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FACTORS OF THE POPULATION DYNAMICS OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH *

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Abstract: *The main source of the population of the Russian North until the end of the 1980 was the influx of the population migration. Young migrants composition provides a high natural population growth. Two positive components given rapid population growth of almost all regions of the Russian North. However, the 1990 the situation changed radically. The population began to leave their homes and go to their "ethnic" homeland. At the same time at the state level are discussed issues of further development of natural resources of the Russian North. This was especially true with the introduction of our country against economic sanctions. It is understood that the implementation of the strategic objectives is not possible without the effective use of human resources of the territory and bringing the works are new resources. The subject of this article is the ability to change the migration situation for the better are and attraction of new resources of work. The work was based on the data of current statistics and population censuses. It has done the basic conclusion that the Russian North needs economically reasonable state social policy directed to attraction and fixing of the population in northern subjects of Russia. Efficiency of migration policy will depend on that, how actively regional authorities and business community will take part in development of the territories.*

Keywords: migration, population, Russian northern regions.

INTRODUCTION

The Russian North is responsible for 11 million sq. km of 17,1 million sq. km of Russia's area (or about 2/3 of the whole territory). Ten million and five thousand people, or 6,8% of the Russia's population live there. The area of the territory which is fully attributable to the Far North and areas equated to them is 7,6 million sq. km, or 44,5% of Russia's area. Seven million and 874 thousand people, or 5,4% of the population of Russia live there. The population density of the Russian North is 1 person per sq. km, of the European North – 2,59, and of the Asian North – 0,70.

ФАКТОРЫ ДИНАМИКИ ЧИСЛЕННОСТИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ СЕВЕРА РОССИИ*

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Аннотация: Основным источником формирования населения Севера России до конца 1980-х годов был миграционный приток населения, в его потоках были представлены практически все области и края России, все бывшие республики СССР. Молодой состав мигрантов обеспечивал высокий естественный прирост населения. Две положительные компоненты давали быстрый рост населения практически всех регионов российского Севера. Однако 1990-е годы изменили ситуацию коренным образом. Население стало покидать места своего проживания и уезжать на свою «этническую» родину. В то же время на государственном уровне обсуждаются вопросы дальнейшего освоения природных ресурсов Севера России. Это стало особенно актуально с вводом против нашей страны экономических санкций. Пришло понимание, что выполнение стратегических задач, не возможно без эффективного использования человеческих ресурсов территории и привлечения новых ресурсов труда. Возможности изменения миграционной ситуации в лучшую сторону являются предметом изучения настоящей статьи. Работа выполнена на основе данных текущей статистики и материалов переписей населения. Делается основной вывод, что Север России нуждается в экономически обоснованной государственной социальной политике, направленной на привлечение и закрепление населения в северных субъектах России. Эффективность миграционной политики будет зависеть от того, насколько активно региональные власти и бизнес-сообщество будет принимать участие в развитии своих территорий.

Ключевые слова: миграция, население, северные регионы России.

The territory of North concentrates 80% of all stocks of Russia's minerals, including 93% of gas, 90% of diamonds and platinum, 83% of silver, 72% of oil and gas condensate, 63% of gold, 43% of coal. It produces more than 20% of GDP, 18% of electricity, 25% of forest products, more than 90% of the natural gas, 75% of oil, 80% of gold and 90% of nickel copper, almost all diamonds, cobalt, platinum group metals, apatite concentrate [2, p. 19-25]. The share of income from the use of the mineral resource base of the North in federal budget is more than 40% and the share of foreign exchange earnings - 80%.

In order to maintain the contribution of the North in the country's economy at a proper level, it is necessary to have a sufficient population. In recent decades, the number was determined more than ever before, migration processes.

In the dynamics of socio-economic development the special role belongs to migration. In the beginning of the XXI century the concept of migration had many definitions. In Russia some scientists believe that migration should be a kind of territorial movement, i.e. resettlement. People should move between different localities and their movements necessarily accompanied by a change of place of residence.

There is also an extended interpretation of migration: «any territorial movement that takes place between the various localities of one or more administrative-territorial units, irrespective of the duration, regularity and targeting» [1, p. 26].

In sociology and demography, most scientists identified three types of population movement: social, natural and migrational. Each type of population movement deserves its consideration. Based on the purpose of the article, we consider only the migratory movement, applying a narrow approach.

It should be noted, however, that since the early 1990s the extent and intensity of the internal migration in all directions had been decreased. There has been a more than twofold reduction of internal migrations. With the reduction of the intensity of internal migration in the country as a whole, in the northern regions it has increased. This led to the fact that from the northern regions the population began to move in the middle and southern part of the country (in 1990 the share of the northern regions within the Russian Federation was 6,6% in 2015 – 5,5%) .

In terms of governance of northern regions it was suggested that according to the resettlement program from the North will leave only the population that has reached its workforce, or has health problems and according to doctors' recommendations should live in the best climatic conditions. But practice has shown negative results. For example, if in 1989 the share of persons of retirement age in the northern regions was 8,9%, in 2010 already 15,9%. In Russia this indicator was respectively 18.5% and 22.2%. As you can see, aging in the northern regions is more rapid than in the country as a whole.

DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS OF RUSSIA

There is no doubt that in the north of the country it is necessary to have the demographic and labor potential to provide the necessary level of development of regional economies to satisfy the needs of the country in the strategic resources, such as hydrocarbon feedstock, gold, diamonds and others [2, p. 25]. North must have the number of the population that provides the minimum population and population density, which does not allow neighboring states to claim his territory (population density, persons per 1 sq km is on Russia – 8,5

and in the North – 1,0). In the period under review (1990-2015) the population of the Russian Arctic has decreased from 9731 to 7874 thousand people (Table 1).

Table 1. Population of the northern Russian regions in 1990-2015, thousand people

Regions	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
The Russian Federation	147665	148460	146890	143801	142834	146267
The North of Russia	9731	9048	8453	8162	7944	7874
European North	4808	4493	4124	3829	3598	3447
The Republic of Karelia	792	771	735	690	649	633
The Komi Republic	1249	1157	1058	983	912	865
Arkhangelsk Region	1576	1498	1390	1299	1237	1183
Nenets Autonomous Area	52	45	41	42	42	43
Murmansk Region	1191	1067	941	857	800	766
Asian North	4923	4555	4329	4333	4346	4427
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	1111	1037	963	953	959	957
The Republic of Tuva	313	303	306	304	308	314
Kamchatka Krai	477	422	372	344	323	317
Magadan Region	390	267	202	174	159	148
Sakhalin Region	714	659	569	530	501	488
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra	1267	1293	1360	1462	1521	1612
Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area	489	478	496	514	524	540
Chukot Autonomous Area	162	96	61	52	51	51

The population of the northern regions is organically linked with the processes of birth and death rates. During the 1990-2014 in the North was born 2,6 million children, including the European North – 1,1 million children and the Asian North – 1,5 million children. During the same period the number of deaths amounted to 2,3 million people, including the European North – 1,3 million people and the Asian North – 1,0 million people. The increase in fertility and decline in mortality provided in generally positive natural increase in 299 thousand people, including the Asian North – 575 thousand people. While in the European North excess of deaths over births secured him the natural decrease in 276 thousand people.

However, the determining factor in the formation of the population of the northern territories are migrations (Table 2).

Table 2. Increase (decrease) of the population of the northern regions of Russia in 1991-2014, persons*

Regions	Period	Increase (decrease)			The average annual increase (decrease)	
		overall	natural	mechanical	natural	mechanical
Russian Federation	1991-2014	-4301346	-13214737	8913391	-550614	371391
	1991-2000	-1970135	-6726454	4756319	-672646	475632
	2001-2010	-3438178	-6414387	2976209	-641439	297621
	2011-2014	1106967	-73896	1180863	-18474	295216
Russian North	1991-2014	-1844136	222178	-2066314	9257	-86096
	1991-2000	-1331161	32502	-1363663	3251	-136367
	2001-2010	-472060	49010	-521070	4901	-52107
	2011-2014	-40915	140666	-181581	35166	-45395
European North	1991-2014	-1342528	-298260	-1044268	-12428	-43511
	1991-2000	-725403	-137796	-587607	-13780	-58761
	2001-2010	-502932	-156456	-346476	-15646	-34648
	2011-2014	-114193	-4008	-110185	-1002	-27546
Asian North	1991-2014	-501608	520438	-1022046	21685	-42585
	1991-2000	-605758	170298	-776056	17030	-77605,5
	2001-2010	30872	205466	-174594	20547	-17460
	2011-2014	73278	144674	-71396	36168	-17849

* - without Crimean federal district

European and Asian North are characterized by a negative migration dynamics. In 1991-2014 all regions of the European North had natural and migratory population decline. With the exception of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area, which had a positive natural growth. In 2011-2014. in the Komi Republic and the Murmansk Region there were growth in the number of births and a reduction in the number of deaths. It was affected that in fertile age there were numerous generations of women which were born in 1980s and also introduction of new measures of the state support of families with children. All regions of the Asian North, in addition to the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area had a negative mechanical growth (Table. 3).

Table 3. Increase (decrease) of the components of the population change of the northern regions,
in 1991-2014, persons

Regions	Increase (decrease)					
	overall	natural	mechanical	overall	natural	mechanical
	1991-1995			1996-2000		
European North	-379853	-51645	-328208	-345550	-86151	-259399
The Republic of Karelia	-28099	-18643	-9456	-34547	-23977	-10570
The Komi Republic	-107235	-2297	-104938	-89770	-11643	-78127
Arkhangelsk Region	-92896	-26074	-66822	-106946	-41473	-65473
Nenets Autonomous Area	-8300	984	-9284	-2436	401	-2837
Murmansk Region	-151623	-4631	-146992	-114287	-9058	-105229
Asian North	-451918	108279	-560197	-153840	62019	-215859
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	-98663	40393	-139056	-62842	21611	-84453
The Republic of Tuva	583	14739	-14156	687	5638	-4951
Kamchatka Krai	-72148	1523	-73671	-39993	-1624	-38369
Magadan Region	-144310	916	-145226	-46270	-1101	-45169
Sakhalin Region	-85394	-7582	-77812	-69890	-11410	-58480
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra	23146	36583	-13437	80164	30945	49219
Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area	-1527	18952	-20479	11221	17120	-5899
Chukot Autonomous Area	-73605	2755	-76360	-26917	840	-27757
	2001-2005			2006-2010		
European North	-303426	-110443	-192983	-199506	-46013	-153493
The Republic of Karelia	-52772	-30272	-22500	-33459	-17292	-16167
The Komi Republic	-79928	-19899	-60029	-63737	-4464	-59273
Arkhangelsk Region	-87280	-44761	-42519	-56958	-18330	-38628
Nenets Autonomous Area	983	349	634	190	725	-535
Murmansk Region	-83446	-15511	-67935	-45352	-5927	-39425
Asian North	108	76493	-76385	30764	128973	-98209
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	-3084	21194	-24278	3864	29665	-25801
The Republic of Tuva	-2840	7311	-10151	5243	19649	-14406
Kamchatka Krai	-29806	-2482	-27324	-14935	-95	-14840
Magadan Region	-23548	-1774	-21774	-13863	-1728	-12135
Sakhalin Region	-38928	-14199	-24729	-24382	-6998	-17384

Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra	84343	46464	37879	69342	63440	5902
Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area	19114	19440	-326	7540	24414	-16874
Chukot Autonomous Area	-5143	539	-5682	-2045	626	-2671
	2011-2014			1991-2014		
European North	-114193	-4008	-110185	-1342528	-298260	-1044268
The Republic of Karelia	-10049	-6692	-3357	-158926	-96876	-62050
The Komi Republic	-34791	5865	-40656	-375461	-32438	-343023
Arkhangelsk Region	-41557	-4397	-37160	-385637	-135035	-250602
Nenets Autonomous Area	1269	1090	179	-8294	3549	-11843
Murmansk Region	-27796	1216	-29012	-422504	-33911	-388593
Asian North	73278	144674	-71396	-501608	520438	-1022046
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	-1362	32644	-34006	-162087	145507	-307594
The Republic of Tuva	5645	19084	-13439	9318	66421	-57103
Kamchatka Krai	-4390	1624	-6014	-161272	-1054	-160218
Magadan Region	-8463	-102	-8361	-236454	-3789	-232665
Sakhalin Region	-8348	-1552	-6796	-226942	-41741	-185201
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra	74942	68319	6623	331937	245751	86186
Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area	15060	24130	-9070	51408	104056	-52648
Chukot Autonomous Area	194	527	-333	-107516	5287	-112803

The Russian North, having a negative migration balance with almost all regions of Russia, began to have a positive migration increase with countries near and far abroad (in total) since 2005. A special place in migration growth occupy the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus. With them, the Russian North has a positive growth since 2004. The situation began to change in 2012. So if the migration gain in 2011 was 17503 persons, in 2012 already – 13077 persons. This is partly explained by the fact that Russia has become less attractive in terms of migration for some countries.

Despite of negative dynamic, migrations contribute on the North young age structure (Table 4).

Table 4. The age structure of migrants of northern regions of Russia in 2005 and 2014,%

Regions	2005			2014		
	Migrants aged					
	under working age	working age	over working age	under working age	working age	over working age
	Arrived					
Russian Federation	13,8	73,8	12,4	15,8	74,2	10,0
Russian North	14,5	78,0	7,5	15,2	76,9	7,9
European North	12,5	78,7	8,8	16,7	74,3	9,0
Asian North	15,7	77,6	6,7	14,3	78,5	7,2
	Disposed					
Russian Federation	13,8	74,2	12,0	16,1	74,2	9,7
Russian North	13,5	76,3	10,2	14,2	74,8	11,0
European North	12,3	77,2	10,5	15,5	73,3	11,2
Asian North	14,3	75,7	10,0	13,3	75,8	10,9
	Total migration gain (decrease)					
Russian Federation	12,7	66,7	20,6	11,1	74,7	14,2
Russian North	-8,9	-68,5	-22,6	-6,8	-60,2	-33,0
European North	-11,7	-72,3	-16,0	-9,1	-67,2	-23,7
Asian North	-5,8	-64,3	-29,9	-4,8	-54,3	-40,9

CONCLUSION

The following material convinces us that the northern territory of Russia needs special social and economic policy. First of all it is necessary to solve the problem of migration outflow adapted to the harsh northern conditions. Those elements should offer encouragement that will make the North attractive to young people and people of working age. It is necessary to find ways of demographic policy, which will stimulate the families to have two or three children.

By reducing their own demographic base providing expanded reproduction of the population, it is necessary to consider the mechanism of substitution of the retired population. We can offer shift method, as a tool to address the issues of staffing organizations located

in areas of the North and the Arctic. The only thing on that should pay attention is a shift method, which should become an indispensable element in the northern state policy. Also it is necessary to revise cooperation with the states of the northern regions of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

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