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LABOR MIGRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECT

Under the migration of the population (from the Latin *migratio* - Relocation) is commonly understood as the territorial mobility (mechanical movement) of the population, associated with their movement through the territory of the country (or between countries), due to, as a rule, the influence of various factors - social, economic, military and political religious, natural, environmental; features of historical and economic development of individual regions and countries. According to the definition given by the famous geographer V.V. Poksishevskiy, population migration "should be understood as any of their movements associated with change of place of residence (change of state, region or locality in which one or another person, family or other more extensive community of people lives"). Thus, the territorial is the main sign of migration mobility of the population, and the result of migration is a change in the geography of settlement.

At the same time, labor migration today is one of the areas experiencing the greatest impact of the global financial crisis. In times of economic downturn, labor migrants are the first to lose their jobs. Stopping or curtailing activities in construction, industry, services, retail and tourism hurts migrants, most of whom work in these sectors.

Today, in modern Tajikistan, migration processes have become mass stable in nature, as a result of which the seasonal dynamics of migration have changed. In the Republic of Tajikistan, the main share of labor migration falls to the Russian Federation (90-92%). The Russian Federation is the largest state in the world in area, bordering 18 countries, therefore, migration issues should be a priori kept in the focus of constant attention.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, people also go to work in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, South Korea, the USA, etc. An analysis of the data shows that in quantitative terms, those leaving and entering countries in the winter and summer periods differ from each other. The gradual development of the construction business, production, infrastructure, services, agriculture in the Russian Federation requires more and more labor, which are in the Republic of Tajikistan as cheap labor. The dependence of receiving material benefits on the work of migrants is more satisfactory compared to the Republic of Tajikistan in the Russian Federation, as a result of which the labor migrant is forced to agree on covenant terms on the part of dishonest employers in the host country.

It is important to note that labor migration on all aspects of the life of the population in Tajikistan has a considerable impact. In a short time, migration has become a structural feature of our economic and social life.

The latter indicates that a tangible share is being contributed to the national economy, exceeding the total amount of the state budget. If we consider about as much or more funds received in the form of materials, durable goods, jewelers, etc., then the size of the material goods sent will increase. It should be noted that in recent years the number of officially registered persons, quotas of migrants and dual citizenship in the Russian Federation has increased significantly. All this shows that the role and importance of labor migration is gaining aggregated influence, both in our country and in Russia.

Now we analyze the main trends and reasons for the development of labor migration based on a study of the labor market conditions within the country using example Guliston and Konibodom district. It is known that Guliston acts as an industrial city, and Konibodom is an agro-industrial region.

Today in Guliston the number of labor migrants is from 3 to 3.5 thousand people or 18-22% of the city's labor resources with a population of 40.8 thousand people. In the city there are around 20 industrial enterprises, some of which is large, employing more than 200 workers, as the joint venture "Aprelevka", JSC "Adrasman GOK" etc. In mining enterprises, there is always a vacant workplace, of a relatively high salary in comparison with other cities and regions. During a conversation with some employees of Adrasmansky GOK in the village of Adrasman and Zarnisor, they expressed their dissatisfaction with salary levels. In the village of Zarnisor, workers find their wages very low. Moreover, the residents of Adrasman almost all know in advance which city of the Russian Federation and what work they are going to. As you can see, the difference in the same jobs forms a 20-fold wage. These aforementioned enterprises require specialists in the mining industry, which modern youth eagerly accepts. As a result, a large vacuum in the labor market has formed in this area.

In the Konibodom district, with the presence of 182 thousand people and 102.6 thousand labor resources, about 25.8 thousand people. Every year they go abroad in search of better earnings. Analysis shows that migration to such a high level is facilitated by the absence of stable working industrial enterprises of construction organizations and other labor-intensive industries. As you can see, while in the city of Guliston, almost 22% of the workforce goes to earn money abroad, in the Konibodom region this figure is 25.3%. The main part of the population that lives in rural areas receives very scanty incomes from gardening, cotton growing, melons, cattle breeding, or from low crop yields. The so-called "presidential plots" do not play a decisive role and are used extremely unprofitable. Young people, not seeing prospects, choose the course of labor migration. Female migration is also growing, starting from the age of 16 to 45. In parallel, school-age children also go to work to earn money, either with their parents or on their own.

In conclusion, it is important to note that the statistics and assessment of migration processes in the country are sometimes very fluctuating. Only in Sughd region as a separate region in the cities of Khujand, Istaravshan, Isfara, the level of migration is lower than in Konibodom, J. Rasulov, Spitamen, and Asht districts. This is largely due to the complexity of the level of income generation and the diversity of sources of income from jobs in individual regions. According to official figures, the migration rate in the republic is about 850 thousand, and according to unofficial figures, more than 1.2 million people, which make up 20-24% of the workforce.

At the same time, many scientists and specialists agree that without a migration policy and labor migrants it is hardly possible to solve labor market issues and provide labor resources with jobs.

In our opinion, this problem can be solved by the following approaches:

- regulate the scale of labor migrants, while maintaining the core of the economically active population within the country;
- create legal and regulatory conditions for improving the life circumstances of migrant workers in a country that is being traveled, protecting their socio-economic rights abroad;
- restrict or prohibit child and female migration, as well as stimulate their work within the country;
- to promote the activities of stably non-working domestic enterprises due to the creation of successful jobs;
- at least increase the level of wages in domestic enterprises;
- open new jobs, developing small and medium-sized businesses;
- improve the state of the agro-industrial complex, focusing on high productivity, stabilizing irrigation operations, privileging the activities of agricultural enterprises, etc.;
- training of highly qualified workers who meet the requirements of competition in the labor market (since most migrant youth are without qualified), etc.

Literature

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