Migration processes in rural areas

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Abstract. The purpose of this work is to study migration processes in rural areas. We consider rural migration as a multidirectional social process of moving people across the borders of rural territories in the form of emigration (departure) and immigration (arrival), due to external and internal factors of the socio-economic life of the population. The article discusses the features of migration processes in rural areas. The relationship between rural migration and agricultural production is shown. The proposed measures of state migration policy are discussed in the paper.

1. Introduction

Human resources are a factor in the socio-economic development of rural areas. Their presence and movement in the territory is associated both with living conditions and with demographic and migration processes. Sustainable development of rural areas is an indispensable condition for the preservation of labor resources and the territorial integrity of the country. The existing differentiation in the level of provision and development of industrial, social, and other infrastructures reduces the attractiveness of investments in these territories and becomes a deterrent to their further socio-economic development, which causes the degradation of life support systems of the population [1].

The study of migration processes is relevant, since the development is always accompanied by migration, and in many high-income countries agriculture and rural areas are economically viable only to the extent that there is access to immigrant labor.

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The relationship between rural and international migration is explored in the FAO Migration Report [4]. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations calls on politicians to maximize the contribution of rural migration to economic and social development and minimize its costs. The FAO report highlights the positive benefits of migration in the economic and social development of societies: improving the situation of countries of origin through remittances from migrants, attracting new productive resources, and migrants acquiring new skills and ideas. In many high-income countries, agriculture and rural areas are economically viable only to the extent that they have access to immigrant labor.

2. Research Methods
Migration was studied at the level of the rural population. The graphical method used to present the results. To confirm the relationship between migration, poverty and the index of agricultural production was determined by the correlation coefficient.

3. Results and Discussions
The transition to a market economy, changes in the structure of economic activity in agricultural production intensified migration processes in the 1990s, which were characterized by a predominant outflow of the rural population. The outflow of the rural population between the regions began to predominate, beginning in 2000, and since 1993 within the regions (Figure 1).

Migration from the village is explained by the reduction in employment due to the liquidation and reorganization of agricultural enterprises, lower wages and living conditions compared to the urban population.

The following migration directions in rural areas can be distinguished:

- The intensification of migration flows to the city due to the growth of rural unemployment, low wages in rural areas. Return migration from the city to the village was observed only in the early 1990s. due to a systemic crisis and did not last long;
- Pendulum and seasonal labor migration and irrevocable migration of students;
- Increase in rural areas of low-skilled and low-paid labor from the former Soviet republics;
- Intensification of migration flows of the “village-village” type due to the concentration of viable organizations near large agglomerations, the implementation of investment projects, the consolidation of production and the need for skilled workers;
- Geographical orientation of the migration flow from the eastern periphery to the center of the country.

![Figure 1](image-url)

**Figure 1.** Dynamics of rural population migration processes in the Russian Federation, people.

Also, we would like to note that domestic movements in rural areas within Russia are more ambitious. We have evaluated the impact of rural migration on economic growth in agricultural production (Table 1).
Table 1. Correlation coefficients between indicators of rural population migration and agricultural production.

| Indicators                                      | Period             | Migration growth (outflow) of the rural population within the regions | Migration growth (outflow) of the rural population between regions | Migration growth (outflow) due to migration exchange of population with foreign countries |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The index of agricultural production in the Russian Federation, % | From 1990 to 2003  | -0.02                                                               | -0.048                                                           | -0.70                                                                                   |
|                                                 | From 2003 to 2016   | -0.23                                                               | -0.19                                                            | -0.37                                                                                   |
| The proportion of poor people in rural areas. % | From 2013 to 2016   | 0.98                                                                | 0.93                                                             | 0.20                                                                                     |

The obtained negative correlation indicators indicate an inverse relationship, which is the growth of rural migration reduces the production of agricultural products, and negatively affects the economic growth in the industry. The closest connection is observed from 1990-2003 (coefficient 0.48), since this period has a period of reforms, reorganization of agricultural enterprises, their bankruptcy and decline in agricultural production. From 2003 to 2016, the link is weak (~0.23 and 0.19); during this period, migration is associated with finding work – high rural unemployment and the lack of new jobs, production is affected by a weak one, and intraregional or local migration is increasing. Migration growth due to the exchange of population with foreign countries is positive in the entire analyzed period and relatively stabilized by 2007. The population influx in the 1990s is explained by the mass migration of the Russian population from countries belonging to the USSR. With the growing share of the poor in rural areas, migration is increasing, the connection is very strong both within regions (0.98) and between regions (0.93).

4. Conclusions
Migration processes in rural areas have a negative impact on economic growth in agriculture. The state migration policy should stimulate the process of securing the rural population and the return of the urban population to the countryside, increasing the attractiveness of the rural area for resettlement. As advisable measures, it is possible to create seasonal labor exchanges, a housing fund for immigrants, an increase in labor income in the countryside.

References
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