



## **HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ASPECTS OF LABOR MIGRATION IN CENTRAL ASIA**

**Journal Website:**  
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajast>

**Copyright:** Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

**Submission Date:** April 12, 2023, **Accepted Date:** April 07, 2023,  
**Published Date:** April 22, 2023  
**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajast/Volume03Issue04-01>

**Yakubov O'tkir Shermamatovich**  
Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

**Bozorkulova Munavvar**  
Graduate Student Of Termiz State University, Uzbekistan

### **ABSTRACT**

This article explores the historical and modern aspects of the movement of population in particular labor migration, explains the processes of development in the conditions of a planned economy to a market. The difficulty of placing the labor force, the emergence of unemployment, job complexity, as well as, the relationship of nations and multinational states of Central Asia

### **KEYWORDS**

Planned economy, population, migration crisis, labour resources, formation of labour resources, placement of workers, employment, unemployment, migration, national values, adaptation of the population.

### **INTRODUCTION**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and during the years of independence, the population of Central Asia has grown significantly. Unlike many CIS countries the population of the Central Asian countries is constantly increasing. However, the demographic situation in Central Asia is clearly manifested decrease of average

annual growth rate of population of the country, which took place both due to migration outflow, and by reducing the rates of natural population movement.

### **METHODS**

In preparing the article have been used the basic methods of social - economic geography. In the transition phase from planned to market economy it was very difficult to get researchers to form the sources of information, so to use the method of observation, systematization, classification of geographic information. And also we used the historical method, analyzed previously published materials. A comparative analysis has been done.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the initial stage of independence for the years 1991-1999 from the towns of Uzbekistan, this is mainly in the a-living, Russian outflow amounted to 356.8 thousand, Ukraine - 32.3 thousand, Jews - 55.5 thousand, Germans - 22.6 thousand, Tatars - 108.0 thousand people. Total for 1991-1999 years from Uzbekistan more than 1.0 million people have left. To the country about 400 thousand people have come and thus, the negative balance amounted to over 600 thousand people. External migration in Uzbekistan considered the years developed mainly to Russia, Ukraine and the Central Asian neighbor republics. The negative balance of external migration forms, mainly the European population.

The gross volume of migration to Russia accounted for 50.9%, Kazakhstan - 10.9%, other Central Asian countries - 13.2%. The share of volume of foreign migration outside the CIS was 14.7%. The vast majority of the population of Uzbekistan leave for Russia and other CIS countries (90.9%), and enters it mainly also from Russia and neighboring countries Central Asia, mainly - Kazakhstan [1].

In the history, it had the same character of migration, too. Recent history, during the planned economy, the state planned reallocation of labor resources, more precisely in the planned migration. Uzbek analysts

wrote about it in 80-ies. For example, "According to the Soviet-union labor reallocation of Uzbekistan sends workers to the areas where they need workers of the country: Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Far East. In 50-ies outside the country for more than half recruited workers were sent "[2].

From this point of view, one can say that the migration has a certain pattern, and at the same time the regional specifics. In modern conditions Russia and Central Asian countries on the basis of this point of view should reconsider their views on migration.

The main flows of labor migration were directed to Russia from three states, like Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Demographers estimate that in the beginning of 2006 in Russia there were between 2 and 3.5 million and in 2012 years about 5 million migrant workers who came from Central Asia.

Reproduction of population and movement of labor resources, in its turn, plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the countries of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The unemployment rate changes over time and varies in different countries. It depends on the level of development of the economy, characterized by a certain degree of standard of living and is one of the most important socio-economic indicators. As all over the world in the countries of Central Asia, there is unemployment, too - especially on the basis of labor issues in rural areas. It is possible to tell, employment processes among the Central Asian countries Kazakhstan more stable.

These positive developments are the results of consistently implemented in the region taken measures perfection of location of the productive forces on the territory, taking into account employment and providing of leveling socio-economic development of regions or Vilayats, optimization of the

combination of industry and territorial management principles, especially demographic situation and migratory mobility of the population.

Formation of the labor force in the new industrial sites also comes at the expense of inter-sectoral reallocation. Sometimes, professionals cannot find decent jobs. Here the main factor is the low-income or periodicity jobs. Especially, agricultural work workers can only work vegetational period. Also, it happens unstable migration of workforce or specialists within the region. It requires a clear system of coordination of labor migration flow, taking into account of the situation of providing in the region. And laws, interstate agreements should be flexible. In conditions of market economy and the global migration of population is the most important processes of labor providing regulation. Here it should be taken into account that the Central Asian countries in recent history survived more stable adaptation employment.

Central Asia's population is multinational and adapted to the regional lifestyle. Respects the traditions, customs and practices of each other. Even 90-ies in each Central Asian country there were adopted laws on the equality of nations and were practiced successfully. For example, in 1993, in Uzbekistan it has been transformed an independent Republican International Cultural Center (NCC), which provides assistance to state bodies and public organizations in the study and cultural needs of national minority living in the Republic.

Its tasks include: practical and methodological assistance to the NCC, coordination and control over their activities: worldwide assistance to the revival and development of national traditions, customs and rites, cultures and spiritual values of the peoples and national groups living in the country; establishment and development of relations and cooperation with

national and international cultural centers of near and far abroad; promoting international solidarity of nations and nationalities, harmonization of interethnic relations [3].

When a multinational state, when they respect the customs and traditions of each other and at the same time practicing the laws about this, it means that he has a way out of any crisis. They, at the same time see sorrow and happiness of the country. Central Asia successfully develops tendency of reproduction of the population, the majority of the population of working age and near the decades replenish their youth.

## CONCLUSIONS

In Central Asia consistently is carried out leveling politics of social – economic development of the republic, as a result of it expand the scale of production in the republic rapidly growing labor force, improving the social structure of the population, increasing the level of national welfare.

As a result, the Central Asian migration occurs improving locating of population in the region. Continuously widens hiring public production fast developing of the labour recourses, improving the demographic situation, increased employment of the working population. Who goes to Russia or Kazakhstan, they do not go to the city to live but where developing buildings, where new buildings, and homes and villages are being built.

As it is shown from the analysis of migration in Central Asia, the processes, the development of their prospects will be largely determined by the dynamics of the migration mobility of the rural population, rural migration, which is not only a method of redistribution of labor resources between rural and urban areas, but also an important means of achieving the more even

dispersal of the rural population in the territory of Central Asia.

Study of the technique of study of migration process is always a subject of research. Because the people, the population is always growing, evolving. On this, there is always a problem in the reproduction of the population and migration processes. But these are all connected, with the demographic policy which leads the country to how to solve them. Sometimes, these processes are perceived wags around the country.

## REFERENCES

1. Ata-Mirzaev O., Gentshke B., Murtazayeva R. Multinational Uzbekistan: historical and demographic aspect.- Tashkent: "Yangi Asr Avlod», 2011.- P.38-39
2. Maksakova L.P. Migrating taken in RA in Uzbekistan.-Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 1986.- p.178
3. Rasulov K.R. Role and place of national cultural centers in the formation of international relations .// Culture mezhnatsi-onalnyh relations in independent Uzbekistan. - Tashkent, 1995. - P.11.
4. Yakubov U.Sh. Employment of the population of Central Asia in conditions of low profitability of agriculture and environmental problems. "Kazgidromet" - Hydrometeorology and Ecology, 2016, 3 (82),- P. 126-132.
5. Yakubov U.Sh. Basics of recreational geography. Tashkent: Science and technology 2012. - P.142.
6. Kayumov A.A., Yakubov U.Sh., Abdullaev A.G. Basics of population geography and demography. Study guide T.: "Science and technology"-2011. 156 p.

OSCAR  
PUBLISHING SERVICES