Секция «Актуальные проблемы управления в сфере межэтнических и
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Post-multicultural European Society: causes and effects

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The topic of the report is of vital importance now that the global society faces threatening challenges. The XX century went down in history as the time of mass migrations from Asian and African countries to Europe and North America thereby putting the problem of interethnic relations point-blank. Movement of goods, services and persons enhances interaction among the countries in political, economic and cultural realms. As migrants are representatives of diverse religious beliefs, social ideas and living habits, the well-being of multi-ethnic society becomes one of the most topical issues for today.

Sociocultural, ethnic and other heterogeneity of society often generates different kinds of tensions and conflicts that destroy the social cohesion and threaten its existence. Therefore, societies have always sought and searched for ways, methods and models of maximum homogeneity.

Due to different political, technological, demographical factors multiculturalism has been chosen as the most efficient model of internal cultural policy as far as in 1970s. At that time, multiculturalism was considered to be a strategy which allowed migrants to be accepted by a receiving society with their culture preserved, which meant the rejection of monoculture in return for cultural diversity in a country.

Some other models of interaction between state and ethnic minorities are compared and analyzed in this paper.

Close attention is given to the cultural and political conjuncture of such multi-ethnic countries as France, Germany and Great Britain. The report includes a comparative analyzes of cultural and religious interactions between the ethnic majority and the minorities residing in a state.

Legal systems in France, Britain and Germany grant asylum under the pretence of right for residents from politically unsustainable countries, which is the reason for such a huge migratory stream. Usually, migrants have low qualification skills, which complicates the processes of work search in a recipient country. Nevertheless, the recipient states are obliged to provide a financial support to the political refugees. Public assistance, however, can not prevent the involvement of immigrants into criminal activities. Moreover, religious disagreements are giving rise to the horrifying terrorist attacks and the migration issue is becoming even more acute.

Since 1990s the awareness of the problem scale, caused by the political refugees, forced France, Germany and the UK governments to make some amendments of legislation to complicate the process of receiving asylum. In this regard, it should be noted that now every country in Western Europe has its own peculiarities concerning migration issue. The author provides a brief research on the matter. This said, there are some similarities in migration policies in all European states: protection from discrimination and violence not only of the minorities but also of ethnic majorities, strict control over migration flows, granting legal rights to living and working in a recipient country.

Though the migration policy based on multiculturalism is no longer seen as relevant (German Chancellor Angela Merkel was the first to declare the failure of that multi-cultural model as early as in 2010), nowadays European countries suffer the consequences of the attempts to build

a multiethnic society.

The goal is to build a state of society in which members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious, or social groups maintain an autonomous participation in and development of their traditional culture as well as maintain the level of cultural awareness (respect for foreign culture and traditions).

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Thank you for your attention!