



“National Migration Administration: Alternative Approaches for Evaluation and Sources of Efficiency in Conditions of Russia and Thailand.”

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งบประมาณที่ได้รับจัดสรร : งบประมาณรายได้ 100,000 บาท

ความสำคัญและที่มาของปัญหาที่ทำการวิจัย

International migration as economy processes got a global importance in the early XXI century. From one hand, they can be considered as great opportunities for some local and regional economical and social problems salvation, they lead to leveling of global economy unfairness and multi-complexity. From other hand, uncontrolled migration and urbanization can easy destroy market stability, create a big number of new social and economical problems both in developed (due to migration) and developing (due to urbanization) countries.

Recent developments in the European Union proved a collapse of approaches and solutions to the problems of state regulation and control of migration processes. First of all, collapse of the concepts of multiculturalism and “welfare state”. Their implementation turned out to be incapable to socialize labor migrants into European society, to attract in the European countries real labor migrants rather than foreign applicants of social package. Secondly, low capacity of supranational regulation of migration processes, - supranational infrastructure for migration management in the EU was almost incapacitated in terms of operational requirements and tough decisions. Thirdly, non efficiency of the operational migration control from the standpoints of democracy and humanism.

It updates the questions of definition of new approaches to the study of international labor migration issues, including ones basing on a thorough analysis of macroeconomic indicators.

Deep studying in this relevant area has a huge science and practical potential, will be able to create some basic rules and patterns for State regulation of urbanization and international migration modernization, for increasing economic efficiency of developed and developing countries, for salvation of some relevant problems.

Thailand background:

Prior to the early 1990s, Thailand was a major labor force sending country. Each year, hundreds of thousands of Thai workers left the country to work abroad. In addition, those workers were significant contributors to national economy. As being a Country of Origin (COO), in 2011, there are more than 140,000 Thai workers migrating to work overseas. Mostly, these workers migrate to work in Asia, especially Chinese Taipei, totally about 47,000 persons or 32 percent of total Thai workers working overseas.

Currently, the situation in Thailand is quite the opposite.

Rapid economic development, growth of Thailand's international integration, conditions of living in the country, as well as the preservation of the economic and social tensions in neighboring states in the early 21st century led to the rapid growth of labor immigration. Since 2009, the migration corridor Myanmar - Thailand is in the top ten world's largest migration corridors, and Thailand, have accumulated more than 4 million legal immigrants, today the world center of foreign labor attraction. Unlike Europe, the US, Australia (also leaders to the foreign migrant workers admission) Thailand has relatively high level of supported emigration. And the gap in skills, education between entering and leaving population in Thailand is huge, that causes additional complex social and economic problems in the Kingdom.

In addition to traditional problems of countries - migration destinations (illegal migration, problems of the labor market destabilization, labor immigrants effective regulation and accounting, issues of foreigners socialization and so on) issues of immigration policy modernization, preservation of highly qualified Thais who have completed higher education, as well as the repatriation of highly qualified compatriots are relevant in Thailand.

An important problem is also a compliance of migration policy and strategy for national development, for example, the growth of domestic consumption and quality of life, the formation of innovative background and development of Thai society innovative potential, security, not only in Thailand but also in adjacent states and so on.

In this connection, the research questions of international labor migration in Thailand (as well as in Southeast Asia) - is extremely relevant, have both economic and social performance.

Russia background:

Russia annually attracts more than 1.5 million migrants, mostly (about 75%) from the countries of former Soviet Union (Zayonchkovskaya & Tyuryukanova , 2010, p. 37). It can be supposed that the Russian labor market - is the most important factor of social and economic stability in the vast Eurasian space (Зайнчковская, 2013). Over the past decades foreign labor force has penetrated almost into all spheres of Russia economy - from construction and agriculture to medicine and aircraft manufacturing.

Mostly this process is spontaneous and poorly controlled, first of all, because about 80% of labor migrants in Russia have not any contractual relationships with their employers (which basically mean an illegality of their employment).

Secondly, the existing Russian Government policy in the sphere of foreign labor migration is low effective to provide real foreign workforce directly to the most needed spheres of economy (Мукомель, 2014).

The last reason is often an active stimulant of labor migration's mythologization in Russia. For example, sustained myths that migrant workers take away jobs from the Russian residents, reduce the level of wages in the country, promote active removal of currency from Russian economy, limit modernization of the domestic economic system, and indirectly stimulate the crime and corruption growth.

In absence of serious research that can refute these stereotypes, labor migration in Russia is often considered (by representatives of mass media and political establishment) in a negative context, stimulating the growth of anti-migrants sentiments, xenophobia and ethnic conflicts.