

**СЕКЦИЯ 19. ГЕОЛОГИЯ, ГОРНОЕ И НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЕ ДЕЛО. ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 1.
ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ
В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ**

On the one hand, borrowing without measure clogs the speech, making it not for everyone understandable. Excessive, inappropriate, unreasonable use of borrowing leads to the formation of ridiculous phrases. But on the other hand, borrowing is the development of language vocabulary, and it is impossible to reject this natural process.

Nevertheless, the beauty of the language lies in its identity, brightness and expressiveness. “Take care of the purity of the tongue, as a shrine! Never use foreign words. The Russian language is so rich and flexible that we have nothing to take from those who are poorer than us.”, - said I.S. Turgenev [1].

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THE PROBLEM OF CHINESE MIGRATION

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Introduction. Migration processes have become extremely crucial to the modern international relations. They became especially boisterous and, therefore, important in the beginning of the XX-th century. Research of modern Chinese migration is of current interest since China is one of the biggest providers of force throughout the world. The Chinese working overseas have changed the world to a great extent. And up to this point it continues to progress. This process is worth paying attention to as far as the consequences are tremendous and ambiguous. Scrutinizing both positive and negative facets of it could help us understand the preconditions of migration processes and improve the geopolitical situation we are facing now.

Historical paradigm. China has a great history of international relations. Furthermore, this magnificent country has always been the place where all the greatest inventions of the humankind were born. This leads us to the notorious Silk Road. That was an essential part of the international trade from 130 BCE to 1453 CE. Due to the existence of the route the western civilization obtained paper, compass, and gunpowder. Besides, among the goods that were imported from China, there were religions, syncretic philosophies, and multiple technologies. It impacted the world vastly in both economical and cultural ways, since it was the center of civilizing interaction that connected the East and West. After the fall of Byzantine Empire, the role of the Silk Road on the geopolitical stage had drastically decreased. However, it had maintained its importance by the time Safavid Empire collapsed. Due to the Opium Wars, the Golden Rush and WWI the flow of the Chinese migrants during the XVIII –XX-th CE increased. There was even a special name for the Chinese migrants – “huaqiao” (华侨). Nevertheless, after the establishment of People’s Republic of China back in 1949 the flow was stemmed by Communist party’s policy. However, during the 70-ies it was brought back to an even more prosperous existence, and now the Chinese government is currently trying to bring back the ancient China’s international trading status by creating a program called “One Belt and One Road”. This program was proposed by China’s paramount leader Xi Jinping and unveiled in 2013.

Migration statistics. The occurrence of migration is a mark that depicts the world’s rapid globalization. According to the data provided by the international migration organization (IMO), the number of migrants all over the world is about 210 million. China, apparently, is one of the most viable emigrational providers nowadays. Among the obvious reasons for the Chinese workers to emigrate there is, firstly, a large population, and, secondly, the high density of it. After the introduction of the program termed “Socialism with Chinese characteristics” (Gaijie Kaifang, 改革开放) presented by Den Xiaopin in 1970s, the Chinese obtained multifold possibilities for migration they had never had before. This reform has doubled the number of Chinese living abroad. The development of the country throughout the last four decades has helped to do away with the hostility towards the Chinese migrants. It boils down to Chinese migrants helping to filling in the gaps of the working class in the country they have migrated to. Migration of the Chinese impacts recipient countries. It gradually amends the demographical structure and the contemporary economic situation in the country by balancing the lack of labour force. However, it aggravates the interior social conflicts and criminalization within the state. The Chinese government considers the migration as a beneficial process for the country’s economy. Therefore, its control is organized on the administrative level.

Emigration preconditions. This process can be divided into four stages. Every stage has its own reasons and consequences. The first one covers the period from the ancient times to the XIX-th CE. The first migration processes started to emerge in the III-d BC, when Chinese traders travelled by the Silk Road to the West and across the sea to the East. Nevertheless, during that time migration was not as boisterous as it became later, during the time when the Silk

Road was reopened in the VII-th CE. Moreover, due to the internal problems of the state, the population was mostly concentrated in a relatively small region in the south-east of the country. It led to numerous problems such as landlessness and overpopulation. Both those factors marked the beginning of an intense international trade and exuberant migration processes. The major countries of immigration were the states of South East Asia. Later on, during the Min dynasty, the economical growth of Southeast Asia was conditioned by the Chinese traders, and they got it completely under their control. Therefore, during the Qing dynasty the economy of Southeast Asia became eventually dependent on the Chinese. During the late Qing dynasty alongside with traders, aristocratic Chinese students became an essential part of the migration process. They were meant to gain cutting-edge technologies and knowledge in the West. That meant to aid the Chinese modernization at the time.

The second one spans from the fall of the Qing dynasty to the establishment of the PRC. In the beginning of the XX-th CE the massive migration from China was still an ongoing process. However, the 1920-ies migration was impeded by a new visa exit regime. More than that, the new migration policy of the West was discouraging the Chinese of immigrating as well. Thus, the largest recipient countries were situated in the South East Asia. During the economical crisis of the 1930-ies many huaqiao returned back to China since their enterprises had got bankrupt.

The third one covers the period of time between 1949 and 1978 that was accordingly marked by the establishment of the PRC and Den Xiaopin's reforms. After the revolution the flow of migrants got unraveled by the party policy. Not only the borders were strictly controlled, but also travelling within the country became a subject to the permission of the state. No matter how scarce the opportunities to migrate were, the Chinese still could study abroad or provide other countries with humanitarian or economical help. However, most of the students returned to China after their graduation. The enhancement of the Chinese diaspora throughout the world was explained by the migration of Taiwan, Macao, and Hong Kong citizens.

The fourth one began in 1978 with the introduction of the reforms and continued to our days. After the opening-up reforms the migration was launched anew. The Chinese headed abroad due to the bad environmental conditions in some regions of China, high density of the population, poverty, and massive unemployment. Most of them were occupied with laborious jobs, so the Chinese would compensate the lack of laborious workers in the countries with more prosperous and educated population.

Contemporary Chinese migration phenomenon. The reasons that underlie the new extensive Chinese migration come from the transformations of social, economical and political spheres of society by Den Xiaopin's reforms. However, the fundamental cause of a new immigrant wave is a demographic crisis, the most crucial problem of China. High density of population (138 people per km²) combined with a limited raw material resource base caused such problems as environmental pollution, poverty, and unemployment. In a few particular regions the anthropogenic impact was so high that some slices of them have lost the self-refreshing capability, and the local water was importable. All of this renders the indigenous people to abandon their motherland in order to find a better place for living. At the end of Cultural Revolution the economical depression hung over the country, so the inception of primary migration started. Poverty and unenviable standard of life motivated people to move out of China. For example, the average salary in Japan was three times more than in China. In accordance with statistics, more than 60 percent of the people at the age under 35 years old are unemployed, and this category of people is the most mobile, and it forms the main part of immigrants. Unemployment is becoming more pronounced, it molds the competition on labour market. Thus, on the one hand, the most talented and economically active people go abroad seeking for the best future; but, on the other hand, it helps to expel the excess labour force from the country.

Statistics. According to the The International Organization for Migration, the number of "huaqiao" is about 3 million people. Eventually, the total amount of Chinese expatriate community is about 40 million people. As for the geography of residence of Chinese migrants, it has spread to 151 countries. The key recipient countries are Japan (90, 4 thousand of people during 2004) and Korea (57, 8), then - the USA (51, 3) and Canada (36,5). It is worth drawing attention to the sharp increase in migration to the EU states in the early 2000-ies, first of all, to Great Britain and Spain. It can be noted that with the begging of the Den Xiaoping's reform of openness the new type of migrants has appeared. If earlier the average migrant was from the southern provinces of China without any education, who in the future could achieve success in business abroad, since the beginning of the reforms plenty of well-educated people began to leave the country to continue their education. An average "new" Chinese migrant can be marked as a man at the age of 30 with an education above the secondary one.

Along with it, Chinese migration should be noted as a growing process, which gains a cumulative effect. Its growth induces the further intensification of establishment of the appropriate organizational structures. Globalization and gradual intensification of Chinese immigration, and also its scope causes a lot of phobias and alarmist sentiments in the world. The main factor of concern is the huge population of China. American researcher R. Skeldon believes that "China can take a dominant position in the global migration, and in the end, change the nature of recipient societies" [3]. Therefore, China and the recipient countries of immigration face the following challenge: how to negotiate migration and how to regulate it. Nevertheless, the obvious preconditions for such a mass departure of Chinese citizens to other states in the long-term prospect are not yet expected. Despite some alarming forecasts, researchers do not expect that migration will increase. This will only happen if China does not pursue a targeted policy aimed at stimulating external migration.

Conclusion. The phenomenon of migration is a valid and a very effective method for economical development of the country: investments and money transmission for relatives living in China have become a significant resource for the development of the country and improvement in living conditions. Migration has become a crucial instrument for China's foreign economic strategy that is, undoubtedly, promoting the country "out" with the aid of investments, establishing corporations and enterprises, forming international brands, consolidating its position in the international market, and expanding the export of labour. Also, migration has become a factor in the country's innovative development.

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The progressive technologies brought by migrant workers from abroad have made it possible to create a considerable number of innovative enterprises and form a strategic reserve for betterment of innovative industries in the future.

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