



SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF MIGRATION PROCESSES AND STRATEGIES OF MIGRANTS: WORLD AND RUSSIAN TRANSFORMATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Background: This article is a scoping study that analyzes statistics from the United Nations Population Division, revealing the ratio of the number of migrants to the total population on a global scale, as well as characterizing the number and proportion of immigrants in gender and geographic context. **Aim:** The work aims to consider the global and Russian scale of migration movements in social dynamics, as well as to analyze the behavioral strategies of migrants who are representatives of a foreign cultural environment. The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the need to identify promising areas for further research against the background of increasing intergroup interaction between the indigenous people of local communities with foreign citizens, representatives of a foreign cultural environment. **Methods:** Along with data from international statistical sources, the authors studied materials on migration in the Russian Federation, reviewed Russian and foreign scientific publications, and interpreted data from all-Russian and regional research projects collected using a survey method. **Results:** Based on the results of the analysis, the article describes the position of external migrants and their involvement in the functioning of economic sectors in the perceptions of Russian residents (at the regional level). It also reveals the content of the relationship between the local community and newcomers who carry values of a different culture. An escalation of the impact of migration flows and an increase in the confrontational component are recorded as a counter-strategy on the part of local groups in relation to foreign citizens. At the same time, the empirical study also made it possible to conclude the ambivalent response of the residents of the receiving country to the volumes of migration flows and the strategies of migrants. **Conclusion:** The authors substantiated that multiple scaling of the likelihood of the conflict component in the socio-cultural interaction of the receiving party and arriving representatives of the foreign cultural environment requires a comprehensive implementation of programs for the mutual adaptation of the above-mentioned subjects, agreed on by state bodies and non-profit organizations as equal partners.

Keywords: Migration processes, Intensification, Dynamics, Intergroup interactions, Local community, a Representative of a foreign cultural environment, Behavioral strategies.



DINÂMICA SOCIAL DOS PROCESSOS DE MIGRAÇÃO E ESTRATÉGIAS DOS MIGRANTES: TRANSFORMAÇÕES MUNDIAIS E RUSSA

RESUMO

Antecedentes: Este artigo é um estudo de escopo que analisa estatísticas da Divisão de População das Nações Unidas, revelando a razão entre o número de migrantes e a população total em escala global, bem como caracterizando o número e a proporção de imigrantes em gênero e contexto geográfico. **Objetivo:** O trabalho visa considerar a escala global e russa dos movimentos migratórios na dinâmica social, bem como analisar as estratégias comportamentais de migrantes que são representantes de um ambiente cultural estrangeiro. A relevância do tema escolhido deve-se à necessidade de identificar áreas promissoras para futuras pesquisas tendo como pano de fundo a crescente interação intergrupar entre os povos indígenas de comunidades locais com cidadãos estrangeiros, representantes de um ambiente cultural estrangeiro. **Métodos:** Juntamente com dados de fontes estatísticas internacionais, os autores estudaram materiais sobre migração na Federação Russa, revisaram publicações científicas russas e estrangeiras e interpretaram dados de projetos de pesquisa regionais e de toda a Rússia coletados usando um método de pesquisa. **Resultados:** Com base nos resultados da análise, o artigo descreve a posição dos migrantes externos e seu envolvimento no funcionamento dos setores econômicos nas percepções dos residentes russos (no nível regional). Revela também o conteúdo da relação entre a comunidade local e os recém-chegados que carregam valores de uma cultura diferente. Uma escalada do impacto dos fluxos migratórios e um aumento da componente de confronto são registrados como uma contra-estratégia por parte dos grupos locais em relação aos cidadãos estrangeiros. Ao mesmo tempo, o estudo empírico também permitiu concluir a resposta ambivalente dos residentes do país receptor aos volumes dos fluxos migratórios e às estratégias dos migrantes. **Conclusão:** Os autores substanciaram que o escalonamento múltiplo da probabilidade do componente de conflito na interação sociocultural da parte receptora e dos representantes que chegam do ambiente cultural estrangeiro requer uma implementação abrangente de programas para a adaptação mútua dos assuntos acima mencionados, acordado por órgãos estatais e organizações sem fins lucrativos como parceiros iguais.

Palavras-chave: Processos migratórios, Intensificação, Dinâmicas, Interações intergrupais, Comunidade local, Representante de um ambiente cultural estrangeiro, Estratégias comportamentais.

1. INTRODUCTION

Historically, the impact of migration processes on the life of citizens, society, nations, as well as on global development is multifactorial and ambivalent. It should also be borne in mind that it is premature to assess the socio-economic, political, cultural, spiritual, and legal consequences of the coronavirus pandemic at the moment. However, it is quite clear that the post-coronavirus world order, as well as internal processes within the nations, will be completely different. These circumstances determine the need to comprehend the impact of migration processes on various



spheres of public life. Meanwhile, pivotal transformations in the features of manifestation, nature, directions of individual or group migration movements began to show the first signs to a large extent long before the pandemic (Khairullina, et al., 2016)

In this regard, the objectives of this work were: 1) analysis of statistical data characterizing the dynamics of the absolute indicators of international migrants in relation to the total world population, as well as on the structure and directions of migration movements in gender and geographic aspects at the intercountry level; 2) consideration of the viewpoints of researchers on the impact of migration processes on the state of society in modern realities; 3) presentation of the author's theoretical model focusing research interest in the near future; 4) discussion of the results of all-Russian and regional empirical studies, revealing the peculiarities of the relationship of local residents (in the host country) with non-resident representatives of a foreign cultural environment.

The implementation of the first objective of this study allowed us to have the following data: in 2019, the number of international migrants reached 271.6 million people, which accounted for 3.5% of the total population globally as of mid-2019 (Global Migration Data Analysis Central, 2019). Compared to the beginning of the XXI century, the share of international migrants in the total population in the world increased by 0.7% (since in 2000 the indicator was at the level of 173.6 million—2.8%) (Table 1) (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, International Migration, 2019).

Table 1: Ratio of the number of migrants to the total population on a global scale at mid-year, 1990, 2000, 2019

	1990	2000	2019
Total world population	5 327 231 061	6 143 493 823	7 713 468 100
Total number of international migrants at mid-year	153 011 473	173 588 441	271 642 105
Mid-year share of migrants, in % of the total world population	2.9	2.8	3.5

In the total number of international migrants, the number of female migrants in 2019 amounted to 130.1 million (47.9%), which is 44.6 million more than in 2000 (Table 2).



Table 2: Number and share of international migrants by gender at mid-year, 1990, 2000, 2019

Year	Total number of migrants at mid-year, million people	Male migrants		Female migrants	
		Total number at mid-year, million people	Mid-year share of the total number of migrants (in %)	Total number at mid-year, million people	Mid-year share of the total number of migrants (in %)
1990	153 011 473	77 661 689	50.8	75 349 784	49.2
2000	173 588 441	88 029 221	50.7	85 559 220	49.3
2019	271 642 105	141 488 004	52.1	130 154 101	47.9

An interesting fact is that in absolute terms the increase in the number of female migrants does not coincide with the proportional ratios in the structure of migration movements by gender, since the share of women in the total number of international migrants in 2019 reached a value of 1.3 percentage points, which is lower compared to the data for 1990-2000. As for men, their participation in the structure of international migration by 2019, on the contrary, increased significantly in absolute terms by 53.5 million compared to 2000 and insignificantly, by 1.3 percentage points, in relative terms.

An analysis of cross-country statistical data allows us to record the age structure of migrants in 2019 at the global level: the share of international migrants aged 65 and over is 11.8%, while the number of international migrants aged 19 and under is at the level of 13.9%. Accordingly, the overwhelming majority of migrants are people of working age (20-64 years old)—74.3% (Global Migration Data Analysis Central, 2019).

Almost a third of all migrants in 2019 go to Asia (30.7%—83.6 million) or to Europe (30.2%—82.3 million), a quarter of all migrants go to America (25.9%—70.3 million), while almost every tenth migrant chooses Africa (9.8%—26.5 million) and only 8.9 million migrants chose Oceania (3.3%) (Table 3).

Table 3: Number of international migrants at mid-year by main regions, 1990, 2000, 2019

Geographic regions	1990		2000		2019	
	Number of international migrants at mid-year, million people	Mid-year share of migrants, in % of the total number of international migrants	Number of international migrants at mid-year, million people	Mid-year share of migrants, in % of the total number of international migrants	Number of international migrants at mid-year, million people	Mid-year share of migrants, in % of the total number of international migrants
Africa	15 689 666	10.3	15 051 677	8.7	26 529 334	9.8
Asia	48 209 949	31.5	49 394 322	28.5	83 559 197	30.7
Europe	49 608 231	32.4	56 858 788	32.7	82 304 539	30.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	7 161 371	4.7	6 570 729	3.8	11 673 288	4.3
North America	27 610 408	18.0	40 351 694	23.2	58 647 822	21.6
Oceania (Australia)	4 731 848	3.1	5 361 231	3.1	8 927 925	3.3
Total	153 011 473	100.0	173 588 441	100.0	271 642 105	100.0

At the same time, the structure of migration movements in geographic terms for the period from 1990 to 2019 reflects either increasing or decreasing dynamics of the share of migrants in the labor market and capital in the Asian, African and Latin American regions (from 2.2% to 0.5%), while the share of those entering the countries of Europe and North America in 2019 decreased compared to 2000 (2.4%:1.6%). In the period from 1990 to 2000, the number of international migrants in European countries was characterized by an invariably stable level (more than 32.0%), meanwhile, the number of people leaving for North American countries over the same period was characterized by an increase in the indicator—from 18.0% to 23.2%. At the same time, for the analyzed period from 1990 to 2019, the parameters of the share of present international migrants in Oceania are very stable (at the level of at least 3.0%) (Table 3) (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division, International Migration, 2019).



Thus, turning to open data from the UN Population Division allowed us to thoroughly summarize statistical information reflecting the scale, direction, and structure of migration processes on a global scale.

2. REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL RESEARCH MODEL

At present, domestic and foreign experts, taking into account the information on the statistics of migration flows (including in retrospect) from the UN, supplement the problem of resettlement with a meaningful analysis of the social dynamics of both the migration process itself and the behavioral strategies of migrants.

The role of international migration and trends in the development and influence of migration processes in the context of globalization are given in the works of Bagreeva E.G., Minich D.S. (2018), Bogdanov A.V., Egorov S.A., Khazov E.N. (2020), Malyuchenko A.A. (2015), Martynenko V.V., Martynenko S.V. (2015), Nekhoroshikh I.N., Katykhin A.I. (2020). The analysis of migrant movements as a determinant of conflict potential is presented in the studies of Benhabib S. (2003), Zakalyukina E.V. (2012). Aleshkovsky I.A., Iontsev V.A. (2012) raise the issues of international migration management, while Malyuchenko A.A. (2015) focuses research interests on the state of migration issues in Russia. The increasing importance of the uncertainty of the environment in modern realities and the resulting activation of the adaptive component are focal points in the works of Mozgovaya A.V. (2019), Popova I.V. (2020) and their co-authors. Trends and criteria influencing the perceptions of the host community about migrants in the all-Russian and regional aspects (Yaroslavl region) are described both in the publication of the Levada Analytical Center (Zorkaya, 2020) and in the study of Gadzhiganova N.S. and Dudina, I.M. (2014).

Martynenko V.V. and Martynenko S.V. (2015) assess migration processes as one of the manifestations of globalization, characterizing to a certain extent the increased level of integration of mankind, and at the same time, containing the risk and likelihood of uncontrollable socio-political disintegration of some states.

Meanwhile, the globalization of migration for several decades has been accompanied by a growing escalation of migration interdependence between labor-surplus and labor-deficient regions (Tsapenko, 2017).



Against this background, the following distinctive feature is present: modern migration flows are presented simultaneously in two directions, when a state acts both as a donor country and as a recipient country (in particular, the United States is a donor for Canada, and the UK is a donor for the Australian continent). With this, the historical areas of attraction of migrants are gradually replaced by previously unknown migration "corridors". The increasing migration activity is experiencing a forced and at the same time significant impact of the globalization of trade, an increase in transport flows and communication technologies.

Highly qualified professionals accept relocation offers (often with a family) following an offer for a promotion in the framework of the activities of transnational corporations. Representatives of blue-collar professions demonstrate a desire not only to obtain higher incomes (in the form of wages), but also want to use the beneficial aspects of the favorable social policy of the receiving country.

In general, the majority of labor resources, regardless of whether they are highly qualified specialists or workers, really influence the intensification of the economy of the receiving country. Along with this, as noted by Nekhoroshikh I.N. and Katykhin A.I. (2020), investment along with an increase in the total population shows a multiplier effect in terms of the formation of the national economy as a whole.

On top of these trends, at the present stage, migration is also a catalyst for transformations of an institutional sociocultural nature (G. Hofstede and A. Cohen). In particular, Bagreeva E.G. and Minich D.S. (2018) note that in today's realities the following phenomenon is observed: it is difficult for people to break ties with their original culture, and therefore the confrontation of cultures leads to open clashes.

In the same vein, S. Benhabib discusses the phenomenon of diversity in the global era, noting the effect of "**reverse globalization**", during which large-scale migrations result in multiethnic and multicultural communities. In the interests of achieving economic goals, representatives of the world "periphery" also want to be included in these communities (Benhabib, 2003).

Russian scientist V.A. Inozemtsev, consistently analyzing the work of S. Benhabib, formulates a forecast of the development of the modern situation along the following trajectories: the course of cultural evolution in one case is characterized by the intensification of mutual multicultural influence, and in the other—through the desire for institutionalization, provoking an escalation of disagreements in the field of interethnic communication, which becomes an objective and, to a certain extent,



inevitable consequence of the intensification of interactions between representatives of different cultures

Along with this, a counter-ambivalent response is also seen in a number of recipient countries: native people defend the original identity. Therefore, Bagreeva E.G., Minich D.S. describe cases in Hamburg (Germany): a negative public response to the content of a poster of a kindergarten, an attractive feature of which was "*a small number of children from migrant families,*" obliged the management to republish an advertising booklet. After the measures taken, the following phrase appeared among their advantages: "*Our kindergarten is open for girls and boys ... sick and healthy, regardless of whether they are of German origin or from migrant families.*" This illustrative example of a deviation from the strategy of discrimination in the host country is often an isolated case rather than a common pattern (Bagreeva and Minich, 2018).

Considering the diversity of experts' assessments, we have developed a multifactor model for further migration research. The author sees the prospects for further developments in a more detailed study of the place and value orientations of migrants of different generations (including on national labor markets), as well as the specifics of their interaction with representatives of host communities, taking into account not only globalization processes, but also regionalization and a certain desire for preservation of national identity. This being said, the need to take into account the state of uncertainty and the presence of a narrowed planning horizon becomes a completely new variable characteristic of local communities in the receiving country. And, if we take into account how Z. Bauman characterizes modern society, such tendencies can be aggravated by the sequence of "individualized" components: a person's lack of communication, indifference to other people, a tendency to short-lived and simplified interpersonal relationships deprived of depth, poor irregular social interactions (Bauman, 2005).

It is also worth considering that the threat of the implementation of the conflict-generating component in the socio-cultural interaction of the host party and arriving foreign citizens (as representatives of a foreign cultural environment) requires a comprehensive implementation of programs for mutual adaptation of the above actors, in which the participation of state structures and non-profit organizations will be agreed as equal partners. Thus, adaptation processes should involve not only those who change their place of residence, but also those who accept new participants in their local communities (i.e., native population) (Gadzhigasanova and Dudina, 2014).



Moreover, representatives of the host community (with a quantitative majority) objectively need an adaptation component due to a number of other circumstances, which are partly a consequence of the increasing state of uncertainty gradually losing the quality of urgency and becomes an integral feature of everyday life (Mozgovaya and Shlykova, 2019; Popova, Gadzhiganova and Dudina, 2020).

3. EMPIRICAL BASE: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Currently, there is the need to consider unpredictable variability in the behavioral strategies of the receiving party in its interactions with migrants. This article overviews the results of all-Russian and regional empirical studies that reveal the features of the relationship of local residents (in the receiving country) with the non-resident representatives of a foreign cultural environment.

According to the all-Russian study of public opinion by the Levada Analytical Center (N=1600, 2019), in the views of the inhabitants of our country, the priority tasks of the social sphere include such phenomena as the demand for measures to level the sharp stratification of the rich and the poor (30.0% responses), activities to significantly increase the availability of many types of medical services (30.0%), resistance to the growing tendency to pay for education and an increase in its inaccessibility (22.0%), as well as the need to implement actions aimed at curbing the increase in the influx of external migrants (18.0%). With this, a more hostile reaction of the overwhelming majority of Russians to the essence of state regulation and control of labor migration is revealed, manifested in a significantly increasing number of supporters of the thesis "It is necessary to limit the influx of labor migrants"—from 58.0% of approvals in July 2017 to 72.0% in August 2019 (Zorkaya, 2020).

Against this background, a comparative analysis of sociological data on a nationwide sample for the period from 2013 to 2019, which reflect the direction of interactions of the local community with non-residents from a foreign cultural environment, also allows us to note the dual manifestations of the nature of intergroup relationships of these subjects. Thus, among Russians, the share of supporters of the statement "*the work of migrants makes a constructive contribution to the development of the host country and society*" remains stable - at the level of at least $\frac{1}{3}$ (one third) of the responses (40.0%). However, in Russia two fundamentally opposite attitudes prevail that have a negative "foundation". On the one hand, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the survey participants



agree with the statement that relatives and friends will not refuse to do the work that foreign citizens are currently doing (64.0%). On the other hand, 63.0% support the idea that “*the presence of migrants at the local level in quantitative terms is excessive*”. I believe that the factor that activates non-constructive assessments in interactions between local communities and external groups of visitors may be the “threat” construct caused by the rivalry for limited resources. In this regard, the reaction is quite predictable that the more unstable and uncertain the economic situation in the country, and the lower the level of wages, the more often the local people will consider representatives of the external foreign cultural environment as a threat and a competition in employment issues (Table 4).

Table 4: Data from the All-Russian Public Opinion Research by the Levada Analytical Center (n=1600, June 2013 – August 2019)

Statement	Gradations of variable					
	definitely yes / rather yes		definitely no / rather no		Hard to answer	
	06.2013	08.2019	06.2013	08.2019	06.2013	08.2019
Migrant work is useful for the country and society	41.0 %	47.0 %	51.0 %	46.0 %	8.0 %	7.0 %
The presence of immigrants in our locality/region is excessive	69.0 %	63.0 %	26.0 %	32.0 %	5.0 %	5.0 %
My relatives and friends will not refuse to do the work that foreign citizens are doing now	57.0 %	64.0 %	27.0 %	29.0 %	16.0 %	7.0 %
Most migrants live better and richer than me and my family*	-	44.0 %	-	41.0 %	-	15.0 %

*in 2013, this statement was not offered to respondents

In the course of surveys in 2013-2019, at least $\frac{1}{4}$ (a quarter) of Russians refused to support the statement that in reality there is actually an excessive presence of migrants in their locality or region (26.0% and 32.0%, respectively, Table 2). Thus, every third or fourth average Russian citizen reasonably notes that no significant increase in the migration flow has been recorded in Russia in recent years. This is confirmed by the all-Russian statistical data presented in the Information on the Socio-Economic Situation of Russia in 2020. It states that in January-August 2020 the migration growth of the population of Russia decreased by 97.6 thousand people (by 58.5%), which happened as a result of a decrease in the number of people arriving to the Russian Federation and an increase in the quantitative composition of those who left the

country. The number of people arriving to the country decreased by 50.4 thousand people (by 11.7%), including due to immigrants from the CIS member states by 39.7 thousand people (by 10.3%). The number of people leaving Russia increased by 47.2 thousand people (by 17.9%), including to the CIS member states - by 37.3 thousand people (by 15.8%). In January-August 2020, in the exchange of population with all CIS member states, except with the citizens of Ukraine, there was a decrease in migration growth (Federal State Statistics Service, 2020).

The protest context regarding the admission of immigrants in our country persists in the results of regional studies conducted under the guidance of the author of this article. So, according to the research project "Attitudes of the host population towards migrants" (Yaroslavl region, N=614, 2020), 44.0% of the survey participants disagree with the opinion that immigration has a positive impact on the economic sphere, while 30.0% of the respondents show restraint in their own assessment, choosing the option "*I don't care.*" There is an ambivalent attitude towards the presence of migrants in the Russian labor market. On the one hand, more than half of the respondents note that immigrants "deprive" local residents of jobs, to some extent influencing the decrease in average wages (64.0% of responses). On the other hand, more than 1/3 of the region's residents are inclined to agree that non-residents compensate for the insufficient amount of labor resources in low-skilled, low-paid sectors of the economy (44.0%). Settled stereotypical attitudes also persist: the overwhelming majority are convinced that the behavioral strategies of immigrants to one degree or another have an impact on the deterioration of statistical indicators on the crime situation and corruption in the country of their location (70.0%) (Table 5).



Table 5: Distribution of answers to the question: "What is the degree of your agreement or disagreement with the proposed statements?" (Yaroslavl region, N=614, 2020)

Statement	Gradations of variable		
	Absolutely agree / rather agree	I don't care	Absolutely disagree / rather disagree
Immigration has a positive economic impact	26.0 %	30.0 %	44.0 %
Immigrants affect the deterioration of indicators on the crime situation and corruption	70.0 %	22.0 %	8.0 %
Immigrants "deprive" local residents of jobs, "send down" average wages	64.0 %	30.0 %	6.0%
Immigrants compensate for the labor shortage in low-skilled, low-paid sectors of the economy	44.0 %	40.0 %	16.0 %

Meanwhile, when answering the question about the relationship between newcomers (representatives of a foreign cultural environment) and local residents in their locality, almost $\frac{2}{3}$ of the respondents characterize the interactions of these social groups as "calm" (68.4%), while $\frac{1}{5}$ of the residents of the Yaroslavl region note that the relations in the local social space are tense (21.8%). The survey participants note that the practice of engaging external migrants is predominantly widespread in the spheres of trade and housing and utilities—91.8% and 78.3%, respectively, as well as in construction (70.3%) and in public catering (69.2%). Residents of the region also note the partial presence of external migrants in the field of health care (35.7% of responses) and public transport (33.6%), while for the most part there is no participation of migrants in the activities of local self-government bodies (73.6% of answers "almost not widespread"), education system (68.3%), financial sector of the economy (68.0%) or serving in law enforcement agencies (53.8%) (Table 6).

Table 6: Distribution of answers to the question: "In your experience, in which spheres of the Yaroslavl region's economy is the practice of engaging external migrants most widespread?"

Spheres of economy	Gradations of variable			
	widespread	partially widespread	almost not widespread	Hard to answer
Market, trade	91.8 %	8.2 %	-	-
Public catering	69.2 %	21.7 %	9.1 %	-
Public transport	49.1%	33.6%	17.0%	-
Business, finance	10.3%	11.5%	68.0%	10.2%
Housing and utilities	78.3%	19.8%	-	1.9%
Local authorities, self-government bodies	2.2%	6.2%	73.6%	18.0%
Law enforcement	3.9%	16.2%	53.8%	26.1%
Construction, industry	70.3%	20.4%	5.7%	3.6%
Medicine	-	35.7%	44.5%	19.8%
Education, science	-	9.6%	68.3%	22.1%

4. CONCLUSION

Thus, the specific features based on the analysis were revealed: for the period from 2000 to 2019, on a global scale, there is a clear trend towards an increase in the share of international migrants (from 2.8 to 3.5%). The structure of migration movements in a geographical context is undergoing a transformation: the share of the presence of foreign visitors in the Asian, African and Latin American regions is characterized by unstable fluctuations in towards increase or decrease, while the share of those entering the countries of Europe and North America in 2019 decreased compared to 2000. The number of migrants in Oceania is relatively constant at 3.0%. In general, there is intense horizontal mobility, because of which there is a disproportionate migration of the population from one region to others, while not being tied to the level of development of countries.

Today, migration processes are an undoubted attribute of modern globalization, having both uniting and separating components.

There is also a combination of international movements with a significant increase in traffic flows, the intensification of communication technologies, against the background of which the mutual influence of territories that initially experienced a shortage of labor resources and regions with a surplus of labor is exacerbated. Transnational corporations are increasingly involved in the competition for highly qualified personnel, while applicants for blue-collar jobs in the international labor market justify their own choice of the recipient country by attractive opportunities for social protection and security policies in the receiving countries (mainly in Western



European and Scandinavian countries). Proceeding from this, initially in the context of the integration trend in democratic states, the expansion of pro-Western tolerant rights of citizens and their separate, original freethinking is simultaneously noted. Within the framework of this trend, there is also a diversification of the mechanism of social protection of the state. It is manifested in the demand for patronage in the form of increased compensatory requirements through a more equitable distribution of social wealth by ensuring guaranteed collective protection in relation to holders of the status of "citizen" and "not citizen".

Along with this, large-scale migrations are accompanied by the formation of multi-ethnic communities, which representatives of the world "periphery" have expressed a desire to join. In the multicultural communities themselves, the presence of two components is simultaneously noted: on the one hand, the strengthening of intercultural interaction, and on the other, the conflicting manifestations of cultural differences. These trends are analyzed in a number of research works as the effect of "*reverse globalization*". The demand for the development of bilateral adaptation programs is necessitated by the increased likelihood of the implementation of the conflictological component in the socio-cultural interaction of citizens of the host country with external migrants. The reciprocity of the adaptation process implies the active participation of residents of local communities in this interaction. The relevance of these measures is also influenced by the strengthening of the contradiction between the holders of the titular national, unique culture (whose pre-emptive rights are "leveled") and representatives of other original cultures (claiming relative autonomy and protection).

In the realities of modern life, it is unexpected that an ambivalent response to modern migration processes on the part of the government and residents of the receiving country, both at the global level and at the level of national states, acquires routine properties. The results of all-Russian and regional studies (carried out by the author as well) indicate that among the local population, to a certain extent, an attitude towards national superiority is formed, when the social, political and economic results of the growing migration movements are mainly perceived critically, resulting in protective feedback from local communities in response to the influx of foreign citizens. In this regard, the riskological component is scaled up, which is associated with the formation of insurmountable, intractable contradictions and inequalities that differentiate the individual statuses of a citizen and a non-citizen in a market economy



system, on the one hand, intensively pushing state borders, and on the other, forced to maintain a non-constructive atmosphere in relation to migration not only globally, but also on an all-Russian, local scale. Therefore, we can see an increased relevance of studying the specifics of intergroup relations and interactions, the peculiarities of the formation of demands and needs not only of host communities, but also a reassessment of the role and place of the contribution of representatives of foreign cultural groups against the background of the formation of a post-coronavirus world order.

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