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POPULATION MOVEMENT AND ADAPTATION OF CENTRAL ASIA

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Abstract: This article discusses the main factors of migration in the condition of market economy, global approach to migration, providence of employment and the emergence of unemployment in the transition from planned economy to 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, migration, ethnic minorities, national values, adaptation of the population.

Introduction. Since gaining the independence, the disintegration of the Central Asian countries there appeared entirely new socio-political situation in the region in the development of interethnic and inter-state relations. It was characterized first as a "state of shock" for all the Central Asian countries. This reflected with provision of stability in the multi-ethnic countries of Central Asia

Methods of investigation. In preparation of the scientific article it was used the author scientific of the author as a research bases of study. Under the conditions of the transition period from planned to the market economy, it is very difficult to use any materials which had been every published. Because, every day the World is changes its shape. Therefore, it way used the method of observation, systematization and classification of geographic information. And also it was used the historical methods. It has been analyzed previously published materials. A comparative analysis has been carried out.

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 from the very beginning balanced national polices, It does not infringe the rights and the interests of the various ethnic minorities who were are in the region. And also started a new period of adaptation of numerous ethnic minorities, the manifestation of tolerance, respect of national traditions of each nationality.

People of regardless of nationality fought together to rise the economy in the region. With the transition from a planned economy to a market there appeared negative trends as the economic relationship break out economic relations among the past Soviet countries, unemployment's, low production financing, low-income workers, reducing life standards of the population and etc.

This long period is observed in all branches of the industries such as industry and agriculture, and the main factor is the natural

movements and placement workforce. There appeared unemployment, mass workforce, who wants to work, but for the various reasons it was not registered in the employment offices.

In most cases, new jobs were growing in the industrial, financial areas, and at the same time agricultural production was less dependent or was not involved in its formation. This means that, in rural areas there were few jobs. Industrial jobs in Countryside are formed on the basis of locality processing season raw artificial solution of the problem and to an intensification of migration processes in the region. The main part of labor resources left illegal base to in Kazakhstan and Russia.

Among the Central - Asian countries the bulk share of the population belonged to Uzbekistan and the main part, three of four population of the country were Uzbeks. It should be stressed that in this situation a special responsibility for the creation of inter-ethnic harmony in the country fell on the Uzbeks, as the representatives of the main, the titular nation of the republic and it came out with flying colors and this next historical tests [1].

Central Asia is different in the region with great human potential. The annual growth of the labor force is 600-800 thousand people. On this occasion, in its time Rabindranath Tagore said: "The movement for birth control is a great movement." This factor, in its turn, plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the country work, low level of demand - especially on the basis of labor issues in rural areas.

These factors, in its turn, play a key role of 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 of the Country, characterized by a certain degree of standard of living of population and is one of the most important socio-economic indicators. As all over the world in countries of Central Asia, too, there is unemployment work, low level of demand - especially on the basis of labor issues in rural areas. It is possible to tell, employment processes among the Central Asian countries in Kazakhstan it was almost stable.

These positive developments are the result of consistently implemented in the region taking action announcement is improvement of the productive forces on the territory, taking into account employment and regulation of levels of socio-economic development of regions, optimization of the combination of industry and territorial principles of management, especially demographic and situation migratory mobility of the population.

Formation of the labor force in the new industrial sites also comes at the expense of inter-sect oral reallocation within. Sometimes, professionals could not find decent jobs. Here, the main factor is the low-income or periodicity jobs. Especially agricultural work workers coned only work in the vegetation period. Also, it happened commuting migration of workforce or specialists within the region. It requires a clear system of coordination of labor migration flow, taking into account the essence of the situation its lab out providence in the area. And laws inter-state agreement should be flexible. In the conditions of market economy and the global migration of population is the most important processes operating of employment regulation. Then, there should be taken into account that the Central Asian country's recent history survived more stable adaptation of employment.

In the international statistics able-bodied population is considered to be between the ages of 15 to 65 years. In practice, many countries use the term "labor" - all working (economically active population) and those who have the desire to work (registered at the labor exchange unemployed). Due to the

uncertainty of the unemployed status and complexity of the calculations for the countryside the concept "labor" does not fully correspond to its value, therefore use more concrete - manpower. For human resources it is includes all the people who have reached working age (except for disabled people), and working at the age of older and younger than a certain age barrier.

In many cases, we compare modern displacement of labors which is happening in the world and forget the adaptation processes, because in these countries have recently been a very simple approach to recharging their jobs and forget the human factors. They need to work with a good salary, and social conditions safety who proffer these conditions they are willing to change their jobs.

According to UN statistics, the able-bodied contingent makes approximately 65% of the world population. Part of the workforce, directly involving the community in production at this time, is economically active (employed) population. It accounts for almost 3/4 of the world's workforce. Not involved in the social production of the workforce belongs to the unemployed. Unemployment covers first of all specialized areas, which are most sensitive to crisis situations. The more varied the scope of application of labor, the less risk of unemployment.

Years 90 can be said rapidly developing migration processes in Uzbekistan. Many Russian-speaking populations left the country mainly rural areas. And, as they lived in the cities so they remained. Joined to rise the economy. All national interests have occurred naturally. The initial stage of independence the state has paid attention on the preservation of the values of each nation. Adoption of the Constitution enshrined the equality of all citizens and respect of the national status of each nation.

First of all, it should be emphasized that under the Constitution the people of Uzbekistan made up of all citizens of the republic regardless of their nationality. In turn, "All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have equal rights and freedoms and are equal before the law without distinction of sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, personal and social status" [2].

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 the migration of the population, too, has the same character. Here there is no law. Regions of these media influence various factors. For example: the pursuit of good living conditions, the development of information systems, globalization, lifestyles and so forth..

The demographic development of the Concept of the Russian Federation for the period till 2015 among the main priorities for Migration stated that the need "to attract immigrants to the Russian Federation, primarily from the CIS member states." Migrants from Central Asia and adapted more countries in the region have historical migration trends with Russia. The main part of migrants speak in Russian, because Russian language is acceptable to the relation and knew little too quickly mastered the Russian language, the homeland they pass Russian language.

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

Conclusions

The region is characterized by a peculiar observation reproduction of the population and labor migration. We do not wake the migration crisis, including ethnic and religious problems, which are now happening in Europe, because we have gone through the process of adapting recent history. But the reproduction of the

population and movement of labor remains an important object of study.

Employment structure naturally reflects the structure of the national economy, the level of development of individual sectors; especially the industrial structure is 25-40%, while the number of employees is constantly decreasing in agriculture. We can say this is happening all over the world actually. Because the present time, agriculture and high technology more and more vital industry than past times and it will create the necessary living conditions.

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