SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Multiculturalism as an ideology of integration of migrants in European community (on the example of the integration of Muslim migrants in France).

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Relevance of the research issue is in that economy, urbanization and globalization has led to the fact that people are forced to redefine their identity. In place of a single national group comes a lot. This fragmentation of identities is the basis for the formation of the concept of multiculturalism, and later, public policy, built on its principles.

Thus, with increasing diversity in democratic countries becomes more pronounced multicultural state policy. It manifests itself in territorial autonomy, official status of a foreign language, the guarantee of representation in government for minorities, state funding of ethnic groups and so on. Each country has its own peculiarity in the manifestation of the multicultural policy.

Concepts such as "diversity," "ethnic identity", "tolerance", the dichotomy of "inclusion-exclusion", "multiculturalism" has become a focus of public policy. The Europeans have cause for concern not only growing flow of immigrants from Asia and Africa, especially illegal, but the growth is predominantly Muslim communities due to the higher birth rate.

In almost all European countries, the idea of multiculturalism of cultures was replaced by a desire for "hard integration" of migrants into European society on the terms of the compromise with the keeping of their civil rights to the extent that they do not conflict with the national interests and cultural traditions of European States.

The object of research is the ideology of multiculturalism.

The subject of research is the problem of integration of migrant Muslims into French society.

The purpose is analysis of multiculturalism and practices of cross-cultural interactions in modern French society.

Research objectives:
− to explore the essential characteristics and features of multiculturalism;
− to characterize multiculturalism as the ideology of forming of a modern society;
− to analyze the peculiarities of immigration and changing ethnic situation in France in the context of multicultural ideology;
− to identify the problems and prospects of integration of Muslim migrants in France.
Scientific novelty of the research:

− it is described model of a multicultural society, and it is shown that the negative side of this model is that the recognition of ethnicity and minority cultures, in turn, requires the majority of a transformation of identity parameters, change the image of their companies;

− it is analyzed the peculiarities of immigration and changing ethnic situation in France and it is proved the desire of immigrants to aggregate their social-economic, political and cultural interests may lead to changes in political reality and pose a threat to national security.

Structure: two chapters, five paragraphs, the conclusion, bibliography list of used literature from 118 sources, including 30 sources in foreign languages. The total volume is 71 pages.

Summary: In recent decades the development of society proceeds in line with global integration process, in which there is intense mixing of different ethnic groups and ethnic cultures.

Conducting multicultural policy of the government, thus, form a certain reaction from the most interested community groups. Having the support of a minority increasingly aware of their identities and it shapes their interests. When the similarity of social regulations and traditions they can form a significant political force, and due to their size and continuous growth, they are very attractive to political parties. So many parties, trying to attract ethnic voters, are beginning to appeal to multicultural values and norms.

The transformation of the Muslim Diaspora in the West to a powerful social-political force can not exert influence on the system of state-political institutions in the Western States. In General, the increase of its numbers and influence contributes to the emergence of new centers of power and growing uncertainty in world politics.

Confirmation of the thesis of the chaotic state is visible impotence of international institutions to global governance, which in particular manifests itself in the inability and and/or unwillingness of States to create a universal regulatory regime for migration.

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