
MIGRATION AS A FACTOR OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE MODERN SOCIETY

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The beginning of the XXI century is marked by significant transformations in the political, economic, social and cultural life of people. The evolution of the societal system and social processes led to the unpredictable level of mobility, flexibility and degree of everyday innovative changes, including the new understanding of the social security in the evolving social universe. Mankind created the global network of relationship and attempts to install the world regulation mechanisms with universal values.

The social system which is denominated as “modern” society, or actually existing model of human efficient co-existence’s rules, is no more described by the sociological concept of the modernity, but by the combination of the simultaneously appearing and reproduced social realities, which have the features of the traditional, modern and postmodern social organization’s models. The diversity of social realities, economic opportunities, political systems and civilization’s or regional cultures, reflected in the poly-stylistic approach in everyday behavior’s normative regulation, opens the new ways for individual and group choice, and for the changing of status and roles, which reflects the new behavioral patterns.

The social organization of modernity was representing the extreme rationalization of social life, with the expansion of the pure “economic” logic, theoretical model of choice and making decisions, towards the human activities which are not measured in monetary dimension. The reasoning as systemic¹ seeking for efficiency in gaining utility or pleasure and achieving equilibrium² into the traditionally affective and value-based fields, non-calculated and perceived sacred such as family, religion, love, inspiration etc.

In the modern society the mobility represents process, that reflects the rational choice of individuals to find the best conditions of work and life, influences the migrants’ flows directed from the developing and emerging countries towards the developed territories with the higher level of the social protection and of life standards, career opportunities and possibilities to climb the social grade. This rational explanation efficiently describes the migratory flows from poorest countries and regions to the richest States.

But this is not sufficient to analyze the real migration context. The examination of the migration, i.e., on the territory of the former Soviet Union, demonstrated,

¹ **Lazear E. P.** Economic Imperialism // Oxford Quarterly Journal of Economics, 115. – 2000. – Pp. 99-146.

² **Becker G. S.** A Theory of the Allocation of Time // The Economic Journal, 75, September, 1965. – Pp. 493-517.

that the flows from the Eastern and Southern countries former Soviet republics towards Russia are explained with the wide range of factors, including the non-economic ones. Even if, in fact, the job opportunities in Russian social-economic areas are wider, the important factors were also related to the political stability, the Russian language use (and access to the cultural heritage and scientific research results, the developed technologies and inventions, etc.), the more substantive content of the education and especially the level of the higher professional education system. That situation reflects more complex and sophisticated representation of the social processes and practices than usually is applied in the analysis of the migration in the modern social-economic models.

The modernity roots in the rational scientific mechanical approach. The classical cognition imposed the mathematics' overwhelming predominance, the math abstract reasoning has infiltrated into other scientific and practical branches. This preponderance of the exact scientific methods is justified from the methodical point of view, when the mathematical tools are implemented as a suitable gauge, a mean to measure and to operate, but not as a comprehensive substantial foundation for the content of analysis, especially, of complex subject as human behavior. The post-modernity overcomes this idiosyncrasy of the scientific models of rationality as one of the myths of the modern world view.

The socio-cultural investigations show, that the actual reality of making decision mechanisms and of preference in favor of geographical, social, professional mobility is more sophisticated than described in the classical models. In reality, the choice for a migratory behavior, the migration parameters, the reality of migrants' life and work reflects the context of all the types of societies, which co-exist simultaneously:

- traditional community, with the interpersonal relationship, the handmade tools, the natural cycle of everyday life, surviving and reproducing the community ("Gemeinschaft"³), with the specific authentic perception of the touch to the real life and to the nature. The migration to the rural areas represents, for example, the downshifting practices or the development of the organic agriculture. There are also the wide examples of the coming back to the family roots, to the place of birth, to the native landscape. The social security is often expressed as the will to save this ideal mode of life, with human values of personal relationship and the proximity to the nature, in the terms of the Universe and Eternity;

- pre-modernity, with the priority of the secular knowledge and with the revealing of the human place in the universe, with the economies due to the labor division and the practices of producing handicrafts, the social system with specialized social functions and structure of status, positions and roles' expectations. The social security in this case represents the conservative desire to maintain the existing traditional order, the Renaissance of the human place on the Earth and the simple structure of the society (simplified as Marxist division to the classes, or Hellenistic ideology of the aristocracy and elites, or the monarchy idea of feudal sovereign and people, etc.), on the long-term period of forecast and anticipation. It also introduced the notion of the individualistic responsibility for the personal destiny and path in life;

³ **Tönnies F.** Community and Society. – East Lansing, Michigan: The Michigan State University Press, 1957.

- mature modernity, with the urbanized industrial linear development, especially in the emerging countries such as BRICS with the mass chain production systems⁴ in giant plants based on automation with the refuse of the human communications in favor to the formal⁵ rational differentiated⁶ system of interconnected specialized roles (“Gesellschaft”) as a social “reproducing chain” and impersonal relationship, held by practical concerns of individual utility. The social security is understood as the order of the most efficient sharing mechanism of values created, and founded on the rationality of using resources to ensure the economic growth in the short- and middle-term perspective;

- post-modernity, with the virtual space and creative economy of knowledge and experience, based on the innovative leadership, the telecommunications and IT-sector, with the rejection of the linear narrative, which oversimplifies the complex reality, and with advocating multiple ways of knowing, the diverse values and controversial action⁷. To overcome the modernity’s explaining reality with universal regularities and strict features, the postmodern reasoning and social organization attempt to combine traditional elements with the extreme modernist practices, the postmodern approach focuses on the relative truths of each situation and actor, the understanding of the reality is rooted in an interpretation of concrete experience for individual perception and group initiatives. In this case, the social security is conceived as aimed to the development of personal self-realization and actualization and is perceived at the level of the momentary reasoning (only this instant does exist, and only this minute is valorized).

If the first three types of social organization are analyzed within the numerous economical, political, sociological, philosophical and even physical studies, the last one, the post-modern world is described by philosophers and thinkers, but is not enough evaluated within the strict frame of social science. The scholar analysis of migration as a specific subject represents this inter-disciplinary and fragmented knowledge, concentrated on different facets and manifestations of the migration concept and practices.

The migration theoretical studies should take into account the changes related to the information society and cognitive economy, with the era of the knowledge management and innovative growth. This obsession with the innovations and everyday changes is represented in the organization theory with the concept of an enterprise as a flow of transforming knowledge, of the continuous communication of shapes and ideas. In the social-economic environment, for the human resources management and for the business governance, the research also discovers a new form of migration: in the IT-sector and in the creative free-lance professions (artists, journalists, writers, but also teachers, researchers, developers, etc.) which choose not the geographical mobility, but the socio-cultural and the professional mobility with the virtual employment’s fields and change of the occupation. Among others, it

⁴ **Seidman S.** Modernity, Meaning, and Cultural Pessimism // Max Weber. *Sociological Analysis*, 44, 4. - 1983, Winter. – Pp. 267-278.

⁵ **Weber M.K.E.** *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft*. – Tübingen: J.C.B. Mohr (P. Siebeck), 1925.

⁶ **Giddens A.** *The consequences of Modernity*. – Cambridge: Polity press, 1990.

⁷ **Hoffman L.** The Danger Of The "Truth" // *AHP Perspectives*, August/September, 2004. – Pp. 22-24.

leads to the move from the traditional labor market with the prevailing role of an employer, who dictates its conditions to the population as potential labor force, towards the employers' market, the market of job vacancies where the scared (even exceptional) human resource, the talented human beings have their dominating position of re-valorized personalities' features and competencies, and where the HR (the humans) are able to dictate their individual clauses and impose their requirements to the business.

This social innovation is reflected in the new migration flows, which are conceived and realized in the socio-professional, economic, governing and methodic directions:

- from traditional national employers towards the foreign companies and global corporations which are more generous and offers more adapted motivating remuneration system in the HRM;

- from agrarian or industrial mass producing giants to robotized chains in high-technologies sectors and to the services, especially, IT-maintain and aid in transfer of knowledge, lawyers activity, invention and development, marketing, communication support, financial consulting, accounting, audit, etc.;

- from traditional employment towards the entrepreneurship, self-employment and free-lance, with the high level of the autonomy in making decisions process and realization of business schemes;

- from traditional forms of working in office or workshops to the flexible autonomous virtual jobs;

- from full-time or part-time employment in favor to the outsourcing. HR-leasing and other forms of flexible taking part of professionals in the organizational business-processes.

The transformation of the society is built on the basis of the new understanding human role in the exploring and mastering the nature – in the value creation chains, the production and consumption, exchange and distribution. The synergy approach promotes the idea of the revitalizing of the alternation processes between the chaos of the creative emotional experience and the order of the modern rationality, in this logic the perfect picture of the postmodern social organization is related to the dynamic harmony in the social system, with homeostatic changes and evolution through the regular crisis.

These new migratory schemes impose to the today generations (especially, the human resources in companies, where the 50-60-years-old people meet the 40-years old representatives of the “generation X”, the “generation Y” and the “millennials” and the youngest business-participants from the “generation Z”) to acquire the special knowledge and skills, communication and negotiation tools and competences to live together, the ethics and the tolerance towards other cultures, beliefs and norms of everyday behavior. The academic research and education system meets the new social realities to discover, to analyze and to transform into the learning tools, and has to satisfy the new requirements of employers on the labor market and the new needs of the students as the future participants of the value creation chains.

These changes have a significant impact on migration processes, which play the role of a catalyst for the economic and political growth of a society and, at the

same time, hinder the development of the social system. The research of migration policies and their influence on the efficiency of the social security in the national States should be based on the interdisciplinary areas of exploring works in social sciences⁸, which examine different facets of the migration theory and migratory behavior, as on the level of individuals, and on the scale of the institutionalized actors.

On the one hand, migration processes stimulate regional economic development and have the positive influence on the redistribution of the population, of labor resources and demand, represent a factor mitigating demographic crisis and offsetting natural decline in population; immigrants help to revitalize declining communities and ailing economies: «In recognition of these contributions, states and cities [in USA] are creating welcoming initiatives that seek to integrate and maximize the contributions of immigrant workers and entrepreneurs of all backgrounds, without an emphasis on legal status... In terms of initiatives that facilitate the integration of foreign-born arrivals, some states offer driver's licenses to unauthorized immigrants»⁹, such social innovations reply to the social-cultural need of human standards of life and of equity, the comparable level of facilities and infrastructure for everyone (i.e., to avoid the potential push to the violence or crime), and in the same time, they react to the economic need of getting the most efficient ways to assure the labor resources to the value creating units and areas.

But, on the other hand, migration activates the shadow informal employment, leads to an excessive concentration of immigrants in certain regions, to criminalization of the local situation, to significant enhancement of social risks, dangers and threats, deeply influencing on the level and on the conditions of the social security system of the country and of the region. Currently, the Russian state is in the center of the intersection of large-scale and dynamic migration flows. In terms of immigration Russia takes 2nd place in the world (13.3 million by year) after the United States (35 million)¹⁰. The emigration analysis puts the complex problem of the brain drain in favor of the more developed Western Europe and North America regions, and the emergence of the Southern Asian and Gulf countries. Russia has also the special statistics of the eviction to such countries as Israel, Arab Emirates, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Korea, etc. The well-known example of the 2010 Nobel prizes in chemistry were 2 Russian academic researchers who preferred the better research infrastructure, laboratory equipment and opportunities in Manchester University and left Russia some years before their inventions in chemistry. This case deeply influenced the national idea, the reputation of national research and academic network, but also the understating of the brain drain results and impact on the Russian science, education, and industry. The migration of the high-qualified people also led to the considerable reforms in the research and education system.

In the same time, the interesting and fruitful theoretical approach explains the

⁸ Бреттелл К. Б., Холлифилд Дж. Ф. Теория миграций // "Методология и методы изучения миграционных процессов". М., 2007, с. 36 // www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/FIELD/Moscow/pdf/Manual_on_Migration.pdf.

⁹ American Immigration Council, URL : <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/perspectives> .

¹⁰ Ткачева Н. А. Социологическая концепция миграционной политики региона в системе национальной безопасности. Автореф. дисс. докт. социол. наук. Тюмень, 2010, с. 2.

individual migratory behavior, with conjugating the psychological and geographical concepts of population belonging and origins, which are described as «dichotomies of geographical thinking»¹¹. The reasoning in terms of Weberian ideal-types should be based on the statistical research and State legislative issues' analysis.

In the frame of this context, the attention of Russian and foreign researchers significantly increases not only towards the migration problems, but also to analyze the influence of the social consequences of migration on the provision of social security and protection of the national society.

Social security as an essential element of the national security system is defined as an integral concept that refers to the context and the ability of the governmental and social system of a country to ensure the effective functioning of the social sphere, to prevent destructive phenomena and processes, to maintain and develop the conditions, means and methods of human socialization and quality of life¹². It is expressed in the creation of favorable conditions for life and personality development, the analysis and wide-spread implementation of efficient practices of the standardized social protection system, activities of government institutions and civil society organizations, popular initiative.

The fundamental principle, which determines the social security of a local, regional community or national society, is the growing need for people to protect their social life and activity against emerging threats and risks. It consists in the assertion of such kind of social relations, governance and Public administration technologies, ways of living, in the empowering and nominating such political leaders and forces that provide the most effective solutions to the social, economic and political problems, create conditions for the improvement of the material and moral standards of living, consolidate and activate them in real producing affairs, will serve as to the expansion of freedom and the rise of the creative initiative of the citizens, protecting people from serious adversity.

The national State population has an objective need in providing social security, and the State and its regions require the relevant conceptual approaches, policies, and strategies. Awareness of these needs is increasingly reflected in legislation, official documents and speeches of political leaders. The most important areas to ensure the national or regional social security are:

- ♦ high quality of life, the standards which assure the dignity of everyday conditions;
- ♦ optimal level of stratification of the society in terms of wealth, sex and age groups;
- ♦ respect for the human rights and civil freedom; an effective migration policy;
- ♦ existence of significant "middle class";
- ♦ high birth rate and life expectancy in the country; stability of the family institution;

¹¹ **Голд Дж.** Психология и география: Основы поведенческой географии. М., 1990, с. 4-6 // http://www.gumer.info/bibliotek_Buks/Psihol/gold/index.php.

¹² **Маргулян Я. А.** Социальная безопасность российского общества: проблемы и способы обеспечения // "Материалы международной научной конференции Пярых Санкт-Петербургских социологических чтений «Социология безопасности: проблемы, анализ, решения". Ч. 1. СПб., 2013, с. 20.

- ♦ employment status and population mobility; professional motivation to productive activities;
- ♦ high spiritual, moral, and creative potential of the population.

The analysis of the accumulated experience and foreign practices of the migration processes' regulation witnesses the influence of the 3 most important political issues. These essential factors in the interrelation between migration and security are represented by:

- ♦ terror attacks threats (the terrorist act on the 9th of Sep 2001, on the Twin Towers, deeply influenced American immigration law, but also the global image of the migration),
- ♦ economic concerns (especially important impact was on the legislation of United Kingdom and Western Europe countries),
- ♦ socio-cultural and ethnic communication (the specific attitude to the Muslim population and immigrants from Arab countries represents the impact of this group of factors).

This analysis permits to distinguish the two essential areas of the migrants regulating policies and strategies, which focuses either on the controlling approach or the integration logics:

1) Immigration Control – this aspect involves the controlling of the migrants flows¹³. This includes border control, which is a crucial component of migration policy, but also of national security. In fact, border control often represents the main focus of policymakers when considering both immigration and security needs. This area of the migration policy includes the regulation of the following questions: a) illegal immigration; b) political asylum and refugees; c) family reunification; d) legal labor immigration, visas.

2) Immigrant Integration – this aspect concerns the incorporation of immigrants into the society. Incorporation is beneficial for security purposes due to the negative impact of the hostile position of immigrants as “aliens” in the society. The deep and real integration of newcomers, their families and children, born inside the receiving country, has gained greater urgency in the wake of the terror attacks in the USA and Europe in the 2000s, some of which were perpetrated by citizens of foreign origin. The incorporation concerns the newcomers and the second, even third generations and includes¹⁴: a) citizenship, legal position and social status; b) anti-discrimination; c) language requirements and culture.

T.E. Givens made an interesting comparative analysis of the American and European migration policies¹⁵, demonstrating, that in USA, the border control has taken precedence, while there has been almost no emphasis on immigrant integration. In fact, the US has no nationally-organized integration policy, the States and

¹³ **Givens T. E.** Immigration and National Security: Comparing the US and Europe // The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations, Winter / Spring 2010. – Pp. 79-89. See also URL: http://blogs.shu.edu/diplomacy/files/2012/05/09-Givens_Layout-1.pdf

¹⁴ **Givens T. E.** Immigration and Immigrant Integration in Europe: Empirical Research // Annual Review of Political Science 10. – 2007.

¹⁵ **Givens T.E.** Immigration and National Security: Comparing the US and Europe // The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations, Winter / Spring 2010. – Pp. 79-89. See also URL: http://blogs.shu.edu/diplomacy/files/2012/05/09-Givens_Layout-1.pdf

local authorities act in the concrete regional conditions and context to improve the migrants situation (i.e., the driving license). In contrast, Europe has taken a more internal approach, which has led to a greater focus on integration than border control. The US regulation has focused on external threats, particularly from Mexico, but also from Arab countries, and the European Union concentrated on the internal integration activities and requirements, such as cultural knowledge and behavioral models, i.e., the Netherlands, Germany, and Austria are requiring immigrants to take mandatory courses in language and culture¹⁶. In Germany, Italy, Greece, the immigration regulation is based on the principle of nation common origin population and stimulated by full integration of ethnic immigrants. With regard to immigrants without local roots, or at least European origin, the policy is implemented with functional integration¹⁷, or social citizenship - incorporation only in the sphere of employment and social security system, but their opportunities for political participation in society and get a new citizenship limited.

For instance, European countries have focused a great deal of time and energy on developing nationally implemented integration policies¹⁸ and also the European regulation. The focus of these policies has shifted over time from a multicultural approach to the strategic vision based on assimilation, incorporation of newcomers and their descendants, which places the integration burden on the immigrant.

The migration influences not only from external pressure, but also with internal concerns in the countries in differentiated ways, in the political, economic, socio-cultural areas. The official strategy of multiculturalism has existed in the migration policies in Sweden, UK, Netherlands, and in some countries of European Union the multicultural integration approach was manifested only in certain areas, such as education. But after the terrorist attacks in the U.S., Spain, UK and West European countries (Germany in 2010, France in 2011) declared the principles of multiculturalism ineffective. The Angela Merkel and Nicolas Sarkozy rejected the multicultural approach principles as non-successful experience, because of the reality with socially and economically well-allowed new citizens of the 2nd and 3rd generations, born on the European territory, who were using the all depth and amplifying of the social protection system, getting the allocations and the allowances and benefits in financial and natural form, but with the hostile attitude to the culture and essential values and normative regulation principles of everyday life in the receiving society. The non-incorporated local populations of foreign roots influenced the political system, led to the empowering of the left parties income governing bodies (as France, 2012, where the non-French inhabitants supported the left candidate) and to the ultra-right and nationalist parties in others (Netherlands, 2010, or Switzerland in 2007, where the local population voted not for the social, economic and political candidates' posi-

¹⁶ **Carrera S.** A Comparison of Integration Programmes in the EU: Trends and Weaknesses // Challenge Papers, (2006): 1.

¹⁷ **Collett E.** One Size Fits All? Tailored Integration Policies for Migrants in the European Union. EPC Working Paper. – 2006. – № 24. http://www.theepc.be/TEWN/pdf/602431467_EPC_Working_Paper_24.pdf.

¹⁸ **Urth H.** Draft Synthesis Report on Policies Concerning the Integration of Immigrants // Süßmuth R. and Weidenfeld W. Managing Integration: The European Union's Responsibilities Towards Immigrants. - Gütersloh, Germany: Bertelsman Stiftung, 2005. – P. 49.

tions, but against the potential new waves of the alien migrants). Such protest attitude is expressed towards the attempts of the policies of extreme tolerance in regard to the migrants religious and behavioural norms and patterns.

Today, the migration represents one of the most important factors of social security of the society. There are the following arguments, which reflect the influence of the migration processes on the social security conditions and corresponding political and regulating measures.

First, migration widely affects the demographic situation and structure of the population, both in the regions of the coming in, and of the eviction of migrants. This situation is due to the mobility of the population, especially young people because in the regions of the out-going flows there is a reducing in population growth rates. At the same time, in regions of significant inflow of migrants there is an increase in population, which changes the age pyramid of inhabitants towards expanding the range of working age groups, the sex imbalance is amplified by increasing the male population. The migration has an impact on the state of marriage, birth and death rates in the region, because there is a change of sex and age structure of the population, transforming the norms and values of demographic behavior, health status varies with the local population in the region.

The influence on the behavior patterns in the postmodern societies¹⁹ is complex, because of the tolerance and freedom values which are simultaneous with the traditional culture predominance in such fields as family or religious practices. The individual choice in the reproduction behavior, in creating family and birth of children, is now influenced by the traditional cultures of different origins, especially, as it is discovered in receiving countries. The mix marriage among the populations with local and immigrants' roots, leads to the special situation in cultural and educational field for their children, who often adopt the cultural models of the foreign civilization (example of Turkish towns' blocks in Germany or Arab blocks in France, after the waves of the migrants from Algeria).

Secondly, the migration has an impact on economic processes and the local and regional labor market. Many migrants organize their own business, promotes the creation of new jobs and the development of social and economic infrastructure. The migrants' activities create a multiplier effect on employment associated with the emergence of new jobs in the main production, requiring the appearance of additional vacancies in service sectors.

This multiplying effect permits to involve in the manufacturing sector and the service sector further local labor, which leads to an increase in their incomes, living standards and quality of life, which in turn stimulates investment in economic development. For example, in St. Petersburg, such a behavior is typical of many representatives of the Armenian diaspora, which has a nearly 300-year history. In the early 1730-s in St.Petersburg already existed Armenian street in the area of the third line of the island Vassilievsky and Sredny Avenue (in the middle of the island). And after only 7 years after the city's founding, in 1710, there already existed an "Armenian office". Emperor Peter I the Great deserved tribute to the dedication of the

¹⁹ **d'Appollonia C., Reich S.** Immigration, Integration and Security: America and Europe in Comparative Perspective. – Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2008. – Pp. 4-5.

Armenians and issued a special decree that mandated "to contain the fair Armenian people for the sake of Christianity in especial grace". Today, a large number of immigrants from Armenia have their own business in the supply, trade, construction, hotel, and restaurant business. They are working in education, health and science, administration and financial institutions, banking and investment services, in consulting and audit companies.

But, one of the significant problems with scientific social-economic and management studies of immigration is the failure to determine causality²⁰: cities or territories with increasing economy simultaneously attract immigrants, who are drawn to the work opportunities there, but who do not create the employment. In this case, increases in immigration will be related to higher wages and amplified job creation, but not necessary contribute to or cause these improving economic outcomes.

Third, migration has a significant impact on the social structure of the region's population, mobility of various social groups, ethnic composition, its placement, and resettlement. Active social mobility has a positive effect on regional labor markets, reduces the number of unemployed people, promotes the development of new areas, improves quality of life and develops the social structure of the population, reducing its disproportionate state.

Use of unskilled labor migrants enables local people to engage in intellectual and creative activities, usually more attractive for people and more reputed. In this way, the traditional society or modernity social-economic organization is more transferred to the migrants activities, that liberates the post-modern fields and spheres for the inhabitants with local roots. This strange form of the social stratified evolution represents the new subject for the scholar theoretical analysis in the migration research.

At the same time, illegal migrants significantly undermine social guarantees available to the regional citizens. This effect is associated with the presence of minimal wage rates and maximum limit for hours of work, provision of social infrastructure, etc. Given that the majority of illegal migrants are employed in the informal and shadow sectors of economy, there is an increase of losses due to the local budget shortfall in payment for the use of foreign labor, tax evasion and social security contributions and payments for the pension services, medical insurance, children education and disabled people care.

Fourth, migration contributes to more urban areas, leading to an increase in the town population, the spread of urban lifestyle, change their social status, promoting the use of their social status and labor potential. Urbanization processes have both positive and negative consequences. They are forming not only areas of prosperity, but also a disaster area, leading to the extinction of vast rural areas and negatively affecting the lives of people, their conditions of work and life. While the migration policies, as well as urbanization and rural development planning in developing or emerging countries (Russia, but also the same processes are revealed in India and China), differ significantly, both witness the increasing disparities in income and

²⁰ **Strauss J.** Allies, not Enemies: How Latino Immigration Boosts African American Employment and Wages Strauss // June 2013. http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/docs/allies_not_enemies.pdf.

access to services for wealthy urban residents and migrants²¹. Undocumented, circulate, and temporary migratory behavior is a world-wide phenomenon, based on the seeking better jobs opportunities and life conditions, and in the same time, seeking to avoid the strict and severe regulation, tax paying or social and cultural requirements, that provoke the fifth group of effect – the deviant behavior not only towards the local cultural, social and political norms, but also the deviation from the foreign origins' cultural system, values scale and behavioral limits and patterns, i.e. the Middle Asian Muslim migrants are less respecting the Islamic religious prescriptions, when they come for jobs in European territories of Russia, i.e., even in the field of the religious alcohol prohibition in their culture.

Fifthly, the negative social consequences of illegal migration are related to the expansion of the field of deviant behavior of migrants and their environment, leading to worsening of the crime situation and exacerbating regional socio-political conflict. This deviation affects more the migrants environment, than the local population, but also provokes the ethnic and religious conflicts between the local groups.

Low education and skill level of migrants, especially those from Central Asian states and their unwillingness to study the history, culture, language and national characteristics of the country of residence, clean lifestyle and desire to move the national and cultural conditions of life to the local level, are leading to an increase in crime, whether committed by migrants themselves, but also the local crime on ethnic grounds, dissemination of racist manifestations and discredit the image of migrants in the eyes of the local population, that leads to the increasingly expressed discrimination.

Significant impact on the deviant and delinquent behavior of migrants have their living conditions, which often do not meet the minimum acceptable standards of existence. The rooms and dormitories have not sufficient surface and facilities, they unfit for living, are overcrowding, lack of basic amenities. The long working hours, poor and disorganized meals, mental stress and nervous stress negatively affect the health of workers, increase the incidence of various infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and AIDS. So, the migration policy should be intended to “identify pragmatic policy responses that maximize human safety... The goal, of course, is to bring transparency and greater knowledge in the area to assist analysts and leaders in forming policy responses that optimize the safety and security of... [receiving State] citizens and immigrants from the devastating consequences of a deadly contagion”²². By the mid-XXth century, with the discovery of cures and vaccines for many infectious diseases and improvements in sanitation methods the death tolls from communicable diseases plummeted in the Soviet Union republics and in the developed countries in the world. But with the period of “perestroika” transition towards the liberal principles and free market economy, the first ideal understanding of freedom without the connected idea of responsibility led to the mass refuse of the vaccination for inhabitants, especially in Asian countries – for-

²¹ Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (Knomad) // http://www.knomad.org/powerpoints/internal_migration/Call_for_papers_IMU_KNOMAD_april2014.pdf.

²² **Totten R.J.** Contagious Disease, Epidemics, National Security, and U.S. Immigration: Historical Policy Responses. – U.C. San Diego Center for Comparative Immigration Studies Working Paper 187, June 2012. –http://ccis.ucsd.edu/wp-content/uploads/Robbie-J-Totten_Epidemics-and-U-S-Immigration-Policy-2.pdf.

mer SU republics. And today, the Russian medical services meet the migrants with the dangerous infectious diseases. The most significant problem is presented by the diseases, which were "eliminated" completely on the territory of centralized medical coverage in the Soviet Union, but now, from different internal and external sources, such diseases appear in the former Asian Soviet republics, so, the modern medical services already have no medicines against such diseases and are not able to face them and to cope with such epidemics. So, the biological border control should prevent the health risks.

In the same time, it is important to mention the susceptibility of modern national States to biological attacks by rogue groups and individuals, citing the 2001 mail-based anthrax attacks as bioterrorism. The epidemics pose also security threats to states in a number of ways, primarily through their negative effect on economic and military power, internal social security. Infectious disease does this primarily through its effect on human health and productivity, with possible results of an epidemic including a high mortality rate, sick citizens unable to return to work, and laborers performing suboptimally – all outcomes that can tax social and healthcare systems and stagnate the economic and military production of a state. Disease also has a psychological toll on citizens, creating anxiety, perceptual distortions and fear amongst members of a polity, which can curb social and technological innovation, disrupt trade, limit capital investment, and encourage firms and entrepreneurs to abandon long-term economic plans²³.

Negative impact on illegal immigrants is made by the constant fear of being detained by law enforcement bodies, of losing their jobs, of being expelled from the country.

As citizens of other States, migrants do not have equal social and economic rights, except the right to emergency medical care and schooling for their children. But, these rights also create problematic area for the local population due to the dangers of contamination with different grave diseases in the hospitals, especially, the famous case of tuberculosis contagion in maternity medical establishments in 2010 in Saint-Petersburg with the migrants from Tajikistan.

Among Russian citizens sufficiently stiff resistance dominates in the opinions towards integration of migrants in the Russian society. Thus, according to the U. Levada Analytical Center, only 10% of Russians believed that "Russia needs the migrants who come to become citizens of Russia", 15% believe that "Russia needs only those migrants who come to earnings" and only 8% that "Russia needs and those in the other". 53% of Russians have a positive attitude to the possibility of a ban to stay in their territory immigrants from Central Asia, 57% - immigrants from the Caucasus. Most of the respondents oppose the purchase of property by migrants, their employment not only in the state, municipal service in the public sector, but also in the private sector²⁴. Intolerance of the majority of the receiving society' population is very often provoked by the reluctance of ethnic migrants to adapt to the social environment. But, in the social activities the adaptation means, first of all,

²³ **Price-Smith A.T.** Contagion and Chaos: Disease, Ecology, and National Security in the Era of Globalization. – Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2009. – Pp. 20-21, 204-205.

²⁴ **Мукомоль В.** Методические и практические аспекты изучения интеграции иммигрантов: специфика постсоветского пространства. М., 2007, с. 142-171.

the active efforts of an actor to assimilate the behavior models and requirements of the social environment²⁵, based on the local culture, where the actor is acting inside. The unwillingness to integrate into the local society and the strategy for self-isolation in their ethnic group or fraternities is for many migrants quite deliberate in nature. Staying in such a buffer zone for migrants is "a way to cling to any social organism, but would not be in isolation"²⁶.

In the ethnic group or fraternities where the migrant worker is exposed, has its own subculture, which differs from the traditional culture of the local community, not only the language, religious affiliation, ethnic and cultural identity, but also a high degree of consolidation, demeanor and everyday behavior, insulating moods, mutual help and support in setting up at the new location, financial aid, etc. Forced self-isolation of these migrant groups transformed into public opinion of local people in distrust, suspicion and accusation of cronyism, closed groups and mafia. The mass media also create the image of the illegal immigration which refers to immigrants who violate the laws of the country of destination and the life rules and standards.

While ethnicity denotes where people come from, ethnic identity is the balance between commitment to, affinity to, or self-identification with the culture, norms, and society idea of origin and commitment to or self-identification with the host culture and society. Ethnic identity becomes pertinent upon arrival in the host country, given that there is a sufficient cultural distance between home and host countries. Individuals may exhibit a strong association with and commitment to either or both the culture of ancestry and the host culture²⁷. In the same time, there are other examples of migratory integration behavior when migrants prefer to incorporate into the host society, even they exclude the origin customs and traditional behavior and impose on their children the language, literature, behavioral patterns of the host society, usually, except the religious beliefs and requirements. In this case, the assimilation is perceived as a path to the climbing the social grades and status positions in the host society.

Today, the policy of the assimilation, which is quite popular in Europe, is replacing the concept of integration. The assimilation process is related to the inclusion and participation²⁸ practices. Community organizations emphasize the concept of participation, which denotes democratic notions of access, agency, and change, though it does not directly refer to relationships between social groups. Inclusion is probably the term closest to integration, with the advantage of providing a better link to mainstream policy concerns, since policymakers use it to refer to all social groups, not just migrants and minorities. Social inclusion is a stated policy goal for

²⁵ <http://soc-work.ru/article/843>

²⁶ **Sorokin P.A.** Social and Cultural Mobility. – New York: The Free Press, 1959. **Сорокин П. А.** Социальная мобильность / под общей редакцией В.В. Сапова. – М.: Academia, LVS, 2005. – P. 503.

²⁷ **Constant, A., Gataullina, L., Zimmermann K. F.** Gender, Ethnic Identity and Work // IZA Discussion Paper No. 2420. – 2006. See also: **Zimmermann K.F.** Migrant Ethnic Identity: Concept and Policy Implications // Discussion Paper Series, Institute for the Study of Labor, September 2007. IZA DP No. 3056. –<http://ftp.iza.org/dp3056.pdf>.

²⁸ **Rudiger A., Spencer S.** Social integration of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities. Policies to Combat Discrimination // The Economic and Social Aspects of Migration // Conference Jointly organized by The European Commission and the OECD Brussels, 21-22 January 2003.

governments directed at eliminating the exclusion of all disadvantaged groups to enable everyone. Integration as a policy objective implies an assumption about a desirable social order, with a high degree of internal cohesion. It is part of the process of nation-building. The normative dimension of integration often remains concealed, when access to the services and institutions of a society is conceived as a procedural matter, with the public sphere acting as a neutral arbiter of universal needs. This perspective relegates the substantial differences embodied by minorities to the private realm, while failing to identify the public realm as marked by specific interests, perspectives and practices, which are likely to be more appropriate for one set of people than another. If integration is measured in relation to an existing social order with its hegemonic practices and values, then its focus will always be on adaptation by migrants rather than steps that may be necessary to facilitate the inclusion and participation of newcomers. In pluralist democracies, such change will not be perceived as a threat to stability but as part of the flexibility and openness of a society which is constantly developing, striving for greater equality and more opportunities for all people. Democracy is based on the diversity of conflicting views, needs, values, norms, attitudes, aspirations and identities, to which migrants and ethnic minorities add another facet.

In these circumstances, many Russian universities are starting to implement innovative educational programs and technologies aimed not only at the training of highly qualified specialists, but also the formation of competencies for people with a profound moral character and tolerance as one of the fundamental elements that determine the development of human civilization today, in the global world.

By virtue of their social status, the representatives of the younger generation are more than anyone else interested in the replacement of the culture of violence and war to a culture of peace, mutual understanding and democracy, elimination of the enemy image, establishing of the principles of tolerance and good neighborhood. Higher School, along with other social and cultural institutions, is designed to solve the problem of the formation and massive reproduction of an autonomous and responsible personality, which would have a strong culture of tolerance.

In general, the academic educational strategy of developing tolerance among university students is concentrated on the following methodical measures and conceptual approaches:

- establishing a system of social and educational environment contributing to the formation of tolerant beliefs, attitudes and skills of tolerant behavior in school;
- distributing among students' teams a positive approach to ethnic issues related to the prevention of any manifestations of racism, chauvinism, extremism, xenophobia;
- emphasizing the unifying potential of students as members of different ethnic groups (cultural heritage, contributions to science, art, and the state; positive character traits and features);
- implementation of the idea to instill students with openness and respect for others, understanding the possibilities of human co-existence in the multivariate diverse, distinct cultural, religious and social spheres. This idea is based on the human values but also is represented in the cross-cultural management studies, where

the diversity is understood as a powerful source of the innovation and development.

One of the important components of the educational policy to promote tolerance among students is the use of modern innovative technologies. Thus, the technology of the future specialist training should be designed and associated with the process of setting goals and objectives, conditions, methods and means of formation of knowledge, information technology and telecommunication skills, personal experience. The education creates the emotionally valuable relation to professional activities. The strategic goal of training of future specialists is to form his or her professional competence and education of information technology culture, including a tolerant attitude toward other people and their values scale and culture.

A special role in shaping students' tolerance is played by the training of the educators themselves, the higher school professors, and researchers, but also the Universities administration and governance staff. This training includes the study of pedagogy of international and cross-cultural communication, defining basis of dialogue between cultures in the student team; regional ethno-pedagogies demonstrating traditions of education in the region inhabited by ethnic groups, taking into account the characteristics of a local approach to the construction of the educational process ; cross-cultural psychology, which allows to identify and to explore the similarities and differences in the psychology of young people belonging to different cultures and ethnicities, to establish their biological, socio-cultural, political, environmental and psychological characteristics; sociology, cultural studies, philosophy, ethnic art, anthropology, revealing the content of the social and cultural experience of ethnic groups, allows you to see the total in the cultures and the relationship between the general development of civilization and the contribution of individual nations in the process.

The academic educational approach is built not only on the transfer of knowledge from the older, previous generations towards the next, younger generation, not only the help to form the competences and skills for the future professional specialists, but also the transmission of culture, which is directed in both ways – the teachers dispose the knowledge and experience to the students, but the students also make example of the new perceiving models and behavior patterns for the representatives of the more aged people and help the universities teachers to learn the tolerance principles of everyday life behavior and mutual understanding and communication among different ethnics and religions.

Thus, in the conditions of deep transformation of Russian society is particularly important to assure the formation and implementation of long-term, comprehensive, system migration policies to ensure social and, ultimately, national security for a long historical period. This migration policy should be clearly coordinated at the State level with the release of the relevant financial and material resources. Particular attention should be paid to the scientific approach and to provide sociological foundations for the regulation for migratory processes.

Key words: *migration policy, migratory behavior, social security, modernity, postmodern, mobility*

ՅԱԿՈՎ ՄԱՐԳՈՒԼՅԱՆ, ՆԱԴԵՇԺԱ ՊՈԿՐՈՎՍԿԱՅԱ – Միգրացիան որպես արդի հասարակության սոցիալական անվտանգության գործոն – Հոդվածում դիտարկվում են հասարակության սոցիալական անվտանգության հիմնախնդիրները միգրացիոն գործընթացների ազդեցության համատեքստում, հիմնավորվում է երկարաժամկետ, համալիր, համակարգային միգրացիոն քաղաքականության ձևավորման և իրականացման անհրաժեշտությունը:

Նյութը կառուցված է դեդուկտիվ տրամաբանությամբ՝ հետժամանակակից սոցիալական իրականության առանձնահատկության բացահայտումից դեպի սոցիալական անվտանգության նորացված ըմբռնում փոփոխական ու բազմաբնույթ սոցիալական համակարգում և ճկուն ու դինամիկ սոցիալ-տնտեսական տարածության պայմաններում՝ հասարակական և անձնային զարգացման վրա միգրացիոն վարքագծի ազդեցության բացահայտում:

Բանալի բառեր – *միգրացիոն քաղաքականություն, միգրացիոն վարքագիծ, սոցիալական անվտանգություն, արդիականություն, պոստմոդերն, շարժունություն*

ЯКОВ МАРГУЛЯН, НАДЕЖДА ПОКРОВСКАЯ – Миграция как фактор социальной безопасности современного общества. – В статье рассматривается обеспечение социальной безопасности общества в контексте миграционных процессов, обосновывается потребность в долговременной комплексной и системной миграционной политике. Материал выстроен по дедуктивному принципу – от специфики постсовременной социальной реальности к обновленному пониманию социальной безопасности в изменчивой разнообразной социальной системе и к воздействию миграционного поведения на общественное и личностное развитие в гибком и динамичном социально-экономическом пространстве.

Ключевые слова: *миграционная политика, миграционное поведение, социальная безопасность, современность, постмодерн, мобильность*