

Social and Economic Consequences of Regional Ethnic Migration for National Security and Social Health of the Russian Youth

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Abstract: The relevance of problem of social health of modern Russian youth in the context of regional migration processes is related to the importance of analyzing threats of national security. In study social, economic and cultural consequences of ethnic migrations in the Russian society are analyzed. Researchers note regularity of growth of migratory processes, specify the reasons of this phenomenon and show negative tendencies of regional migratory processes for social health of youth and their influence on increase of threats for national security of the Russian society. By results of the conducted sociological research the tendencies existing in mass consciousness of Russians concerning migration are established, consequences of migratory processes are revealed, the factors provoking deterioration in international interaction in modern Russian society are established and those are inevitability of the conflicts because are concluded in human nature, lack of mutual understanding, positive international communication, loss of the principles of international education, low level of culture of ethnoengagement, economic difficulties and non-compliance with religious instructions. However, despite it Russians are positively ready concerning migrants, assessing migratory processes positively and seeing in them the potential of formation of interethnic tolerance.

Key words: Social health, Russian youth, Russian society, national security, regional ethnic migration, migratory processes, migrants, ethnocultural environment, international communication, ethnocontacts, Russian people, ethnic behavior

INTRODUCTION

Modern situation in quickly changing world in general and in the Russian society, in particular, the approaching new calls and threats for new generations of Russians induce us to address judgment of social health of youth in the context of migratory processes. The analysis of these processes indicates deepening of ethnocultural distinctions, growth of ethnic intensity and loss of social and psychological and physical security (Vereshchagina *et al.*, 2015a). And it is understandable as the perspective of national security is filled with new value during the periods of radical transformations when

the society stays in an unstable, no equilibrium state, meets a big range of new threats including threats to social health of the most vulnerable groups of the population among which the paramount place is allocated to youth. Because Russian youth, the state of her physical, mental and social well-being and health are the main guarantor of national security society (Vereshchagina *et al.*, 2015b). The security status of youth assumes ensuring steady existence and functioning of youth as the social subject, satisfaction and realization of her necessary requirements and interests and also ability to self-development and progress. Therefore, a problem of formation and maintenance of social health of

youth as a condition of ensuring national security in the conditions of the happening ethnocultural migratory processes which are followed by ethnic intensity one of the most painful and actual problems of our time.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study uses comparative methods, axiological, socioeconomic, historical and sociocultural approaches. We rely on the results of the researchers's sociological empirical research on the topic Role of migration and migrants in preservation of national security is considered.

Methodological guidelines for research on the socio-economic impact of regional ethnic migration to national security and social health of Russian youth researchers of this study relied on the provisions and principles of the theory of security as a holistic category which includes social, spiritual, demographic, socio-political, ethno-cultural, socio-economic aspects. Characteristic of social health are formed under the influence of a number of sociocultural factors, namely: the socioeconomic, environmental, cultural, historical and ethnic behavioral factors.

RESULTS

We mean a peculiar indicator of social attitude which isn't reduced to an income level, understanding of provided or poor by social health of the Russian youth and is the generalized characteristic of satisfaction or a dissatisfaction of the young man with the situation in society (Gafiatulina *et al.*, 2016) and also feeling of security. Socially healthy, safe functioning of the younger generation of Russians assumes the ways of realization of individual opportunities, personal and group interests of youth warning or eliminating a possibility of negative impact on society and its structures. Activity of the young man will be considered socially healthy and safe if there is no damage, threat, harm and undesirable dynamics from external influences at development of various public phenomena and processes (such in particular as migratory processes). It corresponds to the three fundamental elements of national security: threats, interests, protection (Gafiatulina *et al.*, 2013). In response to internal and external threats to the vital interests of subjects and objects of safety the system of ensuring national security produces countermeasures of socio-political, economic, sociocultural, public health, educational, social character, reacts a certain policy in the field of national security (Mikhalev, 2013).

Thus, within limits this study, social health of youth means feeling, a condition of security of the vital interests

of the young man from the whole complex of a different look and level of the dangers and threats resulting from the regional ethnocultural environment. In turn, becomes clear that national security, public stability and sustainable, favorable development of Russia in many respects is defined by a condition of social health of the younger generation and ethnocultural migratory processes.

DISCUSSION

It is important to emphasize that the ethnocultural environment of any Russian region is the most significant factor under the influence of which there is a growing, formation of the identity of the young man, assimilation of values and norms of social life and therefore and formations of her social health. Ethnic traditions and stereotypes indirectly participate not only in formation of social health of youth but also affect national security. The region of residence indirectly, often it isn't conscious, acts as an important factor of formation of vital strategy of representatives of youth. As G.S. Denisova notes, owing to historical and political determinations the Russian regionalism has ethnocultural bases. The unevenness of rates of market transformations defining differentiation of territories in the Russian Federation is a consequence of the regional welfare specifics which are shown in local customs and traditions.

Since 1990th when the majority of the Russian regions have problems with demographic reproduction, regional migration and migration to the large cities and megalopolises became the main but not an additional social and demographic resource of increase in population. Since the end of the last century the intensive ethnic orientation of migratory processes has led to quantitative and high-quality shift of an ethnographic profile of many Russian regions. Therefore, there is a need for research of consequences of migration and also development of measures for their optimization. As change of ethnic structure of various groups of the population involves serious social and economic, political and sociocultural consequences for national security.

According to data of the State Statistics, today representatives about 160 ethnic groups in general live in Russia. Comparison of these population censuses of 1989 and 2010 gives an idea of tendencies of ethno-demographic development: the share of the Russian youth in the population is considerably reduced; the share of the Caucasian and Transcaucasian ethnocultural youth groups increases; intensive inflow and formation of new ethnocultural groups (Chinese, Koreans, Turks, Afghans, Bosnians) is observed.

Table 1: Process of preservation of an interethnic concord and stability in multiethnic society

Versions of answers/ nationalities	The conflicts are inevitable it's in human nature	Territorial disputes	The conflicts from mis understanding between the people	The lack of international of community	The raising are of national consciousness	The conflicts consequence violation of religious precepts	The economic difficulties	The insufficient international the low level of education	The reason of come the conflicts in culture
Avarians	38.3	32.2	39.6	16.8	13.4	18.1	26.8	26.2	16.1
Darginians	39.1	36.2	29.0	8.7	7.2	21.7	40.6	39.1	27.5
Kumykians	48.4	35.9	37.5	7.8	4.7	18.8	26.6	31.3	31.3
Lezginians	29.3	31.7	32.9	11.0	11.0	8.5	34.1	26.8	41.5
Lakians	48.9	31.9	44.7	8.5	0.0	12.8	29.8	40.4	29.8
Chechens	58.8	31.4	31.4	39.2	23.5	23.5	17.6	13.7	0.0
Russians	51.9	44.4	22.2	7.4	0.0	3.7	37.0	22.2	25.9
Total	43.2	32.7	35.2	14.3	10.3	16.0	29.3	26.6	24.5

Modern ethnic migrations in Russia lead to formation of new type of ethnic pluralism. Regional migratory processes at some usefulness for the practical solution of political, social, economic and demographic affairs as the Russian Sociologists note, conceal in themselves many dangerous tendencies on the way to formation of socially healthy society, so, threaten national security of Russia. So, in recent years in the Russian regional communities the high level of external and internal migration is observed that definitely influences social well-being of young Russians and promotes complication of a situation of their employment.

In the research conducted by M.M. Shakhbanova the role of migration and migrants in preservation of national security is considered. According to her data migration can play a certain role in processes of preservation of an interethnic concord and stability in multiethnic society (Table 1).

Distribution of answers to the question “what in your opinion main reasons for emergence of the international conflicts in modern Russia” (%).

By results of our research every second respondent on all massif sees the main reasons for emergence of international collisions that in their opinion, “the conflicts are inevitable they in human nature” and on an ethnic origin this judgment is shared by more than a half of the interrogated Chechens and Russians, every second respondent among Lakians and Kumykians, every third respondent among Darginians and Lezginians. On importance the second ranking place is taken by lack of mutual understanding between the people on which every second respondent has specified Kumykians, Lezginians, Darginians and Chechens in subgroup of Lakians, every third respondent among Avarians, every fifth respondent among Russians. At research of the nature of the ethnoconflicts, we made an assumption that the major factor provoking them is the territorial component, especially in the multiethnic environment. But as show results of our research, our hypothesis wasn't confirmed and indicator the “territorial disputes” on importance takes the third rangovy place. This reason as the forming basis of interethnic opposition was emphasized by every

second respondent among Russians in other subgroups this position is close to every third respondent. The third ranking place is taken by the factor “economic difficulties” noted by every second respondent among Darginians, every third respondent among Lezginians, Russians and Lakians, every fourth respondent among Kumykians and the Avarians, every sixth respondent among Chechens. Further not less significant in emergence of the international conflicts in modern Russian society is “insufficient international education” to which very close attention during the socialist period of development of the Russian state was paid but to a huge regret, during the Post-Soviet period, against liberal democracy, many principles cementing and stabilizing the interethnic sphere and the relations were or are thrown out from a national state policy or lost. Such superficial approach to very thin international sphere in the subsequent was expressed in growth of ethnic identity as opposed to official types of social identity (republican, regional, state and civil). Compared with other subarrays, the most noted position among the respondents of Lakians and less among the interviewed Chechens. Further the respondents reasons of international opposition see in “the low level of culture”, emphasized with every second respondent among Lezginians, every third respondent among Kumykians and Lakians, every fourth respondent among Darginians and Russians while respondents Chechens in general haven't marked out him. At the same time every fourth respondent among Chechens, every fifth respondent among Darginians and Kumykians, every sixth respondent among Avarians, every eighth respondent among Lakians and considerably small share of the interrogated Lezginians and Russians the essence of the conflicts is seen in “violation of religious precepts”. Also a role in the aggravation of interethnic relations can play a “lack of interethnic communication”, the highest proportion of respondents underlined the Chechens and Avarians in other groups the proportion is much lower. Further, researchers have asked the question allowing to reveal consequences of migratory processes and their assessment by respondents (Table 2).

Table 2: Consequences of migratory process and their assessment by respondents

Versions of answers/nationalities	Positively acquaintance to other culture promotes adjustment of the friendly relations between the people	Negatively migrants introduce in our culture incompatible with our values culture of behavior	Migrants aggravate employment problem	In any way not influence	I am at a loss to answer
Avarians	23.5	20.1	21.5	16.1	19.5
Darginians	24.6	21.7	23.2	8.7	15.9
Kumykians	18.8	23.4	18.8	18.8	20.3
Lezginians	24.4	15.9	17.1	35.4	12.2
Lakians	6.4	12.8	14.9	29.8	36.2
Chechens	35.3	39.2	21.6	2.0	2.0
Russians	37.0	7.4	40.7	7.4	0.0
Total	24.3	19.8	20.3	18.4	17.3

Further, the question “how You think in what degree migrants influence an international state in the republic?” has been asked respondents (%)

If to look at the received results on all selection, respondents point to a positive role which migrants can play, but it sounds a little abstractly since respondents note in the general plan that “acquaintance to other culture promotes adjustment of the friendly relations between the people”. Only the Lezgins of respondents noted that migrants “in any way don't influence” on the interethnic climate in the Republic. Chechens-akkinty and Kumykians have noted a negative role of migration because “migrants introduce in our culture incompatible with our values culture of behavior” also they “aggravate an employment problem” Russians consider, however at the same time noting also a positive role of migration. If to look at the relation of respondents to migration on age, then opinions “migrants aggravate an employment problem in the republic” adhere aged “of 60 years and more” 60.0%, “from 40-50 years” 40.0% and “from 50-60 years” 35.2%. Respondents “at the age from 50-60 years” (33.3%) and “from 60 and more” (40.0%) note a negative role of migration because “migrants introduce in our culture incompatible with our values culture of behavior”.

Respondents with an average and with the higher education in migration see a positive role (22.7% and 26.8%, respectively). At the same time the first note that “migrants introduce in our culture values of culture and behavior, incompatible with ours” 19.6% and the second that they “aggravate an employment problem” 22.3% of respondents. Respondents with secondary vocational education note only negative consequences of migration and consider that “migrants introduce in our culture values of culture and behavior, incompatible with ours” and “aggravate an employment problem” on 23.5% of respondents (Shakhbanova, 2009).

In the context of an assessment of national security, features of situation and development of the region of residence as Pasovets (2013) specifies for most of young people their social problems and inquiries which

realization is in many respects connected with features of regional migration, social and economic and sociocultural development of a social and economic territorial community have the prime importance.

By sociologists it is noticed that representatives of youth groups of ethnic migrants don't hurry “to be dissolved” in the sociocultural environment of this or that region, on the contrary, they design and maintain the ethnic identity, create the settlement, economic and economic and cultural areas, confessional communities form confessional and ethnic areas, form ethnic enclaves (Noskova, 2008).

Together with territorial localization of ethnic groups on an ethnic sign spheres of economic activity, the sphere of business are differentiated, trade is monopolized. V.A. Dines and A.N. Nikolaev emphasize that they uneven distribution of streams of migrations on regions strongly influence the Russian economy. And this is due with the fact that the considerable part of young migrants aspires to the most economically developed regions where it is possible quickly and to make good money. One more important reason of economic influence of migrants the researchers stated above call high social activity of young migrants. This results from the fact that the situation of migration puts quite distinct installations before immigrants: as fast as possible to find good work (even for lower payment) or to organize the business. At the same time many migrants want that their activity not just provided their living wage but also the part of means to send to the families allowed. For these reasons young migrants are more mobile in labor market are ready to risk to work under trying conditions. In addition, as noticed V.A. Dines and A.N. Nikolaev, possibilities of radical youth and the population in general in labor market are somewhat restrained also due to ethnic professional specialization. And in total with ethnic unity which also acts as means of their survival and ensuring their stability, efficiency it in many cases provides to migrants the increased competitiveness in comparison with local youth (Dines and Nikolaev, 2010). Thereby threats to social health of youth to a condition of her security and economic security of Russia are formed.

The Rostov sociologists write that for a regional economic situation there was an adverse situation in labor market. The enormous gap between labor supply and demand is observed and an excess manpower doesn't find necessary spheres of employment. At the same time the shadow (informal) economy which is defined by ethnocultural traditions has a wide circulation. Life in the region limited to resources has developed at local youth of quality of enterprise and a vital competitive spirit in achievement of the social wellbeing and the worthy status. And such qualities are a right signal of risks for the social health of the younger generation and threats for national security which are formed in sociocultural space of the region.

Scientists note the high level of youth unemployment, deficiency of opportunities for employment according to the education got by youth in spheres of legal entertaining. But at the same time commercial migration has created considerable labor market and has mobilized the available labor potential of the young population. In such conditions for youth there was important not a development of concrete professional experience, but extension of the period of limited liability for social functioning and accumulation of any educational potential developing the general but not specific labor abilities.

Economic differentiation is aggravated by cultural isolation of ethnic groups in various regional youth communities. Today isn't a rarity when, for example, "Muscovites are ethnic migrants" in very weak measure know Russian and don't try to improve his knowledge and also to be acquainted with culture of local youth of this or that region. At the same time the regional administration doesn't take some initiative, active measures for prevention of such situation. Unfortunately, in the conditions of increase in quantity of diasporas, the ethnocultural centers, national schools knowledge of Russian gradually stops being an indispensable and indispensable condition of socially comfortable existence in the Russian regions.

N.I. Lapin who has made the contribution to studying of sociocultural factors of stagnation and threats to security at the regional level speaks about low controllability and absence of institutes of self-development of regional communities. It empirical measurements confirm >10 Russian regions which have shown that different groups of the population have the essential sociocultural potential which only in small part becomes the sociocultural capital. It is explained by the fact that the main factors of such situation were stagnant spheres of functioning of regions in which concentrate and steadily negative characteristics are reproduced;

causing a depression not only these spheres but also regions in general. For bigger persuasiveness N.I. Lapin emphasizes process of degradation of local government which "has appeared incapable to carry out the historical mission to help self-development of each person" that wasn't slow to be reflected negatively in social well-being and social health of various groups of the population in general (for example, growth of discontent and a dissatisfaction with processes of modernization in regional communities is noted). It on belief of the researchers of study "is clearly demonstrated by sociocultural portraits of each region".

Important indicators of adaptedness of the migrant and local population as notes in the research Z.Kh. Lepshokova, their psychological (social) wellbeing and psychological (psychosocial) health serve. At migrants and "representatives of the local community accepting" low indicators of social wellbeing, "high level of uneasiness and a depression" are noted. And it means that they didn't adapt to new living conditions therefore it can lead to replenishment of marginal segments of the population of regions that is the direct evidence of new calls and threats to safe existence of the Russian regions.

M.I. Zaslavskaya also writes about the problems connected with ethnic intensity in migratory processes, saying about withdrawal pains of traditional system of valuable orientations that she "leaves vacuum which is filled with the most significant is clearer the ethnic outlook outlined in consciousness of the person" owing to which the perception of threat of migration both from the accepting ethnos and from migrants acts as a serious factor, "promoting deepening of ethnic intensity" in various regions of the Russian society (Zaslavskaya, 2014). Not less important role in migratory processes is played by an interethnic marriage which is ambiguously perceived by different social groups (Zagirova, 2015).

In the dissertation research Z.Kh. Lepshokova has come to important conclusions that migrants show similar characteristics of psychosocial wellbeing: those migrants who are focused on separation strategy possess low extent of self-acceptance and low general level of psychological and social wellbeing. The migrants who are guided by strategy of marginalization in Moscow and in the North Caucasus differ according to the social and psychological characteristics. So, in Moscow they show the low level of sociocultural adaptation and a depression and in the North Caucasus they are characterized by the high level of sociocultural adaptation, a personal autonomy but have low value on such indicators of psychological and social wellbeing as "existence of the purpose in life" and "personal development".

Many researchers have noted that ethnic migrants don't hurry "to be dissolved" within this or that sociocultural environment of this or that regional society. Rather, they in every possible way design and maintain the ethnic identity, create the youth subcultural areas, thereby depriving of a condition of security and safety of natives of this or that regional community. Therefore, young people "representatives of the accepting society of whom expectation of assimilation from migrants is characteristic show the high level of uneasiness and representatives of the accepting society of whom rejection of migrants is characteristic (acculturation expectation "exception") have the low level of psychological and social wellbeing".

CONCLUSION

Thus, the carried-out analysis allows us to draw a conclusion that modern mass migratory processes in the Russian regions result of the ambiguous, difficult predicted socio-political processes which happen in the country and in the world, negatively influence social health of local population and threaten national security of the country. In general, by domestic sociologists it is established that negative consequences of spontaneous, uncontrollable ethnic regional migration form calls and threats to social health of the younger generation and national security, affecting all spheres of activity of modern youth.

Political emergence of a series of the conflicts which have swept on various Russian regions between radical youth communities and migrants. At the regional level young migrants try to use such form of political participation as lobbying of the interests by means of support of youth associations, associations and often with use of a corruption component.

Economic development of various forms of shadow economy, outflow of the national capital, a competition aggravation at entering a higher education institution, expression of local youth from certain spheres of business, infringement of opportunities of radical youth in labor market due to ethnic professional specialization.

Social a sharpening of housing problem, an aggravation of a problem of youth unemployment, emergence of the new socially caused diseases among young people, decrease in intellectual and educational level.

Criminal emergence of criminogenic youth ethnic groups (due to national customs and traditions: actions of related, clan and compatriot obligations from migrants), growth of youth extremism, aggression and violence, promotion and drug trafficking, etc., demographic loss of an own young gene pool.

Cultural decrease in the general culture of radical youth, regional communities, imposing of subculture of immigrants alien to her, loss of the original regional culture.

It is worth mentioning still and emergence of the problems concerning the city as territorial and social integrity (migratory capacitance of the territory of the city) and ethnocultural groups (providing legitimate rights of permanent residents of the megalopolis and legitimate rights of migrants). The megalopolis doesn't manage to adapt to quickly changing ethnocultural situation. The Russian regional sociocultural system loses the solidity and the consolidating function that naturally on social health of youth and by that new calls and threats of national security of the Russian society are formed negatively affects.

So, sociocultural the practician of migrants of youth writes about a risk factors G.V. Zharkov, noting that the following is distinguished from the main the practician of development of the megalopolis or large city.

Acceptance (and/or) rejection of subcultural standards by migrants which source is this city, the region of residence:

- Overcoming of fear/alarm of the attitude of "stranger"
- Creation of "alternative" identity within a certain subculture
- Development of a "double" (pendular) way of life

Summary: The above-stated practitioners, according to the researcher's conclusions, belong to risky because an image of other region, cash at the migrating youth, initially in a root ambivalent. And material, spiritual social and cultural resources and also practical experience at young people are insufficient. The mechanism of integration into other, "foreign" social group of youth (even their subculture) is very traumatic (Zharkov, 2013).

And therefore we with full confidence can claim that migratory processes at the regional level conceal in themselves many dangerous tendencies and represent risks for social health of youth, so, don't promote preservation of stability in regions and to maintenance of safety of the Russian society. Complication of ethnic pluralism leads to formation of social tension, a social illness and ethnic the possibility of conflicts among young people. In this regard for increase of level of social health of youth and maintenance of safety and stability in the Russian regions it is necessary to realize three circumstances accurately.

First, it is necessary to remember that in the conditions of the globalized world in connection with potential increase in quantity of migration flows and a social and economic role of various groups of migrants in

many subjects of the Russian Federation it is possible to predict inevitable and quite natural increase of their activity in the conditions of fierce competition (Vereshchagina *et al.*, 2016). Respectively, such phenomena conceal in themselves threat to social health of all groups of the population and youth in particular and also bear new calls and threats of national security. It is necessary to solve a problem by optimization of ethnic migrations: namely by establishing order in the accounting of migrants but not their full prohibition, it is necessary to advocate the interests, understanding that they consist in ensuring national security. And with consideration if global experience not to choose active involvement of ethnic migrants as demographic strategy of development of the country. Besides, to enter prohibitive and incentive measures to certain ethnoses. Otherwise negative consequences of migratory processes for social well-being, social health of youth and national security in general will only expand (Vereshchagina *et al.*, 2015c).

Secondly, it is necessary to develop complex, purposeful (in particular, language, ethnocultural, public health) youth social policy in questions of ensuring national security. It has to be based not only on the state level but also at the level of various Russian regions to consider both basic questions of ensuring national security and local (regional) specifics (Vereshchagina *et al.*, 2015d). When developing youth social policy it is necessary to remember: the youth involvement degree into socially approved activity forms is higher, the probability of formation of deviant, socially unhealthy forms of behavior both among migrants and among radical youth of the Russian regions is lower (Gafiatulina, 2016).

Thirdly, strongly to continue at all levels social population policy which will promote birth rate increase, the termination of process of depopulation of the Russian population, ensuring demographic reproduction of indigenous people, comprehensive formation and preservation of health of the younger generations of Russians (Cockerham, 2000).

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