

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Учреждение образования
«Полоцкий государственный университет»

**УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ:
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ**

Электронный сборник статей

II Международной научно-практической конференции,
посвященной 50-летию Полоцкого государственного университета

(Новополоцк, 7–8 июня 2018 г.)

Новополоцк
Полоцкий государственный университет
2018

Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты
[Электронный ресурс] : электронный сборник статей II международной научно-практической конференции, посвященной 50-летию Полоцкого государственного университета, Новополоцк, 7–8 июня 2018 г. / Полоцкий государственный университет. – Новополоцк, 2018. – 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM).

Впервые материалы конференции «Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты» были изданы в 2012 году (печатное издание).

Рассмотрены демографические и миграционные процессы в контексте устойчивого развития экономики; обозначены теоретические основы, практические аспекты управления человеческими ресурсами; выявлены и систематизированы драйверы инклюзивного экономического роста в Беларуси и за рубежом; раскрыты актуальные финансовые и экономические аспекты развития отраслей; приведены актуальные проблемы и тенденции развития логистики на современном этапе; отражены современные тенденции совершенствования финансово-кредитного механизма; освещены актуальные проблемы учета, анализа, аудита в контексте устойчивого развития национальных и зарубежных экономических систем; представлены новейшие научные исследования различных аспектов функционирования современных коммуникативных технологий.

Для научных работников, докторантов, аспирантов, действующих практиков и студентов учреждений высшего образования, изучающих экономические дисциплины.

Сборник включен в Государственный регистр информационного ресурса. Регистрационное свидетельство № 3061815625 от 23.05.2018.

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EMIGRATION OF YOUTH FROM RUSSIA: TRENDS AND BASIC FORMS

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Throughout the time since the collapse of the USSR, the main priorities of Russia's migration policy at the state level have been and still are the issues of regulating immigration flows. Often the main attention is focused on the problems of labor migration, or rather, labor immigration to Russia. This is due to the scale and structure of labor migration to Russia, first of all, people from Central Asia. Russia is firmly in the top three of the leading countries for the reception of migrants. The main priorities of Russia's migration policy in recent years has been the concentration of attention on those who enter Russia. So, for example, on June 13, 2012 by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir V. Putin approved the Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025, in which the problem of emigration outflow of young people was not considered at all. The only mention was the proposal in Section II that "the emigration outflow from the country continues ", and "emigrants" are also mentioned casually in the context of return migration.

Modern studies show that in Russia the scale of migration of young people has slightly decreased in absolute terms, as well as the distances to which young people move. However, the change in the economic system, state policy, and finally, the collapse of the huge country, were expressed not only in reducing the level of youth mobility [2]. The era of mass reforms oriented to the Western manner resulted in the emergence of a relatively new migration flow for Russia - an emigrant, and the most economically and demographically most important part of it - a young, educated, highly qualified population. Immediately after the collapse of the USSR, the main category of emigrants were scientists, artists, highly skilled workers of all ages. Since the 2000s, as the emigration potential of these categories of emigrants has been exhausted, a new stream of emigrants begins to emerge - young people under the age of 30 who have higher or incomplete higher education.

According to leading Russian demographers Sergey V. Ryazantsev, Leonid L. Rybakovsky, the modern age boundaries of the concept of "youth" lie in the interval from 14 to 30 years. As a rule, the lower limit of youth is determined by 14-16 years, and the upper limit is 25-30 years. Exactly these age boundaries of the concept of "youth" are mainly used in modern Russian legislation [5, 6].

There are several streams in the structure of the departure of young people abroad: departure to a permanent place of residence; the departure of young people to work abroad for short periods of time (the departure of students during the summer holidays); departure for study; international exchange programs [3 c. 34]

The data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation testifies that the flow of emigrants from among young people is growing, reaching 13-14 thousand people per year according to the most conservative estimates. [8]. These are trips connected with official contracts. There is a migration stream hidden from the official statistics, connected with the departure of grants, under the guise of tourism. At the same time, according to the US Census Bureau, about 19,000 people from Russia aged between 15 and 30 and having student visa enter the USA annually, excluding tourism and employment [1].

Emigration of Russian youth abroad is conditioned by a complex of political, socio-economic and personal factors. Programs of student exchanges between different countries as a form of international cooperation appeared in the late 1940s. Their goal is to enable young people from different countries to get to know each other, to get acquainted with the culture of other countries. To make these programs available, young people are given the opportunity to work in the host country, which pays for part of the cost or the full cost of the programs. Since 1989, students from the former USSR have also been given the opportunity to participate in similar programs. For many years, youth employment programs have been around the world. Thanks to these programs, young people have the opportunity to visit another country, meet new friends, learn different culture and work on an absolutely legal basis. At the same time, they not only cover travel expenses, but, if desired, earn a very decent amount of money. To a greater extent, Russian youth is oriented towards such countries as the USA, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, France and other European countries. The USA occupies a leading place, since they provide more opportunities for young people and actively propagate this form of migration. The most common program for youth employment in the US is Work and Travel (work and travel). It is included in the program of intergovernmental exchanges of the Cultural Exchange Programs with the direct participation of the US State Department. No less popular is the Camp America program (the American camp), which began its work in 1969. For young people who do not want hard physical labor, there is an Au Pair program (an au pair) [2].

From the point of view of Russia, the migration of young people has both positive and negative aspects. For Russia, the main threat and problem is not so much the departure of young people abroad, as their subsequent return. The main disadvantage is that educational and labor migration from the temporary formflows, as a rule, into permanent migration. Young migrants who once visited the countries of the West form migratory installations for leaving Russia for permanent residence. In conditions when there is no possibility to realize their professional priorities in their own country and it is impossible to find a well-paid job, etc., this causes many young people from Russia to seek employment abroad [4, c.162].

Emigration of young people represents a very real threat to national security and geopolitical stability. Briefly, the threat to national security can be addressed to the following main aspects:

- demographic - the decrease in the number of people in their reproductive age is a factor of the demographic threat, manifested in a more accelerated aging of the population and an increase in the development of trends in the narrowed reproduction of the population;

- Economic - a decrease in the share of youth leads to a decrease in the number of able-bodied population, offering their work for the production of goods and services, thereby increasing the country's GDP and the well-being of the population. Decrease in the share of young people against the backdrop of an increase in the proportion of persons of pension and pre-retirement age is a threat to social stability and protection of Russian society.

- political - the emigration of young people leads to a decrease in the number of electorate, usually characterized by active living attitudes, having a fairly good level of education [7 p. 24-25].

In this regard, Russia badly needs an effective migration policy, as well as a policy on youth employment, the main objectives of which should be aimed at keeping and securing young people in Russia.

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ЭМИГРАЦИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ ИЗ РОССИИ: ТЕНДЕНЦИИ И ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОРМЫ

А.С. Лукьянец

Рассматриваются основные тенденции эмиграции молодежи из России. Выявлены основные формы и каналы эмиграции. Выявлено, что эмиграция молодежи имеет свои специфические особенности, которые могут представлять угрозу национальной безопасности России. Эмиграция молодых людей из России имеет множество форм и каналов. Эмиграция молодых людей на постоянное место жительства является негативным явлением, которое подрывает демографическую, социально-экономическую и национальную безопасность страны. Выявлено, что в отношении молодежи такие каналы временной эмиграции как, образовательная, трудовая миграции, международные программы студенческого обмена зачастую приобретают формы постоянной (безвозвратной миграции).