THE CHALLENGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MIGRATION PROCESSES

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This article seeks to realize a research of the Russian Federation demographic situation by its tendencies to harmonize the migration processes. The Russian Federation is a diverse, multiethnic society that has been confronted with a lot of problems regarding the demographic situation. According to the internal and external data the Russian Federation has the lack of labor working persons due to the decreasing number at the population level. To assure the positive result it's important to improve the implication of the both parts: one side, the main goal of demographic politics of state needs to be the protection of identity of that segment of the population and an equilibrate naturalization by accommodation in the community States; other side, the migration processes to be in accordance with the internal conditions of the democratic States.

Keywords: *demography, migration, minority, communities, birth rates, etc.*

In the early'90 of the 20th century, the political situation in Russia has been liberalized, and in this context arose the phenomenon of emigration to the West. At the same time, that process had not seriously affected the demographic situation, the flow being less than 100 thousand individuals annually[5]. The balance continues to be positive, provided by the immigration of the ethnic Russians from the former Soviet Republics.

We can assert the several stages on the migration processes in Russia and ex-USSR.

1. The first half of the , 90 years. The political character of this stage was being marked by the emigration of the ethnic Russian and Slavic population from a number of the independent States. Thus from Kazakhstan went 1.76 million people, from Uzbekistan-812 thousand, from Tajikistan-384 thousand, from Kyrgyzstan-344 thousand, from Turkmenistan-149 thousand, from 412 thousand, Georgia-Azerbaijan-Armenia-403 thousand, 231 thousand, Ukraine-Moldova-400 thousand, 108 thousand, Latvia -120 thousand, Estonia-Lithuania-71 thousand, 54 thousand[6].

Thus, in the period of 1989-2004 in Russia returned 5,430 thousand of the ethnic Russians immigrants that have been emigrated in the ' 89-96 years. But in the second half of the ' 90 years the political migration volume dramatically was reduced, that decrease being conditioned on the one hand, by the economic crisis and on the other hand-by the hard legislation in granting citizenship, also by the economic problems and contemptuous, or at least by the intolerant attitude of the authorities. Moreover, in the 1998-2002 years, over two million of those who return have left Russia[7].

2. The beginning of the early 2000. That period had been characterized by the problems of the economic nature, through the work mi-

[5] Dolgih. E.I. Ĕmigracia iz Rossii. http://www.irex.ru/press/pub/polemika/09/dol/

[6] Naselenie Rossii.2003-2004. Odinnadcatyj ežegonyj demografičeskij doklad. Moskva. Nauka, 2006. p. 314-317

[7] Rybakovskogo L.L. Transformacija migracionnyh processov na postsoveskom prostranstve. // Monografičeskoe issledovanie. ISPI RAN /– Moskva, Academia, 2009. p. 19-20

gration and it was being marked by shifting mostly the seasonal and temporary workers (three months).

In the mid-' 90 of 20th century, Russia (in particular the urban centers and central parts) started to be invaded by the migrant workers from the newly independent States. The numbers of migrant workers differ from one source to another. According to the Federal Migration Service, there are included in the figure more than 5 million, and the World Bank report from 2010 was stressed the presence of 12.5 million of the migrant workers, 80 percent of which were illegal[8]. The number of Moldovan migrants workers has been estimated at 350 000. Beyond the impossibility of regulating migration flows according to the proposed criteria, the federal authorities have not been able to control them.

The financial crisis in 1998, as well as the socio-economic context has dramatically reduced the flow of uncertain foreign workers. According to the Migration Study Center the population growth in 1994 due to the migration criteria was estimated to a million people per year, after which it has been reduced to a half of million workers, and in the early 2000, this number represented only 100 thousand.

The demographic decline was recorded due to the statistic's number. According to the statistical data, in spite of immigration, the number of population in the 2002 year was reduced by 1.8 million in comparison with 1989, where the mortality proportion surpassing the birth rate from four to three[9]. Therefore, the new President Vladimir Putin has intervened with the legislative initiative in the 2001 and the concept of demographic development of the Russian Federation was adopted by the year 2015. There were outlined three strategic directions: reducing mortality (especially to that infantile), stimulating the birth rate (by ensuring social package), and the management of migration flows.

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[8] Baškatova A. Rossijskie gastarbajtery vyrvalis' v lidery. // Nezavisimaja Gazeta, 10 nov., 2010, (http://www.ng.ru/economics/2010-11-10/4_gastarbaiter.html), http://www.globaltrouble.ru/demograficheskaya_problema/demograficheskaya_obstanovka_v_rossii.html

[9] Fedjukin I. Demografičeskaja situacija, , http://www.archipelag.ru/ru_mir/ostrov-rus/demography-position/concept_demography_2025/demography_situation/

In the first two frameworks were recorded some progress, although the radical change has not occurred. Thus, the infant mortality has been reduced from 14.5 cases per 1,000 children in 2000, to the 11 cases in 2006 (in France this rate- was recorded to 4 cases). The birth rate has been increased. If in 1999 at the number of thousand inhabitants were born 8.3 children, then started to 2006 this number has been increased to 10.4[10].

In the sphere of migration shall be stipulated the stimulating conditions of migrants from CIS countries, by simplifying the procedures for legalization and adjustment. All these conditions were meant to regulate flows on the basis of several criteria: sex, age, specialty, etc. In this respect were adopted the series of normative acts, the majority of them being non-functional. Their application was diminished by the bureaucracy and technical factors. The police officials, the employers and the representatives of underworld have been gained the fabulous profits of the illegal migrants. Moreover, some of the foreign workers were dispossessed of the identity documents and turned into the slaves.

Therefore, the migration strategies from the period of the 2000-2012, have not contributed to the legalization of the status of foreign workers and have not resolved the demographic problem. According to the data surveys, Russia will continue to lose population while the neighbor's countries will record the growth of the demographic index. According to UN estimating prognostics, in the 2050 year the population will be of only 116 million inhabitants[11].

At the same time, it has been estimated for considerable growth in the population number from the countries such as Turkey and Iran, which in 2050 will be achieved the turnover of 97 million. The neighbors would represent a major challenge due to the geopolitical aspect, in terms of the Muslims exportation (Even Turkey during the period of

[10] Russia, National Human Development Report: Russian Federation, 2008 // UN Development Programme. — Moscow: UNDP, 2009, http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/nationalreports/europethecis/russia/NHDR_Russia_2008_Eng.pdf)

[11] Gel'bras V. Kitajcy v Rossii: skol'ko ih? // Dmoskop Weekly. — 2001. — № 45—46. — 3—16 dek. (http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/045/rossia01.php#a01).

Erdogan gradually abandons the principles of secular state). No less alarming is the increase of the number population of China (1.3 billion). Thus, to the East of Ural Mountains live only 25 million people, and to the East of Lake Baikal only 5 million, while the population number of the three Chinese neighboring regions is equal to the population of the Russian Federation. In the mid-of the' 90 in the Russian mass media one of the most popular theme was China expansion on the territories from the Siberia and the Far East. There was popular the idea of the massive penetration of the Chinese people in their regions through the marriage with the Russian girls and the phenomenon regarding the purchase of the land, being estimated an excessive number up to the several million. This concern was stressed even at the official level by the controversial Deputy Prime Minister Rogozin D. and Governor of Khabarovsk Işaev V. Some even argued that the massive penetration of the Chinese people in the Eastern Russia is nothing more than a secret strategy of Beijing to colonize and to annex the regions (it is true that many Russian women prefer marriage to the Chinese, who are more responsible and moderate in the alcohol consumption).

In reality, the number of the Chinese people in Russia is approximately 300 thousand and these population are concentrated in the Asian side but not in the EU, particularly in Moscow. The Chinese people came initially to this territory as «merchant», they were settled in the Cerkizov square. Professor Ghelibras V. believes that the Chinese migration is not a project of colonization but is a particular form of movement of the labor forces that assigns the trade flows of goods[12]. There it is not excluded that the Russia and Moscow in particular, to be used as a bridge to move to the Europe.

In regards to the Far East, obviously that the China has economic interests in the region and indeed there may be the concerns caused by the demographic supremacy of China and by the illegal trade. But the fear must not be conditioned by the Chinese migration but by the Russians exodus. The process of depopulation of Siberia and the Far

[12] Gel'bras V. Kitajcy v Rossii: skol'ko ih? // Dmoskop Weekly. — 2001. — № 45—46. — 3—16 dek. (http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/045/rossia01.php#a01).

East began immediately after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the first post-Soviet decade was marked by the population decrease that has occurred and was recorded being for six times faster than the average in the Federation.

So, Far North and the Far East have lost the 2.5 million inhabitants. The northern part of the territory of European Russia was left by the more than the 1 million people. The population of the Magadan Oblast and Chukotka has been reduced by two-thirds. The Chita oblast and Primorsky Krai, which have bordering with China, were lost over a quarter of a million inhabitants[13].

The created situation was preoccupied more specialists in the field, the loss of geopolitical status was categorized by the Russians experts as a major challenge to their national security. In this respect we will expose some ideas approached by the Dugin A. In his opinion, the Russian people are understood due to the ethnic criteria in the demographic decline, which may lead to catastrophe for both the nation and the Empire. Under the terms of the southern Eurasian demographic growth, there can occur on the removal of Russian Empire Central positions, eroding the nation's homogeneity and turning it into an ethnic minority. The most serious situation is in the Siberian and Far East regions, which is controlled not only on the political and ethno-demographic level but also there are the danger made by the southern invasion. in order to avoid such consequences, it is necessary to adopt the political demographic growth strategy and to contribute to the uniform distribution of the Russian ethnicity. According to this, particular importance shall be stressed to the nationality criteria and whose principles that are important to be conceptualized. There must not be done the operation just with the political categories, but mostly with the ethnic dimensions, the ethical-religious. The Russians must identify themselves primarily with the Orthodox religion, secondly with the Russian nation and only in the end with the individual[14].

The population census data from 2002 illustrates the percentage decrease (although not dramatically) of Russian Federation ethnics and

[13] Trenin D. Post-imperium: evrazijskaja istorija. Moskovskij Centr Karnegy. Moskva. Rossijskaja političeskaja ĕnciklopedija (ROSS PĔN), 2012, p.262.

[14] Dugin A. Osnovy geopolitiki. M.: ARTOGEJA – centr, 2000. P.146

the increasing Muslim number population in general in the North Caucasus, Tatarstan, Bashkortostan. According to the some studies, the number of representatives of the Muslim peoples in 1959 was 7 million (6% of the total), in 1970 to 9 million (7%) in 1979 to 10 million (7%) in 1989 to 12 million (8%) in 2002 to 15 million (10%). In the perspective if this trend would be maintained in Russia to the 2025 should be estimated 130 million people, of whom 20-million Muslims, and in 2050-110 million, of which 30 Muslims. These prognostics take into account only the demographic increase of the traditional peoples of the Federation, and not the migration factor[15].

According to the expert's index, if the number of slave population and Orthodox Russia would fall below 100 million Russian people would doom to irreversible degradation[16].

At the same time, the mega polis regional and urban centers such as (Stavropol, Krasnodar, and Rostov) are becoming increasingly the multiethnic society, while the ethnic republics are becoming more uniform in appearance. Thus, in the North Caucasus in the 1989-2002 the population number has increased by 25%, while the number of the ethnic Russians in the region decreased by 27%. The exodus of Russians has seen as the mass proportions from a number of Republics. Thus, the Russian population has been reduced from 25% to 2% in Chechnya, from 13% to 1% in Ingushetia, from 9% to 5% in Dagestan and North Ossetia from 30% to 23%[17].

The decreasing of the Russian number and the ethno-linguistic homogenization from the North Caucasian Republics, has been leading to the fragmentation of the indigenous population and diminishing of the cultural and affective ties with the rest of the Federation, which could lead to their disintegration and the formation of a specific identity. For example, Chechnya has already become a closed area and most Russians do not manifest any desire to visit it. Basically, the Republic

[15] Komu vygodna islamizacija Rossii? http://www.politrus.com/2012/08/14/russia-islam/

[16] Tiškov V. Russkoe naselenie respublik Severnogo Kavkaza. // http://www.valerytishkov.ru/cntnt/publikacii3/kollektivn/puti_mira_/russkoe_na.html.

[17] Trenin D. Post-imperium: evrazijskaja istorija. Moskovskij Centr Karnegy. Moskva. Rossijskaja političeskaja ĕnciklopedija (ROSS PĔN), 2012, p.262.

represents the foreign federal subject, being associated with a neighboring state. At the momentum, on the nationwide level gains popularity, such phenomenon as the xenophobia, the islamophobia and the caucazophobia. Many Russians are beginning to identify the Caucasians, in particular, the Muslims with the foreigners[18].

In the year 2010, the birth rate in Russia was only 40% of the required number of natural growth, and the mortality index exceeded the global average index with 50%. The men average life has been reduced by 13.5 years to 58.9 years and of the women average life reached the age of 72 years, reducing with 7.4[19]. The decrease of the population number and in particular of the working able population, including the qualified specialists in the field of new technologies leads to decay. This phenomenon will have repercussions for the economic development, taking into account the fact that in 2008, the labor productivity in the Russia constitutes only 25% of the U.S. level.

In the 2011 year, Putin has formulated the idea of the creation of 20 million new technological jobs by the 2020 year in order to offset the demographic deficit. Many experts do not consider enhancing productivity could compensate the shortage of workforce, which has been manifested in a number of important areas, such as the metallurgy, the textiles, the wood processing, etc. To fill this failure, Russia would need about 15 million of the foreign workers, which constitutes the 10% of its population.

Until the 2007 the decrease did not seriously affected the demographic category of the working able population, being approximately estimated to the 300 thousand people per year, since 2008 year the mortality level has doubled and was affected the work force. Therefore, the economic system began to record a deficit of working people. Although the various scenarios are formulated to overcome the crisis on the labor market, as well as the restructuring of the economy and the development of the technical progress or supporting the birth rate, the migration factor remains to be the basic source of meeting the require working forces on the market place.

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[18] Dugin A. Osnovy geopolitiki. M.: ARTOGEJA – centr, 2000. P.263

[19] Ibidem, p.268

In the 2006 year was released the program for the support of Compatriots (State programmer for voluntary return by supporting the Russian Federation citizens who are living abroad) which provided the return to the homeland of the Russian population. Many experts considered that the project failed, they were coming up with one of the following arguments. Firstly, it had insufficient funding and lack of the implementation mechanisms (housing, employment in the field of employment, financing adaptation process, etc.). Secondly, it was not proposing to the most attractive location regions (over 90% of repatriates have preferred the European zone of the Russian Federation, of which 80%- preferred Kaliningrad oblast). And finally, thirteen arguments were that the regions, in particular at the national republics level have largely refused to accept the repatriation. At the beginning of the 2017 year the seventeen Federal subjects have decided still against this policy (the vast majority of expense was put on their responsibilities)[20].

Many analysts shared the opinion that the project of the geopolitical repatriation was rather than, the expression of the no imperial policy (most empires have achieved a political comeback to the settlers). In addition, it was also a component of the electoral strategy, which stressed that the State institutions-were not indifferent towards the homeland of the former citizens, having a populist character.

The idea of repatriation was considered an alternative solution to invasion of Russia by the foreign workers from the CIS countries to the other nationality and which would have the effect of changing the ethnic perspective. Therefore, the migration policy could be focused on the reducing or preventing the unwanted immigration flows and, in particular, the illegal ones. It is considered that one of the Russian ethnic factors that should promote the alternatives for the demographic reduction at the federal level would be the migration policy.

Since the , 90 years of XX century, the many ethnic Russians have returned to the motherland, but they have been clashed with the number of social and economic problems. Thus, by the 2000 year, approximately three million Russians who have returned to the country on

[20] Šustov A. Sootečesnikov stalo bol'še. Rastet ěmigracija russkih iz Central'noj Azii. http://www.ca-portal.ru/article:2785

an individual basis, had an uncertain legal status and could not acquire citizenship. This situation was due to the influx of the migrant labor to the other nationality that was prompting by the Russian authorities in order to adopt a limited migration policy.

During the 2006-2010 years, as a result of the formation of a negative attitude towards the labor migration, the demographic problem have been registered the intensification (including the distribution of uneven demographic), therefore the Russian authorities have decided to apply the repatriation policy. The action was biased and lobbying, by the economic booms. It was intended to attract the 2007-2009 period of about 150 thousand people, but until the 2011 year had returned only 61.2 thousand. The vast majority coming from Kazakhstan (31%), Uzbekistan (19%), Moldova (9.8%), Kyrgyzstan (9.1%), Armenia and Ukraine 8.7%[21] .

According to data for the period of the 2006-2016 years, there were repatriated approximately 146 thousand persons, of whom about 60 thousand from Ukraine (2014-2016). In addition, to the separatist region Donetsk and Lugansk fled 1.1 million people. Therefore, no policy of repatriation due to an increase in the population number of the Russian Federation, as the number of refugees and the annexation of the Crimea led, with the effect from 1 January 2017 figure to the 146.8 million inhabitants.

At the same time, the natural increase of the population was below on the any level. Thus, in 2016 were registered 1893000 of births and 1888000 for deaths. Therefore, natural increase was only to the 5 000 inhabitants. In addition, comparing to the 2015 year, the births decline was recorded with 51 children. The biggest demographic challenge for Russia is expected in 2023, when the number of women aged between 20 and 29 years will be reduced by about 500 thousand annually, and the mortality index will reach to the figure of 14 persons at 1000 inhabitants[22].

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[21] V demografii Rossii prozvenel trevožnyj zvonok. https://www.nakanune.ru/articles/112581/

[22] Šustov A. Sootečesnikov stalo bol'še. Rastet ěmigracija russkih iz Central'noj Azii. http://www.ca-portal.ru/article:2785

Evidently the „father of the nation" in 2007 undertook the series of strategic actions and in order to redress the situation. A prime objective was the reduction of infant mortality and must admit that it has been done successfully. Thus, in 2016 were recorded only six deaths from 1,000 children aged up to one year (the EU average is four).

Another objective was to stimulate the births number by increasing the mother's capital program in 2007 year, which consists of the provision of substantial financial support after the first child subsequent births. Initially the given amount of 250000 rubles for birthdays, was the equivalent of 10160$, being indexed until the year 2016 to the 453000 (approx. 6860$, despite of the indexation the estimated amount was been reduced approx. with 3300$).

Obviously, in the first five years there were recorded the important changes on the births index of second and third child were increased by 40%, and obtained the certificates of maternal capital about six million families. But the strategy's successes were not enduring, as a low birth rate argument serving for the year 2016. In this respect there is some explanation and critical acclaim.

First, the devaluation has occurred, affecting the economic situation of the ruble of the categories, and the average financial support of State became unattractive. In this respect we refer both to the possibility of acquiring the real estate and the maintenance of the child costs (average house prices range from 35,000 rubles per square meter in non-landmark regions to 208,000 in Moscow, therefore, about two square meters in the capital can be purchased on the basis of the state contribution).

Secondly, the increase of the birth rate was recorded mainly in the framework of the family support, becoming the only source of income. According to the some expert's points, this situation can be very dangerous to the nation geophone. In addition, these categories do not use the financial resources as intended (purchase of the real estate, the education, the health care, the retirement fund).

Therefore, from this perspective of the constructing communal facilities currently the Russian authorities examined the question regarding the continuation or the cessation of the project. Therefore, the only source to increase the labor migration population remains the migration

from the CIS countries, but this market can still be attractive only for the Asian citizen.

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