

CURRENT TRENDS IN THE STUDY OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE MIDDLE VOLGA REGION

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the main trends in the development of migration and the social characteristics of migrants in Russia as a whole. The Republic of Tatarstan, which is one of the most developed regions of Russia in many socio-economic indicators, was chosen as the main territory for the study. The work was carried out to identify on the example of the selected region modern trends in the study of migration processes in Russia. The work also applied a demographic approach to the study of migration processes in the region. The article focuses on the migration exchange of the Republic of Tatarstan with the region of the Volga Federal District, with Russian regions, with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and with foreign countries not included in the CIS. The statistics showed significant changes in the corresponding movements. The countries of the CIS and far abroad have been identified as serving as migration donors and receptors for the selected region, the sustainability of migration links over time has been determined. An attempt has been made to find stable, sensitive migration links with territories of various ranks. Movements within the republic were considered in the context of the urban and rural population. Modern trends have been identified as a reason of residence's change. The work investigated the motivations for the increase in participation in modern migration movements of women. Differences between men and women in migration movements were identified in individual age groups in terms of urban and rural populations. In the course of the work, the features of the migration policy in Tatarstan are shown. The role of the "Flangman project" of the republic -Tatarstan center of attraction of the population in the Volga region- was analyzed. The experience of Russian and foreign scientists on various aspects of migration was considerate. Special



attention is paid in the work to the marriage and family composition, employment and participation of the republic in educational migration. An analysis of migration by individual age groups found valuable results for their application to practices. The work presents the experience of the Center for Family and Demography of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan in collecting unique scientific material for conducting research in the field of migration.

Keywords: Educational migration; Labor migration; Regional integration; Urban and rural populations; Foreign policy.

INTRODUCTION

In the socio-economic and socio-demographic development of modern Russia, migration processes continue to play a huge role. It is possible to list the long time relationships and interdependencies of migration processes with various public institutions of the Russian Federation, but first of all we are forced to name in the most difficult stage of the country's development, in the 1990s the possibilities to compensate for the huge number of more than 70% of population losses from the CIS countries in a demographic situation with a record low natural population decline (Avdeev, Troitskaya, 2021).

Based on statistical data, migration growth in Russia in the new millennium is more than 8 million people. In the foreseeable future, by 2025, the number of participants in migration movements in Russia may exceed the mark of 10 million people. Monitoring of modern studies conducted on the example of one of the top regions of the Russian Federation - the Republic of Tatarstan (RT) (Khusnutdinova et al., 2015) show that the topic of "migration" and migration-related issues can give a versatile assessment of the studied territory, are periodically revealed by specialists of various fields and this area has high potential for further scientific research.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the work, the methods of analysis and synthesis of scientific literature published in Russia and abroad were applied. General approaches tested during the study.

According to the studies of the National Research University "Higher School of Economics" in the period 2005-2015, the participation and role of the



countries of the former Soviet Union in the migration development of Russia changed significantly.

Uzbekistan has traditionally continued to provide a large number of migrants to Russia, but during the chosen period the role of this country as a migration donor to Russia begins to decline. Even when citizens of Kazakhstan served as the main donor for the Russian Federation, for the Republic of Tatarstan, starting from the collapse of the Soviet Union, it was Uzbekistan. Scientists at the Higher School of Economics are interested in issues related to elderly migrants, Russia's migration ties with China, and the problems of educational migration, which often become the regions of the Volga Federal District.

Participation in migration flows of parents with children, calling family migration also among the most relevant issues among HSE specialists (Biktimirov, 2018).

Russia, confidently, ranks second in the world in the number of illegal migrants, second only to the United States among the countries of the world. The leaders in illegal immigrants are: Uzbekistan, Georgia, Moldova and Azerbaijan. It should be noted that there are not so many illegal workers from Belarus. New studies are emerging highlighting gender dimensions and differences in migration movements.

For example, today the proportion of female migrants who participated in marriage - divorce processes is growing. As the statistics show, the level of education among women participating in migration processes is higher than in men (Mukomel, 2017).

The regions of Russia are very different in attractiveness for external migrants, in most regions of Russia the number of arrivals significantly exceeds the emigration.

Tatarstan, as one of the advanced republics (provinces) of the country, continues to exponentially grow and foreign migrations continue to play a role here. In the growth of the population of the Republic of Tatarstan, the flow of migrants begins to play a significant role since the 1950s of the XX century, in scientific terms it is interesting to study the ethno-demographic development of the republic.



Among the most pressing migration issues of concern to many regions of the country, this is labor migration. Migration is seen as an effective tool for labour market regulation.

The demographic structure can actually change with a decrease in the number of unemployed and an increase in employment at an earlier age (Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan, 2017).

If we consider the changes in migration processes in Tatarstan since 2000, then we can see a decrease in the migration growth of the Republic of Tatarstan (RT) with all territories under which accounting is kept, therefore, using the example of the studied region of Russia, we can make sure that the importance of migration in the demographic development of most regions of Russia is decreasing.

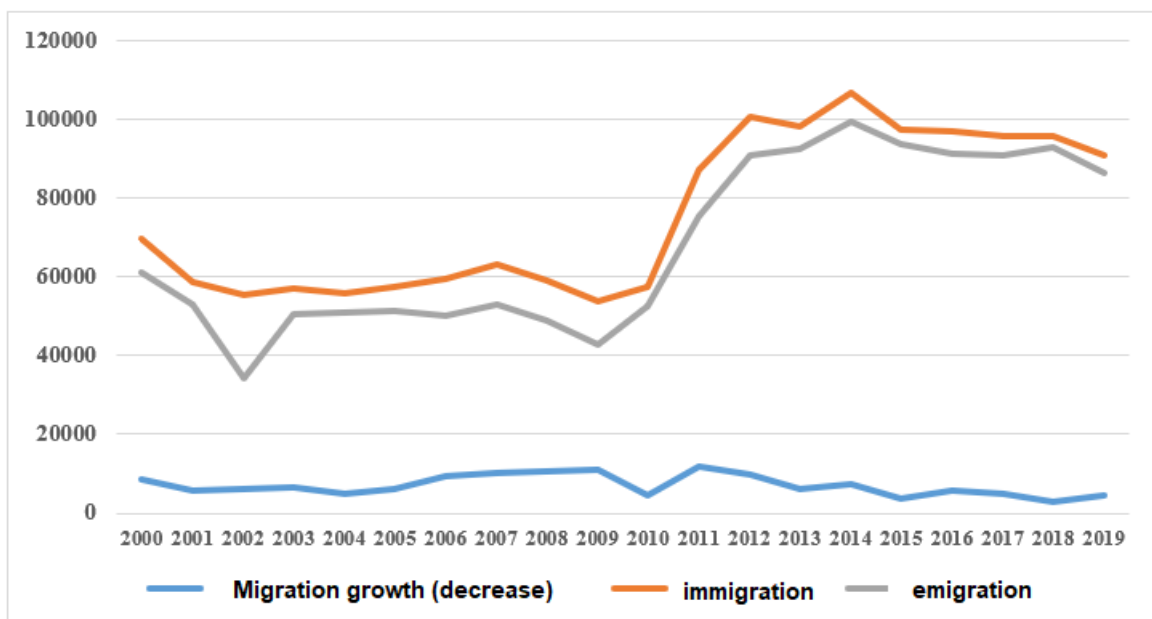
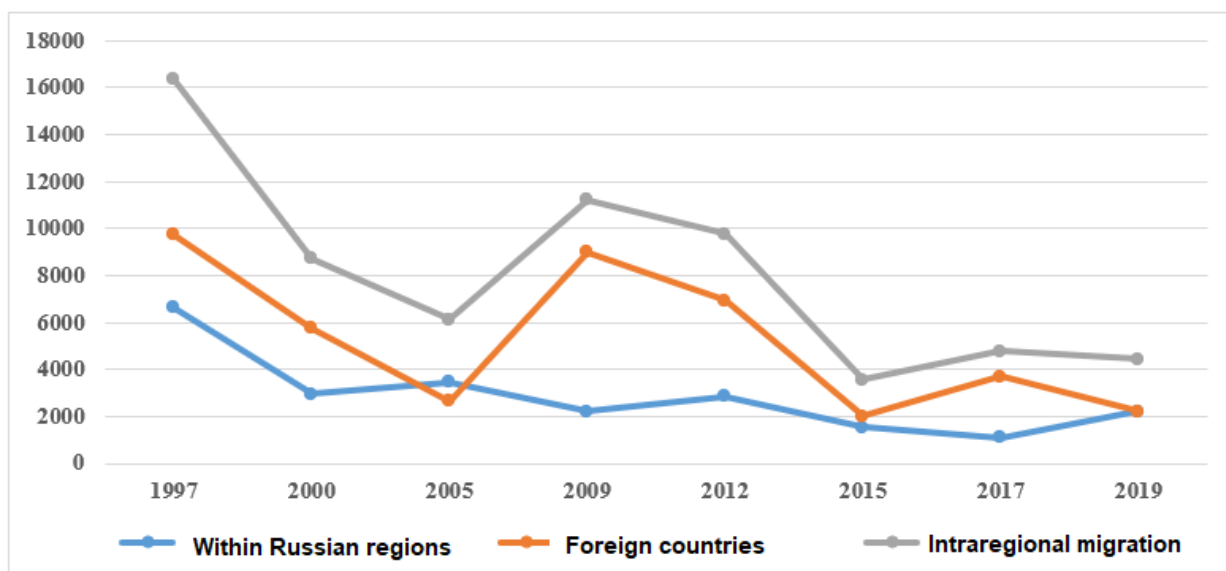


Figure 1. Features of quantitative changes migration flow through the Republic of Tatarstan for the period 2000-2019. (people) (Official website of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Tatarstan, n.d.; Demographic yearbook of the Republic of Tatarstan, 2020)

For 2014-2019, migration growth remaining positive has a downward trend and decreased by 2.2 times over the corresponding years. According to 2019, out of 45 municipalities of the republic, only 11 formed a positive migration



increase.

Figure 2. Migration growth of the entire population RT due to migration exchange with other regions of Russia and foreign countries, “Chelovek” (Official Website of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Tatarstan, n.d.)

A review of the change in the number of arrivals, departures, migration growth (decline) for 2000-2019 as a whole in the Republic of Tatarstan showed significant changes in the corresponding movements. Migration growth, while always positive, has almost constantly undergone changes over a short period of time.

Between 2010 and 2011, there was a big jump in the direction of increase, both arrivals and disposals.

In 2000-2019, the maximum migration growth was formed in 2011 (11998 people), the minimum in 2018 (2737 people) (Biktimirov, Ildarkhanova, 2020). On the eve of Kazan Universiade games different strategies for competitive advantage.



Migration flows within the republic are almost twice as large as migration flows of the republic with other regions of Russia and 8-10 times more than with the CIS countries.

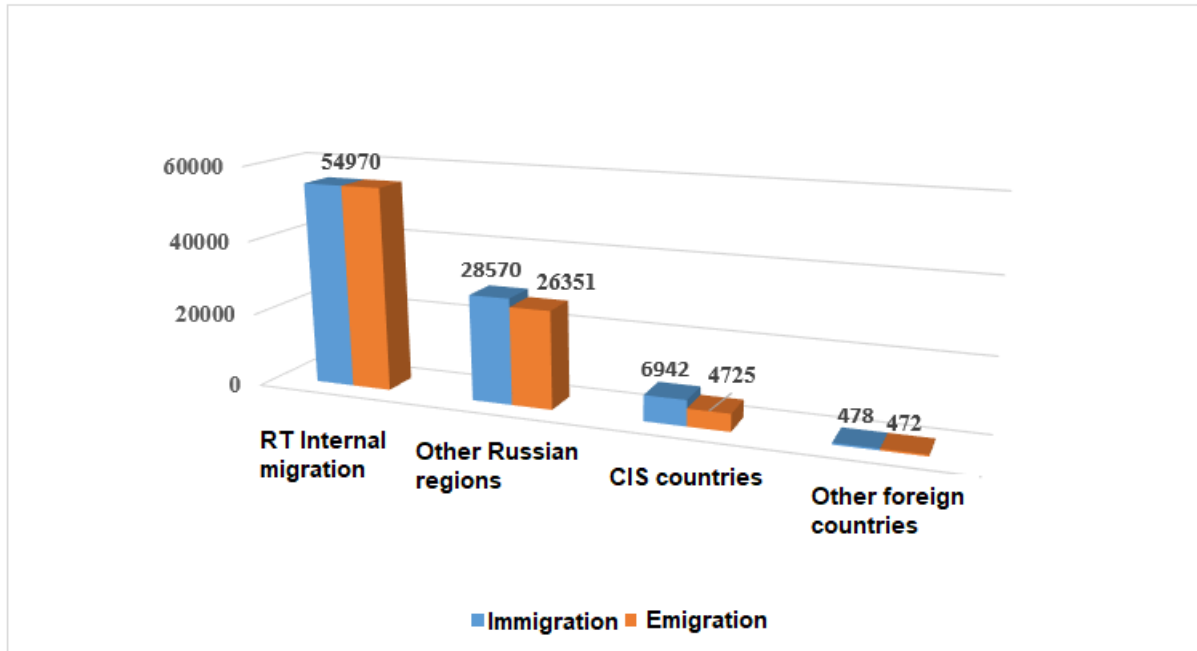


Figure 3. Migration flows to The Republic of Tatarstan, according to 2019, is a person (Biktimirov, Ildarkhanova, 2020).

The migration exchange of RT with both the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and countries located in far abroad for 2014-2019 was not stable. According to 2019 data, out of 85 subjects of the country, 59 migration exchanges for Tatarstan have a migration increase, from 26 a migration decline in the population is formed.

For 2014-2019, the migration exchange of RT with the rest of the regions of the Volga Federal District has always been positive, but has decreased 1.4 times over the corresponding years.

According to 2019 data, the main migration donor regions for Tatarstan is the Republic of Bashkortostan, Tatarstan, in turn, in some years is a migration donor for the Nizhny Novgorod region.

The traditional centers of migration attraction for Tatarstan remain primarily the Moscow region, then Moscow city, St. Petersburg and the Leningrad region, as well as the Krasnodar Territory. In recent years, not only with these regions, but also with regions located close to the corresponding territories, as a

result of migration exchange, Tatarstan loses its population (for example, the Stavropol Territory, Voronezh and Yaroslavl regions).

Between the countries formed after the collapse of the USSR, Tatarstan has an active migration exchange with Ukraine, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and the share of Uzbekistan and Ukraine is beginning to decline. In 2014-2019 as a whole, migration growth with Tajikistan changed significantly, from 32 people in 2014, up to 561 people in 2019 (17.5 times) (Biktimirov, Ildarkhanova, 2020).

Older adult migration patterns are shaped by distinct sets of factors for intrastate versus interstate moving decisions relate to individual factors and the destination's characteristics, including the climate, amenity, and cost of living (Zhang et al., 2021).

The population of the republic at older ages in counter-movements with countries such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan formed a migration decline.

According to the Ryazantsev (2019), "a cardinal difference in the Russian migration situation is the close ethnodemographic structure of immigration flows.

And although the proportion of immigrants who speak Russian well is gradually decreasing, most are rapidly adapting in Russian society, have a similar mentality, are focused on life in Russia, are ready to learn Russian under appropriate conditions".

External migration balance.

The migration growth of Tatarstan for 2014-2019 with countries abroad was positive only in 2017 and 2019, which was mainly achieved at the expense of Vietnam and Georgia, and negative at the expense of Turkey and Germany.

Across the world, populations have transitioned to inhabiting urban spaces, and in low- and middle-income countries the proportion of people living in cities is expected to continue to increase (Menashe-Oren, Bocquier, 2021)

As a rule, people from rural areas aspire to urban where employment opportunities and wealth are now concentrated (Zhao et al., 2022).



For 1997-2019, movements within the republic changed several times either in favor of the urban or in favor of the rural population.

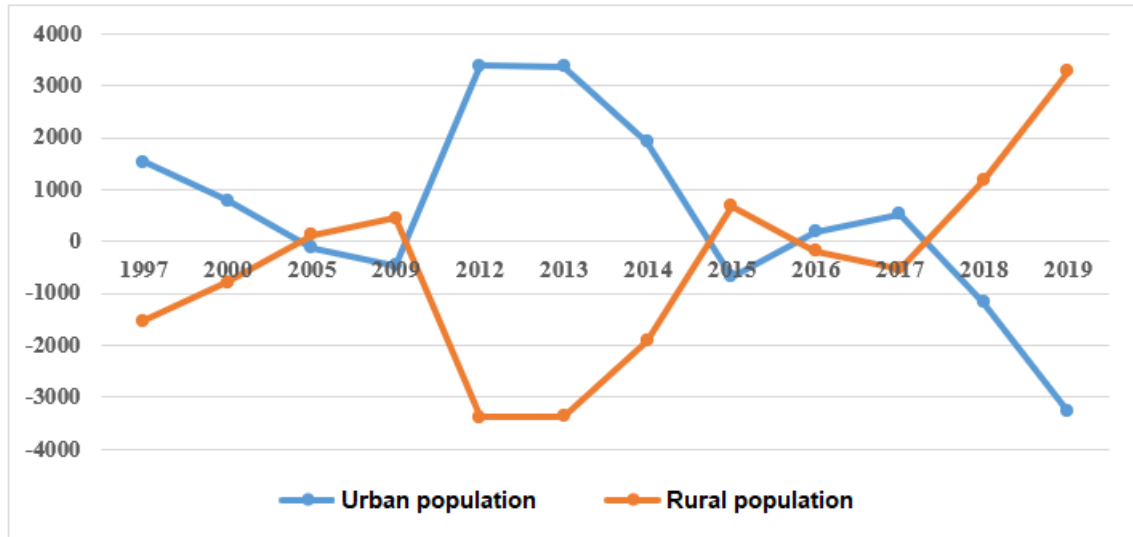


Figure 4. Migration exchange between urban and rural populations of the republic for 1997-2019, “Chelovek” (Demographic Yearbook of the Republic of Tatarstan, 2020)

Today, the heterogeneity and constancy of urban growth rates is of great scientific importance (Davis et al., 2021; Biktimirov, 2018).

The example of Tatarstan shows that the rural population, unlike the urban one, has a more favorable situation in the field of migration. For example, in 2019, the rural population, through exchange with other regions of the Russian Federation, registered the highest migration growth in the last 20 years, and the highest figure in the last 7 years thanks to foreign countries.

The data presented in Figure 5 show a downward trend in the migration growth of the urban population of Tatarstan both at the expense of other regions of Russia and at the expense of foreign countries. During 1997-2019 there are dynamic changes in migration growth with foreign countries, and a more stable situation is observed in migration exchange with other regions of the Russian Federation.

Demographic future cannot be definitely forecasted, and this fact should be taken into consideration while making social-economic, marketing, financial and other decisions (Eidelman et al., 2018; 2019).



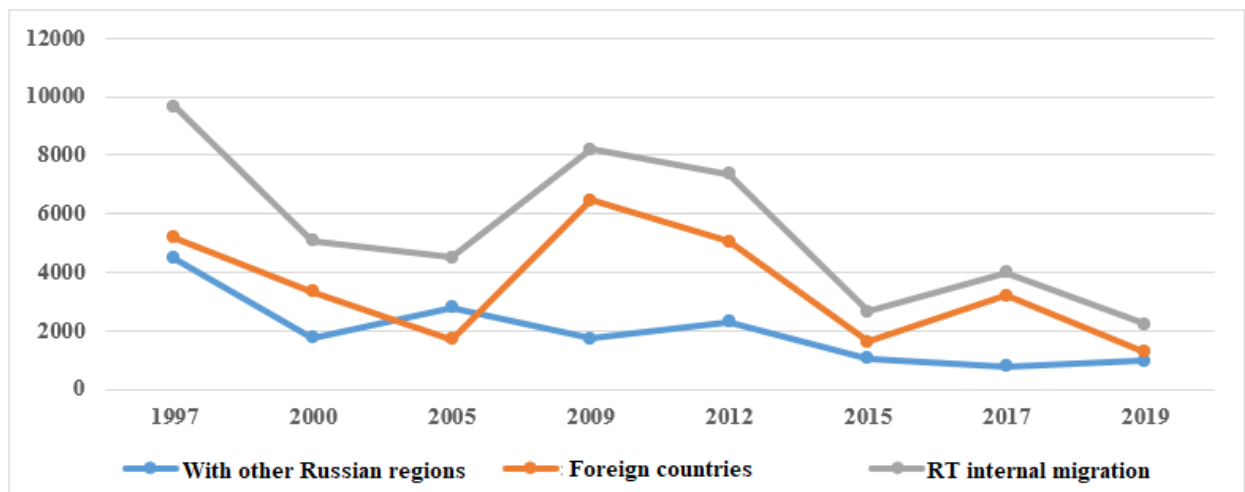


Figure 5. Migration growth of the urban population RT, which arose as a result of migration exchange with other regions of Russia and foreign countries (person)

According to Figure 6, the migration growth of the rural population due to other regions of Russia is more stable than that of the urban population. In recent years, we have seen an increase in the importance of migration for the rural population, all the more so due to all types of external migration: with the regions of the Russian Federation, as well as countries located abroad.

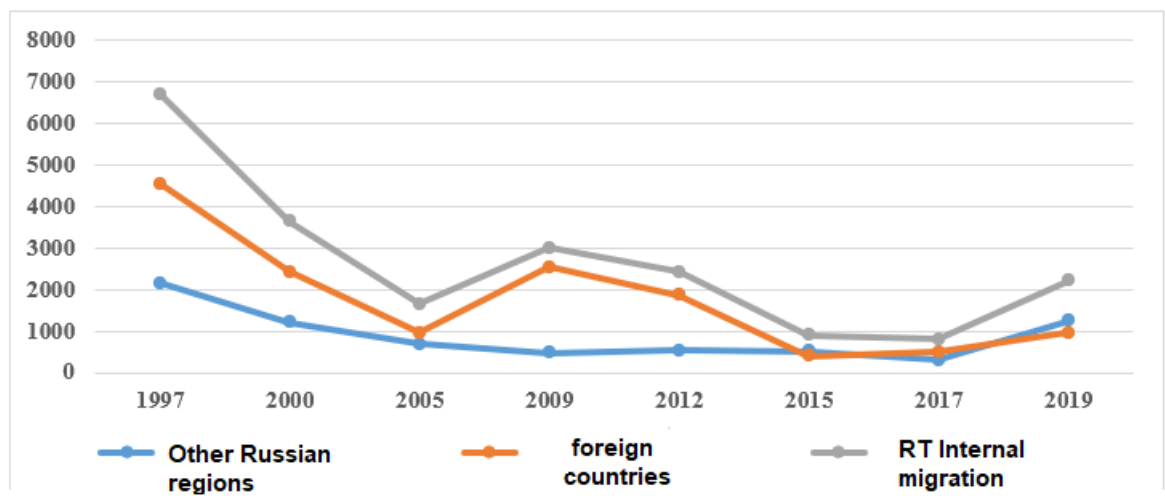


Figure 6. Migration growth of the rural population RT due to migration exchange with other regions of Russia and foreign countries, people (Official Website of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Tatarstan, n.d.)

Changes in migration movements of the rural population compared to urban ones are more predictable; urban migration is characterized by instability and hopping. This is due to higher mobility, higher level of education, possession

of modern information technologies and wide connections of the urban population.

A number of interrelated problems and challenges caused by rapid population growth and changes in its age structure require urgent social and economic policies (Avdev, 2021).

Due to movements within the republic, the negative migration decline among the urban population developed for most age groups: 10-14 years old, 15-19 years old, 20-24 years old, 30-34 years old, 35-39 years old, 40-44 years old, 45-49 years old, 50-54 years old, 55-59 years old, 60-64 years old, 65 years and more.

The rural population has a negative migration balance in only three age groups: 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 25-29 years. According to the statistics of Tatarstan (Biktimirov, Ildarkhanova, 2020), migration movements from villages and villages to cities, especially with children under the age of 10, are actively continuing in Tatarstan.

Today, from 53 regions of Russia, young people leave in masse after graduating from general education institutions. The regions lose the most: the Republic of Tuva, Chukotka and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrugs (Gabdrakhmanov, 2019).

If you take all migrants (citizens of the Russian Federation, citizens living abroad, stateless persons, including those who did not indicate the relevant information) according to Rosstat data in 2019 of all, 73362 people. 5022 people arrived in the Republic of Tatarstan. (6.8%) (changed their place of residence) was motivated by studies. The number of departures from the republic for educational migration exceeds those who arrived for the same purpose. If, according to the data of the Federal State Statistics Service, the absolute number of people who left the Republic of Tatarstan is 70,439, then 5148 people (7.3%) are associated with study (Official Website of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Tatarstan, n.d.).

In modern migration movements, the importance of women has increased. For example, in recent years, among arrivals, both among arrivals and among those who have left the republic, a female share prevails. At the same time, the



differences between men and women in migration movements in individual age groups in terms of urban and rural settlements are insignificant.

Studies of the Center for Family and Demography show that in intra-republican and in migration movements with the CIS countries and in other countries abroad, the share of married persons is more, and in migration relations with other subjects of Russia (especially this applies to both arrivals and emigration) there is more share of unmarried persons. Studies of the center show that among migrants, persons with one child with more than two or more children are significantly predominant. Thus, the development of the family and family lifestyle contribute to the preservation of rural settlements. This is also stated among the main tasks of the Flangman project for the republic "Tatarstan-Center for the Attraction of the Population in the Volga Region," where the task "Creating conditions for reducing the outflow of youth and qualified personnel from the republic" is separately highlighted.

Among the reasons for the change of place of residence, the largest with a large difference is among the arrivals of 26826 people. (36.6%) 21,612 people who have left (30.7%) occupy reasons of a "personal, family nature." Both among the arrivals and among those who dropped out for 2014-2019, the number of those participating in migrations "in connection with work" and "in connection with study" has decreased more than twice (Biktimirov, Ildarkhanova, 2020).

The Republic of Tatarstan has traditionally attached great importance to the development and implementation of migration policies. The introduced project "Tatarstan-Center of Attraction of the Population in the Volga Region," which is primarily aimed at increasing the migration growth of the region's population, can be considered timely. The project aims to achieve growth thanks to migrants living in other regions of the country. Not only the increase in migrants, but the emphasis is on more qualified and highly qualified specialists coming to the republic, and any region needs their presence.

The state program is trying to realize the main goal - to achieve along with the socio-economic and demographic development of the Republic of Tatarstan thanks to the return of compatriots who live in many countries and regions of the world.

This program provides guidance on the following tasks:



to achieve demographic growth by overcoming the so-called "demographic waves";

maintain the position of Tatarstan as a center of attraction of population migration;

Realize human potential by mitigating the negative effects of population ageing and increasing the burden on the working age population;

To combat the reduction of outflows from the region of youth and qualified personnel (Modern migration processes in the Republic of Tatarstan, 2018).

RESULTS

Changes in the migration movement of the rural population in comparison with the urban population are more accessible; migration of the urban population is characterized by instability and spasmodic character.

This is due to higher mobility, higher level of education, possession of modern information technologies and wide connections of the urban population.

According to studies, migration exchange at different territorial levels definitely repeats each other, that is, if there is a high migration balance within the region, interest is growing on the part of other regions of Russia and migrants from foreign countries, or vice versa, excess of attrition over the arrival of a characteristic within the region, characteristic of migration exchange on the scale of the country and beyond (Biktimirov, Ildarkhanova, 2020).

In 2018, the Center for Family and Demography of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan developed socio-demographic passports of all municipalities of Tatarstan for 2014-2018. The passport of 29 municipalities out of 45 indicated the number of graduates of general education institutions who entered educational institutions outside their district for 2014-2018 and, accordingly, how many people returned back to their municipalities after studying.

Given the importance in the future of targeted work in certain entities, it is necessary to establish the accounting of relevant indicators in all municipalities of the republic, relevant work experience can be used in other regions of Russia.

CONCLUSIONS



1. Migration is beginning to play a lesser role in the demographic development of the regions of Russia.

2. The rural population, unlike the urban population, has a more favorable situation in the field of migration. For example, in 2019, the rural population, through exchange with other regions of the Russian Federation, registered the highest migration growth over the past 20 years, and the highest figure in the past 7 years due to foreign countries.

3. The rural population, unlike the urban population, has a more favorable situation in the field of migration. For example, in 2019, the rural population, through exchange with other regions of the Russian Federation, registered the highest migration growth over the past 20 years, and the highest figure in the past 7 years due to foreign countries.

4. In general, Tatarstan has an active migration exchange with Ukraine, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan from the CIS countries, and the share of Uzbekistan and Ukraine is beginning to decline. In 2014-2019 as a whole, migration growth with Tajikistan changed significantly, from 32 people. in 2014, up to 561 people in 2019 (17.5 times).

5. The traditional centers of migration attraction for Tatarstan remain the Moscow region and Moscow, St. Petersburg and the Leningrad region, as well as the Krasnodar Territory. In recent years, not only with these regions, but also with regions located close to the corresponding territories, Tatarstan has lost its population as a result of migration exchange.

6. Between 2014-2019, movements within the republic changed several times either in favor of the urban or in favor of the rural population. The migration growth of the rural population due to other regions of Russia was less stable than the urban one, at the same time it should be noted that rural registration of visitors does not always mean that they live and work in rural areas. In general, the differences between men and women in migration movements in individual age groups in terms of urban and rural settlements are insignificant.

7. As the official statistics of the Federal State Statistics Service for Tatarstan show, the importance of women in migration movements is growing, which is now characteristic of many countries and regions of the world. The



differences between men and women in migration movements in individual age groups in terms of urban and rural settlements are insignificant.

8. In intra-republican and in migration movements with the CIS countries and in other countries abroad, the share of married persons is more, and in migration exchange with other regions of Russia (especially with regard to both arrivals and disposals) the share of unmarried persons is more. Our studies show that migrants are significantly dominated by persons with one child than two or more children. Thus, the development of the family and family lifestyle contribute to the preservation of rural settlements.

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