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MIGRANT WORKERS AS A RESOURCE FOR THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The article discusses the features of the demographic development of Russia and Kazakhstan in modern conditions and the medium term. The scientific problem of the study is to identify the features of the current stage and prospects of demographic development and the contribution of migration to the formation of the population and labor resources of Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan. It was revealed that Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan became the two largest countries for the reception of migrants in the Eurasian space.

The prerequisites for large-scale and active labor migration to these states are demographic trends, growing labor requirements and the relatively successful economic development of the two countries. The key labor donors for both countries are currently Central Asian states.

So, between the countries of the region on the one hand, Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the other hand, the Eurasian migration corridor has formed, which is currently one of the largest on a global scale. In both countries, it is necessary to strengthen the direction of migration policy associated with attracting labor migrants as a resource for demographic development.

Despite the temporary stay in the host countries, many labor migrants pass into the category of permanent residents of Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan. Russia, as the main host country, has not yet fully benefited from the demographic advantages of the Euro-Asian migration corridor.

The country's migration policy remains quite tough and inadequate in the demographic situation. Although the approach seems to be declared at the state level that migration should be one of the development resources, many obstacles to the integration of migrants, including migrants from Central Asian countries, the main donor region, remain in the system of migration policy itself, in its mechanisms and implementation tools.

The Republic of Kazakhstan, although it has not yet encountered the demographic problem in a form like Russia, can already consider labor migration as a resource for future development in pragmatic interests. It is noted that both Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan, as countries receiving labor migrants, should emphasize in their migration policy the integration of part of labor migrants into the host society.

Keywords: demographic situation, socio-economic demographic policy of Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan, COVID-19, depopulation, immigration, labor, student and forced migration, labor resources, Russia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Central Asia, USA, UN, the USSR, republics of the former USSR.

Introduction. The forecasts of the UN and the Federal State Statistics Service of Russia indicate that the population of Russia will decline in the near future. At the beginning of 2020, about 147,000,000 people lived in the country, which corresponded to the ninth place in the world. However, forecasts show that the size of the Russian population will be reduced in the future. For example, a forecast by the United Nations Department of Population suggests that by 2050, Russia's population will be 129,000,000. This means that Russia will move into the second ten countries of the world in terms of population.

Foreign newspapers and magazines in recent years have come up with very eloquent headlines on this subject:

- 1). "There is more ambition - less and less population" ("The New York Times", USA);
- 2). "Russia: An Endangered Population" (Los Angeles Times, USA);
- 3). "Russia: a space without a people" ("Die Welt", Germany);
- 4). "The Last Russian" ("Wprost", Poland);
- 5). "Russia is doomed to the role of a "sick person" in Europe" ("The Times", Great Britain);
- 6). "Russia is brave, but actually falling apart - the population is shrinking" ("The Washington Post", USA);
- 7). "Dangerous trend: systemic decline threatens Russia due to population decline" ("The Boston Globe", USA);
- 8). "A Dying Bear: A Russian Demographic Disaster" (Foreign Affairs, USA).

Indeed, population decline for Russia will have serious geopolitical and economic consequences, given the proximity and common border with populated China. First of all, it will be quite difficult to develop and retain border areas in the Far East that are losing their population as a result of migration. The process of actively reducing the population in the eastern part of the state can be called the "demographic contraction of Russia in the East". The maximum population losses between the censuses of 2002 and 2010 were experienced by the Magadan and Kamchatka Regions [15, 18].

Also, many regions located in central Russia with the exception of the Capital Region and Belgorod Region, the Volga Region and the Urals (Sverdlovsk Region) found themselves in a similar situation. In addition, there are population losses in small towns and rural settlements, a shortage of labor resources is exacerbated, the number of university entrants and conscripts for the army is reduced, the proportion of children and youth is reduced, and the proportion of the elderly population in the general population structure is growing. In these conditions, Russia needs to intensify its demographic and migration policies, which will be oriented towards replenishing the population through various sources, including labor migration [15, 18].

Kazakhstan is in a more favorable demographic situation: at the beginning of 2019, the country's population was 18.4 million. According to the UN forecast, while maintaining modern fertility and mortality rates, the population of Kazakhstan will reach 24 million people by 2050 [22].

The most significant growth is observed in cities and oil-producing regions of the country. However, against the background of seemingly positive demographic dynamics, several demographic problems are hiding, which are more likely to aggravate in Kazakhstan in the near and medium term. First of all, the population of Kazakhstan is aging, the proportion of people of retirement age is increasing in it: by 2050, the indicator of demographic load will leave 3.5 able-bodied people per 1 pensioner (while in 2018 6.8 able-bodied citizens fell on 1 pensioner). The rural population is practically not growing and there is an active migration outflow to the cities. In fact, there is an irreversible oversupply of the Kazakh population in large cities and the extinction of the countryside.

So, by 2050 it will be about 9,000,000 people, they will live in the three largest cities of Kazakhstan: Nur-Sultan - 3,100,000 people, Alma-Ata - 3,300,000 people, Chimkent - 2,600,000 people (there is an increase in population with 7.5% of 2018 to 14.1% in 2050). The most significant population growth will occur in the oil producing regions of the country: in 2050, 1 360 000 (669 thousand in 2018) and 1 100 000 (627 000) people will live in the Mangistau region[22].

Also, in front of the sovereign state of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the problems of reducing the birth rate, over-mortality of the working-age population, and the emigration of youth and the population as a whole will become more acute.

Migration trends in Russia and Kazakhstan, their socio-economic consequences. In this demographic context, Russia and Kazakhstan have become the two largest countries for receiving migrants in the Eurasian space. The prerequisites for large-scale and active labor migration to these states are demographic trends, growing labor requirements and the relatively successful economic development of the two countries. The key labor donors for both countries are currently Central Asian states.

So, between the countries of the region on the one hand, Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the other hand, the Eurasian migration corridor has formed, which is currently one of the largest on a global scale. The basis of this migration corridor is precisely labor migration, in which, according to various estimates, from 2,700,000 to 4,200,000 people participate, which makes up 10 to 16% of the economically active population of the region [16].

Migrant workers, despite the temporary position in the country, make a significant contribution to economic development and demographic processes in Russia and Kazakhstan. For example, in 2001-2016, more than 2,000,000 citizens of Central Asian countries became Russian citizens. Many of them, being labor, return and study migrants, refugees, significantly expanded the demographic and labor potential of Russia. As a result of large-scale emigration, numerous diasporas from Central Asian states in Russia and Kazakhstan have formed, which play an existing economic and socio-cultural role in the development of the entire Eurasian region.

Thus, the volume of remittances from migrants to Central Asian countries in 2018 amounted to 59 billion US dollars [11].

For example, the Tajik diaspora has made Tajikistan the leading country in the world in terms of the share of remittances in the country's GDP. The contribution of migrant remittances to the Tajik economy in 2008 reached a maximum of 4.8 billion US dollars, which amounted to 49% of the country's GDP. In 2018, the volume of remittances from migrants amounted to 2.8 billion US dollars, or about 29% of the country's GDP [8].

For the Russian economy, labor migration from Central Asian countries is of great economic importance. First of all, labor migration from Central Asian countries remains for the Russian labor market an important source of replenishment of labor resources, replenishes the population of regions and settlements. According to expert estimates, labor migrants produce about 8% of Russia's GDP, including 2/3 of the GDP that may come from Central Asian countries. Migrant workers also reduce the shortage of labor resources, stimulate the development of certain sectors of the economy, and replenish the population of regions and settlements in Russia where depopulation is taking place [16].

The bulk of labor migrants is registered on the Russian labor market through a system of patents. The annual income from patents of labor migrants in the Russian economy is very significant. About 1,700,000 labor patents are issued annually in Russia, which brings about 60 billion rubles to the budgets of the Russian regions [12].

So, in 2019, the Moscow Multifunctional Migration Center granted 263,700 labor patents. According to the Department of Economic Policy and Development of Moscow, in 2019, the city budget received 18.3 billion rubles for the sale of patents. Most patents in Moscow were received by citizens of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (50% and 38%, respectively).

Thus, the citizens of the two Central Asian countries who received patents replenished the budget of Moscow by 16.1 billion rubles. In total, for the period 2015 - 2019, foreign citizens in Moscow received more than 2 million patents, replenishing the city budget by 77 billion rubles. Thus, according to our calculations, the contribution of Central Asian citizens is 67.8 billion rubles of direct revenues to the Moscow budget. Moscow Mayor S.S. Sobyenin notes that the budget of the city of Moscow receives more money from the sale of labor patents to migrants than taxes from oil companies [10].

The unprecedented scale of migration in the Eurasian region significantly changes the values, attitudes, demographic behavior of the population of the countries of the region, and the population of both sending and receiving states. Unfortunately, at present, labor migration from Central Asian countries continues in a spontaneous mode and is largely undocumented. Many labor migrants in Russia and Kazakhstan do not have a fully legal status and permits, as a result of which they are exploited by employers. The lack of legal status and the presence of labor migrants in the shadow economy leads to several negative consequences from the point of view of the socio-economic development of Central Asian countries. The spontaneous nature of migration determines the goals of labor migration and remittances - increasing exclusively the level of current consumption.

Migrants do not particularly think about savings and long-term investments beyond meeting their daily needs (food, clothing), expenses for treatment, education, home improvement, weddings, holidays, etc. The presence of a large part of migrants in the shadow economy reduces the opportunities for their earnings, and therefore money transfers to their homeland. But more importantly, they make their earnings extremely irregular, unstable, creating risks for remittances and consumption at home. In a situation where migrants accumulate certain funds, the problem of the lack of investment opportunities arises [15, 18].

Today, banks are not trusted and do not always cope with the task of concentrating small, scattered amounts of migrants (the average transfer size is about 200-300 US dollars, and millions of transfers take

place during the year) and investing in productive industries. Thus, buying real estate (or building a house) and buying an expensive car are practically the only options for “investment”.

Thus, the governments of most Central Asian countries (with the exception of Kyrgyzstan) are rather wary of local initiatives (at least insist on compliance with many procedures and approvals), which makes the prospects for infrastructure investments even more illusory (given the large amount of required investments and the need to concentrate funds) [15, 18].

Migrant workers in Russia: situation on the labor market. Currently, the Russian labor market in terms of regulating access for Central Asian citizens has several levels, such as:

The first level - a simplified registration procedure has developed for citizens of the states that are members of the EAEU, including Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan;

The second level - registration on the basis of patents concerns citizens of two countries of Central Asia - Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, who can enter Russia without a visa. Within 90 calendar days, you must obtain a patent for the right to work with Russia;

The third level is clearance based on work permits. According to this scheme, migrant workers from Turkmenistan are registered.

So, initially the employer must get a quota and permission to attract foreigners. Then, citizens of Turkmenistan are sent an invitation to work in Russia and a contract on the basis of which they receive a work visa.

Otherwise, citizens of all Central Asian countries who have a temporary residence permit and a residence permit in Russia should not apply for work permits, but their employers must notify the migration authorities of the conclusion of the contract. And a similar situation will be with foreign students of Russian higher educational institutions from August 2020. Until then, they can work without special work permits inside their universities. Highly qualified specialists (VKS) - citizens of Turkmenistan - can also be hired outside the quota system.

The main source of information on the number of labor migrants in Russia is the data of the General Directorate for Migration, including:

- 1) the number of registrations at the place of stay for the purpose of work;
- 2) the number of work permits and patents;
- 3) the number of notifications from employers about the conclusion of an employment contract with foreign citizens.

The maximum value is the number of registrations at the place of stay for the purpose of work. But it must be borne in mind that the same labor migrant can renew or change registration during the year, therefore, he can get into the statistics twice, or even three times [9, 15, 18].

According to the data of the Main Directorate for Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in 2019, about 3,900,000 person-registrations of citizens of Central Asian countries in Russia at the place of stay for the purpose of carrying out labor activities were recorded. Most of them were citizens of Uzbekistan - 2,100,000, Tajikistan - 1,200,000, and Kyrgyzstan - 450,000 registrations.

So, in 2019, 1,600,000 patents were issued to citizens of Central Asian countries, including 1,100,000 to citizens of Uzbekistan and 530,000 to citizens of Tajikistan. It should be noted that Russian employers sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia only 1,460,000 notifications of the conclusion of employment contracts with foreign citizens. It is possible that a significant difference (2,400,000) between the number of registrations at the place of stay and notifications of the conclusion of an employment contract is due to the reasons described above [19]. The difference between issued permits and notifications by employers was about 130,000.

Also, according to official data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic on April 1, 2020, the total number of labor migrants in Russia amounted to 4,170,000 [20, p.14].

Considering that migrants from Central Asian countries account for about 76% of the total population of labor migrants in Russia, at the time of the pandemic in Russia there could be about 3,200,000 documented labor migrants from Central Asia.

In addition, about 2,500,000 migrant workers were employed in the informal and informal sectors of the Russian economy, without registration and a written contract, were deprived of passports, restricted in their freedom of movement, lived in workplaces and were unable to leave the construction site or

enterprise. Many migrants come from Central Asian countries - perhaps their number could be about 1,900,000 undocumented migrants? [17, p.107].

The main regions of the concentration of labor migrants in Russia in 2019 were such regions as: Moscow (1,879,000), St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region (1,032,000), Moscow Region (494,000), Sverdlovsk Region (127,000), Krasnodar Territory (107,000), Krasnoyarsk Territory (87,000), Samara Region (82,000), Novosibirsk Region (81,000), Tatarstan (76,000), Irkutsk Region (74,000 labor migrants).

In relative terms, the share of labor migrants among the total number of migrants was such regions as: Kaliningrad region (80%), Nenets and Chukotka Autonomous Districts (77% each), Altai Territory (75%), Republic of Tuva (72%), Novgorod Region (69%), Kirov Region (67%), Tver Region (64%), Tambov Region (63 %), Yakutia (60%), Primorsky Krai (56%), Samara and Belgorod regions (55% each), the Republic of Dagestan (53%), Orenburg and Voronezh regions (52% each), North Ossetia (52%), Stavropol Territory (51%), Kaluga Region (50%).

In April, May, August, September 2019, the Federal State Statistics Service of Russia (FSSS of Russia) carried out selective monitoring of migrant labor. As part of the observation, over 130,000 households were surveyed in all regions of Russia, in which people aged 15 years and over live (0.24% of the total number of households). Information on the employment of migrants in households is given by type of work and services for which the most time was devoted.

Also, the FSSS of Russia regularly conducts sample surveys of the labor force in Russia. As a result, there is information about the labor activity of migrants by type of economic activity by the prevailing type of economic activity of the entrepreneur.

According to the FSSS of Russia, the majority of labor migrants are employed in the following sectors of the economy: construction and repair work (60% in households and 22% in entrepreneurs), trade (32% in entrepreneurs), industry (18% for entrepreneurs), agriculture (12% in households and 7% for entrepreneurs), transportation (8% in households and 4% for entrepreneurs), elderly care (6% in households), hotels and catering (7% of entrepreneurs) [7].

Unfortunately, to date, there is no detailed information on the employment of labor migrants by industry in the Russian economy. There are expert opinions. For example, 8,900,000 people work in construction, including 1 - 2 million people - migrants from the countries of the former USSR.

Vice Prime Minister of Russia M.Sh. Khusnullin recommended not stopping construction sites where migrants and shift workers work during the pandemic: "Today, migrants live, as a rule, in dormitories, in crowded conditions of 8-12 people in a room of 10-12 square meters [6]. It will be better if they are at work than in dormitories. Many migrants can no longer leave Russia. It is recommended that the regions build separate premises for quarantined workers" [6].

Ethno-geographical specialization of employment of labor migrants in Russia has developed:

- citizens of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan work mainly in construction, agriculture, industry, and transport;
- citizens of Kyrgyzstan - in trade, services, catering, as domestic workers, take care of sick, elderly, children in Russian families;
- citizens of Turkmenistan are mainly employed in industry; citizens of Kazakhstan - in the non-productive sphere.

Labor migrants in Kazakhstan: the situation in the labor market. In recent years, Kazakhstan has also become a significant host country for labor migrants from Central Asia. However, the scale of labor migration to the country is an order of magnitude smaller than to Russia. Attraction of foreign labor, as well as labor activities by foreigners in Kazakhstan, is carried out on the basis of the permission of the local executive body or internal affairs bodies, unless otherwise provided by the legislation of Kazakhstan in the field of population migration and / or international treaties of Kazakhstan [1, 2, 3].

In Kazakhstan, foreigners arriving for the purpose of employment are divided into the following categories:

- 1) foreign workers - immigrants who arrived or are attracted by employers to carry out labor activities, including as part of an internal corporate transfer;
- 2) business immigrants - immigrants who have arrived for the purpose of carrying out entrepreneurial activity;

3) seasonal foreign workers - immigrants employed by employers to perform seasonal work, which, due to climatic or other natural conditions, are performed for a certain period (season), but not more than one year;

4) labor immigrants - immigrants who have arrived as domestic workers in order to perform work (provide services) from employers - individuals in the household on the basis of a permit to a labor immigrant.

In Kazakhstan, data on registration of migrants at the place of stay are available. Registration of foreigners is carried out by the internal affairs bodies on the basis of information from the receiving parties, as well as the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, coming from checkpoints across the state border. Registration of citizens arriving in Kazakhstan from countries with which there are ratified international agreements on visa-free entry and stay is made for the period during which visa-free stay is allowed. If a specific deadline is not established, registration is issued for a period not exceeding 30 days, and for citizens of EAEU member states - 90 days from the date of entry into the Republic of Kazakhstan [14].

Registration of foreigners in respect of whom there is a permit issued in accordance with the legislation of Kazakhstan in the field of population migration for foreign labor, a permit for a labor immigrant, and also members of their families is issued for the duration of this permit.

Registration of foreigners who, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of population migration and / or international treaties do not require obtaining permits, as well as their family members, is issued for one year, with the possibility of annual renewal, but cannot exceed the term of the employment contract or civil legal contract for the performance of work (provision of services) [14].

So, in 2019, 1,800,000 foreign citizens were registered in Kazakhstan, including 420,000 migrant workers. The main groups of labor migrants are migrants from Uzbekistan - 360,000 people were registered for the purpose of work. Also, 59,000 Tajik citizens were registered, including 11,000 for work purposes, as well as 55,000 Kyrgyz citizens, including 5.5,000 for work purposes (see: table).

The number of registered foreign citizens at the place of stay in Kazakhstan,
including for the purpose of labor activity, in 2019, people

	The total number registered at the place of stay	Including for the purpose of work
Central Asian countries, including:	1 568 162	378 532
- Kyrgyzstan	55 110	5493
- Tajikistan	59 404	11 053
- Uzbekistan	1 453 648	361 986
Other countries	244 276	42 263
Total:	1 812 438	420 795
<i>Source:</i> Data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.		

So, according to the expert political scientist, Institute of World Economy and Politics under the Foundation for the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan-Elbasy A. Zhusupova, the number of Kazakhstanis working abroad is growing steadily. The main host country for workers from Kazakhstan is Russia, which is facilitated by geographical proximity, the absence of a language barrier, and not only a visa-free regime, but also a relatively free labor market within the EAEU. According to the Eurasian Economic Commission, the number of labor migrants from Kazakhstan in Russia over the past 7 years has increased 4 times: in 2012 - 34,100 people, and in 2019 - 136,200 people [9].

In the shade is a significant amount of labor migration from Kazakhstan in the border regions of Russia. Also, many Kazakhstanis work in the United States, Canada, Britain, Czech Republic, Croatia and Montenegro. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, in the Republic of Korea, about 19,000 Kazakhstanis are officially registered and working, or are located for other reasons. And about 12,000 Kazakhstanis are in Korea in violation of the migration regime [21].

Kazakhstan during the COVID-19 pandemic closed its borders and introduced a state of emergency. At the same time, all recipient countries and donor countries of labor migrants, including the Central Asian republics, began to close their state borders. As a result of travel restrictions, international mobility

declined sharply, and by the beginning of April it had practically stopped. The borders are virtually completely closed by Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Kyrgyzstan accepts only emergency flights with its citizens.

Thus, many labor migrants from Central Asian countries were left without work in Russia or “hung up” at the borders and could not return to their countries. As a result, the situation of both categories of migrants - citizens of Central Asian countries remains difficult, people are left without means of subsistence, sources of income, cannot pay for housing and food.

Recommendations on improving the migration policy of Russia and Kazakhstan regarding regulation of labor migration. First of all, it should be noted that in both countries it is necessary to strengthen the direction of migration policy associated with attracting labor migrants as a resource for demographic development. Despite the temporary stay in the host countries, many labor migrants pass into the category of permanent residents of Russia and Kazakhstan.

Russia, as the main host country, has not yet fully benefited from the demographic advantages of the Euro-Asian migration corridor. The country's migration policy remains quite tough and inadequate in the demographic situation. The country has been experiencing a new wave of depopulation since 2016. And although the approach seems to be declared at the state level, that migration should be one of the development resources.

But in the system of migration policy itself, in its mechanisms and tools for implementation, many obstacles remain for the integration of migrants, including migrants from Central Asian countries - the main donor region.

And so, Kazakhstan, although it has not yet faced the demographic problem in such a form as Russia, it can now consider labor migration as a resource for future development in pragmatic interests.

Russia and Kazakhstan, as countries that host migrant workers, should emphasize their migration policies focused on the integration of part of migrant workers in the host society:

1) remove administrative bureaucratic “barriers” on the way to obtaining a work permit, temporary residence permit, residence permit, citizenship for the necessary categories of migrants, such as: students, graduate students, scientists, highly qualified and rare professions, top managers, cultural and art workers, athletes, businessmen, investors, etc.;

2) to provide the possibility of obtaining a temporary residence permit, residence permit and citizenship for migrants and labor migrants for a long time (more than five years) located in Russia and Kazakhstan (if there is evidence of work and payment of taxes or, if you wish, to pay taxes for the specified period in case of non-payment earlier).

In practice, this will mean conducting a campaign to legalize immigrants who did not violate laws, worked for a long time and were actually integrated into the host society;

– ensure the implementation of integration programs for Russian migrants legally residing in the country through state funding of projects of various educational, cultural, scientific institutions, grants for non-governmental organizations (free training in the Russian and Kazakh languages, legal support for migrants, cultural projects);

– ensure free access for children of migrant workers in the country to secondary schools.

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Демографиялық зерттеулер институты – «Ресей ғылым академиясының федералды зерттеу орталығы»
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ЕҢБЕК МИГРАНТТАРЫ РЕСЕЙ МЕН ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУЫНЫҢ РЕСУРСЫ РЕТІНДЕ

Аннотация. Мақалада қазіргі және орта мерзімді кезеңдегі Ресей мен Қазақстанның демографиялық даму ерекшеліктері қарастырылған. Зерттеудің ғылыми міндеті - қазіргі кезеңнің ерекшеліктерін және демографиялық дамудың перспективаларын және Ресей мен Қазақстан Республикасының тұрғындары мен еңбек ресурстарының қалыптасуына миграцияның үлесін анықтау. Ресей мен Қазақстан Республикасының Еуразиялық кеңістіктегі мигранттарды қабылдауға арналған екі ірі мемлекет екендігі анықталды.

Бұл мемлекеттерге ауқымды және белсенді еңбек көші-қонының алғышарты демографиялық тенденциялар, өсіп келе жатқан еңбекке деген қажеттілік және екі елдің салыстырмалы түрде сәтті экономикалық дамуы болып табылады. Қазіргі уақытта екі ел үшін де негізгі еңбек донорлары - Орталық Азия мемлекеттері.

Мәселен, бір жағынан аймақ елдері, Ресей және Қазақстан Республикасы арасында Еуразиялық көші-қон дәлізі қалыптасты, ол қазіргі кезде бүкіләлемдік масштабтағы ең үлкен болып табылады. Екі елде де демографиялық даму көзі ретінде еңбек мигранттарын тартуға байланысты көші-қон саясатының бағытын күшейту талап етіледі.

Қабылдаушы елдерде уақытша болуына қарамастан, көптеген еңбек мигранттары Ресей мен Қазақстан Республикасының тұрақты тұрғындары санатына енеді. Ресей негізгі қабылдаушы ел ретінде, Еуразиялық көші-қон дәлізінің демографиялық артықшылықтарынан әлі толық пайда таба алмады.

Елдің көші-қон саясаты демографиялық ахуалға байланысты өте қатал және жеткіліксіз болып қала береді. Бұл тәсіл мемлекеттік деңгейде көші-қон даму ресурстарының бірі болуы керек деп жарияланғанымен, көші-қон саясатының жүйесінде, оны іске асыру тетіктері мен құралдарында мигранттардың, оның ішінде негізгі донор аймақ - Орталық Азия елдерінен келген мигранттардың бірігуіне көптеген кедергілер бар. Қазақстан Республикасы, әлі де Ресей сияқты демографиялық проблемаға тап болмағанымен, еңбек көші-қон боллашақтағы прагматикалық мүдделер үшін даму көзі ретінде қарастыра алады. Ресей де, Қазақстан Республикасы да еңбек мигранттарын қабылдайтын елдер ретінде өздерінің көші-қон саясатында еңбекші мигранттардың бір бөлігін қабылдаушы қоғамға интеграциялануы керек деп атап өтілген.

Түйін сөздер: демографиялық жағдай, Ресей мен Қазақстан Республикасының әлеуметтік-экономикалық демографиялық саясаты, COVID-19, депопуляция, иммиграция, еңбек, студенттік және мәжбүрлі көші-қон, еңбек ресурстары, Ресей, Қазақстан Республикасы, Орта Азия, АҚШ, БҰҰ, КСРО, бұрынғы КСРО республикалары.

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ТРУДОВЫЕ МИГРАНТЫ КАК РЕСУРС ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РОССИИ И РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности демографического развития России и Казахстана в современных условиях и среднесрочной перспективе. Научной проблемой исследования является выявление особенностей современного этапа и перспектив демографического развития и вклада миграции в формирование численности населения и трудовых ресурсов России и Республики Казахстан. Выявлено, что Россия и Республики Казахстан стали двумя крупнейшими странами по приему мигрантов в Евразийском пространстве.

Предпосылками масштабной и активной трудовой миграции в данные государства являются демографические тренды, растущие потребности в трудовых ресурсах и относительно успешное экономическое развитие двух стран. Ключевыми донорами рабочей силы для обеих стран являются в настоящее время государства Центральной Азии.

Так, между странами региона с одной стороны, Россией и Республикой Казахстан с другой стороны, сформировался Евразийский миграционный коридор, который является в настоящее время одним из крупнейших в мировом масштабе. В обеих странах требуется усиление направления миграционной политики, связанного с привлечением трудовых мигрантов как ресурса демографического развития.

Несмотря на временность пребывания в принимающих странах, многие трудовые мигранты переходят в категорию постоянных жителей России и Республикой Казахстан. Россия как основная принимающая страна пока не извлекает в полной мере демографических плюсов от существования Евразийского миграционного коридора.

Миграционная политика страны остается достаточно жесткой и неадекватной демографической ситуации. Хотя на государственном уровне вроде бы декларируется подход, что миграция должна быть одним из ресурсов развития, но в самой системе миграционной политики, в ее механизмах и инструментах реализации сохраняется множество препон для интеграции мигрантов, в том числе мигрантов из стран Центральной Азии – основного региона донора. Республика Казахстан, хотя пока и не столкнулся с проблемой демографической проблемой в таком виде как Россия, но уже сейчас в прагматических интересах может рассматривать трудовую миграцию как ресурс будущего развития. Отмечается, что и Россия, и Республикой Казахстан как принимающие трудовых мигрантов страны должны сделать упор в своей миграционной политике на интеграцию части трудовых мигрантов в принимающее общество.

Ключевые слова: демографическая ситуация, социально-экономическая демографическая политика России и Республика Казахстан, COVID-19, депопуляция, иммиграция, трудовая, студенческая и вынужденная миграция, трудовые ресурсы, Россия, Республика Казахстан, Центральная Азия, США, ООН, СССР, республики бывшего СССР.

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