Metamorphoses of the territorial community through the prism of the theory of generations

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Abstract. The paper considers the processes, main factors and features of the formation and development of human resources in Kaliningrad region in the context of metamorphosis of socio-economic systems. The object of research is metamorphosis in socio-economic systems, and the subject of research is human capital as the basis for changes in these systems. The authors attempted to study the development trends of the socio-economic system of an individual in order to identify local groups of people, communities, whose ‘genetic’ memory and intelligence form the present and the future. Three metamorphoses are identified in the history of Kaliningrad region: in the period of 1945–1950, in 1991–1996, and the metamorphosis that has started in recent years and is associated with Hi-Tech development, digitalization of the economy and harmonization of the life of people. Harmonization of society in the 21st century is based on digital and technological platforms, revolutionary changes in biotechnology, energy, transport, and contactless communications within the concept of an inevitable transition from digital economy to the economy of wisdom. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the process of the ongoing metamorphosis and showed its necessity and lack of alternatives. The authors considered the relationship between migration flows and changes in the regional socio-economic system and concluded that metamorphoses are inevitable for harmonization of the life of regional societies. The study of the unique experience of the Kaliningrad society, which is in a state of permanent experiment, can help to find explanations and approaches to the control of transformation processes.

1. Introduction
In 2020, it was the 75th anniversary of the inclusion of Kaliningrad region in the jurisdiction of the USSR within the decision of the Potsdam Conference of the USSR, USA and Great Britain, held from July 7 to August 2, 1945 in Potsdam, Germany [1]. Over this time, the socio-economic development of Kaliningrad region has undergone a number of changes in the development vector, the most relevant of which are transformations that started with the transition of this territory of the Russian Federation to the status of the only Russian semi-eclave in the center of Northern Europe. A.V. Kuznetsov, O.V. Kuznetsova, [2], V.N. Abramov [3], Yu.V. Kostyashov [4], V.A. Mau [5], G.M. Fedorov [6], and T.R. Gareev [7] made a great contribution to the study of socio-economic processes in Kaliningrad region in the post-Soviet period. The studies of this period by foreign scientists can be found mainly in the materials of the Baltic Development Forum Baltic Development Forum, which included Kaliningrad – Growth Center or Dead End and the study by Professor I. Samson from the University of Pierre Mendes, France [8]. All these studies considered political and economic-organizational issues related to the difficulties of the economy in transition to play the pivotal role [9–15]. After that, a growing interest was observed in environmental issues [16] and, in recent years, in social issues of the region [17].

The purpose of this study was to investigate the features of the formation and development of human potential in Kaliningrad region as a basis that determines the vectors of its strategic
development and ensures the sustainability of life and the continuity of development in the context of the metamorphosis of socio-economic systems. Metamorphosis is understood as a radical change in the system caused by the genetic code or by a rapid (by historical standards) change in the external and/or internal environment, a change in lifestyle.

The problem under consideration is relevant due to the insufficient study of the processes of change in society in the conditions preceding the metamorphosis and the very metamorphosis of socio-economic systems. The role of the human resource in the processes of generating social and entrepreneurial capital, both microsociums and large communities, has not been sufficiently studied, and it can be studied based on a typical model of diasporas, migrant flows, and individual groups of people united by a single goal.

The authors believe that in the near future all socio-economic systems will undergo metamorphoses since humanity will be aware of the need for dramatic changes towards the economy of wisdom, where the digital economy is a necessary attribute, tool, and means, but not a strategic goal. This thesis is supported by revolutionary achievements in bio- and neurotechnologies, genetics and transport, energy, communications and informatization. Rapid growth of information volumes does not lead to an adequate growth of knowledge, even an additive one; the dependence in this case is sublinear, not to mention the synergy processes. Thus, the study of metamorphoses significantly expands and deepens explanatory potential of regional sociology and sociology of management.

The study employed the theory of generations as a tool for analysis of the formation and development of the human potential of the territorial community (regional society of the Russian semi-exclave – Kaliningrad region) and methods of systemic and structural analysis.

2. Theory of generations as a tool for analysis of the processes of formation of human capital in the region

The object and subject of research were considered with respect to five stages in the history of generations in Kaliningrad region, which featured the difference in formation and development of the territorial community, and the changes in the human resource left a ‘genetic’ imprint and were reflected in the following generations:

1) from 1945 to 1960 – from the time of the settlement of the territory by Soviet people and the deportation of the German population to the territory of Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany and until the beginning of the greatest prosperity of the USSR;
2) from 1961 to 1975 – the period of the highest development of the planned socio-economic system of the country and, consequently, the steadily developing socio-economic system of the westernmost territory of the USSR as part of the state system for distribution of productive forces;
3) from 1976 to 1990 – from the time of the onset of stagnation to the beginning of the collapse of the USSR, Kaliningrad region fell into the conditions of a semi-exclave and became one of the areas of the transit withdrawal of troops from the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries to Russia;
4) from 1991 to 1998 – from the time of the ‘parade of sovereignties’ – the proclamation of de jure independence by the former Soviet republics, massive unprepared liberalization of markets, catastrophic decline in the quality of life of the population until the technical default in Russia;
5) from 1999 to 2020 – from the time the current leadership of the country came to power until the start of massive transition to Hi-Tech and digital economy stimulated by the COVID-19 pandemic [18].

The listed stages of the history of generations in Kaliningrad region are chosen based on the following materials and logic.

3. The first generation of migrants to Kaliningrad region. First metamorphosis

The first 15-year stage in the post-war history of the territory features complete replacement of the population by migrants from various territories of the USSR, who needed time to form a society in current sense of the word. Many migrants unable to adapt to new conditions returned to their native places. The outflow of migrants was particularly high during the first five-year plan, in 1948–1950 – 36.7%, and for migrants from the republics of Central Asia it was on average twice as high: 64.3% for Kyrgyzstan, 67.4% for Turkmenistan, 75.3% for Uzbekistan, and 88.8% for Kazakhstan [3]. Figure 1
shows an integral pattern of external migration of the population of Kaliningrad region during the first post-war five-year period.

Figure 1. Migration in Kaliningrad region in the period of 1946–1950

In this regard, it should be noted that, in general, the Muslim population similar to Turks and Iranians in Germany and people from North Africa in the Scandinavian countries poorly integrate into local communities. These diasporas typically form places of compact residence, where they establish their customs and informal relationships in accordance with their specific traditions and mentality. However, in this case, the first settlers in Kaliningrad region were the Russians and the Russian-speaking population of the USSR republics. They had lived for decades in close unity with many peoples in a multinational country, and, hence, were more tolerant of other ethnic groups, people of other nationalities. However, the rate of return to former places of these people indicates difficulty in adaption of Soviet citizens to life in new sociocultural conditions.

These conditions were fundamentally different from their previous life. The settlers were mainly representatives of the Russian-speaking population of the USSR republics; however, in their former life it took them several decades to adapt to the original ethno-national conditions in their republics, regions and districts of the large country, to life with pronounced ethno-social identity, and to other geographic and climatic conditions. That is, the settlers initially represented a pronounced fragmented community that formed the studied society having passed through three metamorphoses. This is a rather complex process in the history of any community, given the time limits tight by historical standards. Therefore, many researchers consider Kaliningrad region to be unique in terms of actual living conditions in many respects, even by world standards [4].

At the first stage of territorial community formation, from 1945 to 1960, the formation and transformation of the socio-economic environment showed the following features:

- the first wave of migrants in 1945–1950 was a heterogeneous mass of people with a war-altered psyche, people and their relatives who, to different extent, experienced all the horrors of war, hunger, poverty, the lack of elementary conditions for normal human life;
- the majority of the first wave of migrants belonged to the category of migrants forced to survive, i.e. were in extreme psychological conditions;
- marginal people, who, despite the barriers penetrated into the closed area at the first stage, or remained there after the period of stay in correctional institutions and prisons, constituted a socially significant part of the migrants (according to some sources, at least 10%) [3];
people migrated to the territory with strong historical roots and highly developed, but alien culture, including technology, architecture and construction, agricultural methods and production management, which naturally caused cultural, ethnographic and technological dissonance among settlers;

- people migrated to the territory that was associated in minds of Soviet people with the citadel of the German military, where everything was hostile and unacceptable from the standpoint of a Soviet person. This perception started to change only decades later, by the end of the first stage, when it became clear that Kaliningrad region is not a temporarily occupied territory, but part of Russia that became a new reality.

During the period of the first post-war five-year plan, the population of Kaliningrad region did not show stable social relationships and represented a diffuse territorial community involved in intensive multidirectional adaptation processes.

During the first five-year plan, everything changed in the history of Kaliningrad region: population, economy, industrial and agricultural management, science, education, culture, religion, spirituality, attitude to historical values and much more. It was a metamorphosis in the full sense of this concept. Since the 1950s, a new stable community of people has been formed with all the diversity of social, cultural, legal and other relations adopted in the USSR. Therefore, formation and development of human capital in the next five-year plans corresponded to the general spirit of the Soviet people mobilized for accelerated implementation of the first post-war five-year plans [3].

These were not only the above-mentioned features of the socio-economic environment formation and transformation that predetermined the ‘genetic heritage’ of the first generation of migrants in human capital formation in Kaliningrad region. It depended primarily on the fact that settlers, migrants differ from the bulk of the population of any country in their entrepreneurial spirit, even if they are of the same nationality, the same culture and speak the same language; social practices that change lifestyle; ‘Adaptive adventurism’.

It should be noted that the process of formation of the regional technological mode, public relations and institutions of power under metamorphosis differs significantly from the traditional life of the regional community in a country with a stable socio-economic system. Therefore, most of the migrants, children in turbulent instability, who were in a marginal state and overcame it, survived the metamorphosis of the socio-economic system, and undoubtedly became carriers of various and effective adaptive practices – ‘socio-cultural immunity’, which was passed on to future generations.

The population of Kaliningrad region passed through the next metamorphosis, which occurred in the 90s of the last century (section 5), with dignity and became the focus of heated discussion, both in Russia and in European countries, with regard to further vector of development of the semi-exclave Russian territory.

4. The second and third generation of migrants to Kaliningrad region

The beginning of the 60s of the last century was taken as the starting point of the second stage, and it conditionally ended in 1975. The population of Kaliningrad region passed through the third stage in 1976 to 1990, from the beginning of stagnation to the collapse of the USSR, simultaneously with the entire country, and was able to observe the first signs of centrifugal processes initiated by the Baltic republics directly and earlier compared to other people of Russia.

The analysis of this post-war period from 1961 to 1990 identified the following features. Many ruins caused by military operations in this territory still remain 15 years after the war; however, successful implementation of the post-war five-year plans for economic development, advances in rocketry, space exploration, the nuclear industry, general uplift of the population, and the unity and cohesion of the nation served an incentive for rapid development of the region.

By that time, Kaliningrad region was the only territory of the USSR with an established system of agriculture and industry, completely Soviet in the cultural sense, but with blurred polyethnic identity. Attempts to recreate the traditions and features of the culture of the national republics, regions, and districts the migrants came from, relying on the Russian traditional culture, did not succeed, since they lost contact with the pre-Soviet everyday life and spiritual tradition that was supplanted by Soviet
culture. Individualization inherent in other Russian regions due to strong distinctions of folk culture from various unique hinterlands was replaced by ‘socialist’ leveling in the spirit of optimistic realism.

Migration from 1960 to 1990 was mainly determined by rotation of specialists sent by ministries and departments to organize construction of new or modernize existing plants and factories, agricultural enterprises, port facilities, ship crew, etc. A certain contribution was made by rotation of the military that arrived at the new duty station with their families, and young specialists – graduates from higher educational institutions sent to the region after graduation. This migration did not contribute to institutionalization of the social structure of the region.

Further advances of industrialization of the country until the mid-70s became a powerful stimulus for the growth of self-awareness of the Soviet people and had a strong effect on formation of the identity of the Kaliningrad society. The first young generation born in the post-war period – children of the first settlers – from the end of the 50s grew up in an atmosphere of discussions ‘Physics and/or Lyrics’, and from the mid 60s they grew up with a national idea, under the slogan ‘The current generation of Soviet people will live under communism’. The marginality of the regional community, which was observed until the end of the 50s and was accompanied by social deviations, reduced significantly. On the other hand, there was a growing difference in views on society, on social development among certain social strata of the population. For example, the views of the military and seamen of the civilian fleet, and fishermen who regularly visited foreign countries significantly differed from the views of the rural and urban population of the region who did not travel abroad. The state of the regional community was also affected by the policy of militant atheism – until 1985, there was not a single religious building in the semi-clave, and no legally registered religious organizations. The number of migrants of the first wave manyfold decreased, not more than 50 thousand of them left by this time due to return of migrants to their native places. The society formed was viable in conditions of state planning, distribution of resources and benefits with the emerging practices of the shadow market economy.

The development of the labor potential of the region over the studied periods is closely related to the dynamics of extensive and intensive factors of economic and social development in one of the nineteen economic regions of the USSR – the Baltic region as part of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Kaliningrad region as a ‘younger sister’. Centralized distribution of resources by the State Planning Committee of the USSR provided the Baltic republics with significantly greater opportunities for obtaining the necessary resources compared to Kaliningrad region.

By the end of the third stage, the level of economic development in Kaliningrad region corresponded to the national average. Per capita agricultural production exceeded the average, whereas industrial production lagged behind by about 10%. That was due to the lower volume of investments in economic development per capita in Kaliningrad region compared to other regions of the country, and due to significant retard in financing of the social sphere, infrastructure and new industries in neighboring republics. The income of the population and the standard of living were lower. According to [19], in 1982, the average volume of deposits per capita exceeded the national average (1143 rubles) by 10.2% (1260 rubles) in Latvia, by 22.3% in Estonia (1398 rubles), and by 59.2% in Lithuania (1820 rubles), and prices for food and goods were low.

In accordance with the State Planning Committee of the USSR, mechanical engineering, radio engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, instrument making, and precision machine tool manufacture developed rapidly in the Baltic economic region. In Kaliningrad region, some of the most remarkable results at this stage were the development of shipbuilding, port facilities, and the possibility of entering the Atlantic for large-scale sea fishing. This, in turn, caused changes in the social sphere due to active development of the system of research institutions and professional education, intensification of international research and, as a result, human capital growth.

5. The fourth generation of migrants to Kaliningrad region. Second metamorphosis
The fourth stage (1991–1998) lasted from the de jure proclamation of independence of the Baltic republics and massive unprepared liberalization of markets to the technical default in Russia. It was the most complicated period in the history of development of Kaliningrad region. The collapse of the USSR, which resulted in Russian semi-exclave status of Kaliningrad in Northern Europe, caused a
significantly deeper economic recession compared with that in the ‘continental’ Russia. Within a short time period, the region was ‘cut off’ from traditional production ties with enterprises of the Baltic republics, and transport logistics with enterprises in other regions of the country and abroad became complicated. Since 1991, the industrial production volume has decreased 2.5 fold over five years, which is threefold faster than the national rate. The unemployment rate became the highest in the country, a number of Western politicians speculated about the status of Kaliningrad region as a subject of the Russian Federation, and some local politicians speculated about the division of powers between the federal center and the region. These facts affected the migration processes (Figure 2) that showed a high rate of departure and decreased inbound migration.

The fishing fleet was rapidly privatized and changed the flag, many industrial enterprises, collective and state farms were closed, and agricultural land was transferred to private sector at a rapid pace. Each family could receive free land for farming, 4 ha for each adult family member aged 18 and over. However, full and high-quality cultivation of the allotted land was difficult for future farmers. As a result, large companies, and locals and strangers, who made money on speculative trading, bought allotments from poor locals. The cost of a hectare of land attained 1000 rubles. As a result, more than half of the land area was excluded from agricultural use over two decades, and the regional market was flooded with products from European countries, living standards deteriorated sharply, primarily in the territories of the outlying municipalities of Kaliningrad region.

On July 3, 1991, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR issued an order On the economic status of the free economic zone in Kaliningrad region; on September 25, 1991, the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR issued the Resolution No. 497 on the approval of the Regulation of the free economic zone in Kaliningrad region (FEZ Yantar).

At the turn of the century, due to the need to overcome the economic crisis, the issue of a special economic zone in Kaliningrad region was discussed for several years in the context of ‘Kaliningrad as Russia’s gateway to Europe’, which was very attractive for migrants from the former USSR. It caused new migration flows from Armenia, Ukraine and Belarus, the republics of Central Asia, and then the Russian-speaking population of Kazakhstan joined the migration [3]. Figure 3 shows the ‘centers of gravity’ for migration flows from the post-Soviet space to Kaliningrad region.
New migration flows of the Russian-speaking population from the post-Soviet republics rapidly developed self-employment, specific cooperation, in which economically active migrants cooperated in an informal common process of production and sale of products, and in provision of services.

![Migration flows to Kaliningrad region.](image)

In these conditions, distributed production ‘cooperatives’ emerged, which can be considered as an analogue of production cluster ‘atomized’ to an individual participant, individual person, that is based on the use of mainly local resources. The cooperative is becoming an important component of the social structure in the form of ‘distributed manufactory’, ‘garage production’, repair and construction brigades, and seasonal work in the region, country and in the post-Soviet space. A flexible system of cooperatives adaptable to the changing market conditions provided employment for the population, thus reducing the severity of this problem in small towns and outskirts of the region.

Therefore, we can conclude that human capital as a form of intellectual, entrepreneurial and social capital, which grew significantly due to contribution made by migrants, allowed a smooth path through the second metamorphosis in the history of Kaliningrad region. This was facilitated by entrepreneurial spirit of migrants, their self-sufficiency and ability to harmonize life in the face of rapid change.

The end of the 90s opened up new challenges for Kaliningrad region related to preparations for accession of the former Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia to the EU. It should be noted that Samuel Rachlin, the editor-in-chief, gave a symbolical title Exercise in the art of the possible to his introductory paper to the collection Agenda of the Baltic Sea. Roadmap to a new growth center based on the materials of the joint project Baltic Development Forum and Monday Morning Kaliningrad is a growth center or a dead end? [20]. Active informal exchange of goods and services by the population of the neighboring border areas leveled the economic difficulties and social tension of the regional community.
6. The fifth generation of migrants to Kaliningrad region. Third metamorphosis

The fifth stage (1999–2020) lasted from the beginning of the economic recovery of the Russian Federation after the technical default until massive transition to Hi-Tech and digital economy accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic and was distinguished by specificity of migration processes.

In the last decade, simplified entry for residents of Ukraine and Belarus to the EU countries, primarily to Poland, increased seasonal and commuting migration flows from these republics. Inflows from the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan have especially increased in the last five years, thus strengthening individual and micro entrepreneurship as a way of life organization. One part of the informal economic sector affected by migration processes acquired the form of a distributed manufactory (amber, auto repair, furniture, repair and construction, etc.), the other part took the form of seasonal work (fishermen, sailors working on foreign and domestic ships) outside the region, the sphere of public catering services was observed to rapidly grow. A highly developed informal sector of the economy of Kaliningrad region increases the adaptive potential of the local community in a turbulent economy, and to a certain extent allows maintaining the standard of life and restrains social tension.

In recent years, special attention has been paid to information technology. The Ministry of Digital Technologies and Communications was established in Kaliningrad region to implement a unified state policy in development of digital economy, digital technologies and information security. The global task of the ministry is complete digitalization of the socio-economic system in Kaliningrad region. In scientific and educational institutions, innovative structures are emerging and develop to create, adopt or reproduce IT technologies.

With regard to the introduced special ‘tax on professional income’ [21] and adoption of the Federal Law on Special Administrative Regions, including the Oktyabrsky Island in Kaliningrad [22], all these events attracted large enterprises, IT companies and IT specialists. In 2018, Kaliningrad region became the leader in the rating of regions in terms of population involvement in small business. An increased demand in the number of creative specialists and entrepreneurs is expected to induce further increase in migration to Kaliningrad region.

At the same time, the euphoria in the economy associated with the transition to digital platforms and network systems may look completely different in the social environment. Individual entrepreneurs, self-employed and temporary employees, who work under state-legal contracts in the service sector (car sharing, catering, tutoring, etc.), are forced to use the services of digital platforms and business aggregator companies. According to the law on self-employment [21], the employee is deprived of social compensation for temporary loss of ability to work, the time of work is not included in the employment history and does not affect future pension. There is no clear interpretation of compensation for customer losses in the event of poor quality services, equipment failure or accidents. Companies as business aggregators are not responsible for employment, working conditions, reasonable workload and, hence, for guaranteed income, which creates a potentially risky situation with respect to the rights of employees. At the same time, digital platforms provide rather strict control of the quality of services and ensure the policy of the aggregator company in terms of changing prices for services, paying for outsourcing work, etc.

All expenses for professional training of employees, modernization of work places and technologies are assigned to employees or the state. In fact, the aggregator company acquires sharp power in a certain segment of the regional market, which decreases the income of employees and increases the profit of the aggregator company. The absence of state regulation and public control will inevitably lead to stratification of society and increase tension in the social environment.

Another important risk of digitalization of the economy is that digital technologies, internetization of space, lower prices, weight and dimensions of gadgets, and automation growth reduce mental burden for most workers who perform routine operations. Many creative specialties are becoming commonplace, the requirements for a professional level of employees are reduced, and they slowly turn into biorobots that require simple skills but not deep knowledge. They are similar to a first grade child, who works with an electronic calculator and quickly loses his computational skills, or a driver, who uses the navigator and weakens his spatial thinking, or a cook, who sets the composition and
technological parameters of cooking according to the guide on a computerized stove that dulls creative attitude to his profession.

Many ‘digitized’ professions cease to be creative and vice versa – new creative professions and specialties emerge. The problem is that a person of creative labor can switch, if necessary, to perform routine operations, but a reverse process is almost impossible. If necessary, a professor of economics can become an accountant, a doctor of sociology can be a successful seller, and a theoretical physicist can become a schoolteacher. However, it is an extremely difficult task for an accountant to retrain to be a professor of economics, for a supermarket clerk to become a doctor of sociology, or for a schoolteacher to be an astrophysicist. According to Weber, the majority of people will have psychological and social dissonance [23].

The examples given show all the main signs of the coming metamorphosis: sharp changes in the most important components of the socio-economic system caused by objective development processes, rapid changes in the external and internal environment, and changes in lifestyle. Thus, transition to digital economy accompanied by rapid Hi-Tech development lead to metamorphosis of the socio-economic system [24].

The population of Kaliningrad region faced the metamorphosis with increased migration flows to the region. Over the past ten years, the increase in migration flows amounted to 215 percent, and only in 2018 it was 37%. According to Rosstat, the GRP of Kaliningrad region in 2018 increased by 3.3% in comparable prices and amounted to 460.9 billion rubles, which is 461.6 thousand rubles per person. In 2019, the GRP grew by 1.7% and attained 486.3 billion rubles, or 470 thousand rubles per person. However, the above data do not take into account the income of the majority of self-employed workers. This can be exemplified by seamen and fishermen, who work under employment contracts with foreign shipping companies. With regard to the adjustments for these incomes, the average GRP per capita in Kaliningrad region in 2018 would be about 493 thousand rubles, and in 2019 it would amount to 524 thousand rubles. In terms of life quality in 2020, the National Rating Agency gave the region 9th place with 59.2 points out of 100 after Moscow (79.275 points), St. Petersburg (77.308 points), Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Area, Tatarstan, Moscow, Tyumen, Leningrad and Sakhalin regions.

7. Conclusion

Kaliningrad region is a peculiar kind of endemic society born and fed by migration flows. It is a unique social space for both the Baltic Sea region and the Russian Federation due to historical, geographic and political circumstances.

In conditions of limited resources, the considered territorial community had to close a gap in economic development, and to be a significant player in the regional policy of the Baltic Sea region in conditions of objectively limited rights of the subject of the federal state. It had to creatively use the legal norms of Russia and the European Union in compliance with all of them, and to represent partner interest to other territories of the region.

The possibility of metamorphoses of socio-economic systems in conditions of social localization (territories, communities, branches of the economy) was shown for the first time.

During all the five stages considered, migration processes were important to formation and development of human resources and labor potential of the region; however, they differed in their specificity. The experience of generations was ‘genetically’ inherited to the next generations, and significantly facilitated the passage of the next metamorphoses of the socio-economic system. The authors distinguished three metamorphoses of the socio-economic system in the history of Kaliningrad region:

1) in 1945–1950, from the moment the territory was transferred to the jurisdiction of the USSR, the formation of Kaliningrad region, and during the first post-war five-year plan;
2) in 1991–1996, during the collapse of the USSR and the creation of a Free (Special) economic zone in the region;
3) in recent years, which is associated with development of Hi-Tech and digitalization of the economy and the expected harmonization of life of people.
The first metamorphosis induced complete replacement of the socio-economic system and technological structure of the regional community, and the second metamorphosis changed the planned economy of the state to the market economy. In contrast to these two metamorphoses, the third metamorphosis of the socio-economic system of Kaliningrad region is milder and prolonged in nature.

The human, business and social capital of migrants are critical for successful metamorphosis of socio-economic systems. In the conditions of Kaliningrad region, it harmonizes human relations and provides effective interaction between market participants, the components of the regional society. F. Fukuyama focused on this role of social capital in the socio-economic system in his book *Trust: Social Virtues and the Path to Prosperity* [25].

This book presents an epistemological view of the processes of human potential formation in Kaliningrad region under metamorphosis. Any new circumstances and obstacles to development can be considered as new opportunities for innovation, and the more difficult the obstacle, the more creative method is used to overcome it.

The theory of generations as a tool for analysis, formation and development of human capital in the form of the intellectual and labor potential of the regional community is difficult to use due to the information volume, multifactorial nature and dynamism of the processes under study. Moreover, the dynamics of processes with the approach and onset of metamorphosis increases sharply. Therefore, to obtain a complete picture of the origin, development of metamorphoses, in particular, in the history of the socio-economic system of Kaliningrad region, it is necessary to use the methods of systemic and structural analysis that employ experimental and statistical data over 75 years, which must be digitized and processed using Big Data techniques [26].

The study of the unique experience of the Kaliningrad society, which is subject to a permanent experiment, can help to find explanations and approaches to regulating transformational processes, including those that have arisen spontaneously, for example, the post-COVID economy.

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