

The use of new methodologies for demographic investigations in national-territorial subdivisions of Russia

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Abstract. In the experiment the most important events in the development of ethnic and demographic population of the Republic of Tatarstan in the XX century are analyzed. The dynamics of Russian and Tatar population of the total population of the Republic of Tatarstan for 1920-2010 years is given in the article. Historical events that may affect the dynamics causes imbalance demographic processes are analyzed. The technique is primarily designed to clarify the practice of forecasting population in the national- territorial formations Russia. For practical application another technique is created which allows to assess the impact of ethnicity and national migration in the formation and development of the demographic potential of the region. In particular, all major nationalities living in Russia, based on the mode of their demographic development, migration activity and inertial features of demographic processes are divided into five groups. Using this technique we can distinguish four groups that composed 11 nationalities in the Republic of Tatarstan.

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Introduction

There are 83 constituents in the Russian Federation, 25 of them are the national-territorial subdivision. However, in many national-territorial subdivisions of Russia, due to absence of the necessary methodology, the ethnic factor is not considered duly during the representative prediction of population. The practice shows, that the absence and non consideration of ethnic factor results in significant mistakes. At scientific substantiation of regional management by demographic, economic and social processes, there emerge new problems, which can be solved taking into consideration the ethnodemographical peculiarities of the regions.

Procedure

The methods of mathematical statistics, system-structural analysis, comparative-contrastive and predicative methods were used to write the article.

Main part

From the date of republic formation from 1920, two native nationalities (Tatar and Russian) constitute the main part of its population. According to population census data of 2010, Tatar and Russian constituted 92.4% of Tatarstan population. It is they, who determine the peculiarities of ethnodemographical development of republican population.

The analysis of population dynamics of Russian and Tatar from the total population of the Republic of Tatarstan (RT) for the period from 1920 to 2010 (Fig.1) shows: in the period from 1926 to 1989, the share of main nationalities from the total population varied slightly. For this time interval, the

number of Tatar reduced by 0.2%, and the number of Russian, on the contrary, increased only by 0.1%. At the same time, the Tatar population in terms of numbers increased by 548 thous. people, and the Russian population increased by 500 thous. people. With such growth of population, more radical changes of percentage ratio of main nationalities from the total population would be expected.

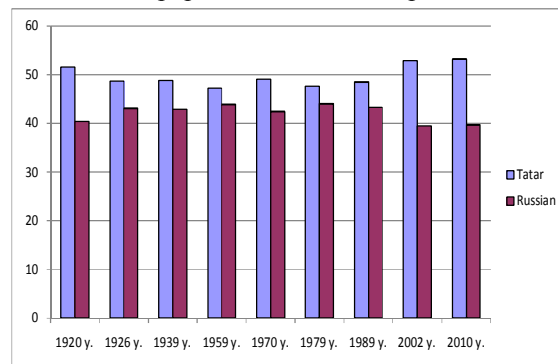


Fig. 1. The dynamics of share of Russian and Tatar number from the total population of RT for the period from 1920-2010 [1, p.1762].

At the same time, there are significant changes, firstly, in demographic behavior of the population. For instance, there are scientific investigations that mention later coming of Muslim nations into the stage of demographic transition. It is also an important methodological condition, which shall be taken into account during the investigation of territories, where the Muslims live. We consider that the abovementioned facts prove the variety of

interethnic processes in Tatarstan and demonstrate a classic example of rational co-existence of super-ethnic systems, in our example - Russian and Tatar, within the boundaries of one republic.

The study of undulating changes of number (from the share of total population of the republic) of Russian and Tatar revealed two main possible reasons. The first - political - is the "intensional smoothing" of dominance of native population of multinational republic. The second is the direct influence of significance of social-economic, historical-geographic factors and their consequences on ethnodemographical differences. The prevalence of the second reason proved the results of our investigations.

A demographic situation in the territorial units of the Tatarstan Republic, where the Tatar significantly prevailed and continue to prevail in the period from 1920 to 2002, changed from one pole to another, from the worst situation to the better, and vice versa. In no one administrative subdivision with significantly prevailing Tatar population, characterized by high positive vital rates, the demographic situation could not stay stable for more than 20-30 years [2]. According to investigations of R.R. Denmukhametov and O.V. Zyablova, there is a significant polarization of types of geodemographical situation in Tatarstan - from the favorable to critical [3].

To explain this situation, we had to refer to historical events, which can influence on the reasons of dynamics disbalance of ethnodemographical events. Firstly, we paid our attention to the beginning of the investigated period (1921), i.e. the time of mass distribution of draught on the studied territory. According to statistical materials, the rural population of Tatarstan, which constituted the prevailing part of the republican population in the period from 1920 to 1926, due to rising death rates in all ages reduced by 326.1 thous. people. From this number, 77.7% was accounted for the Tatar, 16.9% for the Russian and 5.4% for national minorities. Thanks to geographic factor, due to displacement peculiarities (very low share of Tatar in the cities and adjoining territories, received food aid) and economic indicators (lack of supplies and less development of vegetable gardening), the number of Tatar reduced by 17.5% (253,5 thous.), the number of Russian - by 5.7 % (55,3 thous.), and the number of national minorities - by 8 % (17,3 thous.) [4]. The population, lived in Southern regions of the republic, suffered especially greatly. With great difference in regions, the maximum death rate of Tatar was observed in Spassky canton in the South of RT (35.7 %) [5]. Nearly 300-500 thous. of hunger-refugees left the republic. These numbers exceed significantly the losses during the Second World War (450 thous. people). In 1941-1945,

there was no such high degree of national differentiation of demographic data. If to consider, that the obvious impact of such events continues during the definite period (50-70 years), then, it is the echo of this event that could become the reason for opposite dynamics of the Tatar and Russian population, which is still observed at present.

Migration processes have a great impact on the settlement of population. These processes became much stronger after the decay of the former USSR into separate sovereign states [6, p.28-29].

A massif of migrants was mainly formed in the Soviet times. According to UN evaluation, in 1990 in Russia it constituted 11.5 mln. people [7].

As a result of study of these events, we came to the opinion, that to distinguish the dynamic potential of ethnic systems, it is necessary to have the special methodology, which would help to reveal the objective state of ethnic indicators. It should promote the exclusion of mistakes, obtained during the general evaluation of ethnodemographical parameters. We observed, at the example of Tatarstan population, that the ethnic groups frequently respond to the impact of dominating factors, thus, in some time the development of ethno-differentiation is observed.

We developed a methodology, firstly, meant for specification in practice of population prediction in national-territorial subdivisions of Russia. Such notions as "calm years" and "turbulent years" were used in such methodology. "Calm years" are the historical periods, when there were no important events of political, economic and social character and their consequences, able to change greatly the course of demographic events. They are characterized by the preservation of inertia of ethnodemographical processes. Being supported only by these periods, we can make a relevant classification of ethnic groups for future extension, because at "turbulent" periods, due to significant mobility of economic factors, ethnodemographical picture, as a rule, varies greatly. The analysis of accounting of the "turbulent" years is also necessary to determine the readiness of separate nations to survive in the "trials" of historically critical years, through which the specificity of future ethnodemographical potential of nations is evaluated.

The required conditions to be included to the "calm years":

a) the presence on the studied territory of not less than two nations, occupying a significant share from the total population. The use of this methodology is especially effective, if several nationalities are present on the selected territory, where the share of each increases 10%;

b) exclusion from the selected years, bearing the negative echo of the previous years, able to change the course of demographic situation;

c) consideration of correspondence period of favorable demographic situation for the selected nationalities. For this they shall meet the following requirements:

- the presence of relatively high birth rate;
- there should be no negative consequences after some period of time;
- there should be no serious shifts in the sex-age structure;

d) a possibility to be used in each ethnical region, at each territorial level.

The process of self-determination of ethnic minority initiates the processes of self-determination of ethnic and cultural sub-minorities. When the right of ethnos for self-determination is exercised, ethnic minorities are preserved inside its areal; they require self-determination for themselves. It can result in serious problems, and this complexity was named as the phenomenon of "matryoshka doll nationalism" [8].

There exist scientifically calculated predictions, according to which there will be nearly 275 sovereign states on the map in future [9].

Another methodology was created for practical use; it allows evaluating the degree of influence of ethnic factor and national migrations on formation and development of regional potential. In particular, we suggest dividing all main nationalities, living in Russia, into five main groups, based on the regime of their demographic development, migration activity and inertia peculiarities of demographic processes development.

Based on such division, in different national-territorial subdivisions of Russia, different quantity of groups is formed. However, these groups can include only those nationalities, the specific density of which constitutes not less than 0.1% from the total population in the region. The population size of each group is summarized, and each group acts as an independent research unit. Thus, it is possible to distinguish 4 groups in RT (Table 1), uniting 11 nationalities.

Table 1. Different inertial groups (at the example of the Tatarstan Republic)

Groups	Nationalities
I	Azerbaijani
	Armenian
II	Tatar
	Bashkirian
III	Mari
	Chuvash
	Udmurt
	Mordovians
IV	Russian
	Ukrainian
	Belorussians

Conclusion

Based on the abovementioned, the essence of the methodology is in distinguishing of specific years (periods), providing the objective evaluation of ethnodemographical indicators. It is necessary to point out that the growth of national identity on one or another territory increases the values of use of this methodology to investigate the inertia peculiarities of definite ethnic systems during the population prediction.

The feasibility of this methodology is quite vast. Besides the use of the obtained data to substantiate the demographic projection [10], it is also possible:

- to determine the development tendency of ethnic groups, and their current state;
- to substantiate the holding of regional demographic policy; to use it in welfare program development.

The results of our investigations show that there is approximation of results of demographic behavior of different nationalities (especially Russian and Tatar) as a result of loss of national values and traditions, religious orientations, customs, rituals etc. It is mainly explained by the growth of number and share of citizens, social reasons, growth of outmarriage etc. Thus, the share of Tatar, born in mixed families in 2005 in the Republic of Tatarstan constituted 24%. According to expert evaluations, this index can reach 36% in Tatarstan by 2025. It is necessary to take into consideration, that in mixed families of many minorities with Russian, the majority of born children were determined as Russian. Within the regions of Russian Federation, the far is the region from the national republic or the lower is the concentration level of people of this nationality; the more frequent is this consistent pattern. That is why we expect that the tendency, when children in mixed Tatar families beyond the Republic of Tatarstan select Russian nationality as ethnic background, will objectively increase. For the last decade, the number of divorces of Tatars increased, and the number of marriages, on the contrary, reduced. At the same time, according to the data of Civil Registry Office, there is a tendency of reduction of both Russian and Tatar population, participated in intermarriage, however, most likely, we expect that this tendency will be observed only for certain time.

Summary

1. The demographic situation in subdivisions of the Republic of Tatarstan, where the Tatars significantly prevailed and still prevail in the period from 1920 to 2002, changed from one pole to another, from the worst situation to the better.

In no one administrative subdivision with significantly prevailing Tatar population, characterized by high positive vital rates, the demographic situation could not stay stable for more than 20-30 years.

2. In the Republic of Tatarstan, the "calm years", i.e. the historical periods, when there were no important events of political, economic and social character and their consequences, able to change the course of demographic events, we consider the following periods: (1924 - 1927), (1953 - 1960), (1980 - 1987).

3. In substantiation of demographic prediction of administrative regions of Tatarstan, apart from negative demographic consequences of 1990 of the XX century, other consequences will be manifested insignificantly.

4. The results of our investigation show that the significance of ethnic factor in formation and development of demographic potential of Tatarstan becomes weak.

5. Growth of urbanization and intermarriage influences on the reduction of Tatar population size.

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