



**Demographic policy and
migration processes
in modern Russia**

DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY AND MIGRATION PROCESSES IN MODERN RUSSIA

POLÍTICA DEMOGRÁFICA Y PROCESOS MIGRATORIOS EN LA RUSIA MODERNA.

ABSTRACT

The national security of Russia is largely determined by modern migration processes in the Russian regions. Against the background of international globalization, based on the opportunities for social, political and socio-economic development, competition and dominance, there is a visible transformation of migration processes taking place in the conditions of the development of modern Russian society. Migration processes strengthen their influence not only on the political and socio-economic situation in Russia, but also on the demographic sphere of the life of society, creating new challenges in the field of national security. The article analyzes social, economic and cultural consequences of ethnic migration in Russian society. Regional migration processes represent a dangerous trend towards the formation of Russia's national security. The authors come to the conclusion that the current migration processes in the Russian regions are the result of ambiguous, hardly predictable socio-economic, political processes and socio-cultural processes. The authors believe that a regular increase in ethnic migration threatens the national security of Russian society. Migration, as a consequence of socio-economic development, socio-political instability, on the one hand, can contribute to improving economic and social conditions, and on the other - to increase inequality, to cause a new turn of social and political intension. Understanding of this circumstance allows optimizing the demographic policy in the security system, the achievement of which is possible only with the formulation of an adequate Russian demographic policy.

KEYWORDS: demographic policy, migration processes, national security, migration, population, demographic challenges, Russian Federation

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RESUMEN

La seguridad nacional de Rusia está determinada en gran medida por los procesos modernos de migración en las regiones rusas. En el contexto de la globalización internacional, sobre la base de las oportunidades para el desarrollo social, político y socioeconómico, la competencia y el dominio, hay una transformación visible de los procesos migratorios que tienen lugar en las condiciones del desarrollo de la sociedad rusa moderna. Los procesos de migración fortalecen su influencia no solo en la situación política y socioeconómica de Rusia, sino también en la esfera demográfica de la vida de la sociedad, lo que crea nuevos desafíos en el campo de la seguridad nacional. El artículo analiza las consecuencias sociales, económicas y culturales de la migración étnica en la sociedad rusa. Los procesos de migración regional representan una tendencia peligrosa hacia la formación de la seguridad nacional de Rusia. Los autores llegan a la conclusión de que los procesos migratorios actuales en las regiones rusas son el resultado de procesos socioeconómicos, políticos y procesos socioculturales ambiguos y difícilmente predecibles. Los autores creen que un aumento regular de la migración étnica amenaza la seguridad nacional de la sociedad rusa. La migración, como consecuencia del desarrollo socioeconómico, la inestabilidad sociopolítica, por un lado, puede contribuir a mejorar las condiciones económicas y sociales, y por otro lado, para aumentar la desigualdad, para provocar un nuevo giro en la intención social y política. La comprensión de esta circunstancia permite optimizar la política demográfica en el sistema de seguridad, cuyo logro solo es posible con la formulación de una política demográfica rusa adecuada.

PALABRAS CLAVE: política demográfica, procesos migratorios, seguridad nacional, migración, población, desafíos demográficos, Federación de Rusia

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INTRODUCTION

The main directions of the demographic policy are reproduction and population structure, birth rate, mortality, life expectancy, migration processes. The demographic policy of the Russian state is aimed at regulating the reproduction processes of the Russian population and represents a purposeful activity of state bodies and other social institutions in the sphere of regulating the processes of population reproduction. In broad terms, the demographic policy is a population policy. The historical goal of the demographic policy of the state is to achieve a demographic optimum. In the Concept of Long-Term Social and Economic Development of Russia for the period up to 2020, the main priority directions of the state demographic policy are defined. These include: increasing the birth rate, increasing the role of disease prevention and the formation of a healthy lifestyle among the population, reducing the death rate of the population, managing migration processes in order to reduce the labor force deficit in accordance with the needs of the economy (Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2008).

Within the framework of the state demographic policy of Russia, on June 13, 2012 the President of the Russian Federation approved the Concept of the State Migration Policy for the period up to 2025, the main objectives of which were: to ensure Russia's national security, maximum safety, comfort and well-being of the population; stabilization and increase in the number of the resident population of the Russian Federation; assistance in ensuring the needs of the Russian economy in the labor force, innovative development and increasing the competitiveness of its industries.

Thus, population policy is a system of measures implemented by the state aimed at achieving consciously set demographic goals

of increasing or reducing natural population growth (Shakbanova et al, 2018).

It is accepted to distinguish between direct state measures: legislative restriction or stimulation of migrations, marriages, procreation, planning of professional training etc., and indirect state measures: raising the standard of living, creating a system of benefits, forming public opinion, etc. Today, most countries seek to control reproduction of the population by means of a state demographic policy. With this approach, demographic policy becomes a purposeful activity of state bodies and other social institutions in the sphere of regulating the processes of population reproduction.

Demographic policy is an integral part of the overall socio-economic policy, it includes a system of goals and means for their achievement. It covers the following spheres of society: 1) the impact on the reproduction of the population; 2) the impact on the process of socialization of the younger generations; 3) regulation of labor market and labor reserves; 4) regulation of territorial structure of native population and newcomers, and migration processes, etc.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES TO NATIONAL SECURITY OF RUSSIA

We have to admit that the Russian society has for quite a long time faced with serious crises in the demographic sphere: it's low birth rate and low life expectancy and high morbidity, reduction and rapid aging of the population of Russia. The society is on the verge of a rapid natural decline in the working-age population, which, of course, will soon be accompanied by an increase in the demographic burden on any able-bodied person, the number of potential mothers begins to decline; adaptation to a large-scale immigration flow is required.

In this regard, the Russian state increasingly becomes dependent on the influx of international migrants in order to compensate for the natural decline in the population and to fill the newly formed niches in the national labor market and, accordingly, to reduce the demographic burden that inevitably grows as a result of the aging of the indigenous population. At the same time, it is important to note that international migration in Russian

society provides not only a replenishment of the natural decline of the population, but also contributes to a change in its structure, if we take into account the younger age structure of migrants, and often other demographic orientations for large families, which differ from those of an aging indigenous population (Gafiatulina et al, 2018).

The large-scale involvement of the workforce of the near and far abroad on the Russian labor market is able to solve the labor shortage problem, however, it is associated with significant risks. The high proportion of illegal immigration, which is characteristic for the Russian society, indicates a weak state control over migration processes and is a threat to the national security of our country.

From the standpoint of national security of Russia it is essential to regulate migration flows in order to create effective mechanisms of substitution of natural decline of the Russian population; improving the efficiency of migration flows by achieving compliance of their volume, direction and composition with the interests of socio-economic development of Russia's national security (Kasyanov et al, 2017).

However, modern international experience shows that the legal institutionalization of such an approach to solving demographic problems leads to serious social tensions and shocks, exerting a significant influence on the ethnic structure of society, its socio-cultural and professional components, undermining the foundations of statehood and the national way of life (Starostin, 2003). In this regard, the Russian state today is concerned with the task of creating a set of institutional conditions that ensure a positive population dynamics, which is considered to be one of the priority national interests of Russian society.

Speaking about the demographic challenges to Russia's national security, it must be noted that as a result of the protracted depopulation that has engulfed a significant part of the Russian regional communities, the demographic situation carries serious dangers that in the long term may acquire a lethal nature. Demographic challenges to Russia's national security include the structural problems of the demographic development of society: the demographic crisis, the threat of

depopulation and the problems of preserving the territory. The demographic crisis gives rise to quite tangible risks, which include external and internal risks:

1) reduction of the country's population, leading to a decrease in the share of Russia in the world population, as well as to undermining the defensive power of the state and the security of its citizens;

2) negative changes in the population of Russia lead to the extinction and depopulation of geopolitically important regions of the country, leading in the future to their loss and increase of predatory poaching use of resources;

3) the internal market, which is the locomotive of the economy in all countries is diminishing in scale due to the decrease of population

4) catastrophic decline in the number of the able-bodied population in Russia; the deteriorating age structure of the population and the associated increase in the burden on the pension system and the social sphere;

5) increasing morbidity and mortality, leading to a further decrease in healthy life expectancy of the population;

6) the continuing outflow of Russian skilled workers, leading to a decrease in research, creativity, cultural, reproductive potential of the Russian society, aggravating the problem of external technological and social dependence of Russia;

7) continuing inflow of ethnic migrants who are slow to "dissolve" in the socio-cultural environment, but on the contrary, they construct and maintain their ethnic identity, create their settlement, economic and cultural areas, confessional communities, form ethnic enclaves.

Since the 1990-s, when most Russian regions have problems with demographic reproduction, regional migration and migration to large cities and megacities has become an essential, not additional socio-demographic resources to increase population (Starostin, 2009). Since the end of the last century, intensive ethnic trends of migration processes have led to a quantitative and qualitative shift

of the ethnographic profile of many Russian regions. Therefore, there is a need to study the consequences of migration, as well as the development of measures for their optimization. Since the change in the ethnic composition of different groups of population entails serious social, economic, political and socio-cultural implications for national security.

According to Government Statistics, today in Russia is inhabited by about 160 ethnic groups. A comparison of the censuses of 1989 and 2010 gives a picture of trends in ethno-demographic development significantly reduced the proportion of Russian population; increases the proportion of Caucasian and Caucasian ethno-cultural groups, there is an intense flow and the formation of new ethnocultural groups (Chinese, Koreans, Turks, Afghans, Bosnians). Modern ethnic migration in Russia lead to the formation of a new type of ethnic pluralism.

Regional migration processes at a certain usefulness for practical solutions to political, socio-economic and demographic concerns, as noted by Russian sociologists, fraught with a dangerous trend towards the formation of a socially healthy society, and thus threaten the national security of Russia. Regional migration processes at a certain usefulness for practical solutions to political, socio-economic and demographic concerns, as noted by Russian sociologists, fraught with a dangerous trend towards the formation of a socially healthy society, and thus threaten the national security of Russia. So, in recent years, the Russian regional communities there is a high level of external and internal migration which affects the social wellbeing of people and contributes to the complexity of the situation of their employment.

In the context of assessing national security, the specific position and development of region of residence for most people the primary importance of their social problems and queries, the implementation of which is largely linked to the characteristics of regional migration, socio-economic and socio-cultural development socio-economic territorial community.

At the same time with the territorial localization of ethnic groups by ethnicity differentiate areas of economic activity, business scope, monopolistic trade. V.A. Dines and A.N.

Nikolaev emphasize that the uneven distribution of migration flows by regions strongly affect the Russian economy. And this is due to the fact that a significant proportion of young migrants is committed in the most economically developed regions where you can quickly and make good money. Another important reason for the economic impact of migrants mentioned above, the authors referred to the high social activity of young migrants. This is due to the fact that the situation of migration poses for migrants are quite distinct installation: as quickly as possible to find a good job (even for a lower payment) or to organize your business. However, many migrants want their activities do not simply provide them a living wage, but also allows part of the funds to send to their families. For these reasons young migrants are more mobile in the labor market, willing to take risks, to work in harsh conditions. In addition, the possibility of indigenous the General population on the labour market to some extent, prejudiced and due to the ethnic occupational specialization. And in conjunction with ethnic solidarity, which also acts as a means of survival and ensures their stability, effectiveness, in many cases this provides migrants increased competitiveness in comparison with the local population (Dines & Nikolaev, 2010).

Sociologists write about the regional economic situation was unfavorable conditions on the labor market. There is a huge gap between demand and supply of labor and excess manpower not find the necessary employment. The wide distribution is the shadow (informal) economy, which is determined by ethno-cultural traditions (Denisova, 1996).

Scientists say high levels of youth unemployment, lack of employment opportunities in accordance with the youth education in the areas of legal amusement. But at the same time, migration has created a significant labor market and mobilized the available labour potential of the young population. In such conditions for local young people were important, not the mastering of specific professional experience and the extension of the period of liability for social functioning and the accumulation of any educational capacity, developing General and not specific skills (Gafiatulina et al,2017).

Economic differentiation sharpens the cultural isolation of ethnic groups in various re-

gional communities. Today is not uncommon, for example, when "Muscovites – ethnic migrants" in a very weak command of the Russian language and not trying to improve his knowledge and culture of local youth in a given region. Thus, the regional administration does not take any initiative, active measures to prevent such a situation. Unfortunately, in terms of the increasing number of diasporas, ethnic and cultural centers, national schools, the Russian language gradually ceases to be mandatory and a precondition for socially comfortable existence in the Russian regions.

N.I. Lapin, who contributed to the study of socio-cultural factors of stagnation and security risks at the regional level indicates poor handling and the lack of institutions of self-development of regional communities. This is confirmed by empirical evidence more than 10 Russian regions, demonstrated that different groups have a significant socio-cultural potential, which only a small portion becomes social and cultural capital. The reason is that the main factors for such a situation became stagnant areas of functioning of regions in which are concentrated and steadily reproduced negative characteristics; causing depression not only these areas but also regions as a whole. For greater persuasiveness N. I. Lapin stresses the process of degradation of local self-government, which "was unable to fulfill its historic mission – to help self-development of every person", which is bound have a negative impact on social wellbeing of different groups in the General population (for example, there is a growing discontent and dissatisfaction with the processes of modernization in regional communities). This, in the opinion of the author, "clearly demonstrate the social and cultural portraits of each region" (Lapin, 2010).

About problems with ethnic tensions in migration processes, writes and M.I. Zaslavskaya, talking about breaking the traditional system of value orientations, which "leaves a vacuum that is filled with the most significant, more clearly defined in the mind of man ethnic ideology", whereby the threat perception of migration as the host ethnicity, and migrants is a major factor "contributing to the deepening of ethnic tensions" in different regions of the Russian companies (Zaslavskaya, 2014).

The increase in illegal migration is a constant source of criminal conditions (the emergence of criminal ethnic groups), in addition, it facilitates the formation of shadow segments of economy controlled by migrants. The increase in the migration openness may lead to a denial of investing in their own human capital and the transition to a policy of increasing competitiveness by reducing labor costs.

In addition, the opportunities of the indigenous population in the labor market are also infringed by ethnic professional specialization. And in combination with ethnic cohesion, which also acts as a means of their survival and ensuring their stability and effectiveness, this in many cases provides migrants with increased competitiveness in comparison to the indigenous population.

STAGES OF THE FORMATION OF THE RUSSIAN DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY IN THE SPHERE OF MIGRATION PROCESSES

Migration of the population as an objective socio-economic process has several major closely interrelated components: immigration, emigration and internal migration (including forced and labor migration). Moreover, the concept of an effective state migration policy assumes simultaneous regulation of both external and internal migration. Such a demographic policy is designed to change or maintain the size and composition of the population of the state and its individual territories, influencing the flow of movements and the composition of migrants. Its main goal is to ensure a rational distribution of the population for the effective development of the economy and the population itself, to improve its qualitative composition, to develop regions evenly, to smooth out the socio-economic differentiation of living conditions.

It is during the transition period, when the impact of some regulators on the processes of population distribution and changes in its number ceases, while others turn out to be one-sided; a scientifically, economically and demographically substantiated state migration policy is especially important. Being a part of socio-demographic and economic policy, it should link the project of social and economic development with the project (forecast) of the number, qualitative composition and population distribution. However, the role of the state migration policy should not

be reduced only to the planning of the population's movement and management. Another of its functions, no less important, is the control over the changing situation and a flexible response to new conditions of socio-economic reality that arise in the process of reforming the economy and society.

The development of a national state demographic policy in the field of migration processes should consist of three consecutive stages. The first stage includes a comprehensive in-depth analysis of migration processes in Russia and the socio-economic situation over a long period, and the analysis of the factors that affect the migration situation and its further development. In addition, at this stage it is necessary to develop a forecast for the development of migration processes. At the same time, the analysis of the factors determining the current situation should serve as the basis for the development of possible prospective scenarios. Different scenarios make it possible to substantiate the corresponding hypotheses of the migration behavior of the population.

Parallel forecast of economic growth gives an idea of the demand for labor resources. The comparison of the forecasted calculations of the need for labor resources with the predictions of the natural movement of the population reveals the difference between the country's needs for the population for economic development and its own demographic resources.

The results of the analysis with the justification of different hypotheses of the mutual influence of migration processes and socio-economic changes will allow us to correctly select the criteria used in formulating the national demographic policy, its goals, objectives, principles and guidelines. The basic criteria should provide answers to several important questions: whether the quantitative and qualitative composition of the population meet the requirements of social and economic development; whether the population in the state is sufficient or excessive; whether its allocation corresponds to the allocation of natural resources; what categories of migrants and types of migration processes require special methods of state regulation.

If the demographic projections show a population decline, the task of the migration policy is to attract migrants and meet the

demand for labor force in local labor markets. The availability of sufficient population can ensure the growth of production by developing available natural resources, and this must necessarily be combined with the encouragement of capital migration. In this case, the migration of the population acts as a factor used in the programs of capital migration (investments).

At the same time, the size and composition of the population determine the demand for goods and services, that is, the capacity of the domestic market. The rise in demand also leads to economic growth.

If, as a result of socioeconomic analysis and population projections, the need to reduce the relative redundancy of the population is identified, levers of legal, economic and administrative influence are used to reduce the influx of migrants, and in some cases, its outflow from a particular region or country as a whole.

The second stage of the development of the state migration policy involves the development of its goals, objectives, principles, guidelines and the definition of the main mechanisms for its implementation. To do this, it is very important to study, select and use the most appropriate for the specific historical and economic conditions of the state methods of managing migration flows. The automatic transfer of foreign experience to the specific ground of a particular state, the use of common ideas and methods of management is a great danger (Vereshchagina et al, 2017).

The third stage is to develop tools and mechanisms for the implementation of the national population policy in order to achieve the set goals and objectives in accordance with the criteria determined at the first stage. An integral part of the actual implementation of the policy is monitoring of the migration situation, which has two equally important tasks: monitoring the effectiveness of the measures taken to correct them promptly and monitoring the socio-economic and migration situation to timely change migration policy in order to prevent it from breaking with the real situation (both intra- and foreign policy).

When choosing priorities and defining the objectives of the migration policy, the general functions of population migration (accelera-

ting, redistributive and selective) play a strategic role. To achieve certain goals, the most important are such specific migration functions as economic and social. Thus, the economic function ensures the quantitative and qualitative correspondence of the material and personal factors of production. However, in specific historical conditions, in particular during the transition period, achieving such compliance with the help of migration occurs with huge costs and is subject to a crisis. Therefore, in such periods, the regulatory role of the state in the performance of migration its specific functions is particularly important.

MIGRATION FACTOR IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY OF RUSSIA

In the context of globalization, the state of the national security of the Russian Federation actualizes the rethinking of many problems related to its security. These include the national migration policy of the state, which has recently been especially ambiguous for the Russian public. Thus, Russian researchers of migration processes link the growth in the number of migrants to negative phenomena, pointing to the growth of crime, drug addiction, a decline in the cultural and educational level in the country, an increase in extremism and xenophobia, anti-immigration sentiments and migrant-phobia [Topchiyenko Yu.S., 2012: 14]. According to the sociological survey "The Rating of National Threats", conducted by the All-Russian Center for the Study of Public Opinion, (35%) (<http://wciom.ru/index.php?id=459&uid=114302>).

Negative attitudes towards migrants in Russia became the reason for the creation of new nationalist parties by analogy with the Western European parties of progress. New actors of the political process proclaim, as the main political goals, counteracting the growth of migration flows and protecting the interests of the titular nation. Anti-Semitic rhetoric of nationalists is replaced by anti-immigrant rhetoric. The perception of a migrant by the society as an enemy, a stranger, and migration as a threat to the existence of the Russian nation is reflected in the programs of nationalist organizations. The slogans, offered by the nationalists, reflect public demands, they are simple and understandable.

There is an intensification of nationalist organizations, there is growing support from

the population, and the social base is expanding. It is noted that the negative perception of migrants is significantly more felt at the place of arrival than at the place of exit. This fact is quite understandable: after all, at the pole of arrival, the subjects of tension of the network are people for whom the very possibility of social inclusion in a new environment begins with placing them by this environment in the archetypal opposition "we - they", "locals - strangers." Particularly strong and negatively colored opposition "aliens" to "indigenes" is when migrants, really sharply stand out by their external appearance and norms of behavior reject the model of adaptation and mimicry to the environment and rapid dissolution in it.

Thus, the migration processes observed in Russia today significantly complicate the demographic situation. Disproportion in the structure of the population plays a negative role and causes negative social and psychological consequences. Especially noticeable in interethnic relations, people from different ethnic groups are guided by their ethnic group, where they try to emphasize their ethnic certainty in a different way, in order to preserve their own values and symbols.

THE TASKS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY IN THE SPHERE OF MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION PROCESSES

The main specific tasks of managing migration processes can be grouped in separate directions. First, in the direction of external relations: A) protection of the rights and interests of Russian citizens, as well as interests of Russia in the development and implementation of interstate, intergovernmental, interdepartmental treaties; B) development and implementation at the international level problem-solving mechanisms for individuals seeking asylum in the Russian Federation, for refugees and forced migrants; C) Russia's cooperation with other states in order to prevent and peacefully resolve interethnic and ethno political conflicts; D) the conclusion of international treaties by the Russian Federation on the regulation of migration processes and the exchange of relevant information with countries of origin of migrants, in particular with a view to preventing and suppressing illegal migration and ensuring the security of the state; E) promoting the realization of the ri-

ghts of compatriots living abroad, ensuring their spiritual and other ties with Russia.

Secondly, the tasks of managing migration processes in the social and economic sphere: A) provision of reception and assistance to forced migrants; B) the examination of socio-economic projects, legislative and political decisions, taking into account their possible migration consequences; C) development of an economic mechanism for a selective policy of attracting immigrants to the Russian Federation; D) ensuring the balance of labor markets in the subjects of the Russian Federation and certain municipalities; E) taking into account the demographic and migration situation, the labor market conjuncture in some regions of Russia when budgeting at all levels, and interbudgetary relations; E) development of an effective mechanism for using funds of budgets of all levels directed at the reception and adaptation of forced migrants; G) determination of quotas for the distribution of persons recognized as refugees by entities of the Russian Federation and persons who have received temporary asylum on its territory; H) optimization of mechanisms for regulating migration processes and controlling them; I) interaction with public organizations that provide assistance to forced migrants.

Thirdly, the tasks of managing migration processes in the field of legislation of the Russian Federation: A) regulating the immigration and subsequent stay in Russia of foreign citizens and stateless persons; B) detection and suppression of illegal migration, including labor migration; C) use of foreign labor, temporary employment of Russian citizens abroad; D) providing state support to certain categories of migrants, primarily forced; E) bringing the regulatory legal acts of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of migration in line with federal legislation.

Fourth, the tasks of managing migration processes in the information sphere: A) assistance in obtaining necessary information about the conditions for moving to and living in the Russian Federation by foreign citizens and compatriots living abroad; B) the formation of public opinion that contributes to the effective implementation of the migration policy of the Russian Federation; C) assistance to the mass media in the objective informing of the population of Russia about the problems of migrants; D) monitoring the migration si-

tuation in the Russian regions, neighboring and other states.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the main directions of the demographic policy include, first of all, not only the problems of reducing morbidity, mortality and longevity, but also issues related to urbanization, resettlement and regulation of migration processes in Russia.

Thus, the analysis allows us to conclude that the modern mass migration processes in the Russian regions, the result is ambiguous, unpredictable socio-political, economic and socio-cultural processes that occur in the country and the world, and threaten the national security of the country. Overall, the domestic sociologists found that the negative consequences of a spontaneous, uncontrollable ethnic regional migration shape the challenges and threats to the national security, affecting all spheres of life of modern population: A) political – the emergence of a series across different regions of conflicts between indigenous communities and migrants. At the regional level, migrants trying to use this form of political participation, as the lobbying of their interests through the support of associations, unions, often using the corruption component; B) economic – development of various forms of the shadow economy, the outflow of domestic capital, increased competition for admission to the University, squeezing the local population of the individual spheres of business, infringement of the capabilities of indigenous population in the labour market due to ethnic professional specialization; C) social – the aggravation of the housing problem, the growing problem of youth unemployment, the emergence of new socially-conditioned diseases in the youth environment, the decline in the intellectual and educational level; D) criminal – crime the emergence of ethnic groups (national customs and traditions: actions related, clan and clanishness of the obligation on the part of migrants), the growth of population extremism, aggression and violence, propaganda and distribution of drugs, etc.; E) demographic – the loss of his own gene; F) cultural – decline of the General culture of indigenous population in regional communities, the imposition of an alien subculture of immigrants, the loss of its distinctive regional culture. Population in the sociocultural practices of a region is the temporal and spatial spread of new cultural

forms, in which there is a gradual change of cultural framework and aspects of cultural phenomena, some of the social-regulatory functions, utilitarian values, and cultural items. Moreover, all these changes can be evaluated not only as a development-oriented socio-cultural forms, but primarily on their deformation. And so we with full confidence can say that the migration processes at the regional level pose a threat trends, and pose risks to population, and therefore do not contribute to maintaining stability in the regions and maintain the security of Russian society.

The primary goal of the state demographic policy of Russia should be the management of migration processes, which contributes to the realization of the intellectual and labor potential of migrants, the country's sustainable social and economic growth and the proportional development of the regions, demographic development, i.e. stabilization or population growth, national security and integrity of the State.

From the standpoint of ensuring national security and integrity of Russia, the regulation of migration flows it is essential to create effective mechanisms for replacing the natural loss of the Russian population; increase the effectiveness of the use of migration flows by achieving compliance of their volumes, trends and composition with the interests of socio-economic development of national security of Russia.

However, modern international experience shows that the legal institutionalization of such an approach to solving demographic problems leads to serious social tensions and shocks, exerting a significant influence on the ethnic structure of society, its socio-cultural and professional components, undermining the foundations of statehood and national way of life. In this regard, the Russian state today is concerned with the task of creating a set of institutional conditions that ensure positive population dynamics, which is regarded as one of the priority national interests of the Russian state.

The state of security of the society and the individual in society should determine the two sides of the dual process: the demographic development of the Russian population and the participation of migrants in the development of the territories. The development

of an effective concept of demographic policy should include consideration of its institutional relationship with the system of protecting the vital interests of the individual, society and the state, as reflected in the national concept of national security. ■

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