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Article

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## ON THE REASONS FOR THE MASSIVE OUTFLOW OF THE RUSSIAN POPULATION FROM THE CAUCASUS

**Abstract:** *In the article, the authors explore such a concept as migration. The situation in 2022 is described, the number of migrants, birth rates and deaths in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the Southern Federal District are analyzed. The problems, as well as the advantages and disadvantages that arise during population migration, are considered. The article reveals the specifics of migration, which plays a special role in the socio-economic life of society and is a process that, on the one hand, is very sensitive to changes in the life of society, and on the other hand is an important factor that has a significant impact on the formation of dynamic and structural parameters of these changes. The article provides a statistical assessment of the migration processes of the Southern Federal District and provides a forecast of these processes in the context of subjects. It is noted that the Southern Federal District plays a prominent role in the migration field of the country, being both a center of attraction for migrants from outside the country and from other parts of it, and one of the main regions of outflow of migrants. The identified trends and forecast estimates made it possible to see that migration contrasts and powerful counter flows of migrants are clearly expressed here. The place of the socio-cultural space of the Southern Federal District of the Russian Federation is determined, which inherited the historically established features of the transit territory - the "Gateway of Nations" between the Southern Urals and the Caspian Sea, through which numerous waves of ancient tribes and peoples swept to the west along the "steppe corridor", partially settling on its territory. It is shown that a special civilizational space has emerged here, the multi-ethnic and multi-confessional population of which is characterized by a mentality formed on the basic values of tolerance and tolerance - the most important resource for the socio-cultural modernization of Russia.*

**Key words:** *migration, migrants, globalization, fertility, mortality, labor resources, migration, regional development, population growth and decline, forecast, Southern Federal District, sociocultural space, "steppe corridor", Russian Federation, multi-ethnicity, multi-confessionalism.*

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### Introduction

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One of the determining factors in the economic growth of our country, its social security and stability are migration processes, which can have both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, for example, immigration labor is often successfully integrated into society and fills gaps in the labor market, migration brings new approaches and ideas, helps improve the quality of life of the population, on the other hand, migration processes can pose a threat of overpopulation, increased unemployment due to dumping services in the labor market, which undoubtedly has a significant impact on the socio-economic situation of both Russia and its regions. This necessitates the assessment and forecasting of migration, as well as research into the migration policy of the region. The main advantages of the Southern Federal District are, first of all, favorable climatic conditions and unique natural resources, which contribute to the active development of tourism

and agriculture, which is very attractive to migrants. The Southern Federal District consists of eight constituent entities and ranks fourth in Russia in terms of population and seventh in area. The largest population lives in the Krasnodar Territory - more than 5,600 million people. The smallest number was registered in the Republic of Kalmykia.

The dynamics of indicators characterizing migration growth (Table 1) demonstrates a steady trend of migration decline in three regions of the region: the Republic of Kalmykia, Astrakhan and Volgograd regions. It is obvious that these subjects should be under the close attention of the state, and here it is necessary to develop approaches that would reduce the outflow of the population. On the contrary, the Republic of Adygea, the Krasnodar Territory and, since 2015, Sevastopol remain attractive for migrants. There are favorable climatic conditions, good transport infrastructure, calm and developed agro-industrial and resort and recreational complexes.

**Table 1. Dynamics of migration growth rates per 10,000 population**

Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Southern Federal District	34	51	48	27	30	37
Republic of Adygea	67	56	51	21	54	214
Republic of Kalmykia	-94	-103	-60	-97	-116	-65
Republic of Crimea	...	86	58	43	25	44
Krasnodar region	84	105	101	63	85	64
Astrakhan region	24	-49	-17	-20	-34	-78
Volgograd region	-25	-22	-18	-23	-15	-19
Rostov region	12	4	12	5	-6	32
Sevastopol	...	439	308	202	176	167

In general, positive trends in migration processes have been noted in the Southern Federal District, but with significant structural changes.

According to the study, over the past 6 years the

Southern Federal District has been in a positive trend in international migration and a negative trend in interregional and internal migration (Table 2).

**Table 2. Distribution of the number of arrivals by travel directions (as a percentage of the total number of arrivals)**

Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
percentage of total arrivals						
Intraregional migrations	39.9	37.2	37.9	38.2	36.7	35.9
Interregional migrations	48.2	47.2	48.3	48.4	50.7	46.3
External migration	11.9	15.6	13.8	13.4	12.6	17.8
percentage of total number of departures						

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Intraregional migrations	44.8	44.7	44.9	42.1	40.8	41.0
Interregional migrations	49.4	49.5	48.6	49.3	49.7	49.0
External migration	5.8	5.8	6.5	8.6	9.5	10.0

It should be noted that the young part of the population prefers to leave the subjects of their region. The main center of attraction for young internal migrants is the regional center - Rostov-on-Don, around which cities and towns are developing, which are donors of labor resources for enterprises in Rostov-on-Don and Krasnodar. These regions implement effective measures to support entrepreneurship and create favorable conditions for

employment in the form of targeted financial support. Among interregional migration, the Krasnodar Territory leads, international migration – the Republic of Crimea. At the same time, the share of those leaving the region and outside it significantly exceeds those arriving. Based on existing trends and forecast indicators, we will assess migration processes for some subjects of the district (Table 3).

**Table 3. Assessment of migration processes taking into account current trends**

Subject of the Southern Federal District	Predicted migration processes	Assessment of the situation
Krasnodar region	It ranks third in Russia in terms of population. Experts predict further growth in the region's population and an increase in investment flows. The growth rate will gradually decrease, but will remain high: from 25 thousand people in 2020 to 14 thousand people in 2024. Reasons: warm climate, availability of jobs and relatively low prices for apartments.	Migration beam-sew the situation
Republic of Crimea	In terms of population, it ranks 25th among all regions of Russia. The main problem is negative natural growth. According to experts, the negative trend will be compensated by the arrival of people from other regions of Russia. Reason: Crimea is attractive due to its high level of income compared to other regions of the Southern Federal District, warm climate and favorable environmental conditions. According to the Ministry of Economic Development, high growth rates of gross regional product (GRP) are predicted in the region, which is associated with the development of the tourism industry [3].	Migration improvement sew the situation
Republic Kalmykia, Astrakhan, Volgograd and Rostov regions	Mechanical loss is predicted. Reason: economic lag behind the leading regions of the Southern Federal District. The main reason for arrival in these areas is reverse migration of the population, that is, the return to their home region of residents who had previously left for study, work and other reasons. According to experts [4], in the Astrakhan region the rate of population decline production will be high, even despite a multiple increase in industrial production volumes against the backdrop of the development of the oil and gas complex.	Migration will make the situation worse

Despite favorable climatic, natural and socio-economic conditions, migration growth in the district will still decrease - from 29 thousand people in 2018 to 19 thousand in 2024. This decline is associated with the impending completion of a number of large projects in the region and the resulting outflow of population.

**Main part**

The object of research is modern features and trends in population migration, which have manifestations in the legal, demographic and other spheres.

The relevance of the study of population migration is determined by the fact that the modern world is characterized by global migration processes, without which the normal functioning of the national economic complex of individual states and the world economy as a whole would be impossible. Migration flows affect interstate relations, the demographic situation, the formation of labor markets, and the severity of competition. The influx and outflow of migrants change the situation on the labor market, the load on infrastructure, the sanitary-epidemiological and environmental situation, the crime rate, and interethnic relations.

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Every year the population of the country increases or decreases due to migration processes. Migration occurs for various reasons, among which economic instability plays a major role. Migration processes can be classified in different ways, as it depends on their form, causes and size. Migration is not a recent innovation. It has existed since the advent of humanity. People changed their places of residence, moved from one region to another in search of more profitable, comfortable, and safe living conditions. Population migration is a change of place of residence, moving from one city to another, or to another country. This concept can also include moving within the populated area itself, but this is a narrow definition that is used more rarely. In modern Russia there are almost all forms of migration processes. Every year the question of both the increase in migrants and the outflow of population abroad becomes more and more pressing. In internal movements, the population's interest in developed regions is noticeable. Thus, the main flows are directed to the following cities, namely:

- a) Moscow;
- b) Saint Petersburg;
- c) Nizhny Novgorod;
- d) Tyumen;
- e) Krasnodar and Krasnodar region.

The Southern Federal District is home to 22,000,000 people, which accounted for 15.78% of the total population of Russia.

The general results of population migration for 2021 show a small migration decline in the population of the Southern Federal District in the amount of 8 thousand people. At the same time, the volume of migration was significant: 318 thousand arrivals and 326 thousand departures. Of the 13 subjects of the Russian Federation that are part of the district, five experienced a small increase in migration: in the Krasnodar, Stavropol Territories, in the Republics of Ingushetia, Adygea. In other territories there is a migration outflow.

Specific features of migration processes within the Southern Federal District are the movement of the population in the direction from south to north, from the republics of the North Caucasus to the "Russian" territories of the district: to the Stavropol and Krasnodar territories, Rostov region. At the same time, the repatriation of the titular peoples of the North Caucasus is taking place.

Due to the increased birth rate and decreased mortality, the demographic situation in the Southern Federal District looks better than in Russia as a whole. However, natural population growth occurs in the most depressed regions, thereby worsening the already difficult economic situation. Life expectancy in the Caucasus is still high - 68 -75 years, while the national average is only 65 years. In the republics of Dagestan and Ingushetia, the mortality rate is minimal in the region - 2-3 times lower. Also in the republics

of Dagestan, Ingushetia and Chechnya, the relative birth rate is on average 1.5-2 times higher than in Russia. At first glance, this situation is extremely contradictory, because it is these regions that have experienced a local war and several interethnic conflicts, have many socio-economic problems and some of the lowest income levels in Russia. But in many republics of the Southern Federal District, not only the socio-economic situation determines the birth rate, but also the traditional attitudes towards high birth rates, characteristic of some Caucasian peoples.

The migration process performs many functions and cannot be called an unambiguously negative or positive phenomenon. Relocation and mobility of the population is considered the norm up to certain values. Exceeding acceptable standards leads to excess migration, which can negatively affect the demographic composition of the country's population, excess or shortage of labor, and a change in the culture of the region. The displacement of masses of people has both positive and negative consequences. Positive consequences include:

1. Leveling the labor market, the opportunity to fill the shortage of labor there; there is a shortage of it;
2. Rejuvenation of the host country, improvement of the demographic situation, since the bulk of migrants are young, mobile people;
3. Interaction of peoples in the field of culture, improving mutual understanding between them.

Negative consequences include:

- 1) Reduced labor costs in the country, as migrants are willing to work for lower wages than the native population;
- 2) Growing tension in society;
- 3) Migrants have to adapt to new conditions, learn a different language and laws, which can also give rise to conflicts or crime.

Touching upon the relevance of this topic, I would like to note once again that in any case, migration is a necessary element of economic development. It affects the standard of living of indigenous people and can cause economic regression in some areas and population concentration in others. These and other difficulties associated with population migration are the subject of state migration policy. In the modern world, the growing migration mobility of the planet's population is becoming a striking manifestation of economic globalization. Intolerance, religious extremism, terrorism, radicalism among young people, problems in interethnic relations worry the state and citizens. This is reflected in the media by the growth of publications on interethnic and interethnic issues and is an indicator of public attention to the problem. The number of publications in the press and media interest in ethnic issues has a steady upward trend, especially in the southern regions of the Russian Federation. In the North Caucasus, there are factors of interethnic

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tension that have regional specificity, in contrast to continental Russia. Particular tension in interethnic relations is caused by territorial disputes, the solution of which, even in the legal field, carries the danger of interethnic split, especially in such multi-ethnic entities as the Republic of Dagestan. The situation is aggravated by the unresolved consequences of the political and economic crisis in the North Caucasus, and in Dagestan in particular. The most unprotected in this regard were the representatives of the Russian people: the migration of Russians within the republics of the North Caucasus Federal District and their massive outflow from Dagestan to other regions of Russia can only be compared in scale to general mobilization, so widespread has this process become. Now in Dagestan, in order to find a Russian citizen of the republic, especially outside the capital and one of the "Russian" regions, you need to show considerable diligence. The Russian people, who gave everything to the Caucasus, from education to industry, are today forced to flee, giving away their property for next to nothing, abandoning fertile inhabited lands. At the same time, there is a division of citizens into Russians and non-Russians. There is no special executive body for national policy in the republic, and there is no direct work with the population. The Government Commission of Dagestan on Issues of the Russian Population was unable to organize its work properly, and in many respects even worsened the already difficult situation of the Russians; did not stop the outflow of population from the republic and did not create conditions for the return of Russians who had left. As a result, these processes acquired ethno-confessional urgency and became a socially dangerous phenomenon. The role of local governments in the prevention of interethnic tension and interethnic relations in general is weak, although everyone is aware that the overwhelming majority of interethnic conflicts occur at the local level. Perhaps local governments do not have the necessary powers. Growing migration activity also provokes interethnic tension. Migration from the national republics of the North Caucasian Federal District to other regions leads to the formation of large ethnic communities of mountain peoples in the receiving regions, increasing labor competition. Such migration changes the ethnic composition of the population in the receiving region and is the main reason for the growth of interethnic tension. Essentially, these are enclaves that will develop without assimilation processes. At the same time, there is an increase in the influence of Muslim religious communities - "jamaats", creating fertile ground for the development of extremist ideas in the form of the most radical trends - Wahhabism and Salaffism. Increasingly recently, representatives of the Russian population of the North Caucasus have been observed to adhere to Islamic ideals. Many Russians actually find protection in Islam, observe its rituals and lead an Islamic lifestyle. Involving ethnic

Russians in the ranks of their followers is considered by Wahhabis, who recognize terrorism as the most effective way to achieve their goals, a priority direction for disseminating their views. This is how the number of Slavs who converted to Islam and took Muslim names is growing; it is through them that missionary activity is carried out throughout continental Russia, expanding the number of adherents of the movement for the "purity of Islam." Here the issue of protecting the Russian population not only in the North Caucasus republics, but throughout the country as a whole comes to the fore. There is a need for a clearly defined state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of developing tolerance in the field of interethnic and interfaith relations. Currently, radical Islam is increasingly entering the spiritual life of Dagestan and one can only observe how extremist actions permeate all spheres of public life. In Dagestan, given the surge in youth's passion for Wahhabi Islam, we can confidently state an increase in cruelty and child crime, which causes the crime situation to continue to worsen. The tactics of the "jamaats" are also changing, which now conduct raids in broad daylight, killing law enforcement officers almost every day, although Sharia law has always rejected extremes - extremism and excesses. Calls for peaceful coexistence and the establishment of good relations with all peoples began to be heard less and less often. In Dagestan, extremism and terrorism have become the norm, and losses among security forces and civilians are increasing. At the same time, losses on both sides lead to a constant increase in the number of those dissatisfied with the authorities. In multi-ethnic Dagestan, the factor of the "Russian language" as a means of interethnic communication and international education is gradually being replaced by Arabic. Arabic is becoming a rallying point for young people. Thousands of young people today are forced to seek knowledge outside of Dagestan, because the Dagestan "intelligentsia" and the official clergy are not able to give what the youth are looking for. For Dagestani youth, "Daavat" - a call to faith, is the basis of today's realities. Young people are being recruited into the ranks of the Wahhabis, and ethno-separatism is developing against the Russian people and the Slavs as a whole. Some experts consider these processes to be a response to the actions of skinheads in large cities of the country. Adding fuel to the fire is the constant talk about the creation of the Islamic Republic and the separation of Dagestan from Russia, which also increases migration. As a result, the uncontrolled mass exodus of Russians turns into the rise of the titular ethnic groups of Dagestan. The physical squeezing of Russians out of the republic also aggravates relations with the Cossacks. Officially, the true reasons for the outflow of the Russian population from Dagestan are still unclear. The assertion that the main reason is their difficult socio-economic situation is clearly untenable,

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if only because their situation is exactly the same as that of the rest of the population of Dagestan. The mass outflow of the Russian population, the most educated group among the residents of the North Caucasus regions, also continues from the other national republics. In fact, this means Russia's withdrawal from the Caucasus. Separatist tendencies and the process of so-called "sovereignization" of our republic are developing, despite attempts by the public to prevent this. Today the situation in the North Caucasus is such that it is time to raise the question of the presence of Russians in the North Caucasus as such. Ethnic groups such as Chechens, Ingush, Circassians, Circassians and others are constantly heard, but very little is said about the Russians, about the foundation that should hold them together and guarantee the entry of the North Caucasus into the Russian Federation. And responsibility for this information vacuum falls on the Russian authorities.

Today our leadership is ready to flood the Caucasus with money, but the level of control over these colossal funds is below any criticism. How effectively are they used? What are the dynamics of the socio-economic situation of the Russian population? These questions remain unanswered. However, the situation is well illustrated by statistics. Thus, Adygeis make up 24% of the total population of the republic, Russians – 64%, 12% are representatives of other ethnic groups. At the same time, the Armenian diaspora has a very serious number. Huge problems arise with the Kurdish population, which poured into Adygea after the collapse of the USSR. It is the Kurds who act as a trigger for the drugization of Adygea - this process manifests itself especially clearly among young people. Now that the percentage of ethnic groups in the republic has been indicated, let's turn our attention to the authorities. Cabinet of Ministers: 4 Russians and 5 Circassians. Chairmen of committees: 3 Russians and 4 Circassians. Heads of departments: 4 Russians and 7 Circassians. Statistics show that the leadership of the Republic of Adygea is becoming ethnicized in the leadership of other administrative structures: the Supreme Court, the Arbitration Court, the Central Election Commission, the Chamber of Control and Accounts, the judicial department, and others. Moreover, a similar imbalance is observed in the leadership of federal structures in Adygea. As an example, we can cite the result of admission to a state university at the Faculty of Law. Four groups: one of them is budget, three are paid. Each group has about 20 people. For all these four groups there are approximately 8 Russian people. The rest of the students are representatives of ethnic groups. As a result, the same ratio will be maintained in competition for jobs, although the ratio of the total Russian population to the total number of ethnic groups, as has already been demonstrated, is radically different. Accordingly, this situation provokes an outflow of the Russian population from the region, an

outflow of Russian personnel. But in other regions of Russia, this population turns out to be unclaimed and is perceived aggressively. It is safe to say that when the Russian population feels normal in general in Russia, then it will feel normal in the North Caucasus. Then it will be possible to say that the Caucasus is Russia. In addition, the youth of the region themselves note the growth of nationalism in Adygea. At a minimum, we can talk about a very heightened perception that the rights of the Russian population are being violated. Over the past 20 years, a "perestroika" has occurred in the minds of Russian youth in Adygea. For 20 years she was instilled with an inferiority complex and a guilt complex for the Caucasian war, while the Circassians were brought up in the spirit of pride and patriotism. The youth environment is always quite conflicting, and history perfectly shows that the easiest way is to pit people against each other along national and social lines. Today, conflict is growing thanks to the policies pursued here by both local and federal authorities. Today's "sovereignization" of the republics in the North Caucasus, including Adygea, is being carried out with the money of the Russian population. Meanwhile, Chechnya is a black hole in terms of absorbing financial flows, maintaining high unemployment and low levels of industrial development. Clashes often occur: today Russian youth are trying to repel hooligan attacks from Adyge youth. But at the same time, things are never called by their proper names, and it is not said that clashes occur along ethnic lines. It is said that these are manifestations of hooliganism, or domestic conflicts. So, two years ago, in a mountainous Russian village, where Adyge boys tried to run the place, a major conflict occurred. The president and the entire cabinet of ministers went there, however, as soon as we were told that this happened on ethnic grounds, the prosecutor's office issued us a warning.

Until the disease is named, it is impossible to treat it. And the authorities are very afraid to name this disease - both local and federal. The situation is complicated: Russian youth are leaving, literate Adyge youth are leaving. They don't see any prospects here. If everything continues in the same spirit, there can be no talk of any stabilization in the Caucasus. This is a question of the actions of the authorities, a question of its honest look at the situation, and the search for a worthy way out of it. Reports about the disadvantaged position of Russians in the national republics today will not surprise anyone. But the Republic of Adygea stands out even against this sad background. The situation is paradoxical: the so-called titular nation makes up only 25 percent of the population here. And in 1995, during the adoption of the constitution of the republic, which made all "non-title" residents actually second-class citizens, this percentage was even lower. However, over the 22 years of the republic's existence, the Russian and Russian-speaking majority not only

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failed to defend their rights, but also seemed to even come to terms with the fact that almost all leadership positions and “warm places” in the republic are occupied by Circassians. Seven or eight years ago, during a business trip to Adyghea, we were surprised that on the streets of the evening Maykop almost no Russian speech could be heard. And what surprised us even more was the revelation of a Russian ecologist that broke out during a conversation on a completely different topic: “Yes, we are with both hands for the fact that this Chechnya is being bombed!” It is not surprising that the number of Russians in the republic is slowly but steadily declining. Recently, moreover, the topic of the return of the so-called Syrian Circassians to the republic has been increasingly discussed. According to various sources, from 60 to 160 thousand of them live there. Even if we take the most modest figure on faith, the emergence of 60 thousand new “titular” immigrants will dramatically change the ethnic balance in the republic. This is reminiscent of the story of Chechnya, in which the Russian population has been steadily decreasing since the 60s of the last century. Until the events known to everyone happened in the early 90s. What awaits the Russian population of Adyghea, and at the same time the entire North Caucasus?

- In order to understand the position of Russians in the republic, it is enough to look at who leads it. - Our head of the republic is an Adyghe, the prime minister is an Adyghe, and for the last six months the issue of making an Adyghe also the chairman of the State Council has been decided. We are no longer talking about the fact that the local branch of United Russia is again headed by a representative of the titular ethnic group.

And this is the situation we have had since the proclamation of the republic. The Russians' claims are not being heard. When the discriminatory Constitution of the Republic was adopted, we took people out into the streets. We collected 20 thousand signatures in the name of Putin during his last presidential term, so that the issue of unifying Adyghea with the Krasnodar Territory would be considered, precisely in connection with discrimination against the Russian population. But even after that no one paid attention to us. How else to protest? With weapons in hand? We're not going to do that. The federal center is turning a blind eye for one simple reason: they haven't shot here yet. The ratio of the Russian and non-Russian population is changing. Just 20 years ago, 78 percent were Russian. Now, according to the Adyghe Republican Institute of Humanitarian Research, only 52 percent are Russian. True, this figure gives me some doubts. I think that in fact there are a little more Russians - about 60 percent. But this drop in numbers is very significant. At the same time, the most active part of the Russian population is leaving. Finding yourself here and getting a good job is simply impossible. In addition, there is a direct infringement

of the rights of Russians. I once asked my son, who, unfortunately, also left Adyghea, not seeing any prospects, - but you can't fight back, because in the evening it's impossible to walk in the city center. He answered me: we can fight back, but only when they take us to the police station, they will be released and we will be imprisoned. This is how it works. Is there a way out of this situation? Uniting the Russian population of the republic from below is practically impossible today. Any association of Russians based on nationality is considered by government agencies as a manifestation of extremism. Therefore, the problem must be solved from above—the national policy in Russia must be completely changed. But judging by the strategy recently proposed by the Presidential Council on Interethnic Relations, nothing will change. The authorities see a different solution – in a constant increase in the number of migrants. And the Russian population of the North Caucasus continues, in essence, to remain hostage.

- We must pay tribute to the activity of some Circassians - they are practically pushing their national government of the republic to accept migrants from Syria here. They want to change the composition of the population. They are reserving land for this business. On the other hand, among the Circassians there are many sensible people who understand that without financial support from the federal center, Adyghea simply cannot exist. In terms of the volume of subsidies received per capita, the republic is in second place in Russia. Therefore, they are not talking loudly about secession from Russia. More talk about uniting the three Caucasian republics into one. These are Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia and Adyghea. Part of the population there are Circassians (aka Circassians). They want to create “Great Circassia” on the basis of these republics. The question is still difficult to implement practically. There are not many Circassians, and they are scattered over large territories. But this topic is constantly being waved like a cudgel in the local media and on the Internet, apparently trying to further intimidate the Russian population. The question of the genocide of the Circassians during the Caucasian War is also constantly raised. Local scientists in the three “Circassian” republics are trying to provide a scientific basis for this, falsifying everything they can. But the Adyghe youth will still not go into scientific research, look for where the truth is and where the lies are. For them, the conclusions of scientists are another reason to blame the Russian population for all the troubles. Even 15 years ago, Adyghe students shouted to me that we, Russians, will kill you because you killed us during the Caucasian War.

About the situation in Kabardino-Balkaria, which is also going to be made part of “Great Circassia”. The problem with Russians in the republic is that they are scattered. So, for example, there was a situation when Kabardians from a neighboring village

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came to the village of Aleksandrovskaya and beat up three Russian guys. The district police officer, a Kabardian, refused to open a criminal case. People everywhere tried to get the truth, but they were simply kicked out. Through third parties, the phone number of the victims got to the correspondent, and I am posting the news on the Internet. What are local authorities doing? They introduce riot police into the village and begin to look for the North Caucasian Federal District NEWS correspondent. This is the solution to the problem. They are trying in every possible way to hush up cases related to the oppression of Russians. Everything is “stitched” with clan connections. Ethnic groups live this way, it’s normal for them, but the Russian population is helpless in this situation. Moreover, facts of violation of the law that appear in the media are the tip of the iceberg. It is mainly the Cossacks who are trying to fight. But even they often cannot find a common language among themselves. Cossacks from the national republics have told me more than once that the so-called registered Cossacks were created in addition to social activists in order to split the Cossack movement. In addition, the Cossacks are a rather closed social group; Orthodoxy is of great importance to them. When they start holding rallies, they do not always find a common language with the rest of the “secular” Russian population. Everything they are trying to do is very frantic, sporadic. Russians do not have clearly defined leaders. There are leaders of public organizations. They are leaders among themselves, but not among the entire Russian population. Yes, some are leaving, while others have simply resigned themselves and are trying to sit quietly. True, the economic situation also has an impact. But locals leave much less than Russians. And all programs to return the Russian population to the North Caucasus have failed. We can say this responsibly. What Kadyrov does, for example, is quite funny. Russians are actually given apartments in Chechnya. But at the same time, it was possible to attract literally a few specialists. The question naturally arises: what forces are behind the “Great Circassia” project?

- In Adygea, despite the fact that Russians still make up the majority, the titular ethnic group strives for complete control of all political and social functions of this subject of the federation. Contrary to all common sense, says Valery Korovin, director of the Center for Geopolitical Expertise. - In this regard, one cannot ignore the existence of the Great Circassia project. It is a product of American policy in the North Caucasus. The point is to create a national state of the Circassians. The project itself is associated with a complete reconfiguration of the borders of the North Caucasus. Both Kabardians and Circassians can be classified as Adygs. They now live in local enclaves. Often they do not have common boundaries with each other. “Great Circassia” implies the redrawing of borders in the North Caucasus, and, as a result, a lot

of blood. Bringing this region into chaos is part of the American strategy to create the so-called “Eurasian Balkans.” This is a geopolitical term coined by Zbigniew Brzezynski. Therefore, the actions of the Adyge ethnic group within Adygea, under the influence of some public structures and non-profit organizations, are aimed at maximizing the weakening of the influence of the Russian population of the republic. The gradual displacement of Russians from this territory is necessary to bring Adygea to a mono-ethnic composition. In order to fully raise the issue of the sovereignty of Adygea, which is a necessary condition for the further formation of the Adyge national state, it is necessary to achieve ethnic homogeneity in the republic. In its current state, Adygea will not be able to separate from Russia. Russians and other non-titular ethnic groups will oppose this.

To solve this “problem”, difficult social and political conditions are created for the Russians. Representatives of non-titular peoples are practically unable to participate in the political life of the republic. The local media constantly broadcasts obvious hostility towards the non-titular population. Pan-Adyg non-governmental organizations associated with the West are especially successful in this matter. And, as a consequence, the continuous outflow of the Russian population.

In our opinion, Moscow does not interfere in this problem because it does not know how to solve it, from what positions. The Russian leadership has no idea how to solve such situations in principle. Usually the federal center tries to do something only when an acute crisis arises. But such a momentary reaction has practically no effect on the general state of affairs, both in Adygea and in other republics. Our political elites, in principle, have little understanding of what country they live in. And the topic of the ethnosocial and ethnopolitical structure of such a multiethnic country as Russia is something exotic and vague for them. It is necessary to compensate for this failure by attracting high-level experts. First of all, ethnosociologists. But even experts on this topic do not have a consensus of opinion. There is an ethnosociological school of the scientist, director of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences Valery Tishkov, which, in our opinion, is monstrous. It is aimed at mixing the population of Russia and creating a “melting pot” of peoples and nationalities according to the US model. This theory causes a negative and fair reaction from small Russian ethnic groups and religious groups who categorically do not want to give up their identity. This also causes rejection among many representatives of the Russian majority. In contrast to this school, there is a school headed by the head of the Center for Conservative Research at the Faculty of Sociology of Moscow State University, Alexander Dugin. Its representatives, on the one hand, insist on



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improving the social and legal status of the small peoples of Russia. And on the other hand, it is important that the nominal attributes of sovereignty be removed from the national republics. Such as administrative boundaries, coats of arms, parliaments, etc. The second option is more in line with the interests of the peoples of Russia than grinding peoples into some kind of “civilian biomass.” The solution proposed by Dugin’s supporters will lead to the systematic elimination of the prerequisites for the collapse of Russia and will make it impossible for new centers of ethno-nationalism, which are destructive in nature, to emerge.

Because Russians are a big people. And the people are strategic. And the Adygs are an ethnic group. The smaller the nation, the more united it is. Russians in national republics are representatives of a strategic people, bearers of a universal Russian identity. They are disciplined, mostly law-abiding, focused on large projects, and imagine their state as a large space, a continental empire. And when such Russians find themselves within the local boundaries of ethnic enclaves, they lose their identity and lose orientation in space. For Russians, the state is something endless. Administrative borders in the presence, moreover, of a titular ethnic group that demands political dominance in “their” republic - all this disarms the Russians. That is, the presence of national republics is destructive both for Russians as a people and for the integrity of Russia. We need to move away from the concept of national republics, especially within the continental empire that is Russia. If we leave everything as it is, we will get general chaos, war and bloody redistribution if we get any closer to the implementation of the Great Circassia project. The timing depends on how strong and legitimate the federal government will be. As soon as it loses legitimacy in the eyes of the population, the processes of Russia’s disintegration will proceed in geometric progression.

For now, the authorities are simply afraid to take on the problem of Adygea, as well as other republics.

Russians are a people who bring ethnic diversity to systemic strategic unity. The fewer Russians there are in the Caucasus, the greater the likelihood of its loss for Russia. Those republics where there are practically no Russians - Chechnya, Ingushetia and, to a large extent, Dagestan - are closest to secession from Russia. They only adhere to the rigid vertical relationship between Putin and the leaders of these republics.

Replacing one element of this vertical will dramatically change the situation. For example, God forbid, a liberal politician will sit in the Kremlin, and Chechnya and Ingushetia will be headed by people oriented towards the Islamic-Sharia or Islamic-Turkic models. In general, the unity of Russia is now maintained by a combination of rather random factors. Everything hangs on the spot. One careless move and

the Caucasus will be lost. And also a couple of idiotic liberal ones. In the Russian Federation, approximately a third of the regions are national-territorial entities, republics and districts, there is even one Jewish Autonomous Region. In all these “subjects of the federation”, Russians are discriminated against to one degree or another. The most noticeable manifestation of this state of affairs was discrimination against representatives of the state-forming nation in personnel appointments in the “national republics” within the Russian Federation. Almost everywhere in these regions, the upper layer of appointees consists exclusively of representatives of titular small ethnic groups.

The most obvious examples are Tatarstan and Adygea. Tatars make up about 50% of the population of Tatarstan, but up to 85% of positions among top and middle managers are occupied by representatives of the Tatar ethnic group. In Adygea, the Slavic population is almost 80%, but almost all leadership positions are occupied by representatives of the titular ethnic group. Squeezing Russians out of responsible positions is happening everywhere - from Karachay-Cherkessia to Yakutia. A similar situation is developing in Tyva, Gorny Altai, the republics of the North Caucasus and some other constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Moreover, in many national republics the policy of “indigenization” of leading personnel was semi-officially proclaimed. As a result, “Russian” business suffered, as it was not allowed to share property between national clans and found itself in a disadvantageous situation because of this. But that’s not so bad. Problems also arose among ordinary residents of national subjects who do not belong to the titular nationality: difficulties in entering local higher educational institutions, unemployment among specialists fired from bankrupt enterprises who worked mainly in the military-industrial complex. In a number of national republics, there actually was an “indigenization” of the school with the displacement of the Russian language and teaching in the language of the titular non-Russian nationality. In the same Tatarstan, the Tatar language is allocated 6 hours, Russian - 4. At the same time, Tatar language teachers are paid additional bonuses, but Russian teachers are not.

In a number of “national” subjects of the Russian Federation, Russian children are forced to learn regional history rewritten in an anti-Russian spirit, and attempts by parents to somehow protect the rights of their children are immediately declared “chauvinism” and even “Orthodox Wahhabism.” At the same time, Orthodox communities, which have suffered hundreds of attacks in recent years, are also under pressure. This applies not only to Russian Orthodox Christians. In Tatarstan, the Kryashens are also subject to strong pressure - a Turkic Orthodox people, whose representatives during the last census the Tatarstan authorities tried in every possible way to register as

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Tatars. This state of affairs is developing with the obvious assistance of the Russian authorities, who have handed over the regions to national “elites” in exchange for their political loyalty and respect for the interests of interested parties. So, despite the fact that the president of the Republic of Yakutia is formally the Russian Shtyrov, in the political sphere the republic is dominated by Yakut nationalism, and in the economic sphere by the diamond interests of Israeli citizen Levi Leviev, who controls the diamond industry of the Russian Federation. It is quite natural that the growth of Russophobia among small nations leads to reciprocal national cohesion among Russians. This Russophobia cannot stop by itself, since it is constantly fueled by the foreign national bureaucracy. Therefore, to effectively resolve the issue of the correct relationship between Russians and the small indigenous peoples of Russia, two conditions are necessary. The first is the elimination of any foreign “elites” from the political scene. The second is an administrative reform that will abolish various kinds of “Bashkortostans”, “Tatarstans” and other “Ingushetia”, creating in their place Russian provinces subordinate to the center with Russian governors-general at their head. In the so-called Adygeans are 63.6% Russian, and Adygeans are 25.8%. And, for example, in the largest district of the “republic”, Maikop, there are 81.44% Russians, and only 1.80% Adyghe. At the same time, public Orthodox events are practically prohibited in Adygea - religious processions are not held; installation of Worship Crosses and a monument to St. Nicholas the Wonderworker. From the sermons of “Vladika” Tikhon, the question arises: why does he “vegetate” in some kind of Orthodoxy, and not go over to Hagarianism? In Adygea, deputies approved the provision of state support to centralized religious organizations from the reserve fund of the RA Cabinet of Ministers in the amount of 10.2 million rubles. Subsidies will be allocated next year as part of the state program of the Republic of Adygea “Strengthening interethnic relations and patriotic education” for 2018 - 2035. The Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Adygea and the Krasnodar Territory will receive 7 million rubles, the Maikop and Adygea diocese - 3.2 million rubles. The head of the republic, Aslan Tkhakushinov, noted that this decision was made in order to fulfill the instructions of the country’s leadership. The allocated funds will be used to solve the statutory tasks of the relevant religious organizations and pay employees.

He also set a task for the prime minister and minister of finance of the republic to find additional funds to continue the construction of the cathedral in Maykop. There are 2.5 times more Russians in Adygea than Adygeis, but the republic’s budget allocates more than 2 times more money to Muslims than to Orthodox Christians. This is the understanding of equality in this reserve of Russophobia and

Islamization. All this is happening, presumably, with the approval of Putin and the Putinists? It seems that the Russian Federation has democracy, the main principle of which is the rule of the majority. In the so-called In Adygea, Russians are a clear majority, they should be in power and have priority. But we see differently - why is that?! The Russians are not mentioned in any way in the legislation of Adygea, but the Adyghe Nazis demand that the status of the Adyghe people be consolidated in the laws of the Krasnodar Territory. How long will such blatant forms of national and religious discrimination flourish in Adygea (and other similar “republics”)? The Republic of Adygea, located entirely within the Krasnodar Territory and having a Russian majority population, should be abolished and included in the Kuban as several districts.

Lately there has been a lot of talk about improving the demographic situation in Russia. The country's population is supposedly constantly growing, and the authorities are often credited for this. But they are silent about who it is growing at the expense of. In 2002, there were 115 million Russians in Russia, but in 2010 there were only 111 million. The largest population growth is in Chechnya, Ingushetia and the Republic of Tyva. Meanwhile, the number of Russian people in the national republics (and not only in them) of the Russian Federation is falling at an impressive pace, and the ethnic composition of individual territories is rapidly changing. In some places this is caused by economic and demographic problems, and in others by direct squeezing out by local ethnic elites. A decrease in the number of state-forming people in the subjects in the event of any future political crisis or instability may lead to an increase in separatism in those regions where there will be few Russians. The central authorities, often verbally declaring that the Russian people are “the foundation of Russian statehood,” for some reason do not actually support this foundation and do not particularly strive to increase and strengthen it. At least this is not visible from the statistics. Let's turn to impartial official figures from the population censuses of Russia (and the USSR) to see where the situation requires immediate intervention, and also try to understand how we can find ways out of the current difficult situation. The Russian population was rapidly leaving the regions of the North Caucasus due to hostilities, fearing that the conflict could spread to other republics. Here the situation is most deplorable. Due to the abolition of the Terek Cossack formations by the communists, inter-ethnic clashes in 1958, and after that - ethnic cleansing and genocide in the 1990s during the wars in Chechnya, there were practically no previously numerous Russians left there. According to the 1989 census, the number of Russian people was 269,130 people in the entire Checheno-Ingushetia (or 24.8% of the total population), and in 2010 there were 24,382

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Russians or 1.9% in Chechnya. The situation is similar in Ingushetia (2002 - 1.2%, 2010 - 0.8%) and Dagestan (1959 - 213 thousand, 2010 - 100 thousand). In Ingushetia, crimes against Russians continued after the Chechen wars. In 2006, in the village of Ordzhonikidzevskaya, the deputy head of the Sunzhensky district administration, who oversaw the program for the return of the Russian-speaking population to Ingushetia, was shot dead, and in 2007, the family of a Russian teacher was killed in the republic. In Dagestan, Russian flight began even in the Kizlyar district and the city of Kizlyar, where Russians historically were the majority (the number of Russians in the city decreased from 83.0% (1959) to 40.49% (2010)). In other subjects of the North Caucasus district the process is decreasing. The number of Russians is also growing, but not at such a fast pace. In Kabardino-Balkaria, the percentage of the Russian population decreased from 240,750 (31.9%) in 1989 to 193,155 (22.5%) in 2010. In areas with traditional Russian the majority - Maisky and Prokhladnensky - note an increase in non-Slavic nationalities. The number of Russians in Karachay-Cherkessia even increased slightly - 150,025 people in 2010 versus 147,878 people in 2002. But in percentage terms it is still decreasing due to the higher birth rate among the Caucasian peoples. In North Ossetia, the percentage of Russians decreased from 40% in 1959 to 23% in 2010. The percentage of non-Slavic peoples in the Mozdok region, the original Russian Cossack land, is increasing. It should be said that the Russian population of the republics tried to fight for their national rights to the best of their ability. Since the late 1980s, the idea of annexing (returning) the Cossack regions of northern Chechnya (which were given to the communists) to the Stavropol Territory has been popular. Attempts were made to create a Russian Cossack autonomy on the left bank of the Terek, as well as other autonomies for Russian-speaking citizens with different names and in different republics. However, projects of such autonomous entities did not receive approval from regional and federal authorities.

Separate mention should be made about the Stavropol Territory. The inclusion of the region in the North Caucasus Federal District began to change the ethnic map of the region even faster, heating up already tense interethnic relations. If we compare the population censuses of 2002 and 2010, we can state that the number of Armenians increased by 12 thousand, Dargins by 10 thousand; The number of Dagestan peoples (especially in areas bordering Dagestan), Turkmen and others increased significantly. It is also worth noting that the Russian population is declining, including due to numerous interethnic marriages of Russian women with representatives of the Caucasian peoples; Children from such unions for the most part do not feel the ethnic identification of their mother and bear non-

Russian names and surnames. However, in addition to the assimilation of Russians by Caucasians, there is also the usual flight of the Russian population from Stavropol.

In the Southern Federal District, Kalmykia deserves special attention, where the number of Russians has decreased from 120 to 85 thousand people. In the Gorodovikovskiy and Yashaltinskiy districts - traditional places of residence of Russians - the process of settling Meskhetian Turks is underway, where they already make up up to 15% of the total population. In the Rostov region, the number of Meskhetian Turks increased from 28 thousand in 2002 to 36 thousand in 2010. Due to the migration of Dagestani peoples, higher birth rates among Kazakhs, Tatars, and Nogais, the number of Russians in the Astrakhan region is decreasing (67% as of 2010) and the ethnographic map of the region is changing. And if in the Rostov and Astrakhan regions the matter is mainly in demographic problems, then in Kalmykia, in addition to them, there is a process of soft squeezing out Russian-speaking residents and replacing them in all spheres with Kalmyks. The main Russophobic region of the Russian Federation in Siberia is rightfully considered the Republic of Tyva, from where the Russian population has fled since the early 1990s - almost the same as from the North Caucasus regions. In 1992-1993 alone, more than 20 thousand Russians left there, and the organization Khostug Tyva (Free Tuva) called for independence from Russia. In 1959, Russians numbered 40% there, and in 2010 - only 16%, which is explained not only by the squeezing out of Russian speakers, but also by the high birth rate among Tuvans. Since the late 80s of the 20th century, separatist sentiments have been popular in Tyva; there have even been attacks on the Slavic population; there have been serious ethnic unrest, which miraculously did not escalate into armed clashes. Thus, in the village of Elegest, an attempt was made at a large-scale Russian pogrom. 15 Russian houses were attacked, three of them were set on fire. After this, a stream of Russian refugees began to flow from Tyva. Russophobia is still evident at the everyday level in the republic. For example, on social networks in groups of Tuvans you can see anti-Russian slogans. Yakutia did not lag behind. High-ranking officials of the republic at one time even made clearly xenophobic statements, according to which, for example, the Yakuts should have "priority in medical care." The Yakut radicals did not particularly hide the fact that they were just waiting for Russia to weaken in order to try to gain real independence. In turn, the Russians did not like the Yakut language lessons in schools, the inability of the Slavs to get good, well-paid jobs, to enter universities on a budget, as well as the predominant broadcasting on Yakut local television. Added to all this was the economic crisis in the 1990s, when many large industrial productions, the main places of work for Russians,

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uniting cities around them, were closed. As a result, the Russian population in Yakutia decreased from 50% to 37% by 2010. And this is in an area that is of strategic importance for the country due to its huge reserves of resources. True, it is worth saying that in connection with the revival of many enterprises in recent years, a stream of people from all over the country and the CIS has again poured into Yakutia, but not so much anymore. Similar processes, but to a lesser extent, occurred in the Altai Republic and Buryatia. The very fact of the existence of regions in Russia, in which Russophobia is felt to this day and from which Russians are forced to leave, speaks of serious problems in national politics. When officials in Russia speak out against the infringement of the rights of Russian speakers somewhere in Europe - for example, in Latvia (which is also very important), I would like to draw their attention to non-Russian regions within the country, where discrimination against the Russian people still exists. After all, there can be no doubt that the uniform distribution and increase of the Russian population throughout the country is the key to the stability of the state, protection from possible separatism, etc. "Kosovo scenario".

In addition, many researchers agree that the modern administrative-territorial division of Russia has long outlived its usefulness. The communists at one time not only gave the lands conquered by the Russian Empire to national minorities, but also in the RSFSR itself they crumbled artificial national formations, which today no longer reflect the real correlation of ethnic groups in them. For example, Jews in the Jewish Autonomous Region, allocated by the Bolsheviks, are less than 1% (!), Karelians in Karelia - 7.4%, Khakass in Khakassia - 12%, and so on. Isn't it time to carry out a thoughtful and thorough reform of the national republics? Due to the international policy of the USSR, there are regions in modern Russia from which the Russian population is leaving. This is most noticeable in the example of the republics of the North Caucasus. And although the official authorities of these republics themselves want the Slavs to return, Russian speakers have no great desire to go back. Mainly because people are afraid of new attacks on ethnic grounds, the growth of Islamism, and destabilization. It can be stated that for demographic reasons, as well as due to the lack of political will of the state leadership, the Russian territories of the eastern republics of the North Caucasus (Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan) were lost to the Slavic population, the ethnic cleansing of the region was almost completely completed. Expansion is now aimed at the Stavropol Territory and other areas of historical residence of Russians, as can be seen from the official census figures, which are difficult to argue with.

The situation in Yakutia and Tuva, where xenophobia towards Russians and their mass exodus

were also observed, requires deep understanding by the state leadership. The development of industry, the attraction and distribution of the Russian majority among these regions is the key to the strength of the regions. Today, if the population of Russia increases, it is at the expense of other peoples; the number of Russians themselves continues to decline. We need a completely new state policy, which will be aimed at popularizing Russian national identity, as well as assimilation into the Russian cultural and political environment. It is these measures, together with an urgent program to attract the remaining compatriots from the CIS, that can become the very bonds that will prevent non-Russian separatism from growing in any crisis and upheaval.

Not only officials and oligarchs, but also ordinary people are trying to find loopholes to leave Russia. If not for ourselves, then at least for children to create conditions for emigration - this is the "secret" desire of many of our compatriots. A VTsIOM survey showed that every third person under the age of 35 is ready to go abroad for permanent residence. The notorious "stability", when the country's elite has dual citizenship and residence permits in other countries, and they tell us about their homeland from blue screens, and on Thursdays they go abroad, has bothered many. The figures published by sociologists indicate that false standards under the guise of patriotism, which have turned into verbiage, are the main reason for the desire of ordinary people to emigrate from Russia. Especially among the young and educated.

Let's be honest! Many of us, if a real opportunity arises, would like to leave the country ourselves or, at least, send our children abroad. At the same time, I think each of us is aware that, to put it mildly, no one needs us there. However, here lies the main reason when you don't see any prospects, when you realize that your child has become a hostage to the current stalemate of the lack of social elevators - out of despair you begin to cling to any opportunity to change his fate. Agree, this is a normal human, parental desire. This feeling sharply intensifies when you realize that the patriotic rhetoric that flows from the blue screens has nothing to do with reality. Russian so-called The elite is rotten through and through. This is a substance that lies and presumptuous in its impunity with double and triple standards. They tell us about how bad it is over the hill, what horrors and nightmares there are, but the deadline for completing the "watch" comes, and they set off in orderly rows on personal jets or in business class to those very "decaying" cities of the West. It is no secret that almost the entire elite of our country has citizenship of other states. At worst - residence permits. All those who tell us lies about love for the Motherland are, in fact, citizens of foreign countries. They don't see themselves here. Russia for them is a place of duty, where they have to return to replenish their wallets. Here they exist, but over the

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hill they live. They have families, children, grandchildren, real estate, bank accounts there. There they live and spend, and here, in Russia, “by the sweat of their brow” they increase their capital day and night. Such behavior of the country's rotten elite also affects the mood of ordinary people.

Thus, the share of citizens who want to leave Russia forever is 16%. Among young people aged 18 to 24 years, 38% of respondents were in favor of emigration. In the group of 25–34 years old, every third person (31%) stated their desire to leave the country. In the next two years, 11% said they would definitely leave Russia. They have already resolved the legal and language issues, all that remains are either everyday ones or the so-called. family circumstances (elderly parents, children finishing their studies, etc.). Every second person expects that there will be a “higher standard of living” abroad; every fifth person (21%) cited rejection of the current situation in Russia as a motivation. Other key factors are the situation with compliance with laws, the impossibility of career growth and doing business, and the low quality of education and medicine.

A year ago, according to official statistics, 377 thousand people left Russia. Compared to 2012, the number of emigrants has tripled. In total, over the past 7 years, according to Rosstat, 1 million 700 thousand people have left our country. However, if we compare it with the statistics of other countries on those arriving from Russia, it turns out that our department's data is significantly underestimated.

For example, the US Department of Homeland Security counted 6 times more visiting Russian citizens than Rosstat recorded. The figures are most severely underestimated for the Czech Republic and Hungary – by 12 and 14 times, respectively. In general, 6 times more people left Russia in one year for the 24 countries for which data is available than official statistics reported. Among the reasons for such a discrepancy in numbers is the fact that many citizens simply do not deregister - so they do not end up among the emigrants. According to documents, these people are listed in Russia, but in fact they live in other countries. Russia ranks third in the world in the number of “lost” citizens due to emigration. Every third person under the age of 35 is ready to leave, but it is not a fact that he will leave, but if we analyze the data on those who have already done this, then the majority of emigrants from Russia are people of working age, the overwhelming majority of them are aged 20 up to 34 years of age with higher education. These are over 22%, according to Rosstat. They moved to Germany, the USA, Israel, Canada and China. The intention of our highly educated compatriots to continue working abroad is also evidenced by the number of patent applications. Thus, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization, in just one year, immigrants from Russia filed 1.2 thousand patent applications in the

United States. In second place are the countries of the European Union, in third place is China. The worst thing is that our country is losing its most educated and promising people. They could bring great benefit to their fatherland, but, unfortunately, they are forced to leave it.

On the one hand, the population of Russia is catastrophically declining due to rising mortality and falling birth rates, and on the other, those who would like to realize themselves here, but do not see the opportunity, are leaving the country. But we have all the necessary conditions for self-realization, except for the key one - the absence of double standards among those who determine priorities in the development of the state. You won't get enough of tales about stability and historically low inflation. We need real actions and solutions that will make our country attractive to its citizens. Released [article](#) Russian President V. Putin on Russian-Ukrainian relations certainly stands out from the general series of articles written by the head of state at different times. Perhaps for the first time, the president spoke in detail on the Russian national problem, albeit in the context of Ukraine. Many analysts regarded the publication of such an article as a strong move by the president.

The emotional response of patriotic forces is understandable. For more than twenty years at the helm of the state, V. Putin has accustomed society to the fact that conversation on the “Russian theme” is one of the most difficult and painful for him. Until very recently, he avoided it in every possible way - precisely as a holistic, detailed conversation. Well, the logic “better late than never” has a right to exist. However, expressions of delight should still be delayed for a number of reasons. Raising an issue does not mean solving it. Let us first formulate the main messages of the material that caused resonance into brief theses. They boil down to the following:

- the Russian and Ukrainian peoples have a common ancestry, come from a common Slavic root, their ancestral home is Kievan Rus;
- the language, religion and culture of Russians and Ukrainians were common over a long historical period;
- the subsequent ethnogenesis of the Ukrainians is largely man-made in nature, which was facilitated by the mistakes of the Bolshevik policy on the national issue and the conscious machinations of our external enemies;
- the political regime in modern Ukraine is absolutely hostile to the Russian people, and such hostility is purposefully fueled by the West;
- in Russia, no matter what, retaliatory hatred towards Ukrainians will not be cultivated; in our country they are still ready to perceive them as lost brothers.

I will refrain from assessing the president's last statement (although he attaches great importance to it

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with the statement that Russia should not be “anti-Ukraine”). To think that it is possible to curb rabid hatred through ostentatious peacefulness is his personal choice. But how should we evaluate the rest, which is basically and most importantly formulated correctly? Did V. Putin actually make a conceptual breakthrough by writing an uncharacteristic article?

And this is where there is reason to be skeptical. After all, what looks like a breakthrough in Putin’s presentation has long been a commonplace in Russian national-patriotic discourse.

The excursion into the history of the issue of the origin and development of “Ukrainianism” contained in the article does not bring anything fundamentally new. Anyone who is “in the know” will name offhand the authors who examined in detail the history of the dissociation of the Ukrainian people from the all-Russian tree, and the names of deep publications that began to appear in the late 90s. In the mouth of V. Putin, the statement about historical novelty and at the same time Russophobia as a generic feature of the ethnopolitical construct “Ukrainianness” perhaps looks like a revelation, but Russian thought fully understood the issue a couple of decades ago.

By delivering the article, the President of the Russian Federation actually confirmed that the Russian government, including his personal one, is catastrophically late not only in responding to ethnopolitical threats, but even in perceiving them precisely as threats. One gets the full impression that the Kremlin did not consider the process of “banding” post-Soviet Ukraine as a threat to our country until 2014, and even the first Ukrainian “Maidan” did not teach the Russian elite anything.

Judging by the tone of the article, both in 2014 and over the next few years, Putin did not give up hope that the process destructive for the Russian world could be reversed, and mainly by the efforts of the Ukrainians themselves. Otherwise, why would now, seven whole years after the start of the military confrontation, suddenly publish material that was infinitely late in terms of timeliness? This means that hopes lived on until very recently. But were there serious reasons for them? Here we come to talk about the second, so to speak, constructive part of Putin’s message. It is significantly weaker than the historical section. Complaining about the stupefaction of Ukrainian society with ideas of Russophobia will not correct the situation. There are also outrages about the glorification of various kinds of collaborators and German henchmen during the Patriotic War. Almost nothing is said in the article about what is most important for us - how to effectively stop the development of this kind of processes in the future.

Waving your fists after a fight is a meaningless and pathetic activity. Post-Soviet Ukraine has been moving toward its current state since the early 90s, but the Russian leadership, even after the arrival of V. Putin at the beginning of the 21st century, to power, it

was unable to develop either effective methods of supporting grass-roots social forces friendly to Russia, or effective mechanisms to counter hostile propaganda.

The Russian people who remained on the other side of the border (as well as the part of the Ukrainians who still retained their complimentary attitude towards us) are terrorized, intimidated and divided. They can only recover in the event of a major Russian-Ukrainian war, and even then only under the condition of the successful advance of Russian troops deep into Ukrainian territory and the resulting general collapse of the current Ukrainian state. The question of the possibility of such a war remains open, but there is no doubt that the Russian leadership will never start it first.

Now let’s move on from the important, but specific, to the general. Russophobia, in both overt and hidden (for the time being!) forms, flourishes not only in Ukraine. De-Russification, as a process of squeezing Russians out of certain territories, is also taking place within the Russian Federation, mainly in a number of national republics. Its manifestations and consequences are most visible in the republics of the North Caucasus, of which Ingushetia and Chechnya are today complete “Russishfries,” and Dagestan is on the way to this state.

Cultural monuments are being quietly destroyed, historical memory is being erased, city streets are being renamed, and under the guise of appealing to the traditional values of indigenous peoples, the most archaic and dense orders are being imposed, incompatible with the mentality of the Russian people. The part of Russians still remaining in the Caucasus lives under tangible national, religious and cultural pressure, but not one of the country’s top officials has deigned to even speak out loud about the existing problem.

The displacement of the Russian population, albeit not in such crude and overt forms as in the Caucasus, also occurs in a number of other national formations (Tatarstan, Bashkiria, Yakutia, Tuva). In the future, conditions will be created in them for the emergence of de-Russified enclaves (sort of states within a state), whose preservation within the Russian Federation will become extremely problematic in the event of any serious socio-political crisis.

The transition to the practice of direct appointments of the top officials of the republics from the Kremlin, interpreted as the strengthening of statehood and the suppression of federalist principles, changed little in ethnopolitical processes. As life convincingly proves, they are not subject to hardware solutions.

As we know from history, Russia, successful in wars, is not always as successful in peace.

The undoubted merit of V. Putin as the leader of the country should include the restoration by the state of the ability to repel direct military challenges. In this

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regard, Putin has really done away with the legacy of the 90s. At the beginning of his reign, there was a radical turning point in the Chechen war, which for a crumbling, half-dead Russia was then necessary, like a sip of living water, flourishing for the return of Crimea. But even these undoubted successes do not allow one to get rid of the feeling of their enormous belatedness.

By ignoring the ethnopolitical factor and allowing the development of processes that are destructive for the Russian people in peacetime, Russia finds itself in a situation where even military victories do not make it possible to ensure an acceptable peace. The retention of Donetsk and Lugansk did not make life easier for people still drawn to Russia in Kharkov, Mariupol, Odessa, and Dnepropetrovsk. Moreover, it did not even provide reliable protection to residents of border villages in the DPR and LPR. Even during periods of relative calm, not a week goes by without reports of shelling from the Ukrainian side or sabotage by Bandera reconnaissance groups.

The military defeat of Ichkeria and the suppression of the jihadist movement in Dagestan saved us from hostage-taking, the slave trade and the practice of mass murder, but did not make these regions more complimentary to the Russian majority. Their presence in the country is ensured mainly through the Kremlin's military, economic and political instruments, while the most important factor of loyalty to any territory - the presence of a large rooted and protected Russian population - has long been hopelessly lost.

Developing a strategy, if not for the re-Russification of the most ethnopolitically problematic regions, then at least to stop de-Russification where there is still something and someone to stop, is one of the fateful issues of our present. It must be resolved as soon as possible.

So that ten to fifteen years later the president of Russia (present or future) does not have to write a sad article about the rampant Russophobia in education, which was previously considered completely loyal and ours.

3. Well, and the replacement of the indigenous population of Russia through migration, that is, the settlement of Russian territory by alien people, aliens who cannot lay claim to natural resources and assets owned by right of inheritance. -And this is only part of the methods used by the authorities to achieve their goals.

All this taken together is a technology for clearing a territory of its indigenous population and reducing the number of residents to 15 million (35 million, according to various estimates), necessary and sufficient to "maintain the pipe."

What else is being done to enhance the effect and speed up the cleaning process?

The process is accompanied by the destruction of historical memory, national and civil identity, the elimination of classical education, national culture, the traditional family, and, ultimately, statehood. How is it possible to achieve non-resistance from the exterminated population?

There is massive propaganda in the background, distracting from what is happening, creating white noise, making it difficult to notice and comprehend the ongoing processes, reflect on them and respond to them, developing tactics of resistance.

You probably noticed that we avoided the word genocide in every possible way, meanwhile, this is exactly what it is, more than once described and identified precisely as social genocide, for example, here is its characteristic.

### Conclusion

Thus, the Southern Federal District plays a prominent role in the country's migration field, being both a center of attraction for migrants from outside the country and from other parts of it, and one of the main regions of outflow of migrants. The identified characteristics of migration in various regions of the South of Russia indicate the need to intensify migration policy aimed at obtaining a young, active, agile and qualified and especially highly qualified workforce, for financial support in the form of training and professional growth, which will improve the quality of life of the population and fill the gaps in the job market.

Results and conclusions from a series of posts on migration –

1. The benefits of labor migration in Russia are enjoyed by: a) government officials, b) entrepreneurs, c) employees of security forces and d) control organizations, most of whom either receive illegal benefits from the activities of migrants, or take advantage of imperfect legislation and illegal migrants as a source of illegal enrichment.

2. Migrants themselves are also beneficiaries in this case, since they are often placed in more favorable economic conditions than Russian citizens (for a number of reasons, discussed in detail in previous posts).

3. Criminal and organized criminal activity among migrants, including those of an extremist and terrorist nature, is gaining momentum, and the vast majority of crimes committed by foreign citizens are particularly serious, often unregistered, and remain unsolved and unpunished.

4. At the same time, for Russian citizens, foreign migrants are a constant source of problems and tension: a) lack of jobs in the economy, b) economic and criminal crime, c) religious extremism and terrorism, d) ethnic conflicts, e) burden on infrastructure, e) pandemics, which together lead to increased social discomfort.

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5. The federal budget and regional budgets of Russia, the Pension Fund of Russia also annually receive hundreds of billions of rubles in taxes and other revenues, directly and indirectly, due to labor migration.

6. For investigative authorities and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, migrants are a source of increased workload on employees and services and a sharp deterioration in detection statistics, as evidenced by statements by officials of the relevant departments.

7. A high percentage of migrants who are not integrated and do not want to integrate into the traditional and generally accepted Russian (Russian) culture and society, bearing their own sociocultural characteristics and traditions, gradually erodes national and civil identity and has a destructive effect on the foundations of Russian society (sometimes the authorities call them "spiritual bonds").

8. High fertility/fertility/birth rate among migrants leads to an imaginary increase in demographic indicators, but at the expense of representatives of non-indigenous, alien peoples/nationalities/ethnic groups, the traditional proportions of the national composition of Russian society are thus violated in favor of migrants, carriers of an alien cultural and civilizational code.

9. The high level of aggression and intolerance towards Russian traditions and customs, characteristic of the majority of non-assimilating migrants, leads to a change in the fundamental principles of community life in society, distortion and destruction of the entire complex of attitudes, hierarchy of values and other fundamental features of the socio-cultural space of Russia.

10. The indigenous population of Russia sharply negatively assesses the situation with the influx of migrants, perceiving it as one of the main social problems - sociological surveys invariably show that problems generated by illegal migration are a priority for citizens of the Russian Federation, and if Russian society assesses the majority of challenges and threats not in solidarity, then at least 80% of Russians traditionally agree on the need for an immediate and radical solution to the migration issue.

The authorities are obliged to respond properly to the clear social demand of the citizens of RUSSIA for a radical change in the migration policy that has been deeply destructive for the last decade and anti-Russian in fact.

The migration policy of the Russian Federation, which has developed since 2006 and to this day, is essentially anti-Russian and anti-Russian, aimed at infringing on the rights and interests of the indigenous population of Russia and serving the interests exclusively of the beneficiaries of migration.

An unbalanced migration policy poses a danger to the Russian state, citizens and the nation,

trampling on their interests for the sake of profit derived from migration by unscrupulous beneficiaries.

New concept: 10 million migrants will be brought to the Russian Federation by 2025 - why?

Our esteemed government, having adopted laws on freedom of expression of respect for it, continued to move in the same direction, deciding to import in commercial quantities those who would unquestioningly and incessantly express this respect.

Do the popularly respected think logically? Yes, more than that.

The local population, the indigenous "dear Russians," understand too much about themselves, believing that they, as the heirs of glorious ancestors who created, defended and promoted the country once into world leaders, are owed something from the coffers of the Motherland.

According to some right of inheritance, supposedly, in their naive opinion.

At the same time, new citizens, less expensive, will a priori be deprived of such claims and ambitions, which is very beneficial from the point of view of the powers that be - and the logic of their reasoning lies on the surface.

Such citizens, submissive, obedient, loyal, undemanding, ready to do anything for a ration, like any neophyte young emigrants, this is exactly what is needed for a self-respecting system...

We must immediately emphasize that we fully approve and support the wonderful initiative of the respected authorities, being deeply indignant at the reaction of some irresponsible citizens from among the indigenous population, who for some reason mistrusted and fearfully perceived the sincere intention of the authorities to solve the problem of depopulation, characterized by some all-pervasive experts as a demographic catastrophe, in just such an original way... This is the so-called "voice of the people", putting forward versions of the goals of a wonderful initiative. All these screams and moans of insected (as they believe due to their ignorance and lack of faith in the good intentions of the respected authorities) citizens are not worth a damn. Of course, although they sound damn convincing and correspond to the observed processes, nevertheless, all this only seems, and "if it seems, you need to be baptized," as the age-old wisdom advises, in this case, you can be baptized in the literal and figurative sense, fortunately. By the way, all the opportunities are provided by the multiplying establishments and ministers of worship. All those insinuations that are produced by indigenous citizens from among the unreliable and who do not understand the "party policy" (or, on the contrary, understand it too well, as they believe) have no basis. Dear Russians, ugh on them, "the all-suckers-Putin-slayers-five-columnists-liberals-agents of the State Department", for they sick people do not know what they are doing



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and saying, due to their poverty of mind and excessive suspicion of the benefactors who care about us sinners day and night .

Yes, a demographic hole, aka a catastrophe, aka the “Russian cross”, is taking place (according to some pessimistic experts).

Yes, its emergence sometimes looks not accidental, but man-made, derived from the economic and social policies of the authorities.

Yes, eliminating it using traditional methods, measures to support the indigenous people, apparently, is not included in the plans of our respected people.

Yes, the mechanical replacement of the local population, which is dying out before our eyes, with migrants is a method that has certain side effects.

And yes, Russia, in its historical understanding, with this approach to the demographic problem, will most likely seriously change its appearance.

So what? Today, the era of multiculturalism is upon us, and the “Russians,” as it periodically sounds from the lips of respected representatives of the respected authorities, “are long gone,” so there is no one to cry about and in general there is no subject for conversation, again, the most deeply respected of all, something like: “Russia is for Russians - only idiots and provocateurs say that.”

And we, as law-abiding citizens, honor the living classics of Russian politics, during whose reign we were lucky enough to live.

Therefore, we will simply try to answer the question regarding possible versions of the motives and goals that drive and seek to achieve the dear gentlemen who initiated the promising innovation or project we are considering, covering, if not all, but the most probable of the options that are voiced by representatives of the indigenous population ( in particular, in the comments on the screenshots above, left by citizens on the Kommersant material telling about the government project)...

Open to: Everyone, detailed results are visible to: Everyone. Participants: 21

Why does the respected government need to import 10 million people?

Show answers

To solve the problem of depopulation of locals who do not want to give birth, in the interests of the country

0(0.0%)

To replace the disloyal indigenous population with loyal migrants

12(21.4%)

To push young and capable Russians out to the West

6(10.7%)

To obtain various benefits in the process of settling and exploiting new citizens

8(14.3%)

To save the West from unwanted migration of unskilled labor by intercepting it in the Russian Federation

2(3.6%)

For the cross-breeding of Russian, Slavic, etc. Indigenous people

9(16.1%)

To eliminate Russia through the erosion and destruction of national identity, as a guarantee of the irreversibility of the process

18(32.1%)

Other, in the comments

1(1.8%)

-The last, the other day, a statement on the topic under discussion from an official representative of the Russian Orthodox Church -REVELATION: “Russians will end by 2050”, and in Russia “other peoples will live””It is absolutely necessary to read at least the texts under \* and \*\*:

Migration -

Get ready: Russia is waiting for a new wave of MIGRANTS from all over the world?\*

Migration - Russia ceases to be Russian. How will its appearance change for the 2020 census?\*

How to solve the problem with migrants in Russia? Easily!\*

What about our demographics: “Russians do not reproduce in captivity”?

Portrait of a migrant. Part 2: crime and pandemics - the result of immigration to the Russian Federation. TsSR Kudrina wants even more.\*

portrait of a migrant, part 1 Are migrants the new population of Russia and/or a threat to the national security of the Russian Federation?\*

Who's who in the migration market? Who is the customer and beneficiary of the migration apocalypse in Russia?\*

Who benefits from mass migration to Russia? How did liberals manage to flood the country with migrants?\*

Ukroobby in the State Duma and the Federation Council: the doors are wide open - can EVERYONE get Russian citizenship? The people are AGAINST.

Why are migrants brought to Russia? Who exports diseases, crime, unemployment, poverty, etc. to the Russian Federation?\*

Demographics -

Pension genocide - “Russian cross” from Putin. In plain text: “This is genocide and the destruction of Russia and its people.”

Russian cross: we are dying out - shocking data on population decline.

Holodomor 2018 - “they just died: a decrease in the share of the poor in the Russian Federation”

“The extinction of the Russian population is a strategic goal of the state”?

Why, in principle, did anyone decide that in the process of steady development it was necessary to

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stop at feudalism? We have sorted out the socialist conquests, and so have bourgeois civil rights; we don't want to fulfill the duties of a suzerain in relation to our vassals. Is it a matter of the tribal system - the leader, the shaman, the relatives and the Chaldeans, the bulls in the wings, the rest - shut up and march after the mammoth! In this regard, people who have no idea about any of their above-mentioned rights are irreplaceable.

By the way, speaking at this level is not necessary at all. It's better to hum. And, in general, "stop this education." Therefore, our new laws are delightful, because only an approving moo is a sign of respect for authority, any "thought uttered is a lie," and those who are very talkative are prescribed a club in the ass and the confiscation of property. And the question of the wrong nationalities "coming in large numbers" is deliberately thrown into the public discourse. Feel free to chat, you know the article number yourself.

March 21, 2019, 08:15:23

I think the situation here is closer to the city being captured by pirates. Even with a tribal system, it was necessary to maintain some kind of unity of the tribe in order to successfully survive, feed itself, and fight off its neighbors. And here they just rob, export, lie, turn the people into stupid, dumb cattle - anyway, they don't plan a long life here.

March 21, 2019, 08:42:27

To rob is a project, and to rob is a process:

Although, judging by the increased implementation of "project management" (as they understand it) at the state level, perhaps you are right.

In general, it feels like the officials overplayed computer games like "Heroes of Might and Magic," where once they set up a stable, they got free riders every week. Unlike at least Settler, where it is necessary to plan, organize and support a decent provision of people with food, clothing, tools, cultural leisure, and only then conscript, collect taxes, and so on.

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<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

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