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Internal and external migration in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia): the attitude of student youth

The research was carried out in September-November 2020 within the framework of the project «Ethno-demographic processes in the Asian Russia: the current situation, forecasts and risks» (scientific supervisor, Doctor of History T. Smirnova) in order to identify the consequences of internal and international migration in the FEB. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is one of the largest subjects of the Far-Eastern federal district, but sparsely populated. Migration exchange in the region has occurred and continues to occur due to the arrival of flows of migrants from different regions of the Russian Federation, the CIS countries and the PRC. If representatives of the Central Asia began arriving en masse in the post-Soviet period, then migrants from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Ukraine, as well as other regions of the Russian Federation began to arrive from the beginning of industrial development of the territory of the Republic. Obviously, such a long-term interaction with migrants forms a tolerant attitude towards them among representatives of the local community, as evidenced by the empirical data obtained. It should also be noted that the current trend of internationalization of higher education through academic mobility of the students, the implementation of joint educational programs with double diploma, etc. contributes to the expansion of interethnic and international contacts of students. Of course, this cannot but influence the expansion of student contacts. The respondents assessed the consequences of migration in the region, indicated in which case the outflow of young people in the region could stop. The article analyzes the primary material that was collected by the method of quota questionnaire survey of university students in Yakutsk, the sample size was 200 respondents.

Keywords: ethnic groups, internal migrants, migrants from the CIS, consequences of migration, stereotypes, myths about migrants.

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