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Local Study of the Causes of Labor Migration in the City of Krasnoyarsk (October-November 2015)

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The results of the local study of the causes and attendant circumstances of labor migration in the city of Krasnoyarsk are presented in the article. The study was conducted in October and November 2015. The main method of research is questionnaires. The concepts of “acculturation”, “inculturation” and “acculturation shock”, introduced in the conception of the well-known Canadian and American sociologist J. Berry were theoretical foundation of the study. Based on J. Berry’s theory and empirical research, conclusions about the peculiarities of the migration process in the city of Krasnoyarsk have been made.

Keywords: ethnic mobility, labor migration, the city of Krasnoyarsk, survey, post-Soviet space.

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Research area: culture studies.

Introduction

For problematization it is necessary to introduce and differentiate the concepts of inculturation and acculturation.

Acculturation is the process of interrelation of cultures (the exchange of cultural features), full or partial perception of the culture of one nation by another nation. At that, the original cultural models of one or both groups could be altered, but the groups are still distinct. It is

necessary to distinguish between acculturation and assimilation, in which one nation completely loses its language and culture in contact with another, more dominant one. At that, undoubtedly, acculturation can be the first step on the way to complete assimilation.

Inculturation is a process of inclusion of an individual into culture, the adoption of specific habits, norms and stereotypes of behavior. In a narrow sense, inculturation in contemporary

culture is understood as child’s perception of cultural norms and values. In a broader sense, this process is not limited to the period of childhood, but also includes the adoption of cultural stereotypes by an adult. In the latter case, the term is applied to immigrants who adapt to a new cultural environment. Complex aspects of adaptation, related to the entry into another cultural environment, are described through it. The term “inculturation” was introduced by the American cultural anthropologist M.J. Herskovits in 1948.

The purpose of the study is to identify local peculiarities of migrants’ inculturation into Russian society and to show that inculturation is an anti-conflict social strategy that is most effective for social integration. To achieve the purpose, a survey among migrant workers of the city of Krasnoyarsk was conducted, whose task was to identify the status of migrants in the local cultural environment.

The Course of Study and Its Empirical Foundation

In the course of the study the set purpose – to conduct a survey among migrant workers in

Krasnoyarsk, which task was to identify the migrants’ status in the local cultural environment, has been reached.

The survey was conducted among people, who work in the territory of “Kitai-Gorod” and “KrasTETS” market in the course of direct conversation in October-November 2015. In total 120 people were interviewed.

The survey questions and distribution of answers by the respondents’ ethnicity are given below.

Question 1. How do you evaluate the local population’s attitude towards you? (Fig. 1)

It can be seen that a small number of the respondents from Armenia and Azerbaijan feel hostile attitude. Meanwhile, labor migrants from Tajikistan have differed in opinions. They equally feel tolerant and indifferent attitude. In general, according to the survey results, migrants have different opinions on the local population’s attitude towards them, but nobody mentioned evident hostile attitude (Fig. 2).

This perception has been divided according to the age criteria. It has been revealed that most

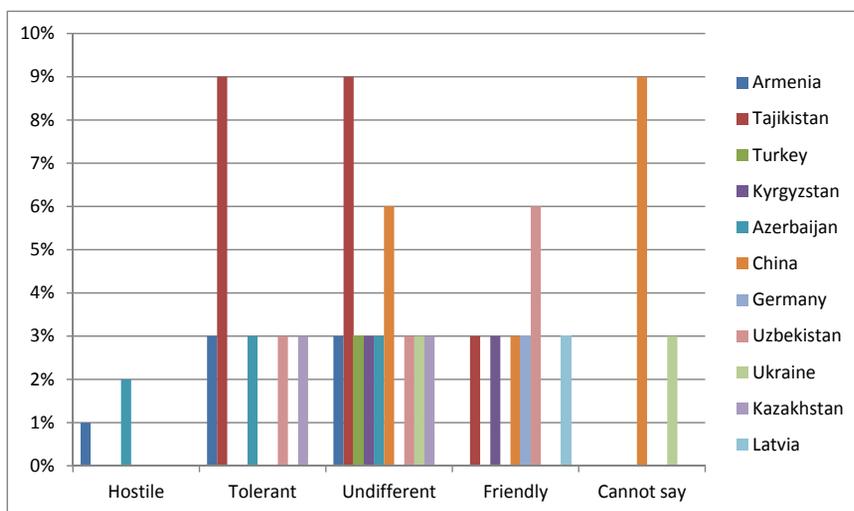


Fig. 1

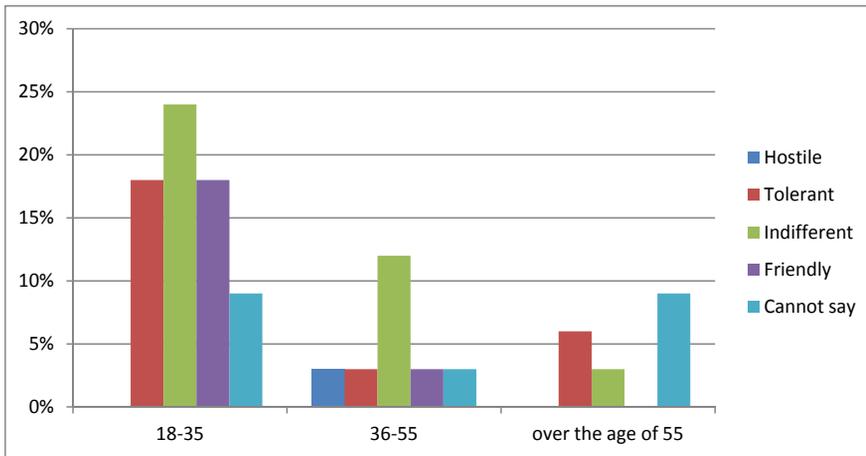


Fig. 2

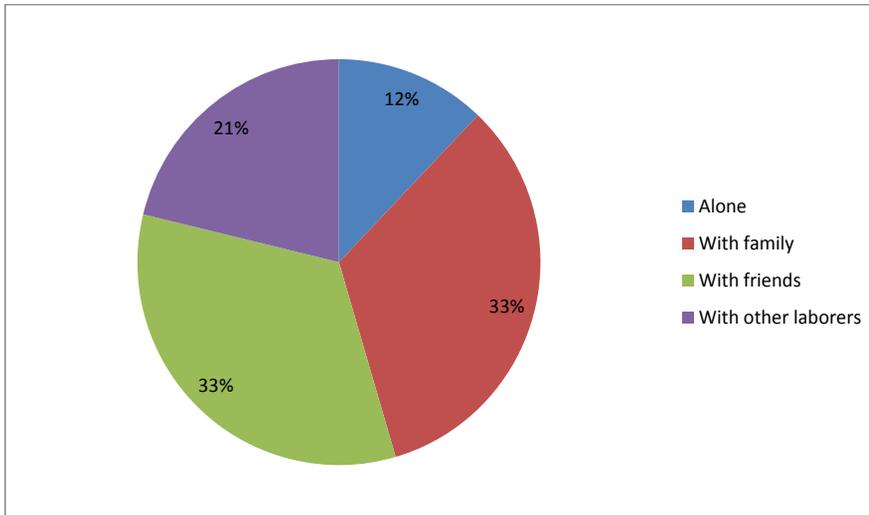


Fig. 3

often all the age groups experience indifferent attitude.

Question 2. You came to Russia (Fig. 3)

From the chart it is clear that an equal number of migrants arrive with family and friends. People seldom come to work alone. It might be connected with the fact that it is easier to undergo difficulties in a foreign country with friends and other laborers; they take their families with them

as well, not to separate with the family and take care of them.

Question 3. Can you feel any of your rights oppression by the citizens/ government of the Russian Federation? (Fig. 4)

In this category there is a tendency that young migrants feel oppression of their rights less than other age groups. On the other hand, the older generation regularly mentions unfair

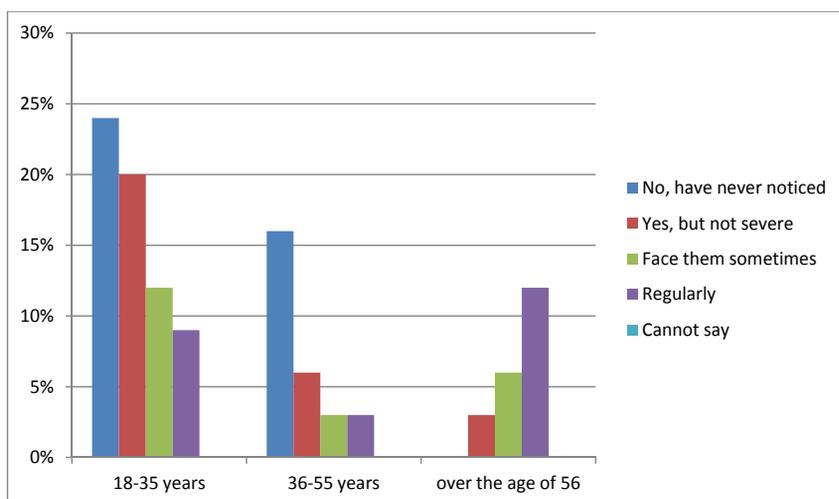


Fig. 4

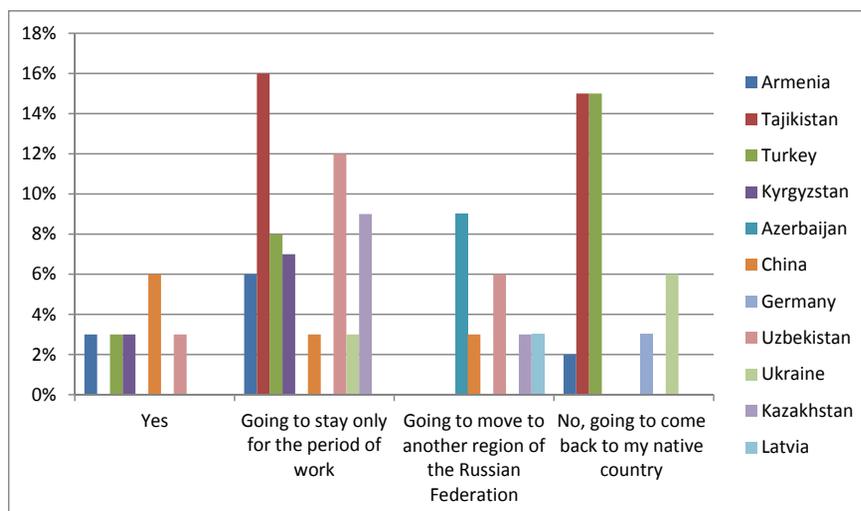


Fig. 5

attitude. This may indicate of the fact that young people adapt in society easier and do not feel any oppressions.

Question 4. Are you going to stay in the Krasnoyarsk Territory in the future? (Fig. 5)

In the diagram on the national criterion it can be seen that citizens of Tajikistan and Turkey are not going to stay in our country for a long

period, probably because of the purpose of their visit. They come to the Krasnoyarsk Territory to work for quite a short period of time.

Question 5. You are going to work (Fig. 6)

Citizens of Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Latvia tend to work in the team with Russian people. On the other hand, migrants from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, China and Uzbekistan are equally going to work in a team of people of their nation.

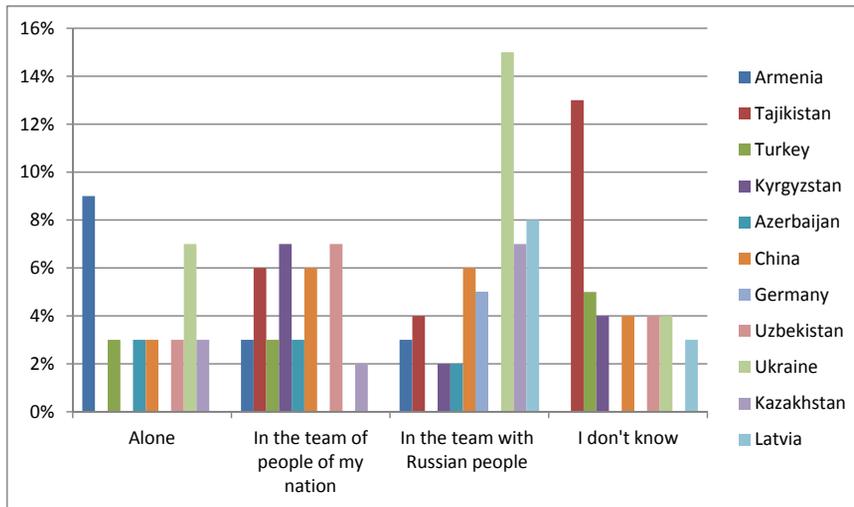


Fig. 6

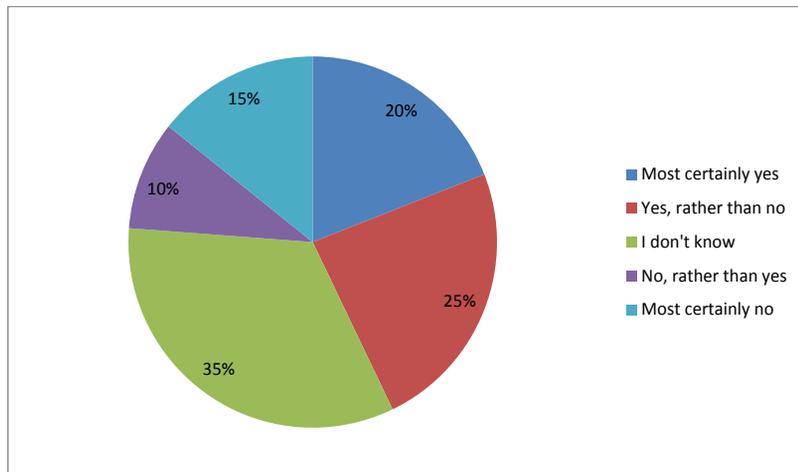


Fig. 7

Possibly, it is connected with the fact that people whose mentality is close to the Russian, tend to work in one team with them.

Question 6. Are you going to continue studying the Russian language and adopting Russian culture? (Fig. 7)

For a lot of respondents it was difficult to answer, but nearly half of the respondents gave a positive answer. This is certainly a positive tendency, as the process of inculturation is

impossible without mastering the necessary knowledge, norms, values and patterns of behavior that allow an individual to function as a full member of society.

Question 7. What was your reason to come to work to the Russian Federation? (Fig. 8)

Most respondents mentioned higher salary, free job market and bigger choice of activities, and it is the reason why they come to the

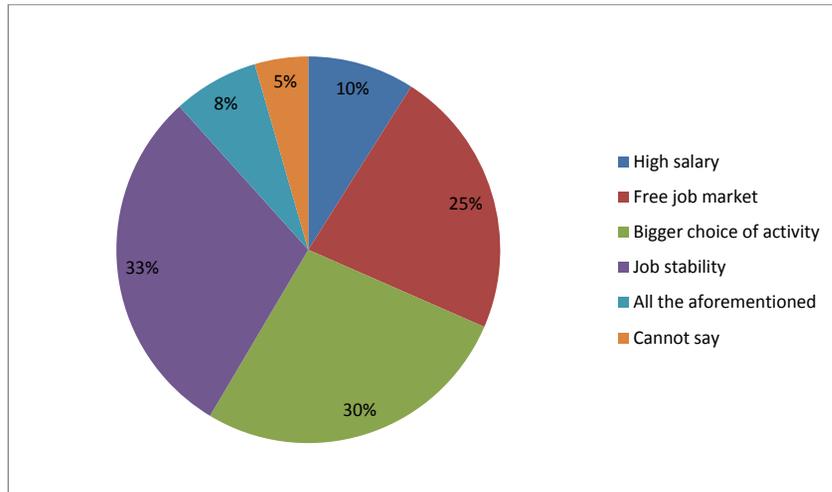


Fig. 8

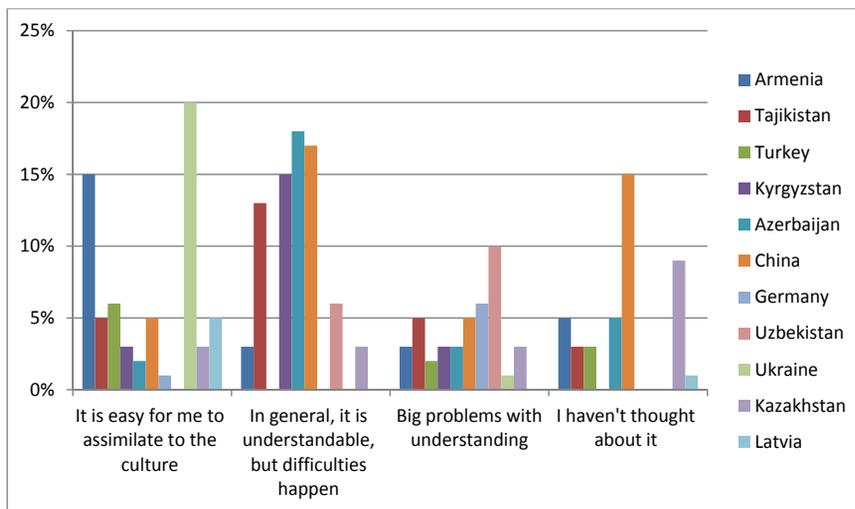


Fig. 9

Krasnoyarsk Territory to work. From this, it is possible to conclude that in comparison to their native countries the Territory is more prosperous in these issues.

Question 8. How well do you understand Russian culture? (Fig. 9)

The perception of Russian culture is easy for the citizens of Ukraine and Armenians.

Such results are explained by the fact that Ukraine and Armenia have the same religion as Russia. Also, the majority of respondents, in general, understand Russian culture; only migrants from Uzbekistan face the problems. This can be explained by the fact that the citizens of this state have their own traditional views that in some aspects do not coincide with the cultural space of the Russian Federation.

Question 9. Was it easy for you to adapt in our country? (Fig. 10)

This graph follows the conclusions of the question about rights oppression. Again, there is a tendency that a category of young migrant workers more easily adapt in society; the process of acculturation for them goes easy. Young people find it easier to cope with the changes in life and the change of environment.

Question 10. Do you know where to report when your rights are violated? (Fig. 11)

This chart shows that the majority of labor migrants are fully aware of the services they should report to if their rights are violated. It should be noted that we have a good positive outcome of the awareness of migrants in our region. Although, we should certainly try to enlarge the percentage of the informed migrants.

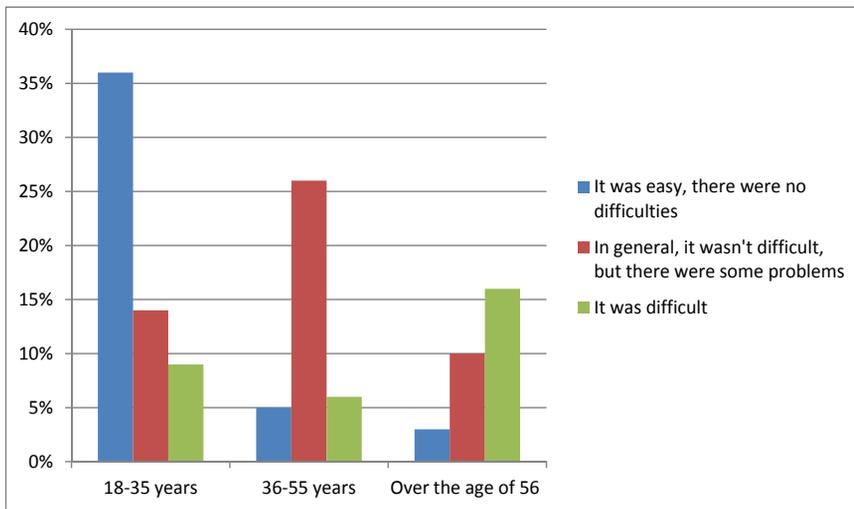


Fig. 10

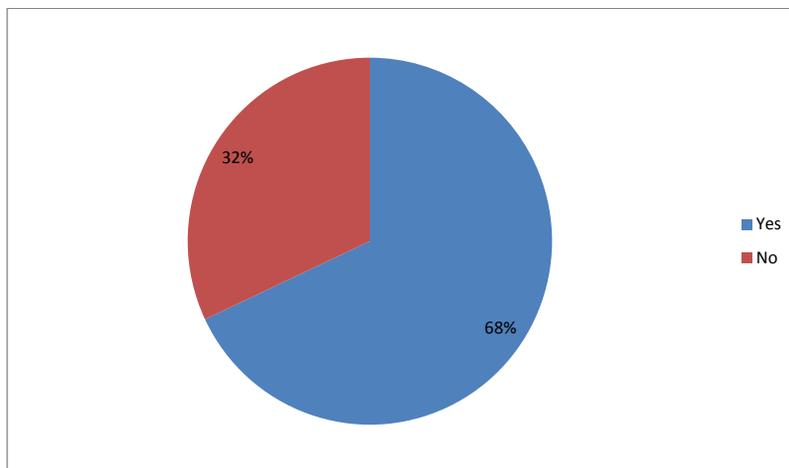


Fig. 11

Resume

Migrants have different opinions about the local population's attitude towards them, but nobody mentioned evident hostile attitude. They rarely come to work alone. It is much easier for a small group to socialize in a different cultural environment, as acculturation stress is less intense.

Young people easier adapt in the society, while the older generation regularly mentions unfair attitude.

People, close to the Russian mentality, tend to work with them in one team. People with the similar cultural environment adopt the culture

easier. The majority of the respondents note some difficulties adopting Russian culture, but, in general, they do not consider this process difficult.

The majority of labor migrants are perfectly aware of the services to which they should report, if their rights are violated. Almost half of the respondents are going to continue studying the Russian language and adopting Russian culture. This is, certainly, a positive tendency, as the process of inculturation is impossible without mastering the necessary knowledge, norms, values and patterns of behavior that allow an individual to function as a full member of society.

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Локальное исследование причин трудовой миграции в городе Красноярске (октябрь-ноябрь 2015 г.)

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В статье излагаются результаты локального исследования причин и сопутствующих обстоятельств трудовой миграции в г. Красноярске. Исследование было проведено в октябре и ноябре 2015 года. Основным методом исследования – анкетирование. В качестве теоретической базы исследования выступили концепты «аккультурация», «инкультурация», «аккультурационный шок», разработанные в концепции известного канадского и американского социолога Дж. Берри. На основании теории Дж. Берри и эмпирического исследования сделаны выводы о специфике миграционных процессов в г. Красноярске.

Ключевые слова: этническая мобильность, трудовая миграция, г. Красноярск, анкетирование, постсоветское пространство.

Статья написана в рамках исследования, финансируемого Красноярским краевым фондом поддержки научной и научно-технической деятельности (проект «Создание корпусов текстов для детей на их родном языке (эвенкийском, ненецком, нганасанском и долганском) как способ сохранения уникального культурного наследия коренных народов Красноярского края»).

Научная специальность: 24.00.00 – культурология.
