

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF POST SOVIET MIGRATION FROM CIS

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Abstract

Labour migration to Russia is dynamic and massive in its flow from CIS countries. The different financial scenarios and the break-up of the Soviet Union's employment sphere stirred labour migration flow. Following the break-up of the Soviet Union, this phenomenon became a mass phenomenon. The scale, nature and magnitude and implications of the labour migrants flow to Russia grew. Labour migration performs several roles: demographic stability, contribution to GDP, the cheap labour force in the domestic labour market differing and inciting social grievances and ethnic conflicts. Applicability of various push-pull methods paves the journey ahead for the potential migrant. Labour migration to Russia from CIS countries got driven due to the demographic crisis in Russia following 1992. Russia receives a considerable number of migrants from former Soviet Republics. For Russia, labour migration helped stabilise declining demography and economy, but some negative consequences were associated with this phenomenon in the recipient country. The need for labor in Russia has been persistently high since the end of the Soviet era. Russia will face a growing labor shortage as its population ages and its median age approaches 40 (as of 2022). Russia declared a 4.8 million worker shortfall in 2023. Russia mostly relies on migrant labor, especially from the former Soviet countries like the Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan, to handle this issue. With 11.6 million migrants, Russia has the fourth-largest migrant population in the world in 2020.

Keywords: Labour migration, Russia, CIS, Social-economic implications.

1. INTRODUCTION

Labour migration has variations in its nature and impacts on the sender and receiver countries. Labour migration to Russia alters the already existing settings in terms of job opportunities, availing social privilege/ services, threat and fear between natives and migrants. Labour migration to Russia from CIS countries is an extraordinary phenomenon; instead, the patterns and similarities of the Soviet legacy accelerate the flow of migrants. The Russian federation is witnessing many positive and negative consequences of the labour migration from the state's demography to the formation of strict labour policies and laws, illegal migrants, contribution to GDP and many more. The Russian Federation has the second-highest number of immigrants in the world. Migration to the Russian Federation was part of the integrating approach with repatriation being the primary form of migration following 1991. The migration situated in Russia today resonates to the country's socio-economic developments and alterations. Modern migration has many theories and approaches to associate within the academic world. The migration literature available is enormous. The changing trends of migration have resulted in the extensive study of migration globally. The

detailed examination of this phenomenon in Russia will point out various implications of migration how the labour migration has social, political and economic impacts. Migration between CIS and Russia is one of the contested issues of contemporary times. Labour migration from CIS countries to Russia resonates with the feeling of 'home' in apparent contradiction with Russia's daily practices. There are reasons which affect the migrant's integration in Russian society. The social and economic consequences of migration are traditionally at the core of writings and discussions about migration. Simultaneously, while discussing the financial results, the role of remittances in the economy of both sender and receiver countries, wages of labour migrants in Russia, domestic labour market, and employment opportunities for the native population become essential. Natives are usually not very friendly towards the potential migrants in Russia. Russian media recorded various protests driven slogans by the natives of Russia like 'Russia for Russians'. This aspect of popular understanding of labour migration perpetuates the feeling of threat and fear among the receiver country regarding their socio-economic settings. Heightened competition in the domestic labour market and ethnic composition of migrants in Russia further escalated tensions. Fear of losing their job in the domestic labour market due to cheap labour available in the form of migrants turn out to be the significant issue of discontentment between native and migrants. The more considerable burden of social settings is also affected, for example, increased crime rate, xenophobia, and ethnocultural issues. Overall deteriorated living and working conditions of the migrants from home country to recipient country alters the socio-economic understanding of Russia's labour migration from former Soviet Republics. The language used to describe and discuss migration has become stricter following the post-Soviet period. The host countries strictly watch the illegal migration flow to their territory. Many countries, including Russia, have had an impact on security due to massive labour migration flow. On the contrary, many developed nations that face enormous inflow of migrants like Russia also reflect social processes. Migration in many ways affects the social, economic, and political settings of the receiver country. Changed locations and multi-dimensional impacts of labour migration explain its multifaceted understanding. Russia is the second-largest immigration country globally, even though the significant role of labour migration in stabilising demography, the domestic labour market and following the advancements of this phenomenon about migration is negative and securitised. The socio-economic implication of labour migration in the host country got analysed by integrating different forms of changed settings in Russia. In general migration, the exchange has been beneficial for Russia and sender countries. In total Russia received 8.4 million migrants from CIS countries. The migration gain has compensated for approximately sixty per cent of the population decay in Russia. This article will discuss the implications of labour migration in Russia within a socio-economic condition framework. With this understanding, it is evident that the migrant flow into a host country explicitly depicts how it is dependent upon the connection between foreseen benefit, costs, and age structure. Additionally, it considers how migration flow interferes with typical population developments and age structure in both home and receiver countries. In this chapter impact of migration will be discussed in the context of the host country. The assessment primarily revolves around three encouraging districts in Russia: Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Sverdlovsk; from two

sending countries: Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The arrangement relies upon data from both sender and receiver countries from 1990 to 2010. There will be a discussion about migration movement and relations among Russia and various CIS countries in Central Asia using a dynamic framework. A similar explanation, how this dynamic migration model can alter the receiver country's situations is discussed.

Table 1. Number of migrant workers in the Russian Federation registered at the place of stay (2019-2021)

	Number of Migrants registered at the place of stay			Number of Migrants registered at the place of stay for the purpose of work		
	2019	2020	2021 (January-June)	2019	2020	2021 (January-June)
Total	18,951,004	9,340,798	4,972,497	5,478,249	2,358,827	3,654,462
From Central Asian Countries	9,504,176	6,409,267	3,538,920	3,881,448	1,772,962	2,971,637
Percentage Share of Central Asian Countries	50.1	68.6	71.2	70.9	75.2	81.2
Uzbekistan	4,739,789	3,404,660	1,841,595	2,107,302	1,011,028	1,685,166
Tajikistan	2,652,867	1,829,270	1,017,505	1,179,423	507,255	828,125
Kyrgyz Republic	1,039,374	722,880	456,085	453,702	190,312	384,833
Kazakhstan	692,840	368,619	199,584	136,208	60,461	70,199
Turkmenistan	121,848	83,838	24,151	4,813	3,906	3,314

Source: International Organisation for Migration ^[15]

2. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MIGRATION FLOW IN RUSSIA

The fundamental factors contributing to Russia's labour migration are economic, social, demographic, cultural, historical, geographical, and political factors. First, economic factors are typical push factors that include low salaries, unemployment rate, job competition with scarcity, poverty and hope for the ideal workplace and monetary standard of the potential migrant. Russia is the primary recipient of these migrants, makes the country more attractive for the potential migrants. The considerable labour market, the demand for labour, diversified economy, and better salaries with a good standard of living are the major economically driven pull factors in Russia.

The search for jobs by a potential migrant got recorded in near abroad of Russia. Economically driven migrants choose to relocate to Russia, and the Russian state counterbalances the flow of migrants with strict labour laws and policies. Labour migration flow affects the economic settings of sender and receiver country. Despite Russia's shadow economy, flow of remittances, employment level, legal and illegal migrant flow grew post-1990 at an elevated rate. The economic structure of the host country is equally affected, but the hidden or unused potential of labour migrant helped in managing the Russia Federation. The migration activity to Russia increased significantly in 2000-2010. Socio-demographic factors: The shrinking labour force since the 1990s has been growing. This trend increased the shortage of labour in the Russian labour market. Intensified competition for labour in Russia increased the role of donor countries from CIS. The demographic trends in Central Asian countries represent different demographic realities and favourable future situation. By 2050 demographic researchers state that the working-age population in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan will increase marking the better demography. Migration trends in Russia and the former Soviet Republic grew in its scale and were transformed legally between the 2000s till 2010. Central Asian countries' popular notion is 'to live one should work and work and live one should relocate to near-abroad. Changes in migration trend contributed to increased social and demographic groupings in Russia that have joined the migration process. Migrant from rural areas, small villages, women and youth have also joined the stream of migration to Russia from CIS countries. Historical and cultural factors: The migration system between Russia and CIS countries is a subsystem based on these countries' socio-economic relations. Knowledge of Russian language, Soviet legacy and familiarity with the Russian society helps make migration comforting for a potential migrant from CIS to Russia. Role of social networks, intermediaries is crucial for integrating migrants in the work sector and Russia's society. Cultural and historical similarity ensures the sense of security with the feeling of belongingness for the potential migrants to the host country's changed settings. Geographical proximity is another favourable aspect of labour migration to Russia from CIS countries. Visa-free regime accelerated the flow of migrants in Russia. The availability of affordable transportation and geographic providing are significant in accelerating labour migrants from CIS countries to Russia. From 1990-2010 in Russia, range of ethnopolitical factors were dominating the relation between Russian and CIS countries. Factors like civil war, interethnic-conflicts, nationalism in the 1990s and reducing Russian language and career opportunities in the 2000's-2010. Political conflicts, instability, revolution, and wars in Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan accelerated Russia's migration, among ethnic Russians. Growth of political-economic integration of labour migration was required in Russia. The ethnic composition of the Russia Federation is the dominant aspect since Soviet times. Russia is very particular about their ethnic design and acceptance with security assurance. Post-1990, the Russian government has been using the policy of integration concerning migrants. The integrative approach includes the integration of migrants into the Russian society, economy, and labour market. The acceptance and integration of labour migrants from CIS countries in Russia have led to many social-economic implications. Social and economic consequences of labour migration are discussed at length in the latter part of the article.

3. MIGRATION IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA

After the break-up of the Soviet Union until the 2000's, the newly formed Russia achieved introductory changes concerning labour migration. Russia concerning labour migration witnessed settings including financial downturns, extended clash, and demographic decline. Exhaustive state emergency moulded the labour movement in Russia. Different factors like ethnic segregation lost social character, furnished conflicts, and unemployment went to the front due to labour migration. These elements have drastically changed labour migration by constraining its nature and progression of the displaced population and repatriates destined for Russia. Most of the individuals who moved out of post-Soviet nations made a move towards Russia. During the initial decade following the post-1991 turned into a home for constrained transients and attention to their nationality. Russia lost no time in reacting to its basic settings. Regardless of the economic issues in Russia, Russian Federation also established (FMS) by the centre of 1992, consented with the UN 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and laws on Refugees and on displaced persons to support the migrant flow to Russia from CIS countries. Russia had a positive counterbalance of migration trade with the entirety of Former Soviet Republics and other ethnic nationalities of the Russian Federation coming back to their country. Ethnic gatherings in Russia have increased following the post-1991 and newly formed migration patterns between CIS and Russia. Indoor movement of migrants changed profoundly in Russia. Surprisingly, Russians' portability reduced significantly with many individuals deciding to stay at home during troubled and risky situations. In the mid-1990s, the labour movement returned from the city to the open country. Local urban relocation of migration immediately recouped, however, urbanisation kept on decreasing during the 1990s due to the extensive progression of repatriates to the available country. The repatriation process in Russia got balanced by the new open-door policy offered by the Russian government to the migrants from CIS countries. Open entryways, fewer restrictions at the border and visa-free regime in Russia elevated the inflow of the migrants from CIS countries. Toward the end of 1990, the labour migrants to Russia included two million migrants for exchange visits, three million migrated for Russia's job (IOM report, 1998). CIS countries' economic stagnation got balanced out, and the economy's financial downturn reduced due to labour migrants from CIS countries. The economic growth in CIS and Russia accelerated the building factors and controlled migration. Labour movement got moulded by financial elements like work-permit, the difference in living and earning. The genuine impact of financial components on migration got evident in the half of the 1990s, when the Russian Ruble assumed the job of the CIS overall finance, supplanting the synthetic cash of the newly formed states. The number of inhabitants in the Russian federation increased with accomplices in the Soviet Union and extending their migration potential. The expansion in Russia's labour request is due to financial restoration against its working population's low skills and increased competition. The flexible flow of migrants from CIS countries to Russia got shaped by financial complexities and the unemployment rate in the sender countries. Various complexities in CIS countries got resolved with the open entryways policy of the Russian federation. In return labour migration to Russia counterbalanced the demographic decline and demand for the labour force in the domestic labour market at a low wage.

Noticeable decrease in working-age population happened in Russia during 2007, adding more to its already declining demography. Be that as it may, labour scarcity made itself evident in the mid-2000s. When work asset kept developing during (1995-2000, the working-age population expanded by 1.2 million individuals), the monetary restoration was just rising. Also, Russia encountered a large overflow of the people from CIS countries to Russia. Unfavourable segment conditions with financial issues made forced extension of the small labour movement that turned into the significant migration flow and an irritating place for labour migration's movement strategy. During the 2000s, migration strategy and measures to control labour migration got principally planned for finding legal instruments to direct labour movement, which grew casually for many parts. During the year 2000s, the administration and overall population in Russia started to understand the profound impact of the migrants over finance, security, and regional respectability. As the Russian economy required an ever-increasing number of foreign labourers, migration issues to Russia started to bother after analysing the impact of migration on society in Russia. In his pre-political announcement, Vladimir Putin entitled in an article 'Russia: The National Question shrouded the movement issues in an exceptional area, remembering the movement as one of the national need matters. From the perspective of labour movement strategies, migration flow in Soviet times got divided into two phases. The first was constrained relocation and the removal of Russia's Federal Migration Service in the year 2001. Federal Migration services got established in 1992 as an autonomous state organisation. In the year 2002, Federal Law on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens and the new law on citizenship, just as re-foundation of the Federal Migration Service as a piece of the Ministry of the Interior denoted the start of the subsequent stage. Labour migration in Russia is an incredible and significant instrument with considerable potential for reinforcing CIS integration patterns. The movement here is a definitive factor, adding to destitution decrease and increasingly appropriate dissemination of riches among nations. Its job (not just in the CIS) in advancing worldwide correspondence on an individual level is no less significant. Consequently, migration adds to reinforcing social security and the advancement of reconciliation aspects in Central Asian countries.

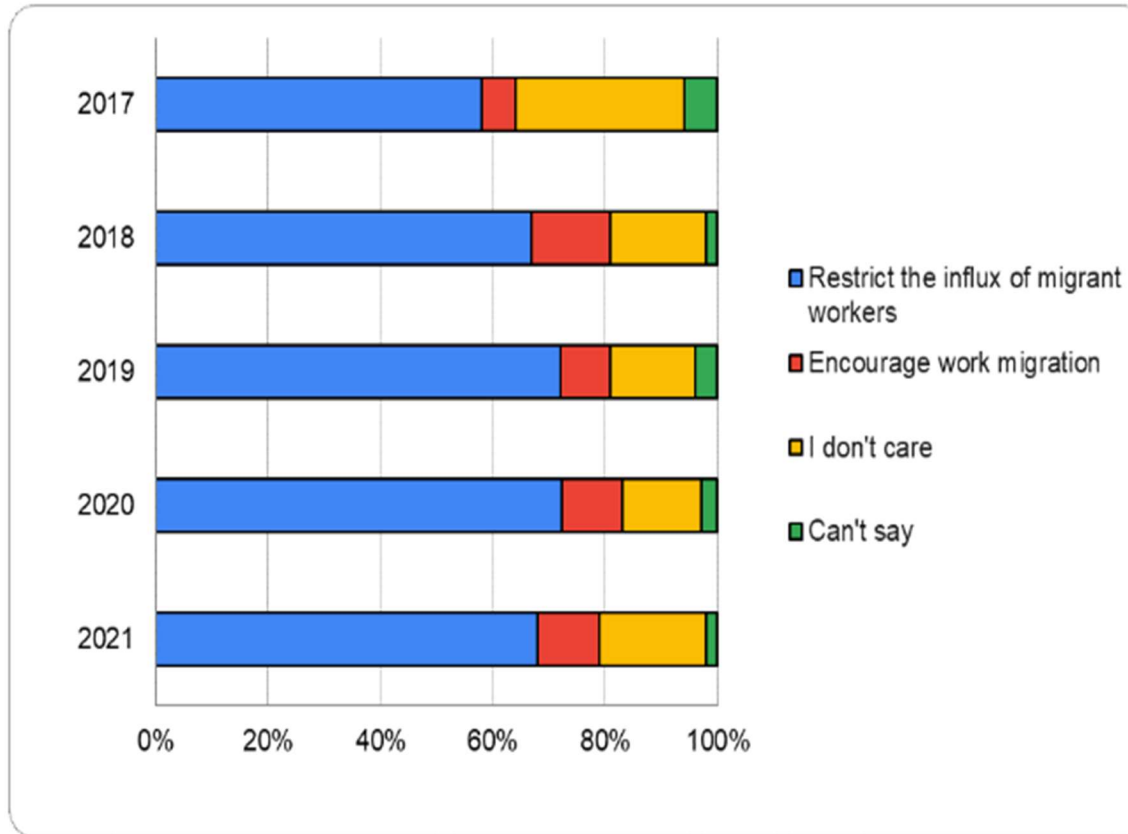


Figure 3. Opinion on Potential Policies Related to Migrant Workers

Note: The graph represents responses to the question: “What Policy do you think the Russian government should follow concerning migrant workers?”

4. ECONOMIC-SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF MIGRATION IN RUSSIA

Impact of both legal and undocumented migration concludes that migration as an ever-growing form of human mobility, which has an excellent financial future before it, as Khalid Koser (2005) stated. In the context of labour migration from CIS to Russia, it will be appropriate to express a similar understanding. Labour migration from CIS countries to Russia has helped in stabilising many aspects of the economy and demography. The contribution of migration to the host country can be quantified and stated. Labour migration has great financial promises for the host country, but it is certainly more advantageous for the home country in remittances from Russia to CIS countries. 'The problem is not immigration: it is integration, especially in the labour market. If there are no jobs, the consequences are segregation, housing problems and divided cities (Traynor, 2010). In Russia, the change in labour policies recorded following the break-up of the Soviet Union. The approach adopted by the Russian government was of integration for the massive flow of migrants from CIS countries. Russia worked rigorously in the same field concerning labour migrants. The Russian government strengthened the integration of migrants in society, policies, and the economy. For Russia, migration flow from near-abroad has proved beneficial in many ways for the host country. The Soviet period got marked as the blend of contradiction between

strict limitations and the free flow of migrants ensured by 'propiska' system ending with large-scale migrant movement. Economic, administrative; social settings inspire the legal and illegal flow of migrants in measures to meet labour demands in the Russian territory. The post-Soviet period emphasised the integration of labour migration and focusing on migration is an outstanding example of how anti-migration mood of the natives was combined with the need for additional human resources by the authorities. Elaboration of the long-term migration policy of the Russian Federation is another noteworthy achievement. From the 1990s the Russian migration policy has shifted from the laissez-faire approach to restrictive immigration laws in the early 2000s to an 'open-door' migration policy for CIS citizens in the year 2007. The scholars have studied the impact of migration on the objective indicators of the well-being such as compensation, the ratio of employment and unemployment; payments and condition of the social services, living conditions and consumer prices. The outcome of these studies is contradictory. Migration flow depends on the terms and geographical level of their manifestation, economic settings, skilled/unskilled labour force, professional qualifications, family, age and ethnocultural characteristics. The official record of the budget revenue and expenditure clearly explains the economic impacts of Russia's flow of migration. The statistical analysis of migration's effect on the recipient country majorly depends on the substitution elasticity between newcomers and the local labour force. However, the contribution of migration to the receiver country's socio-economic development is explained by its part in labour accession. The efficiency of the labour market operation expands, favouring new employment opportunities and an increase in income. This impact of labour migration in Russia depended on qualification and education level of migrants and native workforce. It helped the receiver country. In Russia's context, it is appropriate to state that a massive flow of migrants often has short-term negative consequences for local workers (G. Borjas, Immigration and the American worker a review of the academic literature, cited August 31, 2015). The recent global crisis confirmed this understanding of the migration, as stated by G. Borjas. In Russia, the rate of migration to urban areas got accelerated. Regional effects on rural and urban areas in Russia got recorded. The massive number of migrant settlements in the cities of Russia like Moscow, St. Petersburg was recorded, indicating that migrants chose to stay in the host country's cities. Low-skilled migrants or illegal migrants settle in the outskirts of the cities. Moscow city alone struggles to accommodate and serve an increasing number of migrants since 1991 concentrated in poor near-abroad. Consequently, rising urban employment, as a result, has been a significant motivation for the potential Migrant to migrate and settle. Effects of the remittances in the economy of both sender and receiver country got recorded by the authorities. Development impact of migration and remittances are visible on the destination as well as the home country. The role of remittances is crucial while discussing the migration. Contribution of the remittances to GDP is relatively recorded and maintained by the state authorities and organisations like Federal Migration services in Russia. Quantitative analysis based on the remittances concludes with how wages earned by Migrant and send back home. There is quantified evidence that remittances contributed to Russian economic growth. Positive impact on consumption, investment, and savings in the economy of Russia got registered. On the contrary consequences of remittances have adverse effects for the

recipient country. In Russia, reduced incentives for work resulted in reduced and regulated labour participation.

Remittances act as a catalyst for the host country's economic settings, role in the financial market, and economic policies in the Russian federation. In their study of remittances, Guiliano and Arranz stated that improvised credit constraints on the poor and better allocation of capital and substitution for the slow financial growth. Remittances accelerate the economic development of the sender and receiver country in different ways. Increased remittances indicate improvements in human capital. Thus the flow of migrants from CIS countries to Russia contributes to the Russian Federation in remittances with improved labour force availability. Massive migrant flow to Russia from CIS creates dependency in the host country, which the host country pays the cost. Remittance reduces the labour supply and makes the centre and periphery context of dependency theory, inhibiting economic advancements. Migrants from CIS countries are dependent on Russia in many forms, thus signalling the dependency theory between the developed and less developed. The private savings and funds transferred by migrants to their home country accelerate the Russian economy's expenditure, which drives the host economy. These are the positive consequences of migration flow for the host economy. Neupane (2011) stated that remittances are essential not only because they increase domestic consumption expenditure but also enhance GDP in the host country. Between Russia and CIS countries, determinants of the labour migration such as contribution to GDP (receivers/ender country), similar language, geographical proximity and visa-free regime explain the elevated flow of migrants from CIS to Russia. These determinants in ways explicitly explain the role of remittances while studying migration consequences. Remittances adapt/react to financial issues like inflation, the exchange rate of migrants movement in the recipient country help by sustaining their purchasing power. Remittances help in maintaining outputs in the host country. Remittance helps in economic development and growth sustenance of the host country. Remittances had a significant positive impact on the Russian economy over the years (IMF working paper WP/20/128 'REMITTANCES IN Russia and the Caucasus and Central Asia').

Migrants, however, not only contribute to their home GDP and serve the source of income for Russia by costing their labour patent to budget (regional). According to experts, labour migrants' contribution to Russia's GDP formed an upward curve with values from 10% to 13.3% of the Russian GDP. The inflow of migrants via remittances has a positive have a positive effect on the gross regional product. The influx of migrants certainly increases the host country's size within a short period, as evident in Russia. Nevertheless, only skilled migrants can prove their skills within a short duration of time. Movement of skilled migrants from CIS to Russia helps in the domestic labour market, production of goods, employment in different sectors of the economy. Migrants in the host country are producers, consumers of goods and services, and taxpayers, indicating the role of migration in Russian development. Unfortunately, there are no studies which discuss the purchasing power of millions of potential migrants coming to Russia. It will be appropriate to state that labour migration to Russia in remittances has a beneficial impact on the host country in generic terms. Skilled labourers are promoted more in the Russian domestic market.

Economic reforms since the post-Soviet period affect the migration flow from CIS to Russian Federation. The dynamics of migration between host and sender countries point out that sender countries get influenced financially by the Russian economy, as stated by the dependency theory. International conflicts, political instability stimulates the flow of migrants to Russia, forced migration, stressed migration out of no choice with migrants are determined by the above two mentioned aspects which increase the flow of migrants from former Soviet Republics. A metamorphosis of the Russian Federation acting as a centre of migrants from near-abroad and far-abroad has become the one explanation of political and socio-economic transformation. Ideological considerations towards economic issue have altered the state policy of regulating the employed workforce's attraction and usage. The potential Migrant to Russia has relative attractiveness of relocation in their opinion, higher wages, better standard of life, and higher earnings. The flow of migrants from CIS to Russia's determined employment on the labour market, employment opportunities for foreigners, and stable demand on the foreign workforce in formal and informal sectors. Surprisingly Russia integrates these factors and accepts the massive flow of migrants from CIS countries.

5. SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF LABOUR MIGRATION IN RUSSIA

The social consequences of migration are generally at the core of migration discussion in academics and researchers. The social implications of migration are usually at the centre of migration discussion. The social consequences like economic ones got shared by the sender and receiver countries in different ways and scale. While discussing the social consequences of labour migration in Russia, many factors got undermined. Unfriendly natives, domestic labour market set up, loaded social infrastructure, rise in hateful crimes, ethnocultural conflicts and overall deplorable living and working opportunities for the native population. When the potential Migrant relocates, the process of acculturation and adjustment began within their community, affecting the recipient country by creating an intact diaspora between migrants, leading to ethnic conflicts. The integration of migrants to the Russian border is easy, whereas it is difficult to integrate migrants into Russian society. It is appropriate to state that labour migration perpetuates conflicts due to its nature. In Russia, such generations of competition due to labour migration are notable, the high level of unemployment, and the workforce shortage. In regions like East Siberia, North Siberia, Far East economic growth is static due to a low number of workers available in different branches. Local inhabitants and migrants compete for the same jobs available in the domestic labour market, which is already less in these regions. Migrants have a relatively low cost; nonpayment of taxes debar migrants by not availing any social privileges. The Russian state started integrating migrants politically, but the social acceptance of the migrants by the natives was in doubt. The popular understanding of labour migration was hatred driven in Russia. Different factors create these sentiments of hatred which is solved by force. The confrontation between migrants and the native population is among the few outcomes of these sentiments. The conflict between natives and migrants in Russia adds to the already existing conflicted society (Sulyagina 2013). Unfortunately, the extended version of these conflicts resulted in xenophobic conditions in the

Russian Federation. Xenophobic settings are spread all over Russian society for migrants. According to the public understanding, polls conducted by many sociologists in Russia the basic knowledge of Russian regarding migrants got concluded with a slogan 'Russia for Russians'. This slogan driven understanding among the native population is largely accepted and practised. These advancements in the understanding of labour migration in Russia got noticed during the year 2000s. Whereas in 1998, the slogan accepted by the Russians was 'to one extent or another'. Later in the year 2002, the support for it decreased. Enmity, irritation, fears, distrust are among the widespread feelings and understanding of Russia's different ethnic groups (Sulyagina, 2016). Such negative social settings, driven by hatred attitudes, are equally dangerous for migrants and Russia's native population. Migrant population unconsciously reproduces the patterns of behaviour that native people wait to produce, resulting in crimes and conflicts. There should be healthy interaction between natives and migrants to ensure social security in Russia. Migrants got excluded from Russia's mainstream society; migrants are not considered 'one of their own' by the local population. The negative attitude of the native population towards migrants got defined by many factors. Aggregation of such factors got determined by the social, economic setting of the Russian Federation.

One of Moscow's evident problems is illegal employment and illegal Migrant's influx in the town. The Russian Federation recorded a vast number of illegal migrants to its territory. Illegal migration alters the already existing social, economic, political settings of the country. Renewed data, recording number of work-permits, registered middleman and registered place of residence is twice the number of actual legal and illegal migrants living in Russia. Illicit happenings recorded in the cities of Moscow, St. Petersburg. Women trafficking, child trafficking, drug dealing, these nexuses integrate the illegal migrants due to no documents available with them; these unlawful migrants end up being part of these anti-society settings. Increased numbers of crimes got recorded by the state authorities in Russia. More number of such groups and individuals impact the society of Russia in a disadvantageous way. The massive inflow of migrants and specifically illegal migrants in Russian cities is contention and must be dealt with regularly. Moscow research programme undertook a significant study, including several polls to collect information to study illegal migration in Russia. Unlawful migration in Russia grew in its scale with threats as an implication in Russian society. The Russian Federation regulated strict policies to control legal and illegal migrants (Migratory situation, 2019). Many illegal migrants pay their penalties, but many migrants hide from the authorities due to Russia's illicit movement and lack of employment or residence documents. As a result, such migrants fail to help the local authorities in a time of need. Many illegal migrants end up living in deplorable conditions, which are unsuitable for their development and add to Russian society's negative settings regarding health and surroundings. Many migrants (illegal ones) have an infectious disease like immunodeficiency syndrome, tuberculosis. Bad working conditions and deteriorating health of the migrants add to the psychic overload and nervous breakdown. Illegal migrants always fear the authorities, loss of work if deported back, exploitation by the employer in terms of working hours and meagre wages, detention, deportation by the rules to the home country in Russia (Pascal 2000). Transformation of Russia's economic

and political system added to the naturally opening Russian society to increased foreign working force flow in its territory. The other seam of the migration flow to Russia from CIS countries is the steady reduction of population in Russia. Due to demographic crises, Russian federation accepts the regulated flow of migrants to Russian society. Migration to Russia got many factors that encourage the development of conflict and instability in society. Many sociologists analysed fundamental aspects of the illegal Migrant to Russia. The analysis indicates that the domestic labour market in the Russian Federation is settled in similar ways as it is in many different receiver countries. In particular, the segregation of labour force occurs based on Migrant's ethnicity, definition, and legal execution of refugee employment settings. Migrants in Russia are employed mostly in the menial jobs, and those in the economy left out by Russia's local workforce. Statistical data on the links between immigration and crimes in the Russian Federation is challenging to access due to the availability, and these statistical data are not reliable. Often missed fact is the sub-factors of this process by the authorities for example reliability of the reporting procedures, the magnitude of the crime rate (with migrants and committed by the migrants), duration of the Migrant's residence, gender, age group. The demography of the population is crucial while analysing labour migration. Role of age, gender is evident among migrants from CIS countries to Russia. In the Russian Federation, approximately two-third of migrants from CIS are young population (males) who migrate. In Russia, such flow of young migrants stabilises the demography; young workforce in the domestic labour market, young people, means young human capital which Russia is putting into the benefit. Young migrants contribute to the Russian labour market with better performance and speedy work, unlike aged Migrant and Russian society by flooding society with the young male population. The share of migrants among Russian criminals was low following the history of former migration flow. Post-2000s with the increased flow of Migrant's specifically illegal migrants in 2012 grew remarkably in recorded data with Federal Migration services. Following this pattern of unlawful Migrant's inflow in the year, 2012 foreigners committed 21.4% of all crimes within Moscow city territory and approximately 20.4% in the Moscow city's outskirts (see portal Pravovoy statistiki, <http://crimesstat.offences-chart>). As stated by the Moscow prosecutor Sergei Kudeneev, foreigners are responsible for half of all rapes and robberies in the Moscow city in 2012 (<https://www.rbc.ru/rbcfreenews/20130201105732.shtm>). Following the disintegration of the Soviet Union, post-1990 recorded a smaller number of such crimes committed. Admittedly it would not be fair to conclude that only migrants are likely to commit crimes, excluding the native population completely. The crimes committed by the native people in Russia instigate the basic anti-immigrant sentiment among the Russian people. Hatred, fear-driven crimes committed by the native population undermine the xenophobic situations prevailing in Russian society. For example, suicide attacks in Volgograd 2013, committed by natives but such attacks instigate the anti-migrant sentiments assuming the potential migrants to be the fundamental cause.

Strengthened government policies got executed concerning the flow of migrants to Russia, illegal migrants and to restore the socio-economic implications in Russian society. Stricter migration policies result in deportations, illegal staying of Migrant unequally distributed tax revenue. Such

acts of the government also drive the potential Migrant into crime and trafficking. Statistics suggest that crimes committed by foreigners are not as frequent as those committed by the native population. Nevertheless, the statistical data and other state-maintained and recorded documents of the Russian Federation are influenced by biased media coverage of crimes and isolating cases based on minorities and ethnic Russians. Given that the Russian population confine migration with ethnic minorities, this understanding is essential to apply social tension between migrants and natives. Native population demands stricter policies to be followed towards migrants if the situation of ethnic conflict arises. They are restricting migration as the linear response to the accelerated rate of crime committed by ethnic minorities. Such criminal activities in Russian society create the fear of insecurity among the population (both migrants and natives). Such untrustworthy, insecure environment, minority conflict is widely spread hampering the social settings of the country. As a result of these labour migration advancements, the Russian authorities have amended, formulated new and stricter labour laws and labour policies. Strict adherence to rules got followed concerning labour migration. Balanced control and regulation of labour migration to Russia from CIS countries are maintained. However, Russia always adjusts its borders for the migrants according to the labour demand in the domestic labour market. The number of migrants to Russia got managed efficiently and wisely regulated as per the demand of Russia's labour force and to address Russia's demography. The migration of the 1990s till 2000s was return relocation, involving several repatriation cases. In late 2007, Migrant's ethnic composition got evident in Russia. In the 1990s, the research literature regarding migration in the Russian demographic crisis was prominent. Migration acted out as the only source for population growth. For a similar reason, labour migrants are in large number in Russia. Migration became a critical aspect of demographic dynamics. In the time ahead, Russia does not likely be reliable on growing its demographic decline with natural resources. As a result of this scenario, the massive inflow of Migrant has been the essential feature of labour migration to Russia from Central Asia, irrespective of many strict policies and labour laws. The robust migrant influx in Russia from CIS countries has contributed to dealing with the country's demographic problem over the past so many years. The massive influx of the migrants to Russia is not due to demographic factor only somewhat economy is no less crucial, and therefore understanding how these understandings are intertwined is essential. Repatriation processes got followed since the break-up of the Soviet Union. However, the changing patterns of migration emphasised the difference in the labour market potentials of the receiver and home country demographic consequences are mere as an aspect to deal with the migration phenomenon and its implications. In Russia, the primary reason for accepting such inflow of migrants is the demographic crisis. To maintain the Russian demography, integration of labour migrants to the mainstream society and economy has already begun. Migrants are not attracted to migrate in the absence of economic mechanism, economic conditions in the home country and receiver country play a decisive role in relocation. Migrants will not be driven only by ethnic components, demography stability as their role assigned, whereas the critical point is economic advancements. Better financial situations make the process of relocation to Russia favourable and easy. Primarily fundamental push-pull factors are the factors which determine the

relocation processes. Unlike home country, migrants in Russia got driven mostly due to a better economic standard in the host country. Demographic role and impact of migrant's flow in Russia, and economic advancements of the Migrant and Russian financial market is interrelated. Migration, as stated earlier, is a multifaceted phenomenon. In Russia's context, the migration issue and its magnitude will become unavoidable, considering Russia's agenda in the 21st century. Labour migration is a clear challenge, and a chance Russia would not be missing, although the problem's magnitude will alone envisage Russia's solution. Migration to Russia is undoubtedly boosting the working-age population. Few skilled migrants contribute with their skills in Russia, resulting in contributing human capital development of Russia. The net fiscal impacts of migration are significant figures in Russia. This budgetary impact depends on many factors like characteristics of migrants, in work, with a young population, highly skilled migrants representing gains.

6. CONCLUSION

The multifaceted idea of labour migration structures begins from finance-related, measurement and social components, which co-chose the size, age structure and capacity measurement of migration flow from sender to receiver country. Labour migration from CIS countries to Russia is the joint effort between finance-related measurement factors, similarly as on connection between the home and host country. The labour migration model is dynamic in its framework due to the multi-factors in both the sending and receiver countries. The CIS region's labour migration acted as a fundamental activity in shaping current Russian culture due to transnationalism and its economy. Labour migration among Russia and CIS countries has its specific history; the USSR's legacy predominantly influences these sections. The historical, cultural, language similarities between Russia and CIS helped the potential migrant relocate and quickly find a job in Russia with the settlement. The preferable destination for the labour migrant from CIS countries is Russia. The flow of migrants to Russia is beneficial to a significant degree, explicitly young labour force. In Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, essential push factors include unemployment, and potential migrant migrates searching for better opportunities. The host country's settlements act out as state concern whereas these settlements benefit the sender countries. Migration, as a phenomenon has both the cost and benefits aspects. Its merit references that remuneration differences among Russia and CIS countries are decreasing gradually, but Russia will continue choosing labour migration from CIS countries in the accompanying 10-15 years. CIS countries will draw benefits by remittances send home. The changed approach of the Russian Federation to manage labour migration began during post-Soviet Union time. Renewed migration approach followed the idea of integrating the labour migrants from CIS countries. Currently, a new system towards relocation needs to consider two estimations concerning CIS countries. First, from Russia's point of view, by what means labour migration movement's course of action ensures sufficient labour flexibility to fulfil the country's mechanical progression requirements by measuring the net migration and the idea of labour. Second, the relocation flow from various CIS countries has ended up being ardently joined with their country's economies, outfitting receiver country with fundamental labour force along with

offering open entryways for their work and business. Sensible progression and advancement of the economic capacity of the receiver country are affected due to labour migration. Fortifying joint intergovernmental cooperation in the migration could make unusual conditions for improving intergovernmental investment in the labour migration movement. The new relocation patterns concentrated in Russia has included new methodologies and renewed order for the lawmaking bodies concerning labour migration flow from CIS countries. The establishment of newly formed independent states out of the USSR provoked the development of new national citizenship, labour movement, and the procedure to supervise the flow of migrants efficiently. Following the Soviet Union's break-up, the Russian Federation has explicitly endeavoured to describe its form of methodology and policies, laws for overall migration to Russia from CIS countries. From an early approach of integration and empowering the naturalisation of Post-Soviet migrants to the fixing of labour migration in Russia got recorded. Following the early 2000s, the number of illegal migrants to Russia grew, thus maintaining and strictly regulating the flow of migrants to Russia was achieved by new labour laws and policies by the Russian Federation. At any rate, Russia, despite everything, needs strict arrangements and positive power vision for integrating multi-cultural settings brought together by the flow of migrants in Russia. Labour migration has considerable impacts on the host country. In the context of socio-economic impact, the Russian Federation has been witnessing significant changes. Labour migration in ways affect the economy of the host country through remittances, expenditure, consumption, wages and illegal and legal deposits made by the Migrant. Labour migration to Russia has helped restore economic growth and demographic decline, whereas social settings improved demography, improved production, and skilled labourers got restored. Ethnic clashes driven to xenophobic conditions, increased competition and hatred between natives and migrants due to fewer employment opportunities in the domestic labour market are the significant implications of labour migration in Russia. They fueled native hatred towards labour migration in Russia. The socio-economic consequences of labour migration are enormous for Russia. The multifaceted phenomenon of labour migration is both state concern and hope for Russia. Labour migration to Russia from CIS countries is the most dynamic and extensive flow of migrants recorded globally. Over the years, labour migration grew as a mass phenomenon with extended ambit between Russia and CIS countries. Labour migration provided significant support to the Russian society in post-Soviet space. Despite the break-up of the Soviet Union economic, social, institutional, language similarities helped in origin and contribution of labour migration to Russia. The implications of this phenomenon in Russia are evident in the social and economic sphere. While discussing the impact of labour migration factors contributing to the low are also discussed above. Due to the contested nature of labour migration, conflicts are notable as understanding migration in the host country. In Russia, conflicts arise due to unemployment among natives and labour shortage in the domestic labour market. Both these aspects are interlinked concerning implications of labour migration in Russia. Both external and internal migration to Russia balanced the current difficulties of demographic decline and labour force shortage. Over time, the trends of labour migration indicate that Russia's working-age population is declining, and the statistics suggested a declining number of working age people among the native population.

Despite minor legislative improvements, the issue of ageing and the demographic decline continued for decades. It is estimated that Russia's population will shrink by 20% to 120 million by 2050. The possible way to counterbalance this situation is the annual acceptance of millions of labour migration in Russia. The factor favouring the inflow of migrants is not demography decline, but the potential of the skilled labour migrants utilized in the Russian domestic labour market. Skilled Russian speaking migrants from former Soviet Republics act out to benefit the host country with their potential. These skilled and low-skilled labour migrant are willing to migrate to Russia to have better opportunities and hopes attached to their future. Labour migration to Russia helped in mitigating inter-regional employment and unemployment instability. In Russia, despite the opportunities to quickly relocate, there are few regions which are labour scarce. Despite economic growth and better wages, many migrants got employed in the distressed areas. To provide a higher salary and high productivity, the Russian state has to be more flexible concerning the social and economic integration of migrants in Russia. The impact of labour migration in the economic and social structure is two ways for the sender and receiver countries. The Russian Federation is paying the cost to reap the benefits out of labour migration flow. The opportunities for a potential migrant in the Russian labour market are enormous. Human capital accumulation of legal and illegal immigrants and the overall impact of labour migration in social welfare, society and infrastructure have adverse effects in Russia. All current work does suggest the significant implications of migration and the role of the Russian state in controlling and regulating the migration flow to Russia.

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