

UDC 331.556.4 (574)

<sup>1</sup>Myrzakhmetova A.M., <sup>2</sup>Aitbaev E.E.

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of International Relations, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of International Relations, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

E-mail: myrzakhmetova@mail.ru

## **Tendencies of the International Labor Migration in the Conditions of Globalization of the Central Asian Region**

**Abstract.** Article is devoted to the analysis of features, problems and factors of the international labor migration in the countries of the Central Asia (CA) and development of recommendations about improvement of regulation of this process in Kazakhstan. Article analyzes changes, tendencies and the directions of labor migration in the countries of the region. If at first these streams had a form of the compelled migration, further passed into scales of legal and illegal labor migration to such countries as Russia and Kazakhstan. Today the decrease in labor migration in these countries connected with devaluation of the Russian and Kazakhstan currency is noted. After all the factor of earnings moves workers from Central Asia, and no changes in the labor and migratory legislation of the host country influence so strongly migrants, as indicators of correction of currencies.

**Key words:** Central Asia, migratory streams, correction of currencies, unemployment.

### **Introduction**

With the increasing globalization of the world economy the processes of migration of the population is expanding and strengthening, which is manifested both in quantitative and qualitative terms: scales, forms, structure and the directions of movement of a work force change. Migration flows rush from one region and country to another, giving rise to certain problems and at the same time providing clear benefits to countries hosting and delivering labor..

### **Methods**

One of the manifestations of internationalization and globalization of economic and socio-cultural life of humankind, consequences of sharp ethnic conflicts, wars, emergencies and natural disasters are large-scale in-country and inter-country movement of labor in different forms. The world community has faced the need to coordinate efforts of many countries to resolve the acute situations and management of migration flows.

The intensification of processes of migration that is observed in the last decades is shown both in quantitative, and in qualitative the relations: scales, forms and the directions of movement of the labor streams, structure migrating, etc. change.

### **Main body**

For Kazakhstan, problems of the international labor migration become also actual as the political and economic course of development of the country is focused on openness, active integration into the world community. Kazakhstan has faced problems of the international migration: inflow of refugees and immigrants, «leakage of minds» abroad, growth of illegal migration, etc. In this regard need has ripened for research of features, reasons and factors of the international migration of labor and development of recommendations about improvement of regulation of this process in Kazakhstan.

There are various theories explaining the international population shift. In structural theories of migration, value of economic and labor factors in migration flows between regions is highlighted. Distinctions in compensation, an economic benefit – so are understood the main reasons of migration in this group of theories.

In works of the famous scientists E. Li, R. Harris, M. Todaro, M. Tapinos [1] migration is treated as a result of an inequality of the conditions existing in the donor countries and the countries recipients or as result of imbalance in both groups of the countries. These authors have tried to concretize driving motives of migration and to establish quantitative

dependences between separate factors and intensity of migration flows.

The main function of population shift consists in ensuring quantitative and qualitative compliance between supply and demand of labor of various profiles and various qualifications in the different countries, areas and settlements. There are internal and external migrations. Internal migration of labor (between regions of the country, from the village to the city) is a form of redistribution of work force, and a factor of change of structure and accommodation of the population, at the same time population does not change. External migration influences population of the country, increasing or reducing it by the size of migratory balance [2].

Some economists believe that international labor migration – is collection of all forms of territorial mobility of the population, associated with work on the territory of another country [3, p.24]. Others believe that international labor migration – is a way to eliminate internal imbalances in the labor market if the country's labor shortages, it attracts foreign labor force, and if there's an excess, workers leaving for employment abroad are encouraged [3, p.34].

The international migration of labor includes economic, political, religious reasons, association and disintegration of the states, natural disasters, wars, environmental problems, reasons of personal character. Economic factors of the international labor migration are difficult economic situation in the country, unemployment, export of the capital, activity of multinational corporations and other.

Powerful streams of expatriation were observed in the early nineties from the Central Asia (CA) : Russian-speaking population, ethnic Germans, Russians, Greeks, Jews, Ukrainians and others. Later scales of legal and illegal labor migration of indigenous people of the countries of the CA to Russia, Kazakhstan and foreign countries have increased.

Today the main exporters of labor to the CA are Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Importers of labor are Russia and Kazakhstan. If the flow of Central Asian labor migrants to Russia is large in absolute terms, the influx of migrants to Kazakhstan is higher to the relative index (per 1000 people). According to the migratory status, Kazakhstan is the country of an outcome, reception and transit of migrants. The main migratory trend from Kazakhstan is the departure on permanent residence to Russia and a small stream of labor emigration. Kazakhstan is left by generally skilled workers or experts (on ethnic structure — Russians, Tatars) for work at the enterprises of Siberia. Commercial migration is

widespread; departure to foreign countries has increased. However, the number of labor emigrants from Kazakhstan is much less in comparison with other Central Asian countries [4]. The main stream to Kazakhstan is labor immigration from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, not numerous flows of labor migrants from China, Turkey, other foreign countries, and repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs (oralmans) back to Kazakhstan [5].

Kyrgyzstan exports labor of 200–500 thousand migrants generally to Kazakhstan and Russia. A difference in the level of the income in the CIS countries, mitigation of a frontier regime with China promoted formation of labor migration from Kyrgyzstan. The main region of an outcome of migrants is the southern part of the republic. The primary activity abroad is shuttle business, construction, services sector and agriculture. The most part of external labor migration from Kyrgyzstan is sent to Russia, a smaller stream — to Kazakhstan. Tajikistan experiences big outflow of migrants (from 800 000 to 1 000 000 people) who find jobs in Russia and in Kazakhstan. Annually they send money transfers from 2 to 2,5 billion US dollars making 30 – 50% of GDP of Tajikistan [6].

In Uzbekistan, migration covers up to 8% of number of economically active population. Uzbekistan sends from 0,5 million to 2 million migrants who work generally in Russia, Kazakhstan. To a lesser extent – South Korea, the USA, Canada, the EU, UAR, Turkey. Men are engaged in construction; trade in markets, agrarian sector. The main sphere of employment of women — public catering, trade, services industry, agriculture [7].

According to official sources in the Russian Federation in 2014-2015, there was a decline of migrants coming to Russia from Central Asian countries. This was due to the deteriorating economic situation and devaluation in Russia, which has significantly reduced the income of migrants. Although the subsequent depreciation of national currencies of some Central Asian states neutralized the negative effect of lower revenues of coming workers. After the introduction of the patent system of employment in Russia, the proportion of illegal migrants decreased.

Situation in Kazakhstan where migrants from the CA work is sharp these days [8]. Devaluation of tenge has caused decrease in real income of migrants 90% of which are citizens of Uzbekistan, their greatest part is employed in construction branch. Decrease in level of the income has an adverse effect on economy of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, which indicators of GDP depend

on the money traffic from labor migrants. There are also positive factors of reduction of labor migration to Russia and Kazakhstan – many former migrants work in their countries today, so and taxes remain in the homeland.

The above-stated processes of falling of level of the income noticeably affect economies of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan which indicators of GDP have been presented by powerful shares of the translations of labor migrants. Here it should be noted that there are also positive factors of reduction of labor migration to Russia and Kazakhstan – many former migrants work in the countries today, so and taxes remain in the homeland. However, at the same time also unemployment rate as indicators (quantity and quality of payment) of new vacancies in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan do not meet requirements of the former migrants raises.

Thus, major factors of reduction of migration can be considered as the devaluation of ruble and tenge, deterioration in an economic situation in the RK and Russian Federation under the influence of world financial crisis, decrease in the income. No changes in the labor and migratory legislation of the host country influence so strongly migrants as indicators of the income. Problem of overcoming the dependence of the Central Asian economies on migrant earnings is almost identical for every country; human resources should be deployed primarily within a state.

Certainly, if to get at the root of problems of labor migration, the road map of overcoming of dependence of economies of Central Asia on receipts of migrants is almost identical for each country. First, a work force has to be involved in the state.

Kazakhstan solves an unemployment problem by means of creation of new workplaces within

the industrialization. However, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are not able to achieve impressive progress in industrial development in short terms. The institute of labor «high-quality» migration of highly qualified specialists can come to the rescue for these countries. It is about a multilateral exchange of experts in a legal framework of EEU and the CA general environment where Kazakhstan can act as the navigator. Mutual migration of highly qualified specialists could become the first step of improvement of economies of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan [9].

### Conclusion

Follows from the aforesaid that migratory processes of labor involve the following problems of national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan besides economic problems: migration creates the centers of social tension in places of the increased concentration of migrants, local flashes of the ethnic conflicts, the growth of xenophobia, political radicalism and extremism provoked by intensity and the conflicts. Also Kazakhstan risks to appear in a situation when the local population faces problems in employment. And as the last negative phenomenon for economy of Kazakhstan in inflow of immigrants serves that the capitals earned by migrant workers are taken out out of borders of the country.

Considering extreme degree of gravity of a problem, creation of system of the corresponding institutional base, and development of multilateral cooperation within EEU in safety conditions and compensation, social security and protection of the rights of migrant workers would be reasonable that many times would reduce relevance of this problem, and would give a new impetus to development of economies of the countries of the Central Asian region.

### References

1. Lewis A.W. Economic Development with Unlimited Supply of Labour. – Manchester: The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies. – 1954. – p.218.
2. Bol'shoy ekonomicheskii slovar' / Pod red. A.N.Azriliyana. – M.: Institut novoy ekonomiki, 1997. – S.584, 587, 332-333.
3. Proekt terminologicheskogo slovary Mezhhdunarodnoy organizatsii migratsii. – Vena, 2000. – S.24, 29, 34.
4. Regional'noe izmerenie transgranichnoy migratsii v Rossiyu/ Nauch. red. S.V. Golunov. – M.: Aspekt Press. – 2008. – S.81.
5. Trudovaya migratsiya v stranakh Tsentral'noy Azii, Rossiyskoy Federatsii, Afganistane i Pakistane: Analiticheskii obzor. Almaty: MOM. – 2013. – S.118.
6. Migranty iz Tsentral'noy Azii. Analiticheskii dokument. Tadjikistan, -2012. – S.5-10.
7. Uzbekistan: problemy trudovoy migratsii i vozmozhnye podkhody k formirovaniyu politiki. – Tashkent. – 2012.
8. Spetsial'nyy doklad «O situatsii s pravami migrantov v Respublike Kazakhstan», pod obshchey redaktsiyei Kuanysha Sultanova, Tastemira Abisheva. – Astana, 2015. – S.161.
9. Soglashenie mezhdru Pravitel'stvom Respubliki Belarus', Pravitel'stvom Respubliki Kazakhstan, Pravitel'stvom Kyrgyzskoy Respubliki, Pravitel'stvom Rossiyskoy Federatsii i Pravitel'stvom Respubliki Tadjikistan o vzaimnykh bezvizovykh poezdках grazhdan. – Minsk. 2000. – S.47.