advantages:

- People who do not have Russian citizenship, are not allowed to participate in construction, which will allow us to reduce the inflow of foreigners to the Republic and the country as a whole, and decrease illegal migration
- Local population will actively join the work force in construction, which will improve the employment rate of the population
- The construction quality will be higher
- Annually many more families will be provided with housing
- The prestige of a builder job will be raised
- Local human resources will see and get real benefit from hard work.

4.5. Problems in the Legislation

As Denis Alexandrovich Loshakov said in an interview, natural persons evade taxes by concealing that they use foreign labor. In order to solve this problem it is required that the following framework be set up for making this kind of labor contracts:

- As soon as an employer applies to the job center to get the permission for employing foreign labor, the Federal Migration Service Directorate receives notification and keeps a close watch on the arrival of foreigners;
- As to the labor contract in writing, an employer must make it during 3 days after a verbal contract and notify the Federal Migration Service Directorate;
- As to the verbal contract it must be made during 1 day from the moment of the foreigner's arrival in the territory of the entity;
- Along with the notification submitted to the Federal Migration Service Directorate the employer must submit the migrant's air or railway ticket for the arrival date to be put down;
- In case the employer fails to notify the Federal Migration Service Directorate on time, he must pay a fine;
- If the employer does not submit the tickets, the Federal Migration Service Directorate will find out the date of the foreigner's arrival through the Job Center.

This system of control will allow us:

- To improve the effectiveness of the control of foreigners' work in the Republic and in the country as a whole;
- To considerably reduce illegal migration.

4.6. The Problem of the Migrant Contingent

According to statistics part of crimes in the region is committed by migrants from Kirgizstan and Tajikistan. The thing is that these countries themselves have a high crime rate, therefore it is necessary to limit the entry of these countries nationals for the sake of national security on the whole.

This will cause a number of changes for the better:

- There will be more vacancies for friendlier nations
- The crime rate will reduce
- The level of local people's security will rise
- The social tension will decrease.

Summing up, in order to increase the effectiveness of the state regulation of migration and reduce the number of migrants in construction industry and in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) as a whole, it is necessary to make the following changes in legislation:

- To limit the entry of nationals from countries with high rate criminality
- To partially prohibit private businesses and natural persons from using foreign workers
- To toughen the conditions of making contracts with foreign workers
- To increase control over crossing the borders of the state and the entity by migrants
- To introduce the project "people's construction" for employing local human resources
- To increase the degree of responsibility for violation of the law.

5. CONCLUSION

Summing up, the world experience shows that labor migration offers obvious advantages both to the countries that accept the work force and to those that provide it. But it can generate acute social-economic problems as well.

It can be concluded that migration has a significant influence on social-economic development. The current situation requires clear migration policy at the country level, and a well-functioning system of migration processes management. One of the possible lines of improving the system of migration management may be a preliminary adjustment of the Republic's budget, taking into account social-economic consequences of migration. All this allows us to draw some conclusions:

1. Migration processes, with their scale decreasing, determine, under modern conditions, population growth and they are very diverse as to the social, ethnic and demographic make-up of migrants.
2. Migration flows influence to a variable degree social and economic situation, and some elements of the social infrastructure.
3. Migration management system is reduced today to registering the entering migrants and passing restriction acts, without calculating the consequences of different types of migration.

In Russia a legislative and organizational basis for emigration and immigration of labor resources has been formed, federal migration program has been developed, and bilateral agreements with a number of countries on the migration of population and labor resources have been concluded. An important line of Russia's integration in the world community should be ratification of international conventions regulating labor migration processes.

Based on the conducted research we recommend that the following changes be made in state regulation of international labor migration in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) and in Russia as a whole:

- The entry of nationals from countries with high rate criminality should be limited
- The use of foreign labor by private businesses and natural persons should be partially prohibited
- The conditions of making contracts with foreign workers should be toughened

- The control over migrants' crossing the borders of the state and the entity should be increased
- "People's construction" project for employing local human resources should be introduced
- The degree of responsibility for violation of the law should be increased.

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