

«Gender shape of labor migration in the Republic of Tajikistan»

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External labor migration - it is a relatively new phenomenon in the Republic of Tajikistan, the appearance of which is due to events that occurred in the latest period of the country's history since independence.

Labor migration issues are very relevant and rational decision contributes to the stability and prosperous stay of migrant workers in the new reality.

In Tajikistan, migration, both external and domestic in remain demand, due to high population growth and limited domestic labor market.

These days the impact of migration in the republic of Tajikistan leaves both negative and positive signs. It affects the number and distribution of the population, on the rate of population growth, reduce unemployment, the growth of consumption and savings due to increased incomes of the population, an increase in the inflow of foreign currency unsecured mass of commodities produced in the country. The country's economy, but the latter shall prevail over the former. High population growth rate of the country in recent years has caused the increasing number labor forces that are not realizing their potential in the domestic market included in the external labor migrants.

The main factors that push labor forces from the country on the international labor market are: low wages and a huge gap in the domestic wage (meaning the official sector of the economy) and international labor markets; high unemployment especially among youth, poverty, the collapse of the former areas of employment as a result of structural changes in the economy, social stratification of society, which occurs in the form of the polarization between rich and poor.

Given the fact that migration is often the cause of serious problems for women and members of the families of migrant workers in different Countries, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families provides the issues of human rights and freedoms specified categories of persons who are on their territory.

Women have a positive attitude towards migration of their husbands, despite the emotional difficulties and increase of their responsibilities after the departure of their husbands (increased burden of raising children, caring for elderly family members and ensure viability of the household).

Most women - members of migrant families face difficulties in the absence of her husband, or if for some reason he stopped sending money home. To women it is very hard to find a decent job in addition to work in agriculture, which is heavy and poorly paid. Women themselves prefer to work in small business as a entrepreneurship and as a self-employment.

Labor migration of men also has a serious impact on children, including contributes to worsening of their education and the dissemination of child labor. Children from families of migrant workers begin to work earlier and more, especially boys who are trying to replace their fathers and older brothers (ILO: analytical report on research, 2007).

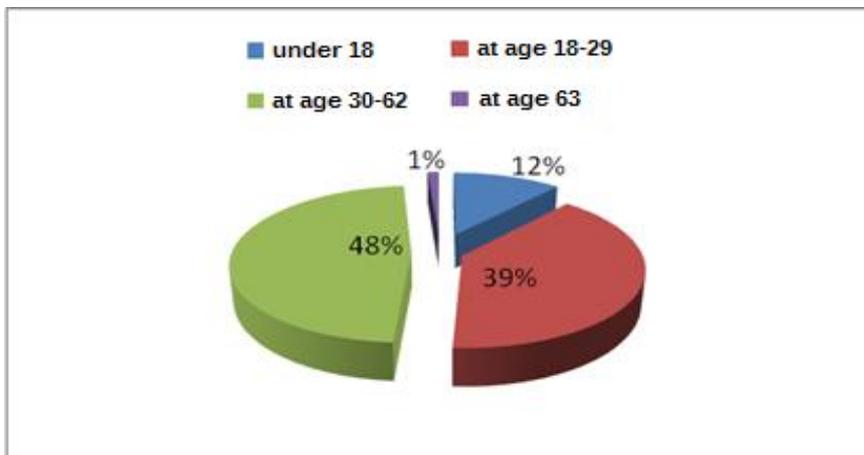
According to the Migration Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012, the total number of migrants was 877,335 people, including 124,007 women that is more than 14.1%.

The main host countries are:

Countries	Total migrants	Of them women
Russia	808664	101557
Kazakhstan	6899	2057
Kirgizia	9330	2391
Ukraine	1127	415
Uzbekistan	11027	7352
Afghanistan	5556	1028
Iran	6198	881
Turkey	6354	1958
China	14076	3733
Germany	1378	440
Arab Countries	6726	2195

The main host country is the Russian Federation on the territories of which are more than 92.1% percent of migrants, including women 11.5%.

If we consider the age limit women - migrant workers in 2012, we get the following picture:



Based on the above statistics, it may be noted rejuvenation process of migration that is the total number from women migrants who emigrated in 2012, 14,297 or 12 per cent are girls under the age of 18 years: 48946 or 39% aged 18 to 29 years and 59 278 or 48% aged 30 to 62 years. In labor migration are also our citizens at age 63 and above. Total number of the named category equals to 9511 people, of which women are 1486 or 15, 6% of the total population. As you can see there are our compatriot pensioners in forced immigration.

Useful to note that from the total number who left the republic, returned back 673434 people, 564130 of them are men, 109304 are women, and dropout of 189198 people, or 33.5% for men and 14703 people or 11.85 for women those are 203901 person or 23.2% of the total emigrants abroad who did not return to the country. It is important to note, dear readers, that if we are going to lose every year 203,901 of our fellow citizens in different countries, what would we expect in the near future? And most of them are young people and they are all in working age. Further judge for yourself!

Par with labor migration of the men in the last 12 years there is development of labor migration of women.

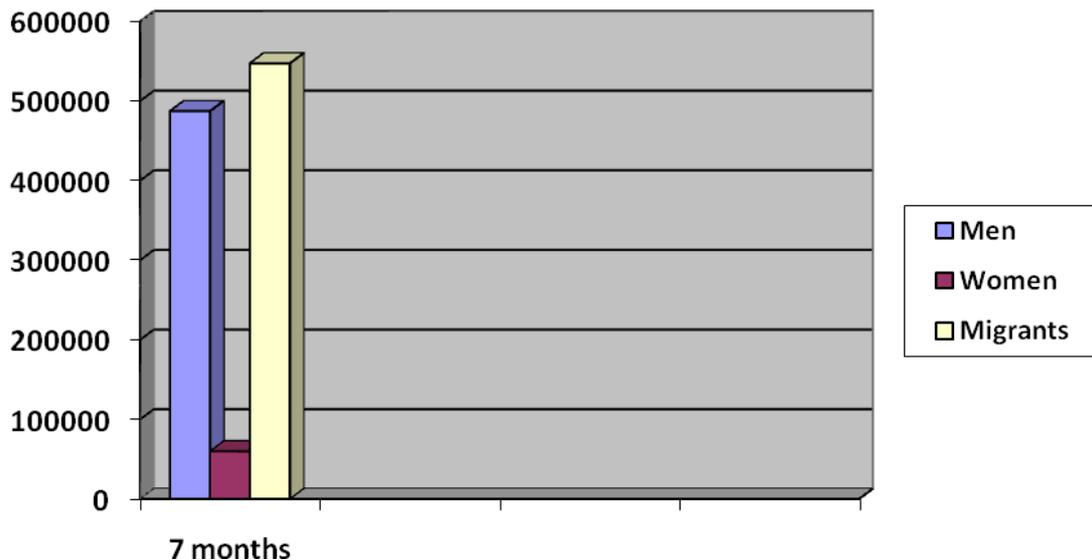
It is also important to note that year after year there is a constant growth of women's migration. Comparing the migration from 2003 to 2012, it appears in the following perspective:

Period of Migration	The number of women - labor
2003	18 914 person
2006	30 034 person
2008	41 369 person
2012	124007 person

As the data show in 2012, the number of women migrants has increased 3 times, i.e., compared with 2008 increased by 82,638 people.

This phenomenon on the one hand relieves stress on the domestic labor market. But on the other hand in most family children whose parents are in the labor migration remain without proper supervision, that is a negative phenomenon in our society. Many children must in early childhood begin to work and most of the children can be abused and all this, dear reader, remind us the fate of Maxim Gorky, who in his works noted that "... as a child I had no childhood". As noted, the overall migration and labor migration of women in particular gaining momentum in the perspective.

Not to be unfounded for the statement of facts we give prior information of the Migration Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for the first seven months of 2013:



During this period outside the RT emigrated 655,330 people, including 558,949 men and 96,330 women. From the total number of persons who went abroad 547,198 people are migrant workers, from them 487,245 are men and 59,953 are women. The next question that excites everyone - is the quality of professional training of migrant workers.

Quality of human resources of Tajikistan remains far from the relevant requirements of the labor market. More than 58 percent of the unemployed registered in employment offices do not have professional training or lost professional skills due to long labor break. Therefore, improving the professional capacity of the labor force, including migrant workers, which are becoming one of the key factors in ensuring their social protection, creates an urgent need for the early establishment and development of professional adult education.

In order to strengthen the material - technical base and ensure the further development of the professional training of adults, including the unemployed and migrant workers, Government of the Republic of Tajikistan established Republican adult learning center with branches in the country. Of course, the establishment of such centers across the country is just the first step and it is necessary in this area to strengthen the work. Important to note that despite the low-skilled and the unpreparedness of the migrant workers, republic received very substantial cash flows.

Remittances from migrants have a positive effect, at least for the development of areas such as transfers (banking activities), tourism, transport, telecommunications and trade¹.

The impact of remittances on the other sectors of the economy is also important: they have a positive influence on the development of industries such as construction, services, small and medium business, trade, and education.

On the other hand, there is a negative correlation between remittances and development of certain economic sectors such as education², industry, agriculture, etc.

¹ Weaning children from education in families where there are migrant workers, the widespread use of child labor.

Undeniably huge and stable remittance flows in recent years in Tajikistan were the cause of strengthening the national currency against foreign currency.

In absolute terms the total amount of transferred money in 2011 amounted to 2,970 million US dollars, which is more than before the crisis in 2008 where sum was equal to - 2.670 billion US dollars. Similar indicators for 2009 and 2010 were lower than in 2008, due to the outbreak of the global financial and economic crisis in 2008. Over the past seven years to World Bank estimates Tajikistan tops the list of countries regarding remittances to the country's GDP. In 2008 the ratio of remittances to GDP was 53%, in 2011 almost 48%. Over recent years remittances to Tajikistan through official channels increased significantly, and in 2008, 2009 and 2010 increased by 1.8, 2.3, and 2.7 times in comparison with 2004. Money flows coming to the Republic of Tajikistan in 2012 is 3 billion 600 million U.S. dollars, which is approximately 48% of the country's GDP. Remittances sent by migrant workers to support their family have a significant impact on the economy. It is important to note that the rational use of cash flows from the household is poor. In this direction we have to conduct a series of awareness-raising and training activities for the purpose of economic - expedient beneficial use of cash flows of migrant workers.

All that concerns the issue of employment and provide employment to citizens and especially women in the country, then by the responsible agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan held various activities.

If we analyze the events held in the period from 2008 to 2013, then there are noticeable improvements.

In 2008, with the assistance of the State agency by local executive authorities of state authority and employers have been employed on a permanent job 9441 women and in paid public works - 2685 women.

During the first three months of 2009 there were employed on a permanent job 3600 women and 496 women involved in paid public works

If we compare the results of previous year from 2013, only for the first quarter of this year on the issues of employment in various institutions of the republic appealed 12.3 million women, more than 7.5 thousand of whom were employed. Under the Committee on Women's Affairs Center "Bovary" works effectively in which the various issues appealed more than 509 girls and women in 3 months who receive timely expert legal and psychological counseling.

During 4 - months in 2013 258 women were provided with legal and psychological assistance to 251, 52 women appealed on the question of divorce and child support allocation, 218 - on the issue of domestic violence (64 of them from the husband), 9 - dissatisfied with the decision of judges, 3 - attempted rape, 23 - paternity identification and labor disputes. Only in GBAO by presidential grants and female businesspeople were created 350 jobs for girls from poor families, in the area of 2.1 thousand women have received small loans for the development of production and trade by the banks and the MLF to \$ 14.2 million Somoni. In Khatlon region, the number of women engaged in business in the trade is more than 3.6 thousand. However, dear reader, in spite of all the above activities, the unemployment rate among working-age population is still high. Only among women of officially registered in employment agencies in early 2013 unemployed registered about 13.9 thousand women.

This article provides general information about the gender dimensions of labor migration, the actual volume of migration processes, trends and causes of migration. This analysis in the

future that may be a good source of informative and help interested organizations to get acquainted with the migration situation and determine next steps for its research and regulation.

As known labor migration in our country, as well as in the world has its own characteristics and not taking them into account, it is difficult to regulate the emigration process.

One of the most important steps in this direction, in our opinion is development of a comprehensive state program to regulate labor migration and management of human resources of the country and the creation of new jobs in the period up to 2030. In developing such a program, it is important to consider the economic and social interests of our republic.

Taking into account the fact that our citizens abroad accepted mainly in low-paying jobs because of the low professional training it is advisable to establish training centers for labor migrants to meet professional, regulatory and language requirements of developed countries based on actual statistics.

It is well known that the migration processes in our country acquired a mass of more or less stable and permanent nature. In this regard, there is a real need to establish the Institute for the study of migration and the impact assessment of illegal unregulated migration, gender-specific studies of labor migration, development and implementation of state management programs and support workers. In this direction during 2013 it has been significant progress on inter-state issues in terms of registration and work permits for our migrant workers with the Russian Federation, which receives annually about 92% migrants of our country. However, it is important to continue to promote formation of effective relationship between employers and workers, support public and private intermediaries and participation in the legalization of migrants. It requires a lot of work to improve the competitiveness of job seekers by self-assessment, the ability to look for work, the development of skills of self-presentation; formation and development of career guidance, counseling and career planning. Issues of legal and social protection of migrant workers and security require very serious approach. Dear reader it should be mentioned that during the seven months of 2013 to the republic were delivered 488 so-called "cargo 200". And they are all young people who have left to earn for living. Think about these digits! Every day, two dead bodies. That is why today the regulatory issues and solve problems of labor migration and particularly, gender external and internal migration require a multisectoral approach. We would like to briefly dwell on the problems introducing a system of statistical accounting of labor migrants. It should be noted that accounting for migrant workers with the support of IOM was created database.

Currently, the main problem is to update the database, i.e. in living sustainably developed base. Here difficulties arise when filling out cards:

- not all migrant workers fill them themselves
- part of labor migrants note themselves as tourists, entrepreneurs
- other law enforcement agencies for quality (in particular MF SCNS not have direct responsibility for the collection and recording migration statistics. However, during the implementation of the direct responsibilities for implementation of immigration control at checkpoints across the state border, particularly during the inspection of the travel document, conduct a primary survey and detection reliability stated goals and intentions of persons crossing the border, collect and record quantitative data on persons crossing the border) there is no time to conduct such inspections, and mandatory requirement is contrary to international standards simplify forms to inspect passengers.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with the tasks assigned to it implements the following duties:

- carry out in accordance with international law protecting the rights and interests of compatriots working and living abroad;
- Draws up the established order in the passport and visa documentation.

Consular offices and territorial bodies of the Foreign Ministry representative also regulate the entry to the Republic of Tajikistan and departure from the Republic of Tajikistan of foreign citizens. The Act provides that the entry and exit foreign citizens allowed by foreign passports or equivalent documents in the presence of visas issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan diplomatic missions or consular offices of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad.

Issuance of work visas for immigrants to cover those who enter the country legally. And for that category, who enter the country illegally, those who do not get a work visa and will be engaged in labor activity, the presence of cross-border commuting labor migration remain out of sight, and causes no completeness of the records.

And based on the realities of data one of the most important guarantor of rational and effective solutions to problems of migration is the proper management of the vital statistics on address leaf of arrival and departure through passport services and record keeping of labor migration on the basis of migration cards that are filled with citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan traveling outside the country.