

MAIN AREAS OF GLOBALIZATION INFLUENCE ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS IN RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT

In the article represented main directions of the globalization impact on the unemployment structure and dynamics in the three Russian Federal districts. The directions were identified based on socio-economic indicators analysis and sociological research "Globalization and unemployment" (carried out in 2014 in the Central, Volga and North Caucasian Federal districts with the assistance of the Moscow State Regional University; random sampling, quota (gender, age, region of residence) repetitions; n = 1286). The main channels of the impact of globalization on the changing structure and dynamics of unemployment in the Central, Volga Region and North Caucasus Federal Districts are changes in various spheres of society, namely: 1. in the economic sphere - a world division of labour, in which Russia occupies a place of natural resources producers. There is a tendency to the moving to a group of spare manufacturers (working places will be provided only a small part of the population); 2. in the political sphere - a creation of large unions and associations based on the open labour and capital markets which is increases competition. 3. in the cultural sphere - replication and spread of Western values and way of life. This lead to increase in the mismatch between the real labour needs of the economy and professional preferences of Russians. 4. in the social sphere - polarization of the population on a global scale, the growing gap between rich and poor, increasing of social inequality.

Keywords: unemployment, globalization, factors of globalization, Russian Federation.

INTRODUCTION

In 2000-s new factors, such as transformation of social structure, changes of social values and patterns of behavior caused by globalization, world division of labor, activity of transnational corporations, digital (informational) inequality, added to the Russian labor market. As the result of complex changes the complication of the problem of unemployment happened.

Sociologists analyze the changes of unemployment in the conditions of globalized world within the wide ranges of scientific concepts and approaches. The concept of finish of labour or capitalism without labour (Offe K., Sidorina T. Y., Zarubina N. N.) considered that labor ceases to play a leading role in society ("end of work") but the labor activity does not stop - its nature changes in the global information society. "New unemployment" concept supporters (Toffler A., Kaplinsky R., Polyakova N. L.) consider that in the global information society obsolescence and death of some professions takes place. U. Beck proves that multinational corporations that use the benefits of globalization and informatization in their own interests, namely that received the possibility of transferring production and whole departments of industry from some parts of the planet to others, by their discretions, i. e., uncontrollably affect the employment of population in different countries, are guilty in unemployment rise. Supporters of the transforming approach to globalization (Giddens E., Castells M., Walters M., Berger P., Tomlinson D., Hannerz W., Appadurai A., etc.) believe that this approach contributes to the creation in the world system "new winners" and "new losers" through the intensification of the processes of the global division of labor. Moreover, this division will have more social nature than geopolitical.

However, most often studies of impact of globalization on unemployment are fundamental, theoretical in nature. The question on how significantly globalization transforms different spheres of public life having the resulting impact on population employment is not enough clarified. However, according to the actually one sociological research on this topic in 2005 55% of the population agreed with the statement that "globalization is a threat to employment in our country." Moreover, the number of individuals sharing this opinion varied considerably: 46.9% in Volga Region, 51.4% in South District and 65.6% in Central Federal District, i.e. in the regions with the average, highest and low levels of unemployment. [1] Interestingly, in the most prosperous in terms of unemployment Central District is found the largest number of supporters of this judgment in Russia.

We are interested in an update query of transformations that take place under the influence of globalization in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres of society, impacting on change of structure and dynamics of unemployment in Federal districts. The data describing the public perception of the unemployment problem show that Russians' fear of job loss and inability to find the equivalent job stayed on the same level, despite the statistically favorable dynamics of reducing the number of unemployed. Is it possible that the statistics of dynamics of globalization and unemployment do not fully reflect the real picture of the interaction? What is the real representation of Russians about their employment prospects and about the future of global employment market?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The directions were identified based on socio-economic indicators analysis by ROSSTAT and authors' sociological research "Globalization and unemployment" (carried out in 2014 in the Central, Volga and North Caucasian Federal districts with the assistance of the Moscow State Regional University; random sampling, quota (gender, age, region of residence) repetitions; n = 1286). In the article also used the secondary analysis of the social surveys by WCIOM and FOM.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Globalization, as a determinant of higher order, affects the structure and dynamics of unemployment indirectly through changes in various spheres of society. We have identified the following transformations taking place under the influence of globalization in economic, social, spiritual and political spheres and resulting in unemployment:

Changes in the economic sphere.

The essence of economic globalization is developing the system of international division of labor, labor migration, the creation of the world financial infrastructure, the growth of world trade turnover, rapid technological changes. Formation of the global world economy may be a feature of the logical conclusion of the previous global economy, based on the self-reliance of national cultures and sustainability of specific economic structures. Both positive and negative aspect of the new economy will be its "unity". Namely, the entire processes (both positive and negative in nature) taking place in the economies of individual countries will somehow affect the whole world economy. One of the most significant consequences of this will become a "globality" of economic crises. As an example, it suffices to recall the economic crisis of 2008-2009 which began with the collapse of the credit market in the US and gradually covered all countries.

Interestingly, that referring to the results of a survey conducted by us, almost every second inhabitant of studied federal districts believes that globalization is the main reason of world financial crises (53% - North Caucasian Federal District, 46% - Volga Region Federal District; 45% - Central Federal District, the overall response rate "I agree" and "rather agree". However, globalization itself is not a reason of economic crises but it directly affects their gauge. According to our study, about half of respondents living in the federal districts believe that the global financial economic crisis is the main reason of unemployment in Russia (North Caucasus Federal District - 57%, Volga Region Federal District - 52%;

Central Federal District - 47%). Such an idea is justified. The last global financial crisis of 2008-2009 sharpened the unemployment problem in all countries. In 2009, the number of unemployed worldwide reached its maximum - 210 millions. The recession of the world economy, which entailed reducing consumption and, consequently, the production in each country forced companies to reduce their own outgoings, including by reducing the surplus labor and suspension of accepting new employees. However, as already discussed above, in 2009 a sharp rise in unemployment did not happen, and it has only reached a level of non-crisis indicators of 2003-2004-s. As for the question of the impact of globalization on the unemployment situation, the 58.82% residents of North Caucasus Federal District; 50.54% in VRFD and 41.18% in CFD believe that "globalization is threat to employment in Russia". This may be according to the opinion of population that Russia is not a beneficiary in the course of globalization. Many domestic producers cannot compete with foreign companies and may go bankrupt that will adversely affect the number of working places. Exactly this scenario is developing, with slight variations, in many countries of Eastern Europe. In addition, the globalization of the economy means increase of freedom of movement of labor which can lead to its excessive concentration in more economically developed regions. Russia in general, and Central Federal District in particular, are attractive from the economic point of view, both for the residents of many Central Asian countries (external migration), as well as for residents of less economically advantaged regions of our country (internal migration). The influx of migrants, especially by external migration is fraught with increased competition for work places between them and the native population in addition to the growth of unemployment that can affect inter-ethnic moods and even cause conflict situations. In this connection, it seems logical that among residents of considered federal districts nearly one of three believes that as a result of globalization "ordinary citizens" who might lose their jobs may suffer. Considering that wages are the main source of livelihood, concerns about employment seems quite justified. But, regarding personal employment prospects, respondents' opinion is not so pessimistic. More than half of residents of the Central (64.7%) and Volga (59.57%) and almost one of two (47.06%) residents of the North Caucasus Federal Districts are not afraid of the deterioration of their professional career prospects in connection to the development of globalization processes. Only one out of three respondents said that globalization might cause a threat to their professional and career development. There is a mismatch of respondents' opinions in the rating of the impact of globalization on unemployment in the country and on their personal career prospects.

However, such a mismatch does not appear to be paradoxical because the separately taken subject of the labor market may consider for itself a variant of labor migration, in case of job loss. During the formation of new structure of the global economy, the complexity of the international division of labor will naturally increase. This will entail global changes in production and the division of labor between countries. [6] M. Castells offers the following typology of global manufacturers of the world economy:

1. Manufacturers of products with high benefit, based on "the informational" [7, 15] labor, i.e. on the way of productivity development, consisting in knowledge generating technology, information processing and symbolic communication;
2. Manufacturers of big volumes based on low-wage labor;
3. Producers of raw materials, based on natural resources;
4. Unnecessary producers whose work is cheap.

This division does not coincide with the geographical division of the countries. However, the presence of dominating number of certain type of producers in the country allows identifying its position in accordance with the typology above. In Russia, the number of enterprises in wholesale, retail and sector of household services exceeds the number of enterprises of mining and manufacturing industry for four times, and by the income only for 15%. In other words, the main financial source for our country is the mining and processing of mineral resources and for employment - the sector of trade and consumer

services. This may indicate that our country belongs to the third group of countries - producers of raw materials.

The dominance of imported goods, economic growth through the trade and services sectors growth, a huge cash turnover by sectors of mining and processing of natural minerals allow defining three federal districts as regions with prevailing producers of raw materials by the typology of M. Castells. Considering the finiteness of natural resources, a transition from the third group of manufacturers into the fourth regions - the extra manufacturers, which labor is cheap and unnecessary may be the negative version of the situation. In addition, the primary import of goods can contribute employment only in trade. A slight increase in export gives reasons to believe that the growth in employment in manufacturing, in the real sector of the economy in the near future is not expected. This shows a mismatch between the structure of the world division of labor, and the declared government's course of getting the country into the world's technology leaders. A natural question is who exactly, which countries, producers, organizations get income from globalization. According to the data of the study, the main beneficiaries of globalization processes are "developed countries" "monopolists, large multinational companies." The third place, depending on federal district is occupied by "oligarchs, rich, owners of capital" (in the Volga Region); "developing countries" - in the Central District and the "United States" - in the North Caucasus District. Among those for whom, according to the respondents, globalization is not profitable lead "ordinary individuals" in Volga and North Caucasus Federal Districts and "small and medium-sized companies" - in Central District. Developing countries occupy 3-4 places among the responses, depending on the district of living of respondents. These studies are very consonant with forecasts of globalization researcher Samir Amin. He argues that with the inclusion in the system of liberal (unmanaged) globalization, 40% of Russian population, 50-70% of population of Arab countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Iraq), Turkey,

Iran, Brazil, Mexico and other Latin American countries, 70-80% of China and India population, almost the entire population of sub-Saharan Africa, countries of the Caribbean, West Asia will be in the "reserve army of labor", i.e. the unemployed and outcasts. [8, 56]

Changes in the political sphere

Changes in the political sphere are divided into external and internal. Metamorphoses of the foreign policy are rather complicated and directly related to geopolitics. The main changes in the global world are described in categories of the world-system analysis of Wallerstein, Braudel and Frank. In a simplified form, the growth of supranational entities in the form of international trade, economic, political and cultural associations of the countries (WTO, IMF, UN, UNESCO etc.), creating a common economic zone; associations of states (European Union) can be related to manifestations of globalization influence of foreign policy.

Internal political changes are as related to a general policy as directly to employment policy and the regulation of unemployment. Among significant changes in the foreign policy of recent years, that are able to directly affect employment it is necessary to emphasize the entry of Russia to the world trade organization in August 2012. According to experts, WTO membership opened to Russian goods access to the world market and domestic producers will be able to receive foreign investments. Among the disadvantages we can note an increasing competition in the internal market of goods as a result of facilitated release access to it of the world's producers. Moreover, Russian companies may not overcome the competition, which will lead to bankruptcies and higher unemployment. However, according to the results of our survey, less than one out of three of respondents believe that Russia's membership in WTO had a positive impact on trade, economic and political development of the country (29.56% in the North Caucasus Federal District; 23.04% in Central Federal District; 19.56% in VRFD). On the other hand, 40.88% of inhabitants of Volga Region, 33.46% of Central and 23.4% of North Caucasian Federal District do not see in this benefits to the country. A significant portion of the respondents found it difficult to give

a definite assessment (43.56 in CFD; 39.56% in the VFD; 47.04% in the NCFD). Regarding the direct effect of entry to WTO on the Russian labour market, one out of three respondents think it was a positive impact. However, currently all the advantages are turning to be useless because of trade and economic sanctions against Russia. From the viewpoint of influence on employment, the most important among the events are prohibitive measures of lending of Russian banks. The absence of foreign investments will lead to deficit of means and higher prices of loans for domestic companies, which, in their turn, will have to reduce the volume of their activity, laying off the surplus of the labor force.

In addition to foreign policy situation, work of international organizations dealing with solving of employment problems can also have an impact on the unemployment situation in the country. The largest among them is a special UN agency - The International Labour Organization (hereinafter ILO). However, only 12.04% of population of Central Federal District, 11.59% of Volga Region and 8.94% of the North Caucasian Federal District aware of its activities. Moreover, about half of the respondents (48.5%) in the North Caucasian Federal District first learned of the existence of the organization from the survey. In the political sphere the most significant in terms of impact on unemployment are state employment policy measures. State employment policy can be effective, provided that activities held in it are developed in accordance with reasonable goals and make the complex of appropriate measures, supported by resources tied to certain performing institutions. Implementation of this policy requires a significant expenditure and the results attract the increased interest of government officials as well as public's.

There is a need for comprehensive, accurate, objective information about what the real results of the activities performed. The evaluation of activities' efficiency carried out by performers (employment centers' staff as experts that are included in the government authority Institute and directly communicating with the public) as well as end-users of government services is becoming important. According to the results of the study, about half of the respondents (52.95% of the population of CFD; 47.32% VRFD) negatively evaluate the activities of the Russian Federation leadership solving the employment problem. Surprisingly the strong support to the State employment policy expressed the residents of the North Caucasus Federal District - 47.06% of the respondents positively assessed the activities on unemployment federal regulation. (The total percentage of responses "agree" and "rather agree"). Only its every third (35.29%) resident evaluates federal authorities' activities 'negative' and "rather negative". In Volga Federal District respondents loyal to the federal authorities were significantly less - 26.60% of the respondents positively evaluated their work. The same number of respondents (26.60%) was undecided. Almost the similar situation observed in the Central Federal District. Federal activities of unemployment regulation according to only 27.45% of the District deserve the positive assessment. Most often the negative assessment of government activities are given by 22-29 years aged young Muscovites. According to the results of the study, about half of the respondents (52.95% of the population of CFD; 47.32% VRFD) negatively evaluate the activities of the Russian Federation leadership solving the employment problem. Surprisingly the strong support to the State employment policy expressed the residents of the North Caucasus Federal District - 47.06% of the respondents positively assessed the activities on unemployment federal regulation. (The total percentage of responses "agree" and "rather agree"). Only its every third (35.29%) resident evaluates federal authorities' activities 'negative' and "rather negative". In Volga Federal District respondents loyal to the federal authorities were significantly less - 26.60% of the respondents positively evaluated their work. The same number of respondents (26.60%) was undecided. Almost the similar situation observed in the Central Federal District. According to only 27.45% of the District, federal activities of unemployment regulation deserve the positive assessment. Most remaining negative assessment of government activities give young Muscovites aged 22-29 years.

The analysis of results showed that residents of federal districts, marking the growth of unemployment (about the half of all those surveyed: 49% - VRFD; 49% - CFD; 47% - North Caucasian Federal District) tend to blame the state in this.

The regional authorities are responsible for increasing level of the unemployed according to the 58.8% of the representatives of the Central and 53.2% of the Volga Region Federal districts. In the regions of North Caucasus local and regional authorities are traditionally supported by the population, and therefore, only 27.7% of respondents are inclined to blame them for unemployment.

North Caucasian District's inhabitants more often blame employers and themselves for the growth of unemployment - both by 35.3%. Only a quarter of residents (25.5% and 26.5%) of Volga and Central regions tend to blame those who remained without work.

In Central Federal District, practically as well as in North Caucasus, employers are guilty of the fall in employment of one out of three (32.4%) residents.

Thus, it is impossible to evaluate the impact of globalization on unemployment through the foreign policy sphere from the point of positive / negative in practice. In terms of domestic policy, namely the State employment support policy, the population of the federal districts does not evaluate its efficiency as high and continues to lay the primary responsibility for the rise in unemployment on the State and federal authorities in the face.

Changes in the cultural sphere of society (cultural globalization)

One of the most significant socio-cultural effects of globalization is the emergence of "global culture" cosmopolitan in its content and "mosaic" by its nature that is closely associated with the means of mass communication and helping less spiritual highness than spiritual enslavement. [9, 4]

Globalization favors the development of the phenomenon of Westernization and objectification in the global society of production and consumption. The value of Western civilization is feelings of self-affirmation and self-saturation as special, separate entities, independent of other individuals (individualism). This is how personalized, pragmatic, consumer-oriented individual is formed. It is a person of civilization, opposed to O. Spengler's culture person. During the Westernization an aspiration to personal financial success as a main value and a goal of modern society is encouraged. In this regard, the society forms some idea of the prestige, the attractiveness of certain professions that contribute to the production of financial prosperity. However, these professions often do not reflect the real needs of the economy of a particular region in the labor resources. So there is a mismatch between professional preferences, professional structure of the population and economic structure, reflecting the presence of a set of specific jobs in existing spheres. As a result, a substantial pool of unemployed professionals is formed in the community. These extra labor personnel not only increase the competition in certain sectors of the labor market, but also need professional retraining. As an illustration of this situation, it is enough to recall the situation of oversupply of lawyers and economists that is formed in this decade. It should be noted that changes in the preferences of population happen quite slowly. According to the Levada Center, the proportion of Russians who want their children to be lawyers / economists / financiers reduced from 2004 to 2014 only for 4%. [10]

Ten the most prestigious and promising jobs in the world for 2013, according to Forbes magazine assessment were mechanical engineer, process engineer, technical analyst, accountant and auditor. [11] That is just two engineering professions with the potential employment in the real sector of economy. However, in Russia traditionally first places by attraction, prestige are occupied by professions of a programmer, a financier and a lawyer. [12] Moreover, according to accounts of Ministry of Labor of Russian Federation the number of economists is twice as needed while the number of humanitarian professions – seven times more than needed. [13, 1, 3] Engineering professions, according to Social opinion fund survey by their popularity stand away from the popular ten.[14] Nevertheless, it shouldn't be considered that the mismatch between professional preferences of Russians and the economy needs was formed only in last 10-15 years. Changes in professional preferences characterize the modern society and

tend to be in many countries in general. Moreover, they are the consequence of transition from industrial to postindustrial society (O. Toffler, M. Alle). Social researches of professional orientations of the population of our country that were held by Shubkin W. N. [15]

In 1960-s, Zhavoronkov A.W. in 1967/1968 and 1990/1991 confirm the transition of professional preferences from technical-engineering professions to humanitarian and economic. [16] According to our survey, top 3 the most prestigious and promising professions are a lawyer/ an advocate, a businessman and an economist / a financier. In North Caucasus Federal region, suddenly, in the top 3 entered the profession of a serviceman/ soldier. During the survey, many of respondents explained that they consider prestigious and promising the position of FSS officer. Most often this answer was given by young men aged 22-29. Maybe it was connected with a good material support of military and provision of the place of living. Moreover, if in Central Federal District and Volga Region Federal District there are many variants of jobs, in Southern regions industrial sector is not as high developed, so work in police, FSS attract with their stability. Among other answers were: "defense enterprise employee", "president", "cosmonaut". Formation of cosmopolitan mind among young under the Americanization effect helps to consider themselves at first as world citizens and only then as citizens of their countries. To form this situation helps, according to Rudenko W.A's mind, expanding international relations in the framework of education, the development of international students' exchange programs and internships abroad in terms of economic and technical-technological backwardness, weakness of material base of Russian system of education making a serious risk of growth of "brain drain". [17]

Data of author's survey of talented youth (recipients of grants and scholarships of the Republic of Tatarstan Government) conducted in 2012 with the assistance of Ministry of youth, sport and tourism of the Republic of Tatarstan support the conclusion of Rudenko: 11,8% of talented youth of the republic connect their future (next 3-5 years) with far abroad countries. [18, 52] A huge percentage of respondents (16,8%) were undecided on the issue of the planned place of living that may indicate about plasticity of their position. Another consequence of influence of culture of globalization on unemployment is rise of number of flexible forms of work. Social transformations of modern society propagate flexibility and readiness for changes. In these conditions, the value of free time, the ability to live not in the "space" but in "time" by Z. Bauman become more actual and attractive for a person. However, they do not agree with the employment contract of indefinite duration and permanent 8-hour work. In this regard, different forms of non-standard or flexible work appear freelance, part-time work, distant work etc. From the worker's point of view, such forms of work help to keep the best for the individual life-work balance. From the organization's point of view, they satisfy the natural need for flexibility in terms of dynamically developing economy, save financial resources needed for keeping the permanent worker.[19, 496] However, such work often is not considered to have working agreement this is why it is in a grey sector of labor market and does not allow to assess its scale. As there is no standard, formal labor relationships, a worker often does not have any social guarantees and practically balance between work and unemployment. For intensive globalization in its contemporary economically oriented way it is enough to be a bifurcation person - individualized and consumer-oriented. The emergence of this type of individuals is connected with reproduction and dissemination of Western standards of organization of social and spiritual life. The main goal of culture of globalization – bringing Western civilization to planetary boundaries, expanding of national and state borders that became narrow for a process of capitalization of Western society. In a new, globally unified society, the supreme value will not be socially oriented spiritual ethics but the ability to meet one's consumption needs, providing a particular way of life. As a supply would act a professional belonging or an individual demand and a qualification in conditions of global economy. In other words, the main aspirations for a person in a period of power of transnational corporations is professionalism, ability to be instrumental workforce.

However, prevailing in Russia now the picture of prestige and prospects of certain professions is contrary to their demand in the economy. There is an urgent need to improve the level of prestige of several

working professions with employment in the real sector of economy, which in the conditions of globalization of contemporary culture become challenging.

Changes in social sphere of society

The basic consequence of globalization in a social sphere is developing global social difference. On a planetary scale, it means the different intensity of the process of enrichment of some countries and the impoverishment of others. Social inequality in the XXI century is not only a gap in the position of the rich and the poor but also unequal access to information. Social inequality in the XXI century is not only a gap in the position of the rich and the poor, and unequal access to information. In the opinion of V. Zh. Kelle "globalization intrinsically linked to the development of the information society" [20, 70] and therefore, in the course of globalization, there is the deepening of differences in the levels of development of countries, nations, and new forms of inequality appear, including information or and "digital inequality" (digital divide) on terminology Himanen P. and M. Kastels. [21] At the heart of the "digital divide" are differences in the capabilities of representatives of various social groups, classes, nations and ethnic groups to have access to information and advanced information technology. So globalization is breaking new lines of social differentiation in both developed and developing societies. [22, 157] Despite the fact that access to various technologies (mostly mobile) increases the digital divide between countries constantly rises. [23, 26] This is referring to the different pace of their implementation in developed and developing countries. Low speed of the introduction of advanced information technologies, their inaccessibility to the broad mass in the post-industrial world directly lead to the inability to improve professional qualifications, lowering of level of income and loss of social status. According to the pessimistic forecast of developing of the global digital divide, the majority of the population risks being outside of "progress". According to estimates of economists, in modern conditions only about 20% of the world's population will be able to maintain social status in the course of implementation of the technological revolution. [24, 154] The population of developing countries with low rates of technology adoption, apart from objectively low standard of living, a sense of dissatisfaction and desire for changes grow.

All this on the background of the emerging social type of actively acting reflective individual who "believes more in personal freedom than in a collective release, arguing that social life is not controlled by the natural or historical laws but is guided by the actions of those who are fighting and agree to give some kind of a social form to meaningful for them cultural orientations. [25, 220] This leads to the intensification of migration processes. R. Kaplinsky considered technological changes as a factor that opens up opportunities for a global movement of labour and makes some of this force excessive in the new technological conditions of production.[26, 7] In Russia, in the last ten years there has been intensification of processes of both internal and external labour migration. "The high pace of growth of number of the foreign citizens in the Russian labour market, turning of immigration into a permanent factor of the inner life of the country".[27, 87]

According to some researchers of labour migration of the population, Russia is becoming a centre of attraction for migrants mostly from neighbouring countries: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova. Migration from non-CIS countries is carried out mainly from countries such as China, Vietnam, Turkey, Republic of Korea (DPRK).

From the studied federal districts, the greatest attraction for migrants is central. At the end of 2014 the migration growth in the CFD was 216 900, with 55% of them - internal migration. The largest outflow observed from the North Caucasus Federal District. For 2014 28027 people have left the district for other regions of Russia. Volga Region Federal District occupies an intermediate position - at the end of 2014 the migration gain was 5855. In the region is observed a significant internal migration due to the outflow of residents to other regions of the country and the intense influx of population due to external migration mainly from CIS. From the point of view of influence on unemployment of population, migrants most often pretend to low qualified work, not interesting for locals. For such kind of work is a "3D" rule

established by International Labor Organization - dirty, dangerous, degrading. [28, 137] Thus, in the large cities of Russia the dominant spheres of migrants' labour are those that are associated with hazardous building and repair work, work in the field of trade and services activities (porters, cleaners, etc.). In other words, theoretically, migrant workers do not compete with the local. However, the Russian Federation in the regard to migrants mostly repeats the "hourglass" rule, filling the lowermost and the uppermost economic strata.[29] In this respect, competition for qualified positions between domestic and migrant workers is increasing. Practice shows that labor migration in Russia itself has a high degree of conflict. A.V. Dmitriev [30] explains it so: the country is characterized by a shortage of labor force and a significant unemployment rate - two mutually exclusive things. One of the main reasons for this is the mismatch in professional preferences (especially of youth) and the real needs of the domestic labor market. In addition, a significant level of unemployment among the locals, not seeking work such as 3D, and, at the same time, every day facing employed migrants, even on low-skilled jobs (check-takers, drivers, builders, etc.) sharpens the negative sentiment. In addition, migrants, even employed, are an additional source of aggravation of the crime situation and ethnic conflicts. Locals began to lean to the need of restriction of migratory flows at the governmental level. Regulatory and, if necessary, containment policy of labor migration has been conducted by the Russian authorities for several years. However, the population of studied federal districts evaluate its effectiveness rather negative. The lowest scores of efficiency of government measures to limit the influx of labour migrants gave respondents from Central (57.2%) and the North Caucasus (45.18%) Federal Districts (overall response rate "1" and "2"). The negative assessment of government actions can be caused by the presence of a significant number of undocumented migrants. To estimate the scale of illegal migration is not possible in view of the fact that the vast majority of foreign citizens come to work temporarily and their number is scattered and unstable. This applies particularly to the Central Federal District.

However, limiting the inflow of migrants may result a shortage of low-skilled workers and have no effect on the overall level of unemployment. To solve the problem may increase of the mobility of inhabitants in the country, internal migration. According to our research one out of three (34.53%) of inhabitants of Volga Region, 29, 78% of the Central federal districts are ready to change their place of residence in accordance with the place of work. The most mobile were the residents of the North Caucasus region - 41.02% of respondents said that they could move to work in another region. More often are ready to move young men aged 18-29. Youth is more mobile due to the lack of family and strong links with the region of residence. However, the hypothetical willingness to move is not equal to the actual change of residence. In addition, the actual mobility of the population of Russia remains insignificant.

SUMMARY

The main channels of the impact of globalization on the changing structure and dynamics of unemployment in the Central, Volga Region and North Caucasus Federal Districts are changes in various spheres of society, namely:

In the economic sphere under the influence of globalization, there is a world division of labour, in which Russia, according to the typology of M. Castells, currently occupies a place of primary producers on the typology of M. Castells. Analysis of the development of the Volga Region, Central and North Caucasus Federal Districts showed a preferential dominance of imported goods, economic growth due to the growth of trade and services sector, the lack of job growth in the real sector, which - on the background of finiteness of natural resources, can lead to the moving of our country to a group of spare manufacturers, whose work is impaired. This type of specialization is already unable to provide both the smallest possible rate of unemployment and reasonable standard of living. With working places will be provided only a small part of the population, mainly the service and trade sector. In addition, the results of the analysis confirmed the presence of inconsistencies between the actual place of the regions in the emerging structure of global division of labour, and the declared policy of the Government to get the country into the world's technology leaders.

In the political sphere as a result of globalization, there is a creation of large unions and associations of states, and supranational entities (such as ILO), affecting in-country employment policy. Despite the fact that the government has resigned from the actual responsibility for the realization of the right of citizens to work, the population continues to rely on state support, blame federal authorities for the growth of unemployment. An efficiency of state policy of employment promotion is estimated highly enough. Moreover, the analysis of the major socio-economic indicators of the development of the federal districts for 2000-2013 allow us to speak about the actual lack of the "assistance" and ignoring the global division of labour trends. However, policy of employment carried out in Russia can be effective in the case of developing clear strategies of supporting of promising areas of technological development of competitive enterprises of the real sector of the national economy. In developing of specific activities, this policy should not transpose the American and Western European experience, based on the open labour and capital markets. Protectionist measures aimed at supporting of domestic manufacturers enable businesses, including its small and medium forms; expand its activities by creating new jobs and contributing to the growth of welfare.

In the cultural sphere, globalization contributes the replication and spread of Western values and way of life, shifting vector of professional preferences of the population towards the humanitarian and economic specialties. This lead to increase in the mismatch between the real needs of the economy for labour and professional structure of the districts. As the way of overcoming, the current situation there is a need for popularization in society a number of promising professions of technical and engineering direction in the sectors of IT-technology, bioengineering, nano-technology, telecommunications.

In the social sphere under the influence of globalization, there is a polarization of the population on a global scale, the growing gap between rich and poor, increasing of social inequality. Moreover, social inequality in the XXI century is characterized not only by differences in income levels and standard of living, but also in access to modern digital technology. In search of a better life, improving the quality of life, the population tends to move in more economically prosperous regions. And thank to the border crossing facilitation and removal of a number of bureaucratic barriers (for example, with the CIS countries) to Russia directed considerable masses of migrant workers. Moreover, both external and internal migrations need the regulation because according to population, the policy of restricting the inflow of foreign nationals is not effective, and the internal migration is located on a minor level. In general, with respect to the question of the impact of globalization on the situation of unemployment, the 58.82% of North Caucasus Federal District; 50.54% of VRFD and 41.18% of CFD believe that "globalization is a threat to employment in Russia." This creates a situation where globalization, creating a general global economy, intensifying processes of migration and social stratification, facilitating harmonization of business and consumer culture creates a global unemployment, and acquires a universal character.

CONCLUSIONS

Globalization affects unemployment indirectly through changes in various spheres of society. The influence of globalization in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres of society is impacting on change of structure and dynamics of unemployment in Federal districts. Thus, in the economic sphere - a world division of labour, in which Russia occupies a place of natural resources producers. There is a tendency to the moving to a group of spare manufacturers (working places will be provided only a small part of the population). Almost every second inhabitant of studied federal districts believes that globalization is the main reason of world financial crises, that, in it's turn, raised a level of unemployment in Russia.

In the political sphere - a creation of large unions and associations (like WTO) based on the open labour and capital markets which is increases competition. However, according to the results of our survey, less than one out of three of respondents believe that Russia's membership in WTO had a positive impact on trade, economic and political development of the country (29.56% in the North Caucasus Federal District;

23.04% in Central Federal District; 19.56% in VRFD). On the other hand, 40.88% of inhabitants of Volga Region, 33.46% of Central and 23.4% of North Caucasian Federal District do not see in this, benefits to the country. The efficiency of international unions against unemployment is also debatable point. The largest of them - The International Labour Organization (hereinafter ILO). However, only 12.04% of population of Central Federal District, 11.59% of Volga Region and 8.94% of the North Caucasian Federal District aware of its activities. In terms of domestic policy, namely the State employment support policy, the population of the federal districts does not evaluate its efficiency as high and continues to lay the primary responsibility for the rise in unemployment on the State and federal authorities in the face.

In the cultural sphere - replication and spread of Western values and way of life. This lead to increase in the mismatch between the real labour needs of the economy and professional preferences of Russians. Top 3 the most prestigious and promising professions are a lawyer/ an advocate, a businessman and an economist / a financier. In North Caucasus Federal region, suddenly, in the top 3 entered the profession of a serviceman/ soldier. The picture of prestige and prospects of certain professions is contrary to their demand in the economy.

In the social sphere - polarization of the population on a global scale, the growing gap between rich and poor, increasing of social inequality and desire to move to more wealth and prosperity countries. According to our research one out of three (34.53%) of inhabitants of Volga Region, 29, 78% of the Central federal districts are ready to change their place of residence in accordance with the place of work. The most mobile were the residents of the North Caucasus region - 41.02% of respondents said that they could move to work in another region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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