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Voluntary labor migration to the Molotov region in 1946-1957: research source base

Migration played a significant role in the socio-cultural transformation of the regions of the USSR in the post-war period. The Molotov region, which experienced a significant increase in the population due to the evacuation during the Great Patriotic War, but badly needed an influx of labor resources in the first post-war decade, was not an exception. Theoretical and methodological approaches, characteristics and analysis of sources that are significant for the study of migration processes in Russia at the regional level previously were considered only within the framework of general source studies or specific problem-based studies on various aspects of the history and modernity of migrations. It seems that an independent special study of sources on the history of migration is necessary for a more complete disclosure of their information potential, identifying completeness, representativeness, reliability, opportunities for introduction into scientific circulation, and, ultimately, increasing the level and efficiency of scientific research.

This study is the first to undertake a source study analysis of documents on the history of labor migration in the post-war period in the Molotov (Perm) region. This paper considers unpublished and almost unexplored materials that make it possible to assess the scale and effectiveness of labor migration, to reconstruct migratory flows and processes in the coal, timber industry, agricultural area of the region, to study the composition of migrants, their living conditions. The value of the identified documents for the implementation of research at the micro and macro levels, at the level of the region and individual districts is shown. Archival documents are also considered as sources for the study of organizational and managerial activities, control and management of migration processes by the party and Soviet authorities. The paper gives a characteristic of archival documents, reveals their content, thematic focus, reveals information potential, assesses their completeness, representativeness, reliability as historical sources, the possibility of
using them in the study of migration processes in the region and the country as a whole.