

THE MODEL OF MIGRANTS' INTEGRATION IN SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF SIBERIAN REGION VIA E-PLATFORM OF LIFELONG LEARNING



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Introduction

Krasnoyarsk region is one of the most peaceful regions of Russia in the context of international and interethnic conflicts.

Building up intercultural competence, Tolerance and personal qualities necessary for life in a multicultural society is an imperative goal of educational institutions, where the guiding role is assigned to Siberian Federal University.

The model of migrants' integration in the socio-cultural environment of the Krasnoyarsk region was presented as a part of the project, supported by the Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation [1].

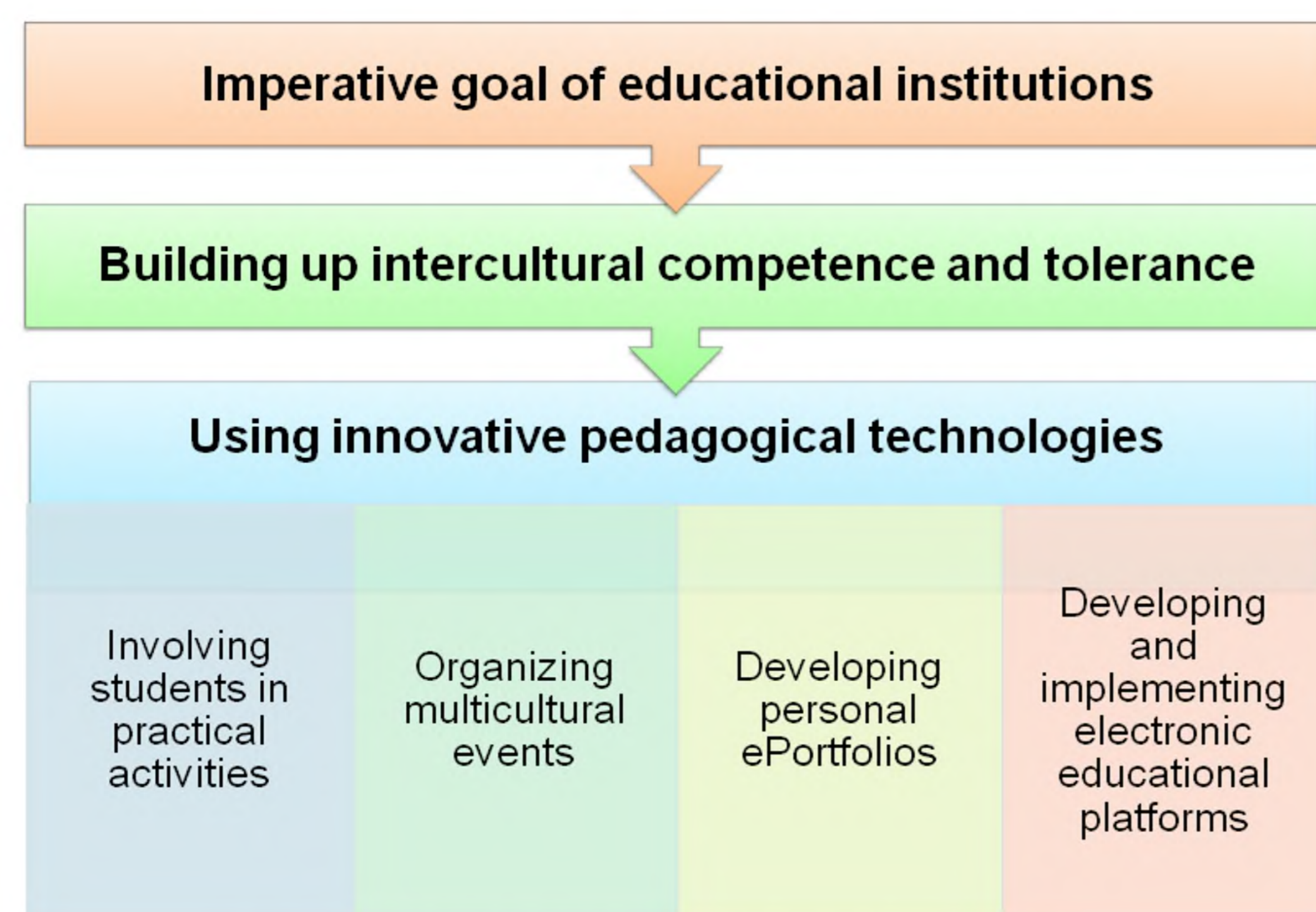


Fig. 1. Imperative Goal of Educational Institutions

Methodology

In 2016 a project supported by Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation aimed at development of educational and research complex of Krasnoyarsk region by means of LLL electronic platform has been implemented at Siberian Federal University [2]. Electronic Platform will be used as a modern tool that would fit the overall needs of the regional labour market.

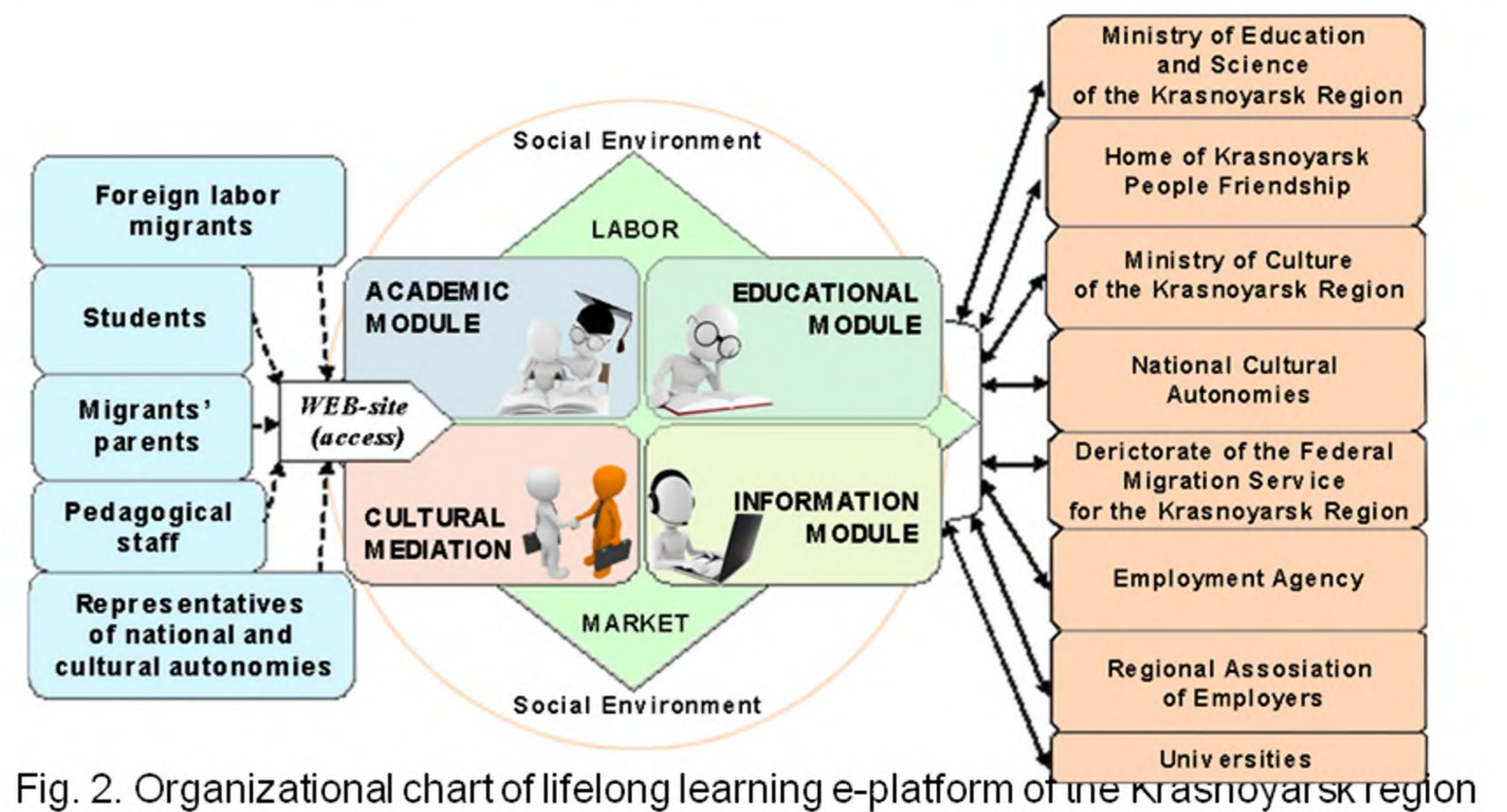


Fig. 2. Organizational chart of lifelong learning e-platform of the Krasnoyarsk region

Description and Project Results

A research devoted to socio-cultural adaptation of migrants was carried out in 2016. The survey involved two thousand respondents from 6 cities of the Krasnoyarsk region. The results demonstrated that 26 % of the respondents are satisfied or rather satisfied with living in a multicultural environment of Krasnoyarsk region.

Most of the Krasnoyarsk region residents (68 %) do not feel competition from foreign labour migrants in the job market. The majority of people living in the region (62 %) don't wish to take the job positions that foreign migrant workers are having now. Friends, acquaintances, colleagues, who arrived in Krasnoyarsk region from other countries to earn money mostly have social contacts with the residents of Krasnoyarsk region having secondary professional (40 %) and higher (35 %) education. Up to 36 % of the residents of the region have people who arrived in Krasnoyarsk region from other countries to earn money in their circle of communication.

Men tend to see more benefit in foreign labor migrants for Russia (28 %) and for Krasnoyarsk region (25 %) than women. Most of the population (67 %) reported that they were unaware of any conflicts involving foreign migrant workers in Krasnoyarsk region within the past year.

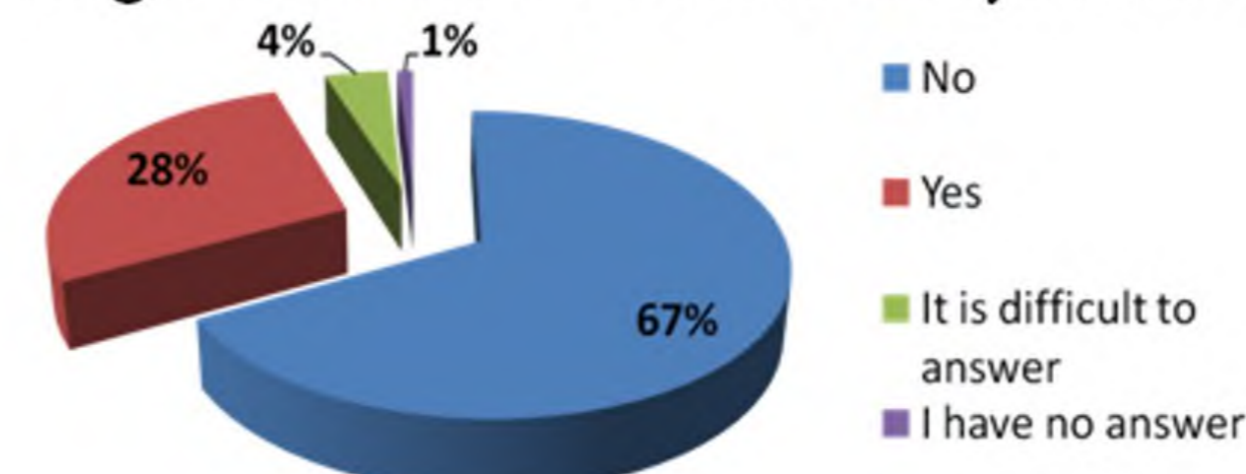


Fig. 3. Respondents answer the question "Are you aware of any conflicts involving labor migrants on the territory of Krasnoyarsk region within the past year?"

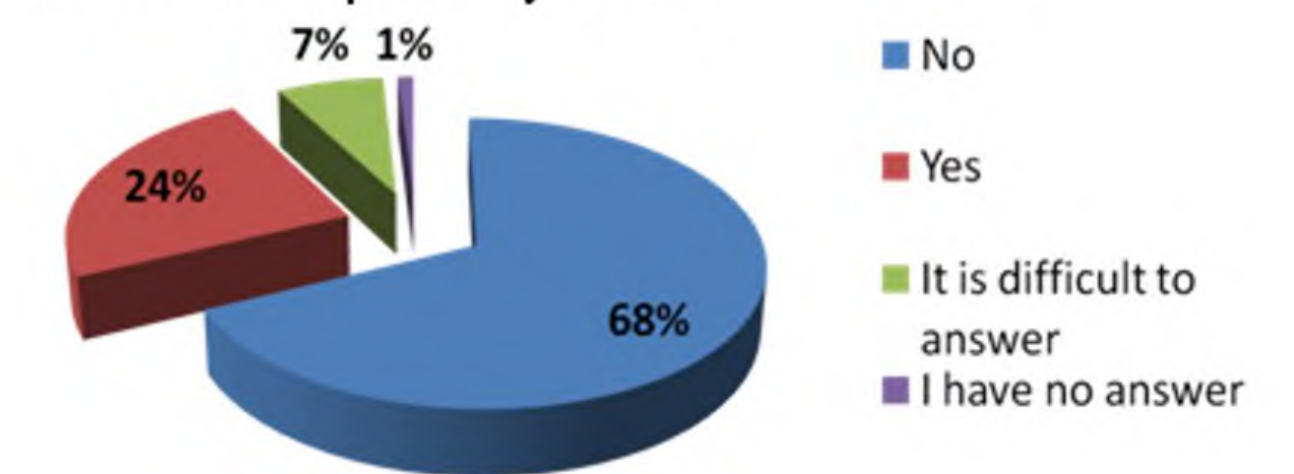


Fig. 4. Respondents answer the question "Do you feel competition from foreign labor migrants in the job market?"

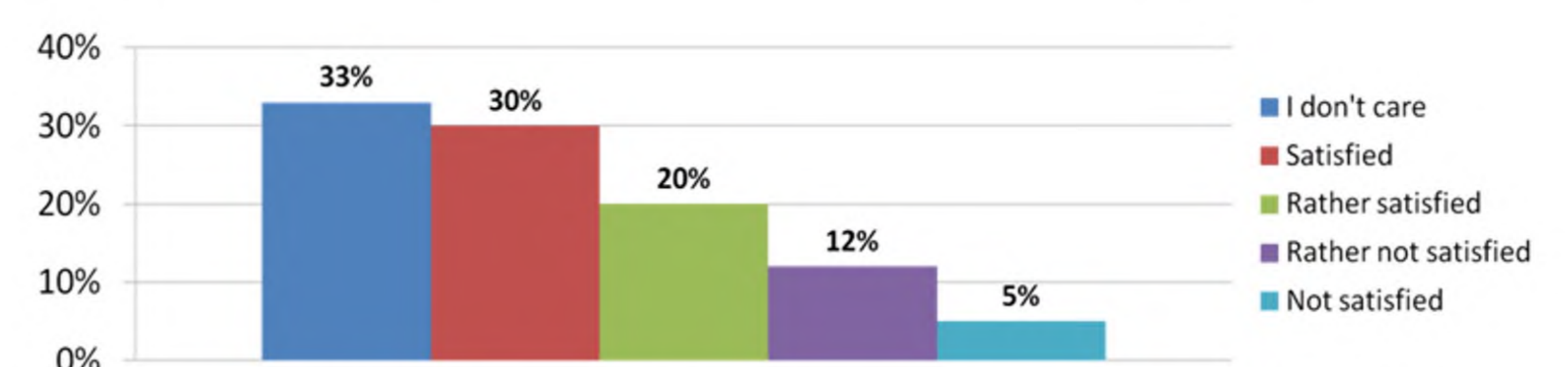


Fig. 5. Respondents answer the question "What is your attitude to the fact that you are living in a multicultural environment of Krasnoyarsk region?"

Conclusion

Thus, the integration of migrants is a result of goal-driven activity and joint efforts of various institutions and agencies: social, government, business, cultural, educational, scientific - implementing the policy and practice of multiculturalism [3]; spontaneous processes of interaction and transformation of cultures in the modern conditions; and the specific character of a particular region of Russia. Hence we conclude that:

1. Foreign migrant workers in most cases do not cause any specific feelings among the residents of Krasnoyarsk region.
2. Men perceive foreign migrant workers more positively than women. Men refer to migrants with respect more often, tend to admit the benefit for Russia and Krasnoyarsk territory they bring, men more often get acquainted with the people who arrived in Krasnoyarsk region from other countries to earn money.
3. The most strained attitude to foreign migrant workers appear to be among the youth environment of the Krasnoyarsk region, while the adult population has the mostly neutral attitude towards foreign labor migrants.
4. There is a need to develop institutional conditions for socialization of migrants in the legal, educational, cultural and social spheres, as well as in labor market.

References

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