

DANILOVA Z. A. THE PECULIARITIES OF FOREIGN LABOUR FORCE ADAPTATION IN THE BAIKAL REGION OF RUSSIA¹.

International labour migration being a part of world economics performs the important functions of labour resources, mutual penetration and mutual enriching of cultures. Differences in the level and mode of life of the world society are overcome due to migration; positive collaboration between countries is developing. But at the same time contradictions between migrants and citizens of receiving countries appear.

One of the largest migrants' countries is Russia, frontier territories of which suffer from the greatest immigrations. Intensive migration flows are typical for the Baikal region including the territories of the Republic of Buryatia, Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts. Being neighboring with China and Mongolia, the region is transit way for international migration flows into the country and to other in general European countries. For some immigrants the Baikal region is an attractive place for work. In 2007 according to the data of Department of Federal migration Service of Russian Federation more than 30 thousands of international legal migrants work in the region.

To study migration of foreign labour force in the region diverse researches are performed. In particular, under the author's supervision, sociological interrogation on the topic "Adaptation of labour immigrants in the Baikal region" was conducted.

Labour immigrants were divided into two categories: hired workers and having the own business. If the latter accommodate well under the local conditions, foreign hired workers adapt not well. Among interrogated hired immigrants 62.7% are citizens of China, 14.8% – Uzbekistan, 4.9% - Korea, 4.6% - Tadzhikistan, 13% - Azerbaidzhan, Kyrgyz, Mongolia and other countries². Mainly they have a seasonal work and presumably are busy on building objects, timber-cutting and other objects which are labour consuming. To hire foreign labour force it is possible to point out the main barriers to adapt:

- Lack of information in receiving society due to the fact that they don't know the language, intentional concealment and wrong information from the employers, leaders of labour immigrants' groups;
- Breaking of foreign workers' rights. On the majority of enterprises where foreign workers are occupied conditions and safety devices are not supported, breaking of working contracts when they begin to work is noticed. It is not casual that more than 50% of interrogated immigrants consider themselves not to be protected from employers'

¹ The article is written under financial support of international fund "Scientific potential". Contract №77, 2006.

² Look sociological interrogation "Adaptation of labour immigrants in Baikal region" conducted in March-September, 2007.

actions. The working day of immigrants lasts 10 and more hours per day.

- Lack of social guarantees, dependence on authorities etc. 44% of respondents consider that they are protected from officials, law structures only partially. The majority of labour migrants live under bad conditions don't receive medical and other help.

So, under the present conditions immigrants integration into receiving society is difficult, adaptation level of the majority of labour migrants is low, many of them are not protected in economic, juridical fields, suffer from the authorities and local citizens, social infrastructure is not available etc. Generally in the world the tendency to protect the rights of citizens working abroad is noted, at the same time limitation of these rights in their country is also noticed.

Owing to those negative tendencies in migration processes are pointed out, it's complicated for migrants to become legal, to get some stimulus to apply their work etc. in receiving society. Descending social mobility causes the situation dissatisfaction, contributes to social addictions growth, crime among immigrants breaking stability in the society-resident.

Receiving society should be interested in managed migration flow, creation of suitable conditions for effective activity of foreign labour force contributing to elimination and prevention of conflict situations in the migration processes.

At present it is necessary to work out new scientific approaches for optimal adaptation of legal labour migrants, which are important to decrease conflict potential in receiving society.