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Causes of Migration in Countries of Central Asia

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the causes of migration in the countries of Central Asia. Reasons of origin of external labor migration come to light, her socio-economic consequences are determined for countries participating in migratory processes. Much attention is today spared the questions of labor migration. And this circumstance is caused, foremost, that in the conditions of globalization of economy, it is impossible to prevent a migratory stream from one regions in other. Labor migration is now one of the most considerable migratory streams in countries the CIS. That the main ejecting factor of migration is an extremely tight economic situation of republics of Central Asia, increasing lag in the standard of living from other countries the CIS, foremost from Russia, absence of clear prospects of the economic making healthy. Possibilities of removal of negative displays of regional development are analyzed.

Key Words: External Labor Migration, External Labor Migration, Social and Economic Consequences, Labor Migrant, International Migration, Central Asia.

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the XX century there was rapid expansion of migration flows and in the beginning of the XXI century the phenomenon of migration has become a constituent factor of global change. The process of globalization is largely intensified this process.

Since migration is now acquiring a global character and at the same time is a sign of globalization itself. The consequences of migration are manifested in various spheres: political, social, economic, cultural, psychological and other. Moreover, these effects are both positive and negative thus becoming a source of contradiction and conflict.

In recent years, migration is increasingly becoming a challenge and even a security threat not only to the individual society and state but also covers the higher levels (regional, global). This process led to major changes in both the receiving and in favoring countries. As a result, at the turn of the century the problem of migration has become the center of public attention.

Consider the causes of migration in Central Asia in the second half of the 80s and early 90s. In Central Asia there have been dramatic changes in the amount, intensity and direction of migration flows. Especially significant changes in migration flows on trends influenced the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the restructuring of the economic and political life in the republics. Inter-republican migration with the disintegration of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics into independent states evolved into an international. In this regard, sharply reduced volumes of economic, educational and related migration flows and volumes increased due to stressful situations. The collapse of the Soviet Union, economic and political crisis and other reasons have caused widespread repatriation of migration flows, caused massive flows of refugees and displaced persons, illegal immigrants [1].

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The relevance of this article is a sharp increase in labor migration from the countries of the Central Asian region. Among the main reasons for this can be called the growing differentiation in incomes between the economic development of Russia and Central Asian countries where the economy was in stagnation. Also, the rapid growth of the labor force in the past (except for Kazakhstan) exerted considerable pressure on domestic labor markets

and stimulated labor emigration.

The purpose of the work is to study the migration component of social and labor relations in Central Asia.

The task to characterize the causes of external labor migration, and to determine its socio-economic consequences for all countries, involved in the process.

Since ancient times, Central Asia, the area was inhabited by representatives of different ethnic groups and nationalities.

Most of the population - representatives of the Turkic-speaking peoples: Kazakhs, Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Turkmen. Tajiks are Iranian group (the Tajik language close to Persian).

There are representatives migrated here in the pre-revolutionary and Soviet periods people (Uighurs, Russian, Dungan, Koreans, Ukrainians, Tatars and Meskhetian, Turks, Germans) [2].

Today, the total population of five Central Asian countries is - 68.4 million people (2015).

The Study Area

The object of research is Central Asia, which is geographically and historically a single interconnected region, but the process of sovereignty of independent states of Central Asia has exacerbated the gap of a single cultural and historical space.

The gap in the development of the Central Asian republics at this stage increases from year to year. The economy of the Central Asian states vary widely in terms of volume of production. Thus, in Kazakhstan in 2013 it accounted for 67% of overall regional Gross Domestic Product, Uzbekistan - 16.4%, in the Turkmenistan - 11.8%. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan shares significantly smaller - 2.2% and 2.6%, respectively [3]. In the GDP of many countries of Central Asia is dominated by agriculture and / or mining industry. Considering that the Central Asian countries focused mainly on the export of raw materials and semi-finished products, need huge investments in the region for the purpose of industrialization and export diversification as the tasks of the transition period, to achieve sustainable development and to increase mutual trade. Meanwhile, in the total volume of Kazakhstan's foreign trade of the Central Asian countries only dominated Uzbekistan (2.0%), the foreign trade of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan - Kazakhstan only (17.2%, 11.7% and 11.5%, respectively) and trade relations of Turkmenistan - Tajikistan.

Despite of the differences in size, population and economic power of the countries of the region have a number of common characteristics, including the Soviet legacy, difficulties in access to world markets, environmental problems, significant exposure to natural disasters and man-made threats, worsening the social security system, as well as the difficult political situation and control problems.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the economies of Central Asia experienced a sharp drop in GDP. According to the World Bank's GDP growth in the region was 6.8 percent in 2013, in 2014 - 5.6, 2017 is projected to 4.8, and in 2018 - 4.9 percent.

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Also, according to World Bank data, in 2015 GDP growth in Kazakhstan amounted to 0.9 per cent in 2016, 1.1 per cent is expected in 2017 - 3.3, in 2018 - 3.4 percent. Perhaps a beneficial effect on the economy of Kazakhstan will start oil production at the Kashagan offshore field, the stabilization of oil prices and the recovery of the Russian economy.

In the post-Soviet period in all Central Asian countries increased de-urbanization.

Especially significant scale it adopted in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, the first of which in rural areas today is home to about 3/4, and two others - about 2/3 of the entire population. The degradation of the education system has meant that most of the indigenous population has a low educational level. At the same time the population of Central Asia from

1960 to 2015 increased by 44 million. People, which can be characterized as a population explosion. Peak passed its dynamics slowed down, but even in that case, according to UN forecasts, the population of Central Asia by 2050 will reach 82 million. Man. It has a favorable age structure of the labor force - more than one third are children under the age of 14 years and about 60% - people of working age [4].

In general, a weak economy, combined with the demographic explosion led to such negative trends as poverty and migration. In Central Asia, the territory formed with extreme levels of poverty, which in a number of positions is not even able to feed themselves without external food supply. In Tajikistan, in different years were below the poverty line from 50 to 30% of the population. Therefore, from Central Asia began one of the largest regional labor migration, mainly directed to Russia and Kazakhstan. In 2014 on the territory of the Russian Federation is about 5 million. Temporary labor migrants from Central Asia. Half of them are citizens of Uzbekistan.

Research shows that maintaining a high population growth and overcrowding at a relatively low standard of living would mean that in the foreseeable future will continue the trend towards active foreign migration in all directions (work or training with the prospect of remaining in the country of study).

Central Asia is suffering from overpopulation. There is actually already reached the minimum limit of fertile land per person. Further expansion of cultivated land (extensive way) due to irrigation is not possible, as the region gets more acute problem of water shortage. Intensification of agriculture at the moment, too, is impossible because of the lack of fertilizers, equipment and specialists. As a result, in the agricultural areas of Central Asia there is a decrease of productivity, the soil degraded, agriculture becomes ineffective and, as a consequence, unemployment is rising. The population actually "pushed" from the countryside. Many villagers flocked to the city, especially in the capital, which in terms of infrastructure and the labor market were not ready to accept a stream of immigrants. The result is the uncontrolled growth of large cities due to the appearance in these slums, rising crime rate and social tension. An example of Kyrgyzstan, where exactly the outskirts of Bishkek residents were the main driving force behind the coups in 2005 and 2010. Shows that with which in the future will have to face the Central Asian countries. In the first half of the XXI century, right up to the final completion of the demographic transition, the urban population will increase by an average of 1.51% per year, and the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas, while maintaining the current rate will amount to tens of millions of people [5].

Russian and a little later, and Kazakhstan, in turn, needed unskilled labor, as experienced in the mid-2000s, rapid economic growth, which was caused, to a large extent, by high energy prices. In both countries, there was a difficult demographic situation, characterized by a low birth rate, high - mortality and the general aging of the population. In 4th International Geography Symposium - GEOMED 2016

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general we can say that migration in Russia is developing about the same as in many developed countries. Currently, Russian demand for migrant workers to a greater extent due to economic reasons.

In addition, unskilled labor is not traditionally prestigious for the local population, and labor migrants from Central Asia took willingly empty niche, which will deepen and expand in the future. In these regions, the labor of foreign workers has now become a structureforming factor in the economy, which cannot function effectively without the involvement of migrants.

Consider the most common causes of migration:

- Unfavorable economic situation in the country: inflation, mass unemployment;
- The economic crisis, etc.

- Civil wars,
- Environmental catastrophe in the region go state.

Also, migration can be linked to economic factors, such as related to the desire of citizens to improve their economic well-being, search for better paid work abroad, to obtain permanent residence in a developed country, etc.

The main causes of mass migration on the one hand is *labor shortages* in some countries (or in certain regions of the same country) and *surplus labor* in other countries or regions. Labor shortages usually occur in industrialized countries, or countries that are actively pursuing a policy of industrialization and modernization. In particular, such countries today are Russia and Kazakhstan.

Today in Kazakhstan there is a risk the influx of labor migrants from Central Asia because of the devaluation of the Russian ruble. According to the data, in Russia there are 2.4 million. Workers from Uzbekistan and 1 million. Tajikistan. It is likely that part of labor migrants from Central Asia, are working in Russia, can change the working region in Kazakhstan. But do not rule out that the reduction in the flow of migrant workers from Central Asia in Russia may be a temporary phenomenon. Perhaps this is a temporary trend in the light of the economic risks that exist in the labor market Russia, as well as changes made to the labor legislation of the Russian Federation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The study uses public reports about the causes of migration made by Migration Service of The Russian Federation, the Russian Central Bank, the Central Bank of Central Asia, the Eurasian integration barometer, Eurasian monitor, and also the articles of Kazakh and foreign scientists. The great number of studies made by United Nations Development Programmer, World Bank, EDB, International Organization for Migration and the International Labor gives us a complete picture of labor migration in Central Asia, including Russia and Kazakhstan as the main host countries.

Of particular interest, because based on many studies and represents the most substantial review of labor migration and its impact on human development in three Central Asian States – Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Special attention is paid to migrants' remittances, analyzing their scope, the dynamics, the structure of migrant households and the potential from the point of view of possibilities of human development in these countries. Cross-border flows of people in the region are represented mainly by migrant workers, which, not finding a suitable job in their own countries, travel in search of work to Russia or Kazakhstan. As a result, formed a large-scale flows of remittances that migrant workers send to families left behind. According to the Central Bank of Russia, in 2014 the volume of such

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transfers from Russia amounted to: in Uzbekistan – 5.6 billion dollars, in Tajikistan – 3.8 billion dollars, in Kyrgyzstan – 2.0 billion USD. The fall of the ruble and a reduction in official labor migration in Russia in 2014-2015 due to the more stringent requirements for compliance with immigration laws has led to a noticeable reduction in remittances.

Remittances are an important source of income for families, especially in developing countries, such as Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Remittances are recognized as the third pillar of development as their volume, they are in second place after foreign direct investment and exceed the size of foreign assistance for development. In the case of Central Asia and the region as a whole, remittances represent a significant share of foreign direct investment and make a significant contribution to reducing poverty and promoting development. In 2013, 48.1 percent of Tajikistan's GDP and 31.4% of Kyrgyzstan's GDP was accounted for by remittances [6].

The recent economic crisis in Russia caused by a sudden drop in oil prices, led directly to the decline in remittances, which negatively affected the standard of living in the recipient

countries of remittances. According to the World Bank, remittances from Russia to Tajikistan fell by 8% in 2014, and in 2015 - a decline of 23%. In Uzbekistan they decreased by 16% in 2014, and 30% in 2015, while in Kyrgyzstan, remittances in 2014 fell by 1% and decrease by 23% in 2015 [7].

However, this reduction is unlikely to be protracted. According to some experts, one should expect recovery growth of remittance flows (and associated labor migration) and preservation of such dynamics until 2030.

DISCUSSIONS

Currently, migration in Central Asia is characterized by the growth of the number of cyclic travel of temporary migrants. The workers leave for three or six months, return home, go again, and so the cycle continues. The trend of recent years is the growing number of migrant women. More and more women are finding permanent employment in the services sector in Russia and Kazakhstan.

Mainly migrant workers from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are employed usually in agriculture, trade, construction, and migrant workers from China employed usually in the service sector, wholesale trade, procurement, construction business. On the strengthening of migration processes in the first half of the XIX century, it will affect a number of factors.

According to Migration Service Of The Russian Federation statistics, currently on the territory of the Russian Federation there are 2,100,000 citizens of Uzbekistan (including 1,711,000 men and 385,000 women), 694,000 citizens of Kazakhstan (including 405,000 men and 289,000 women) 514,000 citizens of Kyrgyzstan (311,000 men and 202,000 women), 979, 000 citizens of Tajikistan (821,000 men and 157,000 women) and 20,000 citizens of Turkmenistan (12,000 men and 8,000 women). Comparing the data for the end of August 2015 with the statistics Migration Service of the Russian Federation beginning of this month, it may be noted was the second consecutive month of decline in the number of citizens of the Central Asian countries, which are the main donors of labor - Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

The number of citizens of Kazakhstan also decreased. Slightly increased only the number of Turkmen citizens. So, at the beginning of August in Russia there were 2,126,000 citizens of Uzbekistan, 701,000 citizens of Kazakhstan, 519,000 citizens of Kyrgyzstan, 985,000 citizens of Tajikistan and 19,000 citizens of Turkmenistan.

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In total, in late August, in Russia there were 4,302,000 citizens of the Central Asian republics. Thus, the total number of visitors from Central Asia to Russia compared to 2014 declined slightly.

That is, you can link that continued slight decrease in the number of labor migrants from Central Asia to seasonal factors, and partly to the devaluation of the ruble.

It is noteworthy that the number of Kyrgyz citizens also continues to decline, despite the entry of this country into the Eurasian Economic Community. Probably should just some time to Kyrgyz citizens have felt the benefits of immigration, which gave them membership in the Eurasian Economic Union "[8].

Also, the main factors that attract migrants from Central Asia to Russia and Kazakhstan:

1. Strong demand for workers, because of the demographic crisis.
2. A higher level of wages.
3. Absence of the visa regime.
4. Low transport costs.
5. The community of language and culture (especially in Kazakhstan).

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), every seventh person in the world is a migrant. However, the projected increase in the number of international

migrants from 214 million to 400 million by 2040. According to the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Kazakhstan in the main flow of regulated labor migration are citizens of China, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Serbia and India. For a long time the largest number of legal immigrants arrived from Turkey and ranged from one third to one half of all foreigners working in the country. Five years ago, the first place in the number of foreign workers occupied China. In Kazakhstan they attracted the construction of the international transit corridor Western Europe-Western China and other projects with Chinese investments. Qualified professional work by expert data employing no more than one fifth of the illegal migrants. Most of the busy work requires a semi-skilled (52%) or unskilled (27%). Among labor migrants dominated by men - more than 85% in the number of foreign workers. Typically, migrant workers became the most active and mobile part of the population - the youth.

Analyzing the causes of migration in Russia within the country can start from the factors contributing to the displacement of people:

-Economic forces. Increase the flow of migrants to the regions with high living standards and wages: Moscow and Moscow region, Belgorod region, St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad and Leningrad region.

-Natural-Climatic factors. Due to a more comfortable and warmer climate at the most attractive persons are Stavropol and Krasnodar Territory. This is not the last role is played and the first - economic - factor.

-Social Factors are the basis for return migration (moving previously migrated to other parts of the population in the place of birth), the most important for the eastern and northern regions of Russia.

In Kazakhstan, the bulk of migrants are concentrated in four regions: Almaty, Astana, Atyrau and Southern Kazakhstan. In the first two cities, migrant workers are employed mainly in the construction industry, which is experiencing a real recovery, and in Atyrau migrants work in the oil industry. In southern Kazakhstan mainly Uzbek migrants working in the agricultural sector.

Thus, the migration process is usually from countries with low income, low wages and high unemployment in the country with a higher standard of living. That is, the migration

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process become widespread for many people in Central Asian countries faces the problem of poverty. Enough low standards of living and the need to find means of livelihood for their families usually forcing migrants to work illegal and exploitative conditions.

In addition, unskilled labor is not traditionally prestigious for the local population, and labor migrants from Central Asia took willingly empty niche, which will deepen and expand in the future. In these regions, the labor of foreign workers has now become a structureforming factor in the economy, which cannot function effectively without the involvement of migrants.

Therefore, there is no country not involved in labor migration processes in the world, as it is the main form of international economic relations. Migrant workers in Kazakhstan have not only negative but also positive effects.

Negative sides:

1. Illegal employment.
2. The presence of a large amount of manpower, resulting in a reduction in demand for highly skilled labor force and as a consequence of under-use of intellectual potential.
3. "Tenevizatsiya economy." Illegal activity of the majority of migrant workers provides shelter their income from the state, which in turn leads to a lack of transparency in the economic sector and employment.

Positive sides:

1. Perform physically challenging, but necessary for the operation of society.
2. The provision of professional assistance in the areas where there is insufficient staff.
3. Consent to work for a modest fee, as an aid for start-ups.

Migration processes are a powerful factor in the redistribution of labor resources and labor potential changes. Interregional migration enables smooth significant territorial differences and better use of labor shortages in the country and in the region. The ongoing changes in the Russian society, placing new demands on the management of the processes of migration flows at the regional level.

Migration is a natural and inevitable phenomenon. In conditions of economic globalization the mobility of people in search of employment is growing every year [9].

Therefore, one can identify the causes of labor migration:

1. Identified social, economic, political and demographic reasons for migration;
2. A number of states in the region is heavily dependent on remittances from migrant workers, mainly from Russia;
3. From the Central Asian countries in order to not migrate (permanent residence), permanent residence, and in order to make money;
4. It is proved that there is a shortage of labor in Russia and Kazakhstan is not a prestigious job, that is, the dirty work;
5. Revealed the disparity between rich and poor countries in the region.

CONCLUSION

Thus in recent years, the scale of labor migration has increased significantly; the main factors contributing to this demographic and economic situation in the countries of Central Asia. Russia and Kazakhstan have emerged as one of the largest centers of attraction of labor force in the region.

It was reasoned that the additional inflow of foreign labor force on the labor market in Russia and Kazakhstan has become an integral part of the domestic economy. The value of external labor migration on economic and social development of Russia Kazakhstan and its

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regions is growing rapidly, which requires further improvement of the design and implementation of the management of this migration process, both at Federal and regional levels, with the aim of increasing its effectiveness.

Existing in Russia, the contradiction between rapid economic growth and reduction of labor potential and its aging is directly opposed to the contradictions in the countries of Central Asia - between rapid population growth and structural deformation of the economy, which causes a permanent and long-term potential of labor migration to Russia from Central Asian countries.

Working in Russia, representatives of Central Asian States demonstrate a high level of diligence, responsibility, commitment and willingness to participate in any, including in the most unassuming, the types of labor. A vast majority of them are set for a relatively short period of work in Russia, which, given the deep differences of European and Asian cultures, and determines their tolerance, law-abiding, desire to avoid possible clashes with the local population on home soil.

Taken by the state real steps to finding mutually acceptable agreements, the formation of a common coordinated migration policy, of course, contribute to the transformation of labor migration to the stable factor of economic development of Russia and Central Asian countries. However, migration policy of Russia needs considerable refinement and updating, compliance with the guidelines and provisions of the United Nations and their own longterm interests [10].

According to the forecasts of foreign demographers in the medium term the population of the countries of Central Asia will grow substantially. The population of Central Asia will

grow steadily in the period between 2030 and 2050 to reach 80-84 million people. According to some estimates, to meet the increasing population on the level of existing norms of public consumption, in the next 7-10 years requires at least the doubling of GDP. Only with this economic breakthrough of mass segments of the population will experience a noticeable improvement in the living conditions and realize their potential within their states.

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