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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
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# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

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**ВЕСТНИК**

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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*NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.*

*Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы «ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы» ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.*

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### **IMPACT OF REMITTANCES OF LABOR MIGRANTS FROM OECD COUNTRIES ON JOB CREATION IN TAJIKISTAN**

**Abstract.** The article considers the factors of reorientation of labor migration from Tajikistan to new directions in the OECD countries, the channels of emigration from Tajikistan to the OECD countries. Remittances from OECD countries and its impact in the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as remittances from OECD countries to the job creation in the Republic of Tajikistan. After the civil war, the lack of economic opportunities forced many Tajik citizens to seek work abroad. Many young people found themselves without employment opportunities or any reasonable prospects for the future, and labor migration became a safety valve for easing the pressure of social discontent. Russia has become the main migration channels for Tajik citizens. Economic growth in Russia, relatively high wages, ease of migration, and labor shortages have further pushed Tajiks to Russia. But in the mid-2010s, the reorientation of the flow of labor migrants from Tajikistan to a new direction - the OECD countries-gradually began.

Tajikistan has made steady progress in reducing poverty over the past decade. One of the main drivers of this economic progress is the remittances of migrant workers. For the country, remittances of migrant workers are considered an alternative way of earning money, which helps to reduce the unemployment rate and increase the country's foreign exchange reserve.

The dependence on migration will not decrease in the short term. The Government of Tajikistan has already taken some steps to make migration profitable for both the migrants themselves and their families by providing them with social protection. The purpose of the article is to show the role of remittances of Tajik migrants from OECD countries in creating jobs in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**Key words:** labor migration, remittances, workplaces, Tajikistan, OECD, GDP, Russia, emigration.

**Introduction.** There is a high level of emigration in Tajikistan. Remittances play a vital role in the economic well-being of the population; about 89% of emigrants regularly send remittances to their relatives and households in Tajikistan. For Tajikistan, Russia remains the country where the most remittances come from. According to the World Bank, in 2013 the volume of remittances from Russia to Tajikistan peaked at \$ 3.2 billion [1]. A lot of remittances from OECD countries also enter the economy of Tajikistan. So far, the values of the OECD countries are incomparable with the data for Russia and Kazakhstan, but with an increase in the reorientation of the flow of Tajik migrants to the OECD countries, this share will grow and exert an increasing influence on the labor markets of the host countries. It is the OECD that is becoming the new channel for Tajik migrants.

In recent years, the government has taken advantage of advanced and communication technologies in the process of education and dissemination of information, including through mobile applications and websites. Digitalization of information has its own challenges and advantages. However, in countries that provide labor, such as Tajikistan, the digital approach can be a practical and effective tool for fully providing information to all migrants. During the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, when social distance should be maintained as an important way to fight infection, digital tools can play an important role in informing and educating migrant workers [2].

**Research methods and sources of information.** In the present study, two methods were used. First, the statistical and mathematical analysis of data on labor migration, socio-economic parameters, and remittances.

This approach made it possible to establish the extent to which remittances of Tajik migrants from OECD countries have an impact on the formation of the labor market in countries of origin of migrants. Secondly, the sociological method, the results of opinion polls and expert interviews were analyzed (secondary analysis of sociological data). In our study, we used statistical data on the number and structure of labor migration from Tajikistan, the volume of remittances for the last few years. The data were provided by the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, the World Bank, the National Statistical Service of Tajikistan, the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat), the Main Directorate for Migration Issues of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia (GUVM Ministry of Internal Affairs). Currently, the Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Labor Market Review in the Republic of Tajikistan - provides data until 2017.

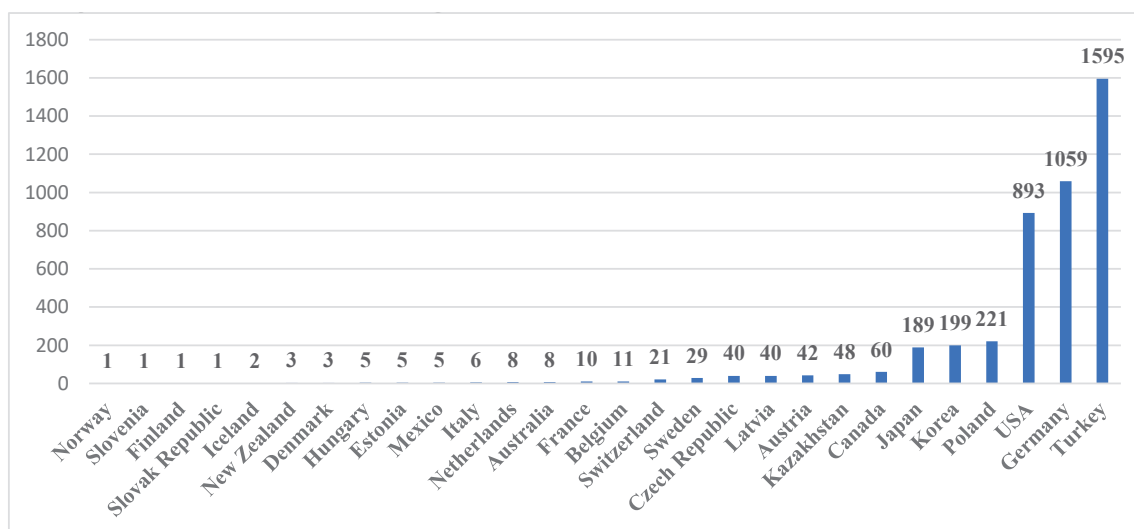
#### Factors of reorientation of labor migration from Tajikistan to new directions to OECD countries.

In recent years, the main directions of emigration for Tajik citizens have been the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan. For citizens of Tajikistan there is no need to obtain visas to these countries since there is an agreement on a visa-free regime between Tajikistan and the CIS countries [3].

In the OECD countries, new Tajik communities are being actively formed, which may become networks of attraction for new migrants soon. The growing number of labor migrants from Tajikistan in the OECD countries suggests that there is an increase in the emigration of Tajik citizens to new, previously almost undeveloped countries [4].

This reorientation was due to a number of reasons, including difficulties in Russia (the introduction of the exam on the basics of the Russian language, history, statehood and the legal system for migrant workers, which, with a low level of educational infrastructure development, leads to an increase in corruption in this area; a decrease in income in dollar terms caused by the fall in the ruble exchange rate in 2014-2015.; the rigidity of the migration policy and the growing competition in the Russian labor market with citizens of the EAEU countries who do not require permits to work; operational restrictions on the rights and legitimate interests of migrant workers who do not have legal grounds for obtaining a temporary residence permit or residence permit, etc.), the formation of social networks in the countries of new emigration, active policies of a number of countries in the Central Asian region (for example, Japan and the Republic of Korea). The countries of the Middle East, East Asia, the USA and Canada, and the countries of Europe became new directions of labor emigration from Tajikistan [4].

In these countries, new communities and migration networks of Tajiks are being formed, which may become centers of attraction for new migrants from Central Asia soon. This is proved by the OECD statistics: in 2018, the role of the OECD country in attracting citizens of Tajikistan was much higher than that of Kazakhstan (Fig. 1). Of the total number of emigrants from Tajikistan, 6.1% were received by the OECD countries. The most popular states of emigration of Tajiks were Germany, Turkey, USA, Poland, Korea, and Japan.



**Figure 1.** The number of migrants from Tajikistan in some countries of the world in 2018, people

**Source:** compiled by the authors based on:

1. OECD data [5]
2. Data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6]

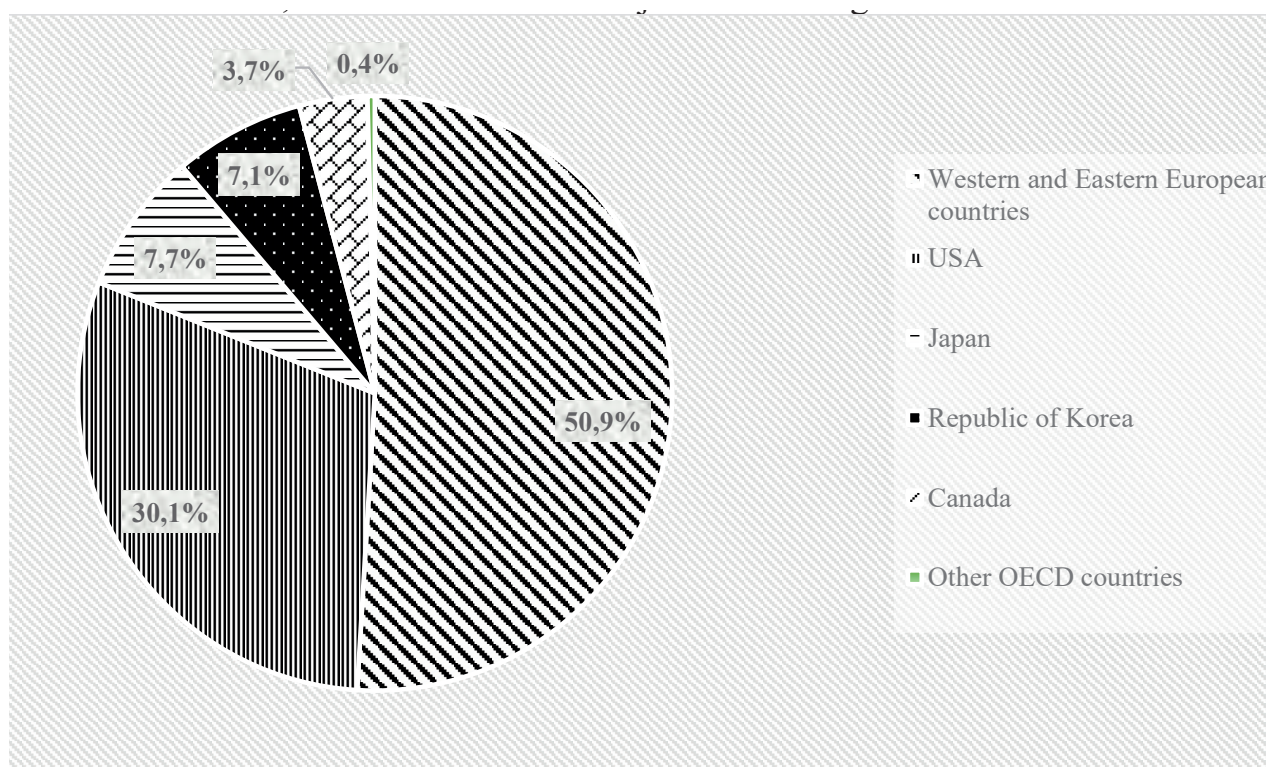
Also, according to Rosstat, the number of Tajik migrants in Russia in 2018 amounted to 67,929 people [7], compared with Turkey, 42 times more (Fig. 1).

As a result of the research, internal and external factors were identified that contribute to the reorientation of the flow of labor migrants from Tajikistan to a new direction - the OECD countries. Internal factors include the spread of the English language, a higher salary level in OECD countries, the orientation of the local elite and officials to get their children educated in universities in OECD countries, etc. As external factors, one can single out the active work of forces, information factors, support of the diaspora, deportation to the Russian Federation, a decrease in earnings in the Russian Federation, after the currency crisis of 2015, etc.

One of the main reasons for the reorientation of Tajik migrants from Russia to the new direction of the OECD countries is the deportation in Russia. These migrants have no choice but to find another channel of emigration. Migrants included in the list of deportees who are prohibited from re-entering the Russian Federation are a group that needs support in order to remove their names from the list, in finding alternative work in the country or other destination, as well as in psychosocial counseling. Migrant families left behind also suffer. Since most migrants are men, this creates an additional burden on women, adding economic activity to their traditional responsibilities. Another issue of concern is the informal abandonment of a spouse. According to various studies, about 30% of wives abandoned by their husbands consider themselves abandoned [8].

**Channels of emigration from Tajikistan to OECD countries.** Throughout the post-Soviet period, the main and traditional areas of labor emigration of Tajiks were Russia and Kazakhstan, but in recent years, emigration from Tajikistan to the OECD countries, as a new direction of labor emigration, has become more and more noticeable [9].

Between 2001 and 2019, about 138 thousand Tajik citizens migrated to the OECD countries.



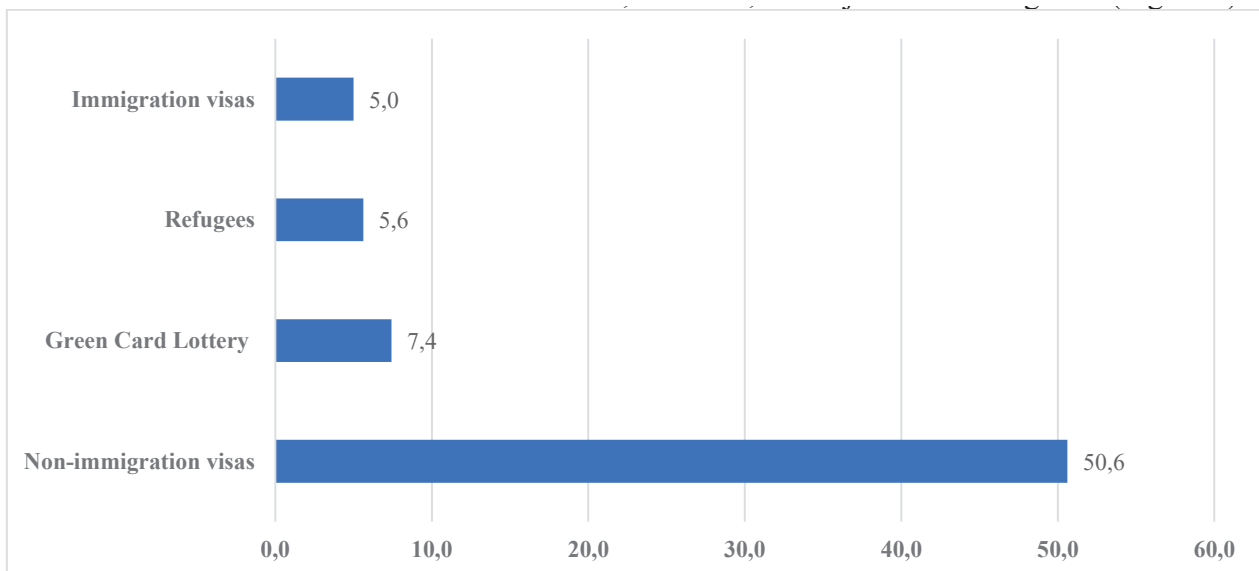
**Figure 2.** Geography of emigration of Tajik citizens to OECD countries for the period 2005-2016, %

**Source:** compiled by the authors based on OECD data. [5].

In percentage terms, Tajik migrants went mainly to the following OECD countries: to Western and Eastern Europe - 51%, the United States-30%, Canada-8%, Japan-7%, Korea-4%. In the UK, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, Mexico, Tajiks are sent much less often because of the flight distance, limited channels of emigration, lack of jobs, high requirements for emigrants in the labor markets of these countries.

In the United States between 2001 and 2019, about 69,000 Tajik citizens migrated (Figure 3).

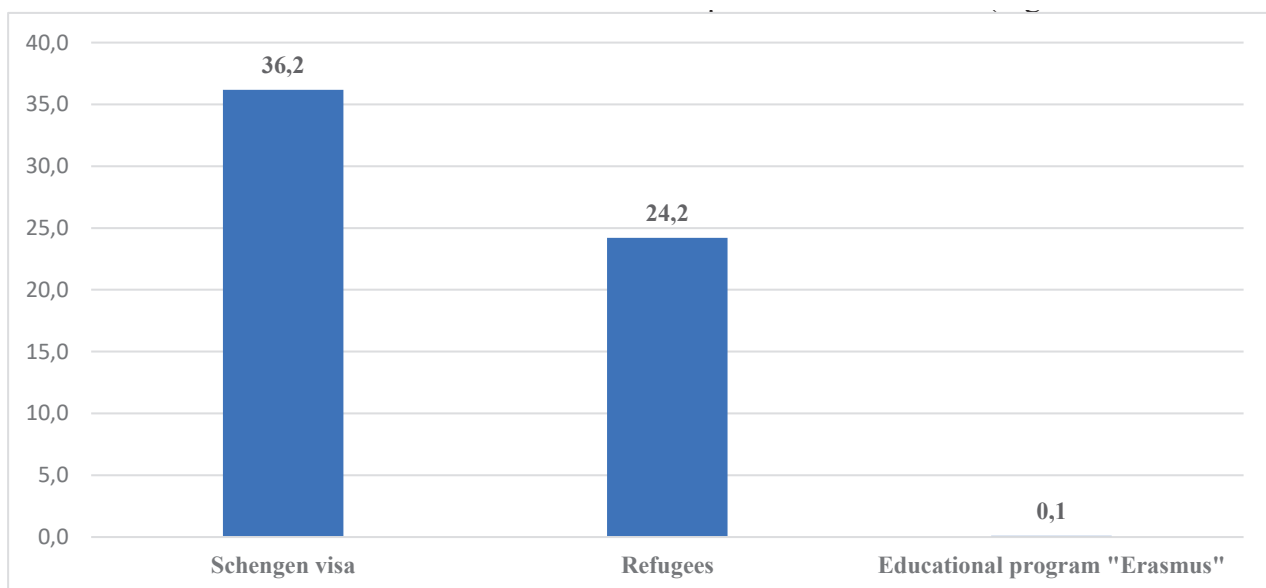




**Figure 3.** Channels of emigration from Tajikistan to the United States for 2001-2019, thousand people.  
**Source:** compiled by the authors based on the US Department of State data [10].

Among the channels of emigration from Tajikistan to the United States, Tajik citizens most often migrated through nonimmigrant visas – 50.6 thousand people. Nonimmigrant US visas include such types of visas as: tourist visa; educational visa; diplomats and officials of foreign countries; business visa, etc.

Another new direction of emigration for citizens of Tajikistan was the countries of Western and Eastern Europe. In 2001-2019, about 61 thousand citizens of Tajikistan visited the countries of Western and eastern Europe (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** Channels of emigration from Tajikistan to the countries of Western and Eastern Europe for 2001-2019, thousand people.

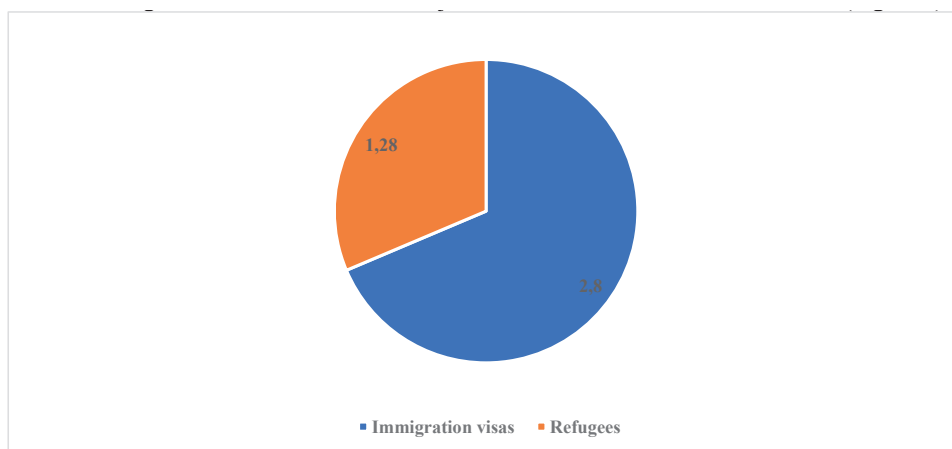
**Source:** compiled by the authors based on:

1. Data on "Schengen visa statistics" by countries [11]
2. UNHCR data [12]
3. Eurostat data [13]

The main channels of emigration from Tajikistan to the countries of western and eastern Europe were the Schengen visa – 36.2 thousand people, refugees-24.2 thousand people and the educational program "Erasmus" - about a thousand people. As we can see, compared to the United States, Tajik citizens migrated most of all as refugees to the countries of Western and eastern Europe.

Among the OECD countries, Canada is also gaining popularity for the migration of Tajik citizens. Tajik communities in Canada can be divided into four branches: first, Persian-speaking and Russian-speaking Tajiks who came from Tajikistan; second, Tajiks from Afghanistan; third, Tajiks, including Bukharian Jews from Uzbekistan; and fourth, Tajiks-Bukharian Jews and Ashkenazi Jews who came from Israel and Russia [4].

According to the OECD, over 4,000 Tajik citizens visited Canada in 2001-2019 (Figure 5).



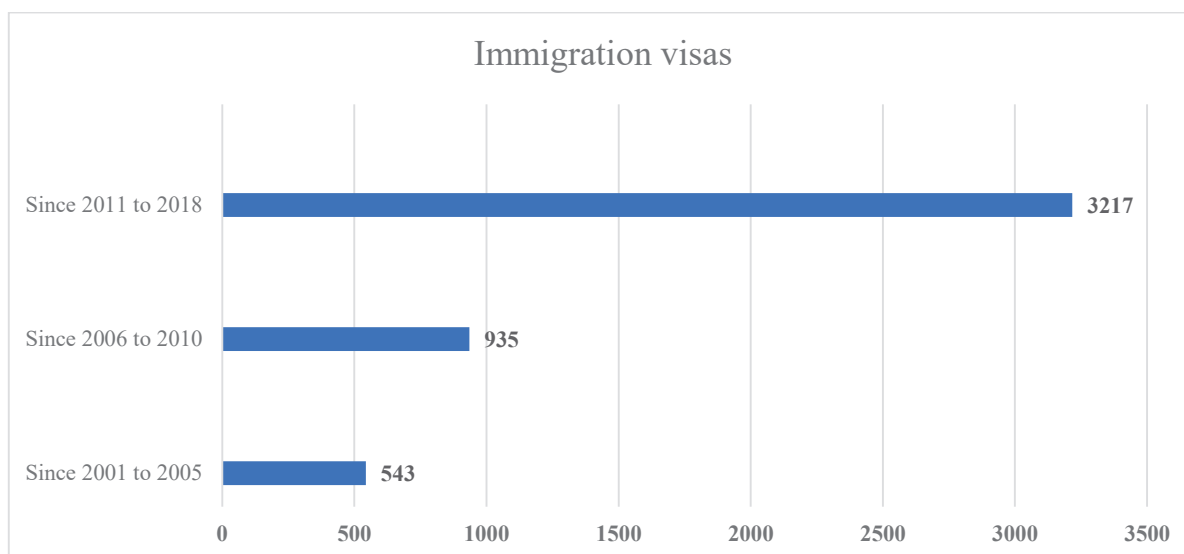
**Figure 5.** Channels of emigration from Tajikistan to Canada for 2001-2019, thousand people.  
**Source:** compiled by the authors based on Data from the Canadian national statistics Agency [14]

In Canada, migrants from Tajikistan are resettled based on applications for immigration. The main channels of emigration for Tajik citizens to Canada were immigration visas – 2.8 thousand people, then refugees-1.28 thousand people.

To help migrants easily adapt to another country, some countries provide them with pre-departure orientation programs (pre-departure orientation programs), which include important information about the country, life, culture, language, and laws of the host country. Pre-departure Orientation (OPO) also informs migrants about their rights and obligations, about the services provided by government agencies (both in the country of origin and in the country of residence), as well as civil society organizations [15].

Relatively new directions of labor migration from Tajikistan to the OECD countries are the Republic of Korea and Japan. This is a well-organized labor migration, which includes a system of selection and preliminary training of workers through specially opened centers in the country of origin.

Between 2001 and 2018, about 4.8 thousand Tajik citizens migrated to the Republic of Korea and Japan (Figure 6).



**Figure 6.** The number of Tajik citizens traveling to the Republic of Korea and Japan via an immigration visa for 2001-2018, people.

**Source:** compiled by the authors based on the data of the Korean statistical information service [16]

The main channels of emigration from Tajikistan to the Republic of Korea and Japan are immigration visas, it is through this channel that most Tajik citizens migrated to these countries. During the period 2010 – 2018, about 3.2 thousand citizens of Tajikistan visited the Republic of Korea and Japan, which is 6 times more than in the period 2001-2005.

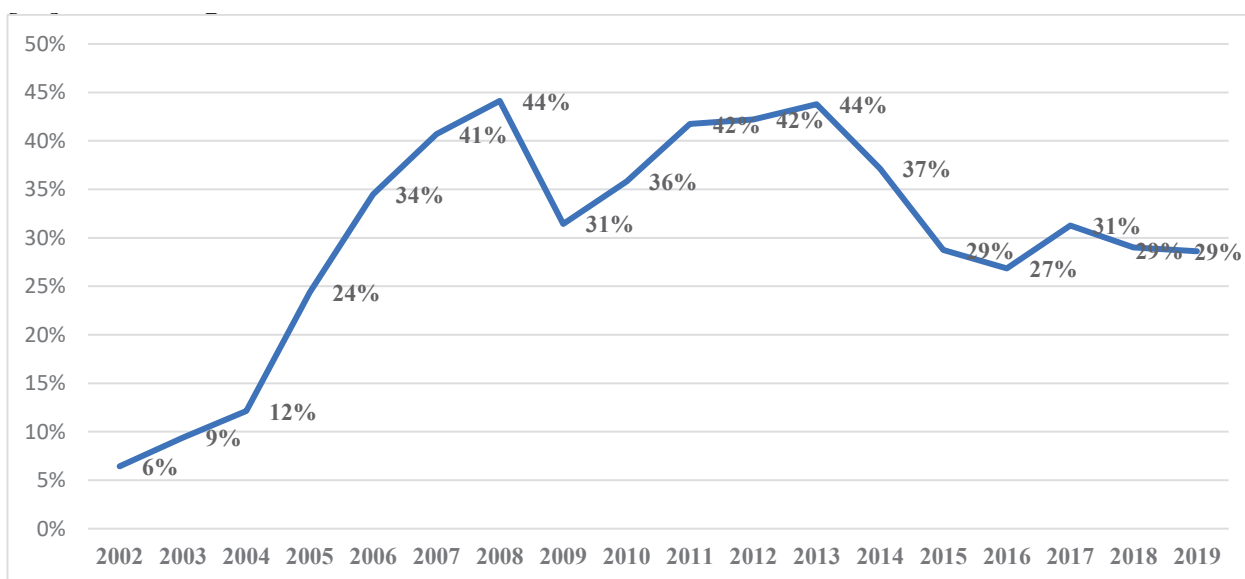
Also, the Republic of Korea is visited by those citizens who have dual citizenship – "Russian-Tajik" citizenship. Many Tajiks visit the Republic of Korea as citizens of the Russian Federation. Even though Tajiks who came to work in Korea with Russian passports, they send their money to Tajikistan, and not to Russia, that is, their contribution goes to the economy of Tajikistan [17].

Most Tajik migrants go abroad to work, without having detailed information about the OECD countries to which they are going to go. They rely almost entirely on information from informal sources, such as online resources, family, and friends. Migrant workers and other stakeholders identified the following necessary activities: training and providing information on language and vocational training, remittance management, history, culture, law, human-right, document processing, legal and other types of support. The need to create new jobs after returning, the recognition of skills acquired during the migration period – these are other areas that need support.

**Remittances from OECD countries and its impact in the Republic of Tajikistan.** Over the past decade, Tajikistan has made steady progress in poverty reduction and economic development. Between 2000 and 2017, the poverty rate of the population decreased from 83% to 30%, and annual economic growth averaged 7% [18]. The political stability established after the civil conflict (1992-1997), as well as foreign aid, allowed the country's economy to grow, and the country's GDP growth rate was among the highest among neighboring countries. One of the main drivers of economic growth is international labor migration. In the former Soviet Union, including Tajikistan, labor migration is not a new phenomenon. However, since independence, the Tajik economy has become more reliant on migration and remittances. From Soviet times to the present, the Russian Federation has remained the main destination for Tajik migrants. Remittances from migrant workers are equivalent to about a third of the country's GDP [19].

Tajikistan is one of the first hundred countries in the world in terms of population. The number of Tajik labor migrants leaving for work exceeds the population of countries such as Estonia, Bahrain, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Iceland, Montenegro, and others. The scale of migration is constantly growing - every seventh inhabitant of the country goes to work abroad. According to the 2010 census, out of 194 peoples living in Russia, Tajiks occupy 29th place, with an increase in the number of 67.73% [20]. Now, there are more Tajiks in Russia than Kalmyks, Jews, Circassians, Koreans, etc.

Remittances are an important indicator that reflects the status and performance of our migrant workers. The growth rate of remittances in the CIS countries in the period from 2001 to 2006 was 264% [20] and was higher than in all countries with economies in transition.



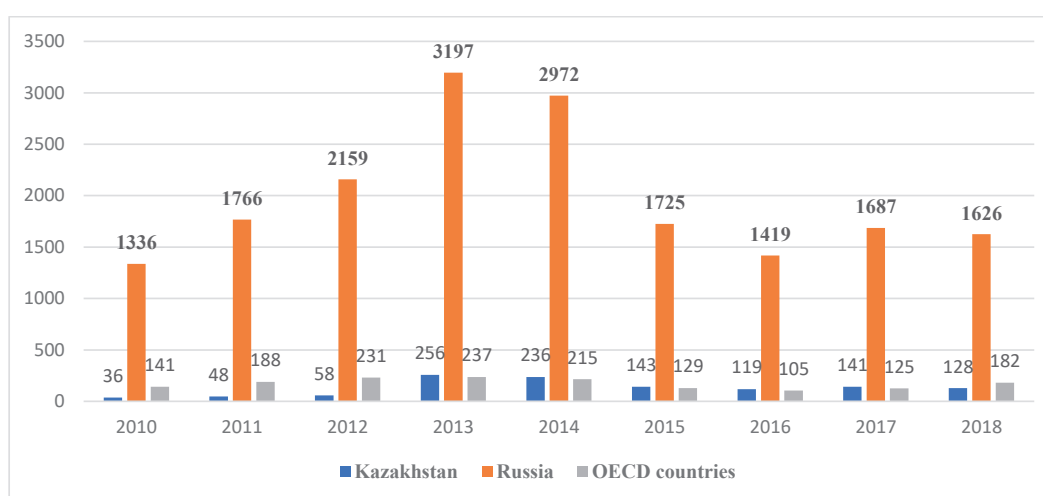
**Figure 7.** - Share of remittances in Tajikistan's GDP in 2002-2019, %

**Source:** The Data of World Bank [21].

In the last decade, remittances from labor migration in Tajikistan have ranged in the equivalent of 27% to 44% of the country's GDP. Between 2011 and 2013, remittances, measured against GDP, exceeded 40%.

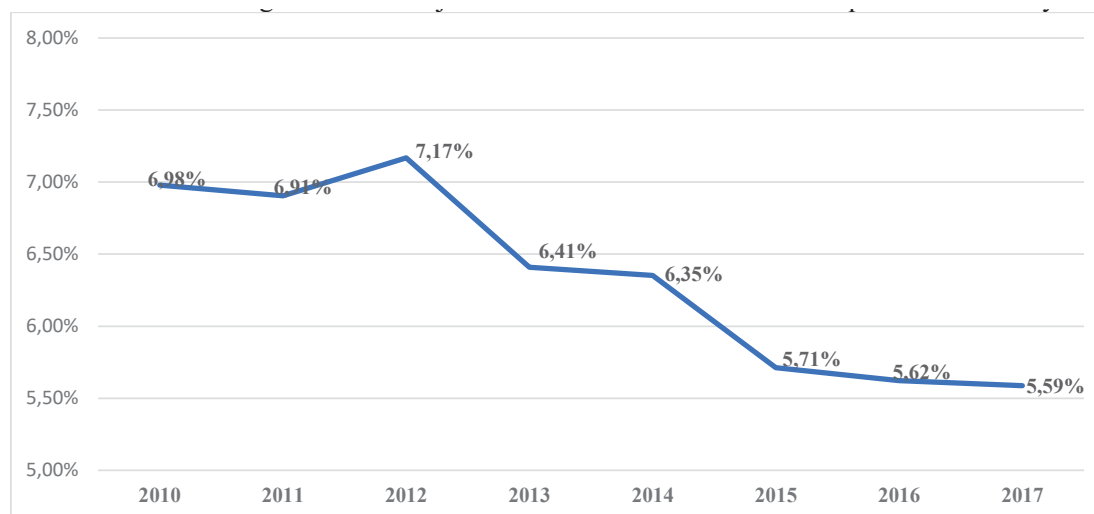
And in 2013, the highest value was reached (43.8%). However, due to the economic slowdown in Russia, new migration regulations, and the devaluation of the national currency, many Tajik migrants did not find it economically viable to continue working in Russia. Between 2014 and 2019, remittances as a percentage of GDP ranged from 27% to 37% [19].

Tajikistan is one of the five largest recipient countries of remittances in terms of relative GDP. In 2019, remittances totaled \$ 2.7 billion, equivalent to 33.4% of GDP. Remittances from the Russian Federation have been significant over time, aided by the relatively low cost of transfers from the Russian Federation to Central Asian countries. Among the factors contributing to this growth is the continued recovery of economic activity in the Russian Federation. Russia is still the main country from which most money transfers come to Tajikistan. In 2010-2018, an average of 75% of remittances came to Tajikistan from Russia. A lot of remittances from the OECD countries also come to the economy of Tajikistan. For example, the remittances of Tajik labor migrants from OECD countries from 2010 to 2012, as well as in 2018 (figure 8), exceeded the remittances of Tajik migrants from Kazakhstan. It is the OECD that is becoming a new channel for Tajik migrants.



**Figure 8.** - Geography of incoming remittances of labor migrants from abroad to Tajikistan in 2010-2018., %  
**Source:** The Data of World Bank [2]

The share of remittances from Tajik migrants to OECD countries has varied over the years. For example, in 2010-2012, it was about 7%. By 2017, it was reduced to 5.6% (Fig. 9). This may indicate a reduction in labor emigration from Tajikistan to OECD countries over the past two to three years.



**Figure 9.** - The share of remittances from OECD countries in the total volume of remittances to Tajikistan in the years 2010-2017., %  
**Source:** The Data of World Bank [21]

Downtime at work, travel bans, and social distancing have to some extent suspended economic activity. Host countries face additional challenges in many sectors that depend on migrant labour, such as health and agriculture. On the other hand, migrants face the risk of infection and may lose their jobs, health insurance and work visas.

Even before the pandemic, moving migrant workers to another country where the culture, traditions, and work are different from their home countries was a problem. During the focus group discussions held with Tajik migrants, they identified issues related to ignorance of the language, rights, professional skills, and cultural adaptation as the main problems. Migrants and stakeholders stressed the importance of adapting to work and life in host countries as a major issue for migrants, especially for those who are visiting the country for the first time.

**Remittances from OECD countries to the job creation in the Republic of Tajikistan.** According to the data announced by the head of the National Bank of Tajikistan, J. Nurmakhmadzoda, the total volume of remittances in 2019 to Tajikistan amounted to 2,731 million USD, an increase compared to 2018 amounted to 163 million USD (or 7%) [22]. Despite a slight decrease in the dependence of the Tajik economy on the inflow of migrant remittances, Russia remains for Tajikistan a country where a significant amount of remittances comes from, both in absolute and relative terms.

Table 1

Jobs created in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2011 - 2017, number of vacancies

	Number of jobs	Average wage per month		GDP expenditures for job creation for each year		GDP expenditures for job creation of the total GDP of the Republic of Tajikistan, %	Share of remittances of labor migrants from OECD countries to job creation	
		USD	Ruble	million USD	million Rubles		%	million USD
2011	32406	93	3000	36,2	1166,6	1,2	2,9	1,05
2012	35374	117	3535	49,7	1500,6	1,3	3,0	1,49
2013	37903	146	4805	66,4	2185,5	1,6	2,8	1,86
2014	38911	154	8749	71,9	4085,2	1,9	2,4	1,73
2015	72750	126	8525	110,0	7442,3	4,9	1,7	1,87
2016	77349	122	7630	113,2	7082,1	6,1	1,5	1,70
2017	79619	129	7628	123,3	7288,0	5,5	1,7	2,10

**Sources:** compiled by the author based on

1. The Data of World Bank [21]
2. Data from the national Bank of Tajikistan [23]
3. Data the labor Market in the Republic of Tajikistan – 2017 [24]

The main expense of the state in creating jobs is the employee's wages. To determine the role of remittances in job creation, we first found the number of jobs created in Tajikistan over a certain period, and then determined the average wage per month in the Republic. GDP expenditures for job creation for each year, we calculated using the following formula:

*Number of jobs* \* Average wage per month \* 12.

For example:  $32406 * 93 * 12 = 36.2$  million us dollars. This means that in 2011, 36.2 million us dollars were allocated from the GDP of the Republic of Tajikistan to create jobs in the Republic. GDP expenditures on job creation from the total GDP of the Republic of Tajikistan were found using the following formula:  $(\text{GDP expenditures for job creation} / \text{GDP of Tajikistan}) * 100$ . For example, GDP expenditures on job creation as a percentage of the total GDP of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2011:  $(36.2 \text{ USD mln} / 3059.9 \text{ USD mln}) * 100 = 1.2\%$ . To find the share of labor migrants' remittances from OECD countries to job creation in the Republic of Tajikistan, we found the share of labor migrants' remittances from OECD countries to Tajikistan's GDP, then multiplied it by GDP spending on job creation. For example, the share of remittances from labor migrants from OECD countries to job creation in 2011:  $36.2 \text{ USD million} * 2.9\% = 1.05 \text{ USD million}$ . This

means that in 2011, the total amount allocated for creating jobs in the Republic of Tajikistan was allocated from GDP (36.2 million us dollars), 1.05 million US dollars of which were remittances from Tajik labor migrants from OECD countries.

Also, based on table 1, it can be concluded that in 2011-2017, an average of 8609 jobs were created in the Republic of Tajikistan due to remittances of Tajik labor migrants from OECD countries. On average, in 2011-2017, the total amount allocated for job creation was 3 million US dollars, including remittances from labor migrants from OECD countries.

Remittances increase the rate of migration, creating a vicious circle that cannot be broken until Tajikistan is able to engage in similar economic activities [25].

Some of the money earned goes to the development of the local community where the migrant workers were born. For example, the Ayni Diaspora in Moscow provides comprehensive assistance to its countrymen in equipping schools, medical institutions, and building mosques. A small hydroelectric power station was built in the Rasht district at the expense of labor migrants. And there are many such examples. In Tajikistan, it has become fashionable for migrants to send their parents to the Hajj. And more than once. In some regions of the Republic, those who want to perform the Hajj are waiting in line until 2025. However, the money of migrants who come to Tajikistan does not always bring their families the benefit that they could. If some of this money went to private investment in small and medium-sized businesses, it could contribute to the country's economic development and create new jobs. They could provide reliable sources of income for migrants and their families.

Due to the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the shutdown of work in almost all countries of the world, international migration flows have changed. In 2020, the volume of money transfers in the world will decrease by 7.0%. However, in Europe and Central Asia, it fell to about 28% due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and lower oil prices.

**Result and discussion.** Tajikistan is one of the first hundred countries in the world in terms of population. The number of Tajik labor migrants leaving for work exceeds the population of countries such as Estonia, Bahrain, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Iceland, Montenegro, and others. Remittances are an important indicator that reflects the status and performance of our migrant workers. The growth rate of remittances in the CIS countries in the period from 2001 to 2006 was 264% [20] and was higher than in all countries with economies in transition.

Tajikistan is one of the five largest recipient countries of remittances in terms of relative GDP. In 2019, remittances totaled \$ 2.7 billion, equivalent to 33.4% of GDP. Remittances from the Russian Federation have been significant over time, aided by the relatively low cost of transfers from the Russian Federation to Central Asian countries. Among the factors contributing to this growth is the continued recovery of economic activity in the Russian Federation. Russia is still the main country from which most money transfers come to Tajikistan. In 2010-2018, an average of 75% of remittances came to Tajikistan from Russia. A lot of remittances from the OECD countries also come to the economy of Tajikistan. For example, the remittances of Tajik labor migrants from OECD countries from 2010 to 2012, as well as in 2018, exceeded the remittances of Tajik migrants from Kazakhstan. It is the OECD that is becoming a new channel for Tajik migrants.

In 2011-2017, an average of 8609 jobs were created in the Republic of Tajikistan due to remittances of Tajik labor migrants from OECD countries. On average, in 2011-2017, the total amount allocated for job creation was 3 million US dollars, including remittances from labor migrants from OECD countries.

**Conclusion.** International migration is an important source of income for many households in developing countries, including Tajikistan. The total value of remittances far exceeds the value of official development assistance (ODA) for many developing countries, and for some even exceeds the value of foreign direct investment (FDI). Money transfers also significantly replenish the foreign exchange reserves of many countries. In 2017, remittances in Tajikistan were almost equivalent to 30% of GDP, net foreign direct investment inflows were 2.6% of GDP, and official development assistance was 3.7% of gross national income.

International migration provides employment, income, and foreign exchange reserves for the economy [26]. However, this affects the social dynamics. Since many citizens of working age, especially men, are absent from home for several months to a year, women take on more responsibilities for the introduction of the household and become decision-makers. In 2019, almost 21.5% of the labor force officially left for work abroad, 5 while the percentage of remittances compared to GDP was 33.4%. Tajik migration brings new opportunities and challenges for responsible structures and policy makers, and one of the main tasks of the Government is to manage the outflow of migrant workers, ensuring their safety, rights, and well-being.

A lot of remittances from OECD countries also enter the economy of Tajikistan. So far, the values of

the OECD countries are incomparable with the data for Russia and Kazakhstan, but with an increase in the reorientation of the flow of Tajik migrants to the OECD countries, this share will grow and exert an increasing influence on the labor markets of the host countries. From OECD countries, Tajik migrants were transferred to their homeland in 2010-2018. about USD 1.553 billion. The volume of remittances from OECD countries during the financial crisis in Russia also decreased: in 2013 - 237 million, and in 2016 - 105 million. US dollars. The decline in the volume of remittances from the OECD countries is associated not so much with currency fluctuations as with the reduction in the scale of labor emigration from Tajikistan to the OECD countries during this period. It should be noted that in 2010, 2012 and 2018. according to the World Bank, remittances to Tajikistan from OECD countries were higher than from Kazakhstan.

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### **ЭЫДҰ ЕЛДЕРІНЕН КЕЛГЕН ЕҢБЕК МИГРАНТТАРЫ АҚША АУДАРЫМДАРЫНЫҢ ТӘЖІКСТАНДАҒЫ ЖҰМЫС ОРЫНДАРЫНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫНА ӘСЕРІ**

**Аннотация.** Мақалада Тәжікстаннан ЭЫДҰ елдеріндегі жаңа бағыттарға еңбек көші-қонын қайта бағдарлау факторлары, Тәжікстаннан ЭЫДҰ елдеріне эмиграция арналары қарастырылады. ЭЫДҰ елдерінен ақша аударымдары және олардың Тәжікстан Республикасына әсері, сондай-ақ Тәжікстан Республикасында жұмыс орындарын құруға ЭЫДҰ елдерінен ақша аударымдары зерттеледі. Азаматтық соғыстан кейін экономикалық мүмкіндіктердің болмауы Тәжікстанның көптеген азаматтарын шетелде жұмыс іздеуге мәжбүр етті. Көптеген жастар жұмысқа орналасу мүмкіндіктерінсіз немесе болашаққа қандайда бір ақылға қонымды перспективаларсыз болып, еңбек көші-қоны әлеуметтік наразылықтың қысымын төмендетудің қауіпсіздік клапанына айналды. Ресей Тәжікстан азаматтары үшін негізгі көші-қон арнасына айналды. Ресейдегі экономикалық өсу, салыстырмалы түрде жоғары жалақы, көші-қон жеңілдігі және жұмыс күшінің жетіспеушілігі тәжіктерді Ресейге одан әрі итермеледі. Бірақ 2010 жылдардың ортасында Тәжікстаннан келген еңбек мигранттарының ағынын жаңа бағытқа-ЭЫДҰ елдеріне қайта бағдарлау біртіндеп басталды.

Соңғы он жылдықта Тәжікстан кедейшілік деңгейін төмендетуде тұрақты прогреске қол жеткізді. Экономикалық прогрестің негізгі факторларының бірі – мигранттардың ақша аударымдары. Ел үшін мигранттардың ақша аударымдары жұмыссыздықты азайтуға және елдің валюта резервін арттыруға көмектесетін балама табыс әдісі болып саналады.

Қысқа мерзімді перспективада көші-қонға тәуелділік төмендемейді. Тәжікстан үкіметі көші-қонды мигранттардың өздері үшін де, олардың отбасылары үшін де әлеуметтік қорғауды қамтамасыз ету үшін бірнеше қадамдар жасады. Мақаланың мақсаты – Тәжікстан Республикасында жұмыс орындарын құруда ЭЫДҰ елдерінен тәжік мигранттарының ақша аударымдарының рөлін көрсету.

**Түйін сөздер:** еңбек көші-қоны, ақша аударымдары, жұмыс орындары, Тәжікстан, ЭЫДҰ, ЖІӨ, Ресей, эмиграция.

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### **ВЛИЯНИЕ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ ПЕРЕВОДОВ ТРУДОВЫХ МИГРАНТОВ ИЗ СТРАН ОЭСР НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ РАБОЧИХ МЕСТ В ТАДЖИКИСТАНЕ**

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются факторы переориентации трудовой миграции из Таджикистана на новые направления в странах ОЭСР, каналы эмиграции из Таджикистана в страны ОЭСР. Денежные переводы из стран ОЭСР и их влияние в Республике Таджикистан, а также денежные

переводы из стран ОЭСР на создание рабочих мест в Республике Таджикистан. После гражданской войны отсутствие экономических возможностей вынудило многих граждан Таджикистана искать работу за границей. Многие молодые люди оказались без возможностей трудоустройства или каких-либо разумных перспектив на будущее, и трудовая миграция стала предохранительным клапаном для ослабления давления социального недовольства. Основными каналами миграции для граждан Таджикистана стала Россия. Экономический рост в России, относительно высокая заработная плата, легкость миграции и нехватка рабочей силы еще больше подтолкнули таджиков в Россию. Но в середине 2010-х годов постепенно началась переориентации потока трудовых мигрантов из Таджикистана на новое направление - страны ОЭСР.

За последнее десятилетие Таджикистан добился устойчивого прогресса в сокращении масштабов нищеты. Одной из главных движущих сил этого экономического прогресса является денежные переводы трудовых мигрантов. Для страны денежные переводы трудовых мигрантов считается альтернативным способом заработка, который помогает снизить уровень безработицы и увеличить валютный резерв страны.

Зависимость от миграции в краткосрочной перспективе не уменьшится. Правительство Таджикистана уже предприняло некоторые шаги для того, чтобы сделать миграцию выгодной как для самих мигрантов, так и для их семей, обеспечив им социальную защиту. Цель статьи-осветить роль денежных переводов таджикских мигрантов из стран ОЭСР в создании рабочих мест в Республике Таджикистан, показать роль денежных переводов таджикских мигрантов из стран ОЭСР в создании рабочих мест в Республике Таджикистан.

**Ключевые слова:** трудовая миграция, денежные переводы, рабочие места, Таджикистан, ОЭСР, ВВП, Россия, эмиграция.

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## ҚР ҰҒА АКАДЕМИКТЕРІНІҢ ЖЕТІСТІКТЕРІ

*Юбилей-70 лет*



# КОРИФЕЙ ФИЛОСОФСКОЙ НАУКИ

У казахского народа много достойных сынов и дочерей, которыми по праву можно гордиться. И один из них корифей философской науки, академик НАН РК Нур Серикович Кирабаев. В эти дни вся философская общественность Казахстана, России отмечает 70-летний юбилей выдающегося учёного и мыслителя, крупнейшего представителя евразийской философской мысли и общественно- педагогического деятеля Н.С. Кирабаева.

Я давно знаю и знаком с научными работами академика НАН РК, доктора философских наук, профессора Кирабаева Нура Сериковича. Он видный учёный, гордость философской науки. Он окончил философский факультет МГУ им. Ломоносова (1974). Трудовую деятельность начинал в качестве младшего научного сотрудника Института философии и права АН Казахская ССР. Окончил аспирантуру по кафедре истории зарубежной философии МГУ (1978). Работает в системе высшего образования около 40 лет (Российский университет дружбы народов РУДН). Начиная с 1979 г.: ассистентом (1979-1981), старшим преподавателем (1981-1982), доцентом (1982-1988), зав. кафедрой философии (1988 -1992), зав. кафедрой истории философии (1992-1993), с апреля по август 1993 года зав. отделением философии, с 1993 по 1994- зам. начальника управление Ближнего и Среднего Востока МИД Республики Казахстан, 1994 и по настоящее время зав. кафедрой история философии, с 1996 г. декан факультета гуманитарных и социальных наук, с 2006 г.- проректор РУДН по научной работе.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С.- известный, признанный специалист в мире по истории арабо-мусульманской философии. В области арабо-мусульманской философии он провел первое в российской, казахстанское и мировой историко-философской литературе комплексное исследование социальной философии мусульманского Средневековья, показав взаимосвязь философии и мусульманского права, раскрыв ключевую роль последнего в мусульманской идеологии. Мусульманское право при этом рассматривается как одна из первых форм теоретического знания, в рамках которого были сформулированы основные проблемы и методы гуманитарных наук на мусульманском Востоке. Большое внимание в своих научно-исследовательских работах он уделяет реконструкции парадигмы классической арабо-мусульманской философии, анализу формирования и функционирования политико-правовой культуры ислама, рассматривая мусульманское право как концепцию "сокральной" легитимности государства, показывая влияние политических доктрин на практику развития Арабского Халифата. В его работах дан развернутый и целостный научный анализ формирования и развития социальной философии восточного перипатетизма от учения о добродетельном городе аль-Фараби до концепции идеального государства Ибн-Рушда в духе идей "естественного права". Особое внимание при этом уделяется философии истории Ибн-Хальдуна и особенностям гуманистических традиций классической арабо-мусульманской философии. За последние годы им опубликованы работы по проблемам кросскультурного взаимодействия западных и восточных цивилизаций, в которых раскрываются проблемы открытости цивилизация к диалогу, вопросы устойчивости межкультурного диалога в процессе развития философского знания, а также по вопросам модернизации высшего образования в России, Евразии в контексте Болонского процесса.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. является одним из новаторов, пионеров, основоположников развития такого важного философского направления как философская компаративистика. В 1991 году на базе Российского университета дружбы народов, им был открыт Межвузовский центр по изучению

философии и культуры Востока, который в 2004 году был переименован Межвузовский центр гуманитарного образования по философской корпоративистике. В рамках этого центра было подготовлено более 30 кандидатов и докторов наук, около 50 монографий и сборников научных трудов и на его базе международных философских симпозиумах и методологических семинарах "Сагадиевские чтения" обсуждались проблемы философской компаративистики учёными более чем из 30 стран арабского Востока, Индии, ЮАР, стран Центральной Азии, Франции, Германии, США, Канады, Казахстана и ряда стран СНГ. Важное значение имеет его международная программа "Диалог цивилизации: Восток-Запад" в рамках которой проходят ежегодные конференции учёных России и Египта. За годы работы указанного центра по его инициативе и при личном участии было проведено 12 международных философских симпозиумов «Диалог цивилизации: Восток-Запад».

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. опубликовал более 200 научных и учебно-методических работ, включая 10 монографии, 10 учебных пособий и разделов в учебниках. Его научные труды получали высокую оценку среди научной общественности в мире. Он подготовил 17 кандидатов и 3 докторов философских наук.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. внёс большой вклад в создание творческого, дисциплинированного, дружного коллектива отделения философии и факультета гуманитарных и социальных наук. При его непосредственном и активном участии была проведена большая работа по открытию новых специальностей "Социология", "Международные отношения", "Политология", "Государственное и муниципальное управление", "Искусство и гуманитарные науки" в РУДН. По инициативе его и при непосредственном его участии реализуются совместные магистерские программы по гуманитарным и социальным наукам с ведущими университетами Франции, Великобритании, Германии, Китая.

Большую работу профессор Кирабаев Н.С. ведёт как проректор по научной работе. Не случайно Российский Университет дружбы народов последние 10 лет занимает 3-4 места в рейтингах среди вузов и университетов РФ, а также достойно представлен в международных рейтингах. Уделяя большое внимание международному научному сотрудничеству, подготовке кадров высшей квалификации, особое внимание им уделяется повышению научного авторитета РУДН. Учёные РУДН активно сотрудничают с ведущими вузами Казахстана в научно-образовательной деятельности.

Академик Н.С. Кирабаев является главным редактором журнала "Вестник РУДН. Серия философия", председателем докторского Совета по философии, членом экспортного совета по философии, социологии и культурологии ВАК РФ и т.д. Надо подчеркнуть, что он внёс выдающийся вклад в развитии философской науки.

За активную научную и общественно-педагогическую деятельность он награждён 4 орденом и медалью, нагрудными знаками СССР, России и Казахстана, почётный профессор Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Гумилева.

В день 70-летнего юбилея хочется пожелать уважаемому Нуру Сериковичу крепкого здоровья, благополучия, счастья, дальнейших творческих успехов и всего наилучшего.

**Раушанбек Абсаттаров,  
член-корреспондент НАН РК, доктор философских наук, профессор**

# ПОДАРОК УЧЕНОГО ЮБИЛЕЮ РОДИНЫ

Недавно в Институте социальной экономики и финансов (г.Алматы) впервые в мировой науке был открыт новый научный Закон «О сохранении и комплексном развитии этносов посредством спасительной Гармонии на истинно духовной основе». Автором Открытия является академик Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан Ураз Баймуратов, который посвящает его 30-летию Независимости Республики Казахстан. Об этом им было заявлено на одной научно-практической конференции.

В свое время, в конце 80-х годов прошлого столетия, он был разработчиком политико-экономической триады о Независимости нашей страны и других республик Советского Союза, переходе к рыночным отношениям и о введении национальной валюты «тенге».

Современная действительность показывает успешность развития нашего суверенного государства.

**Координатор Института Г.Амирова**

**04.10.2021 г.**

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