

MODERN CHARACTER OF THE MOVEMENT AND ADAPTATION OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN POPULATION

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Abstract:

This article discusses the main factors of migration in a market economy, the global approach to migration, employment and the emergence of unemployment in the transition from a planned to a market economy, relations between the state of ethnic minorities and the preservation of national values, the modern nature of the movement and adaptation of the Central Asian population

Keywords: population, labor, market economy, employment, unemployment, migration, migration factors, ethnic minorities, national values, adaptation of the population.

Introduction

Modern global transformations imply a rise in increasing the economic importance of large cities, changing the demographics processes in the direction of ever greater disproportions in the economic potential, geography of employment, well-being and quality of life. Post-industrial economy of large cities makes new demands on the speed of communications, flexibility of the labor market, adaptability to the changing needs of the sphere services [1]. Since it gained independence, the disintegration of the union and the Central Asian countries an entirely new socio-political situation in the region development interethnic and inter-state relations. It is characterized first as a "state of shock" for all the Central Asian countries. This reflects the provision stability Central Asian multi-ethnic country.

Methods

In preparation of the scientific article implemented the author of the study as a research reference database. Under the conditions of the transition period from a planned to a market economy, it is very difficult to use any materials or wound publication. Because every day World is changing its shape. Therefore, to use the method of observation, systematization, classification of geographic information. Also benefited from the historical methods. Analyzed previously published material. A comparative analysis.



Results and Discussions

In the difficult conditions of transition to a market economy, the construction of a new national state of each country, it was necessary to start most pursue a balanced national policy not infringe on the rights and interests of the various ethnic minorities are in the region. And started a new period of adaptation of numerous ethnic minorities, the manifestation of tolerance, respect for national traditions of each nationality and so on. People of independence from nationality were born together to raise the economy in the region. With the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, new negative trends were observed, such as the destruction of economic relations between the post-Soviet countries, unemployment, low financing of production, low incomes of workers, lowering the living standards of the population and so on.

This long period is observed in all sectors of production, in particular industry and agriculture, while the main factors are natural movements and improper development of management and distribution of labor resources. Unemployment arises, a lot of labor resources want to work, but for various reasons are not registered with employment services.

In most cases, new jobs are developed in the industrial, financial sectors, while agricultural production is less dependent or not involved in its formation. This means that there are few jobs in rural areas. Industrial jobs are formed in rural areas based on the processing of seasonal raw materials, which leads to an artificial solution to the problem and to the intensification of migration processes in the region. The main part of the labor force leaves illegally for Russia.

Among the Central Asian countries, a large proportion of the population falls on Uzbekistan and the general part, three-quarters of the population of the republic, are Uzbeks. It is persistent that in this situation, special responsibility for the creation of an interethnic minority in the country fell on the Uzbeks, as a special main, titular one in the republic, and she came out of this next historical test with honor [2].

Central Asia excels as a region with great human potential. The annual growth of labor resources is 600-800 thousand people. On this occasion, Rabindranath Tagore once said: "The movement for birth control is a great movement." These factors, in turn, plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the country. Especially in rural areas based on labor issues - work, low demand.

These factors, in 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 is not the same in different countries. It depends on the level of development of the country's economy, characterizes to a certain extent the standard of living of the population and is one of the important socio-economic indicators. As throughout the world, unemployment is also arising in the countries of Central Asia. Especially in rural areas based on labor issues - work, low demand. At the same time, it can be said that the processes of employment among the Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan are more stable [3].

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These positive shifts are the result of the adoption of measures consistently implemented in the region to improve the distribution of productive forces across the territory, taking into account the provision of employment and equalization of the levels of socio-economic development of districts or regions, the optimization of the combination of sectorial and territorial management principles, the characteristics of the demographic situation and migration mobility of the population.

The formation of the labor force at new industrial facilities also occurs due to intra-sectorial redistribution. Sometimes, professionals don't find decent jobs. Here the main factors are the low income or periodicity of jobs. Especially in agricultural work, workers can only work in the navigational period. And also, there is a pendulum migration of labor resources or specialists within the region.

A clear system for coordinating the labor migration flow is required, taking into account the essence of the labor supply situation in the region. And laws, interstate agreements should be flexible. In the conditions of a market economy and global migration of the population, this process is the most important in the regulation of labor supply. Here it is worth considering that the countries of Central Asia in recent history have experienced a more stable adaptation of tourism development.

In international statistics, the population aged 15 to 65 is considered to be able-bodied. In practice, in many countries of the world, the concept of "labor force" is used - all those who work (economically active population) and those who have a desire to work (the unemployed registered with the labor exchange). Due to the uncertainty of the status of the unemployed and the complexity of calculations for rural areas, the concept of "labor force" does not fully correspond to its meaning, therefore, a more specific one is used - labor resources. The labor force includes all people who have reached working age (except for the disabled), and working, over and under a certain age barrier.

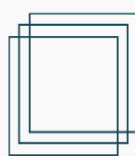
In many cases, we compare this to the modern reshuffling of the workforce that is taking place in the world and clogging the adaptation processes, because these countries have recently had a very simple approach to reshaping their jobs and clogging the human factors. They need a job with a good salary, conditions and social security, whoever offers these conditional ones, they are ready to change their jobs.

According to UN statistics, the working-age contingent is approximately 65% of the world's population. Part of the labor resources directly involved in social production at a given time is the economically active (employed) population. It accounts for almost 3/4 of the world's labor force. The part of the labor force not involved in social production is classified as unemployed. Unemployment covers, first of all, specialized areas, which are the most sensitive in crisis situations. The more diverse the areas of application of labor, the lower the risk of unemployment.

The years of the 90s can be said to be rapidly developing migration processions in Uzbekistan. Many Russian-speaking people left the country in mostly rural areas. And, in the cities, how they lived, they remained so. All national interests occurred naturally. At the initial stage of independence, the state paid attention to the preservation of the

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value of each nation. The adopted constitution enshrined the equality of all citizens and respect for the national status of each nation[4].

First of all, it should be emphasized that, according to the Constitution, the people of Uzbekistan are all citizens of the republic, regardless of their nationality. In turn: "All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law without distinction of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status" [5].

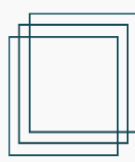
Employment and unemployment is today not only a problem in Central Asia, but has a global scale. This is due to the global financial crisis and population migrations also have the same character. There is no regularity here. Regions these presses are influenced by different factors. For example: the pursuit of a good living condition, the development of the information system, the globalization of lifestyle and so on.

The Concept of the Demographic Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2015, among the main priorities for migration, states that the need to "attract immigrants to the Russian Federation, primarily from the CIS member states." Migrants from Central Asia are more adapted and the countries of the region have historical migration trends with Russia. The main part of the migrants speaks Russian, because the Russian language is acceptable to the attitude and those who knew little also quickly learn the Russian language; they pass the Russian language in their homeland.

The main flows of labor migration are directed to Russia from three states like Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. According to demographers, at the beginning of 2006 in Russia there were from 2 to 3.5 million, and in 2012 there were about 5 million labor migrants who came from the countries of Central Asia.

Conclusions: The region is characterized by a peculiar observation of the reproduction of the population and the migration of labor resources. We do not wake up the migration crisis, including the national and religious problems that are happening now in Europe, because we have experienced the process of adaptation of recent history. But the reproduction of the population and the movement of labor resources remains an important object of study.

In recent years, cross-border mobility has been a key driver of development at the local, national, and global levels. At the same time, the development of the personality, the bearer of knowledge, experience and skills, is no less significant. The consequences of migration mobility at all levels are determined by the framework - risks and threats on the one hand, the use of opportunities - on the other. Thus, the question of coordination and regulation of migration processes is obvious. This approach requires the development of a migration policy that clearly outlines the work with migration processes [6].



The structure of employment naturally reflects the structure of the country's economy, the level of development of individual industries, the peculiarities of the structure of industry is 25-40%, and the number of people employed in agriculture is constantly decreasing. It can be said that this is actually happening all over the world. Because the present time, agriculture is more knowledge-intensive and more vital than the past, and it will create the most necessary conditions for life.

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