

Migration Processes in the Republic of Tatarstan in the Second Half of the 20th and in the Early of 21st Centuries: Ethnic and Social Aspects

Ilgizar Timergalievich Gaisin and Niaz Minnahmatovich Biktimirov

Kazan (Volga) Federal University,
Kremlyovskaya, 18, 420008, Kazan, Russia

Abstract: The questions that reveal the ethnic aspects of migration in the Republic of Tatarstan in 1950. In the demographic development of the population of the region from the 50s of XX century to the present day an important role belongs to migration and ethnic differences in migration were significant throughout the existence of Tatarstan as the republic. Much attention is paid to the individual periods in socio-economic development of the country, when it was possible to observe the growth of ethnic differences in the mechanical movement of the population. Disclosed and justified value migration in the demographic and socio - economic development of the country as a whole. On the example of the Republic of Tatarstan, it shows the impact of migration on the development of national regional labor market. The process of expansion of international contacts of Tatarstan is analyzed, especially with the CIS countries; particular attention is paid to the ethnic aspects of urbanization. The article shows the influence of the main factors on the formation of a new demographic situation in the country. Projections of future ethnic composition of the Republic of Tatarstan in 2030 allowed to allocate new trends in the development of ethnic and demographic population within the country.

Key words: Migration • Ethnic composition of migrants • The ethnic composition of the population • The forecast population • Urbanization • agglomeration

INTRODUCTION

The scientific and technical revolution, internationalization of life in the world, public mobility and involvement, improvement of world system of transport, telecom and territorial division of labor promoted global increase of population, participated in migratory movements. Modern migration is one of the important problems of population and it is considered as not only a simple mechanical movement of people, but as a complex process, affecting various sides of social life activity. The results of investigations of migration processes allow distinguishing the important tendencies, taking place in different territorially-social systems. Multidimensionality and complexity of these processes consists in that migrations, immediately responding to different changes of international, political, economical and social phenomena, allow revealing the specificity of these territories to the fullest extent.

The Republic of Tatarstan belongs to those regions, where migrations have been playing a special part for many decades, having a significant impact on economical, social and demographic development of the region.

The specificity of geographical location and multinationality of population of Tatarstan, presenting a national territorial subdivision of Russia with numerical predominance of two ethnos - the Russian and the Tatar, determine the specifics of study of the migration based on ethnical aspects of population development of this region.

Procedure: When writing the article, the following methods were used: the methods of mathematical statistics, the system and structural analysis, the comparative-analytical, extrapolation, the shift of ages and covariance.

Main Part: The migration has been playing an important part in the demographic evolution of population from 1950 of the 20th century up to

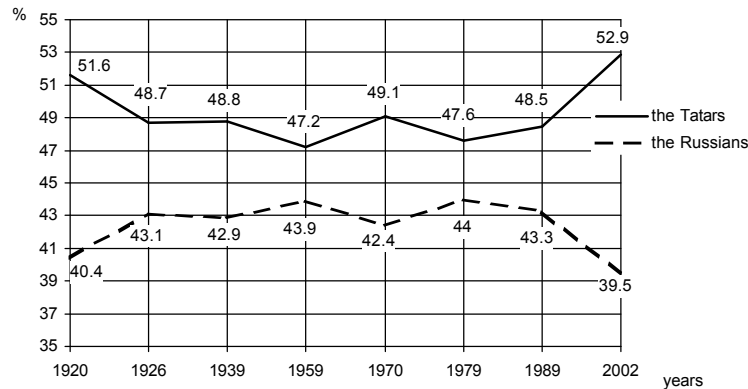


Fig. 1: The dynamics of numerical share of the Russians and the Tatars from the total population of the Tatarstan Republic for the period of 1920-2002

present days; ethnic differences in migration processes were significant over the whole period of Tatarstan existence as a republic.

From the date of republic formation (from 1920), two leading nationalities (the Tatars and the Russians) constitute the main part of its population. As per the population census of 2010 the Tatars and the Russians constituted 92.9% of population of the Tatarstan Republic (53.2% of the Tatars, 39.7% of the Russians) [1]. It is they, who determine the peculiarities of ethnodemographical development of the republican population (Fig.1).

From 1959 to 1970 in the Tatar ASSR there was a significant decrease and in the following nine years (1970 - 1979), on the contrary, the growth of numerical share of the Russians. It is explained, first of all, by major construction projects of national standing. In 1959 - 1970 the number of the Russians, living in the republic, increased by 76.3 thousand people (6%), the Tatars - by 191.2 (14.2%) [2].

The creation of Nizhnekamsk territorial-production complex, especially the construction of Kamsky Automobile Plant (KamAZ), resulted in the migrants' inflow strengthening, that influenced on the change of ethnic structure of the republican population. In this period the Tatarstan population grew faster than in the RSFSR and the USSR in total. As a result, the growth of number of the Tatars and the Russians had an opposed dynamics in relation to the previous population census. In 1960-1970 of the 20th century annually nearly 300 thousand people took part in the migration process, what was equal to 8% of population size of Tatarstan [2].

From 1970 to 1986 the territory, occupied by the Nizhnekamsk TPC accumulated more than 500 thousand migrants, among whom 140 thousand people came for permanent place of residence from another regions of the country [3].

R. Fridman and L. Kumbs admit that the plans on childbirth are not determined by actual income, but by supposition of future family income level [4]. "A golden rule of generation continuation" by E. Felps is formulated in the following way: the lower the constant (stable) birth rate is, the higher is the constant (stable) income per head [5].

As a result of migration to the city, the share of Russians, living in the countryside, reduced by 1.5 times for the period from 1970 to 1979. The Tatar population showed much stability: the specific density of the Tatars, living in the permanent place of residence since birth, exceeded by 1.3 times the specific density of the Russians. The adaptation of migrants, especially Russians, arrived in an organized way, was very low and it was a temporary work for the majority of them.

The peak of maximum migration outflow from the republic was in the period from 1979 to 1982, after which the outflow began to reduce. However, in 1989 the population outflow from the republic increased again.

In 1980, despite the great inflow of migrants of allochthonic nationality, the number of Tatars increased by almost 1/3, whereas the number of Russians increased only by 1/4. Even in cities, accepting the whole flow of Russians, who came to the republic, their number increased only by 1.9 times, whereas the number of Tatars - by 2.8 times. The ethnic composition of migrants was started to be taken into consideration only after 1988 [3].

Despite higher mobility, the Russian migrants in definite years were inferior to the migrants-Tatars. It was typical of both men and women For instance, in 1989 the share of Tatars in the net balance of urban migration constituted 71.9% and the share of Russians - only 20.0%. In the net balance of rural migration, the share of Tatars in 1989 was 73.4% and the share of Russians - only 24.1%. Thus, the mechanical increment of both urban and rural

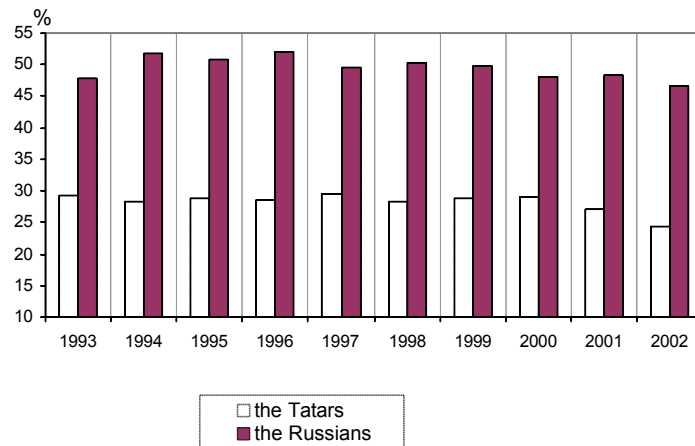


Fig. 2: The share of Tatars and Russians in total number of leaving migrants.

population for that period was formed due to the Tatar population. The outflow of the Tatar population from the rural area exceeded much the relevant outflow of the Russian population and, respectively, the inflow of population of the Tatar nationality to the cities exceeded the inflow of the Russian population.

The maximum inflow of people of Tatar nationality was in 1989 from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia. The share of the other regions in the net balance of the Tatar population migration was insufficient. Concerning the migration connections of the region with the Russian territories in the line of rural migration, the migration increment of both Russian and Tatar rural population was negative. At that, in absolute terms the outflow of rural Tatar population more than thrice increased the reduction of Russian rural population.

The migration changes the demographic situation significantly, plays a decisive role in prediction of population. At present, the problem of migration study becomes more urgent, in the period of complication of economic and social problems, connected with some degree of indeterminacy of migratory movement.

From 1995, the Russians took an active part in the migration exchange. Their migration net balance exceeded the migration net balance of the Tatars in 1995 by 3.9%, in 1999 - by 18.7%, in 2002 - by 28.8%, what was conditioned by a noticeable predominance of Russian representatives in departures. The representatives of two main nationalities of the republic - the Tatars and the Russians - among the leaving ones constituted in 1993 - 29.3% and 47.9%, in 2002 - 24.4% and 46.5% respectively. During the period under analysis, as a result of complex correlation of arrival and disposal, the migration increment of the Tatars

exceeded several times the migration increment of the Russians (Fig. 2) [6]. In the beginning of 1990 of the 20th century, the net balance of the Tatar migration exceeded by 4.7 times the net balance of Russian migration.

In the last years, the flow of forced migrants, who came to the Tatarstan Republic, reduced.

The flow of forced migrants to the republic reduced by 86.7% in 2002, as compared with 1997. During this time the share of urban migrants increased from 61.6% to 70.9% [6] (Fig. 3).

Due to introduction of new pattern of the Russian passports, where the nationality of their owners is not mentioned, there is no information about ethnic composition of 1907 migrants, left outside the territory of Tatarstan. As compared with 1999, this number increased by 1643 people and constituted 12.5% of the total number of leaving outside the territory of republic [2]. In the following years the number of statistical documents for the migrants without mentioning of their nationality will increase and not only in departures, in consequence of which the information about their ethnic composition will be less full and, finally, this demographic parameter will disappear from the current statistics of population.

The general peculiarity of Russian migration is that the population migrated to fast-growing regions and centers.

However, Eastern investigators disown traditional predictions - the orientation of population migration at the regions of economical well-being with stable income [7].

Today there are five conceptual approaches, explaining possible reproductive behavior of migrants: "the theory of socialization", "the selective theory", "the theory of stress disturbance of life cycle", "the assimilation theory" and "the theory of specific status of ethnical minority" [8].

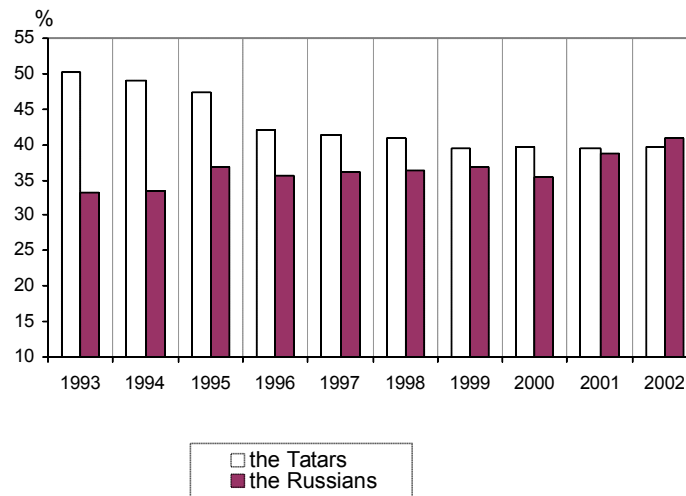


Fig. 3: The share of Tatars and Russians in total number of arrived migrants.

From the middle of 1980, the ethnic conflicts, military confrontations and natural disasters in different regions of the world increased the number of refugee immigrants [9].

The mass of migrants was mainly formed in the Soviet times. As per UN evaluation, in 1990 in Russia it constituted 11.5 million people [10].

As per UVCN UN, the European countries for the period from 1989 to 2000 received nearly 5 million of forced migrants of different categories [11].

The efficient use of proper labor resources is complicated by low territorial mobility of the republican population. The internal migration is restrained by persisting low income level, underdeveloped civilized residential property market, high transport costs and the presence of administrative barriers when moving to another district.

The number of foreign workers obtained the work permit in 2010 in the Tatarstan republic constituted 11553 people and the employers' demand exceeded by 2.6 times this index as per the claims.

In whole, in 2010 the share of foreign workers in the number of employed was equal to 0.64% throughout the Tatarstan Republic.

Traditionally, the crime rate among the foreign citizens is approximately higher, than at the average throughout the republic.

The threat from international terrorism requires the effective control over the immigrants' coming and staying in the country.

For instance, the USA experience shows the differentiated approach to the unemployed. There are six types of migrants, dominating in the immigration flow of the USA [12].

Today, the share of Russians in total migration increment of the Tatarstan population is one of the lowest within the boundaries of Privolzhsky Federal District. However, there is the increment of Russians in Tatarstan that is why it is impossible to state, that migration results in their displacement [13, p.79].

In 2011 the record for the last years number of republican citizens - 54821 people - participated in interrepublican migration. Finally, in 30 from 57 republican territorial units, a negative migration net balance was formed.

CONCLUSION

The statistical data shows that the migration decrease is typical of not only municipal regions, but also of cities. Today a lot of territorial units, having the negative migration decrease, are mainly located in South, South-Eastern and Eastern parts of the republic.

The census results of the 2010 showed the continuing expansion process of international contacts of our republic, especially with CIS countries. In its territory among present population it was noted several thousands of Belorussians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Kazakhs, Azerbaidjanians and other nationalities. The migration increment of the republic in 2011 was equal to 8569 people due to international migrants.

The number of migrants, coming from other Russian regions, is continuously growing, in 2011 there were 23162 people. The number of republican population, going to other Russian regions, also continues to grow (in 2011 - 19733 people). Finally, the internal migration increment is

Table 1: Ethnic composition of the Tatarstan Republic as per the census data of 2010 and the prediction of number of main nationalities of the Tatarstan Republic by 2030 [1].

Nationality	Population (people) in 2010	In% to general population size in 2010	Size population prediction by 2030	In% to general population size in 2030 (predicted evaluation)
The Tatars	2012571	53,2	2437,2	58,8
The Russians	1501369	39,7	1464,1	35,3
The Chuvash	116252	3,1	101,4	2,3
The Udmurt	23454	0,6	22,9	0,5
The Ukrainians	18241	0,5	18,8	0,4
The Mordovians	19156	0,5	16,2	0,4
The Mari El citizens	18848	0,5	21,2	0,5
The Baskirians	13726	0,3	8,6	0,2
The Azerbaidjanians	9527	0,2	23,2	0,5
The Armenians	5987	0,2	12,5	0,3

equal to 3429 people, what is higher by 1209 people, as compared with 2009 and exceeds this parameter in 2010 by 384 people.

The dynamics of labor resources number depends on modification in proportion of different nationalities in population of the republics and their reproduction regimes. It is known that migration influences on the speed of ethnic processes. The migration processes, taking place in Russia, will actively influence on the change of ethnic composition of the population.

The research with covariance method and consideration of distribution of the unemployed throughout the Tatarstan regions shows that there exists the correlation between the level of unemployment and ethnic composition, it is more obvious in the example with Russian part of population (0.83), than in calculations with Tatar population (0.24).

The predicted future data of the ethnic composition of the Tatarstan Republic by 2030 indicate about increase of specific density of the Tatar within the limits of republic. If in 2002, 52.9% of Tatarstan population were the Tatars, then, as per the forecast result, this index can reach 58.8%. In total, if to look at the predicted data, then for the period from 2002 to 2030, it is expected the decrease of Russians by 4.2% and in this case the specific density of this nationality in the Tatarstan Republic will equal only to 35.3% (Table 1).

As per the prediction, by 2030 the population size in the Tatarstan Republic can be equal to 4140 thousand people.

CONCLUSIONS

- The disperse distribution of native rural settlements (The Chuvash, The Mari El citizens, the Udmurt, The Mordovians) is replaced by their localization and concentration in main regions of habitation. This tendency is proved by departure of the Udmurts and the Mari El citizens from Zakamie

and Predvolzhe due to growth of their number in Predkamie. The Mordovians and the Chuvash, on the contrary, moved from Predkamie to the South of Tatarstan. This process had a very slow rate and it was accompanied by outflow of these nations outside the territory of the republic.

- The urbanization of Tatar will further take place with high rates, at that larger cities and agglomerations will become the places of their displacement. It is predicted a significant growth of Tatar number in most large cities and regions with higher social standard of living.

If to compare the data of 1989 and 2002 within the boundaries of Tatarstan, the share of citizens among Tatars increased by 3.5% and among Russians - only by 0.5%.

- Thus, our calculations, based on municipal units of Tatarstan, allow revealing the presence of definite interconnection of the number of unemployed and ethnic composition. These conclusions can be used in creation of regional prediction programs of population employment.
- The Russians in their demographical behavior are less inert, than the Tatars. The Tatar part of the republic influences much on the formation of new tendencies in demographic evolution of population. The new generation of Tatar, on the one hand, has mild national identity and on the other hand, the popularization of Islam and the support on the part of Muslim world can play a decisive part in strengthening of Turko-Muslim identity of the Tatars.

REFERENCES

- The Statistical Yearbook of the Tatarstan Republic, 2011. Kazan, Tatarstanstat, pp: 2012.

2. Kultinova, V.M., 2001. The Structural Change of Population of the Tatarstan Republic. *Economic Herald of the Tatarstan Republic*, 3: 69-70.
3. Mustafin, M.R., 1999. New Tendencies in Population Displacement of Tatarstan, pp: 147.
4. Westermarke, 1925, pp: 107.
5. Simon, J., 1979. *Economics of Population*. London, pp: 31.
6. Zakharov, B.F. and M.R. Mustafin, 2006. The Migration in the Tatarstan Republic. *Modern Problems of Human Geography and Human market. The Collection of Materials of the Second All-Russian Research-to-Practice Conference*. Kazan, pp: 245.
7. Greenwood, M., An., pp: 189-194.
8. Goldstein, S. and A. Goldstein, 1981. The Impact of Migration on Fertility: an Own Children Analysis for Thailand. *Population Studies*, 35(2): 265-281.
9. Berthiaume, C., 1995. *Asylum Under Threat. Refugees*, 3: 3.
10. Trends in Total Migrant Stock, pp: 3.
11. Refugees and Other of Concern to UNHCR, 1998. *Statistical Overview*. UNHCR.
12. National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy "Univen progress. The Employment Pathways of Skilled Immigrants in the United States, 2008. Migration Policy Institute.
13. The State. The Anthro-flow, 2002. A Report of the Center of Strategic Investigations of the Privolzhsky Federal District. Nizhny Novgorod - Moscow, pp: 174.