

YOUTH LABOR MIGRATION: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING PROBLEMS

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Abstract: In this article, dialectical and systematic approach, grouping, induction-deduction, sociological research, logical and comparative analysis, comparative and factor analysis, statistical and dynamic approach were used to study the state and development prospects of labor migration. The purpose of the conducted research is to form a new improved strategy for regulating labor migration and increase its positive impact on the socio-economic development of the country.

Keywords: world economy, globalization, labor market, unemployment, employment, migration, labor migration, socio-economic development, demographic situation, professional training.

Introduction

The UN recognizes the importance and scale of the phenomenon of external labor migration, which involves millions of people from many countries. Taking into account this large-scale phenomenon, the international community seeks to establish international legal principles and norms for dealing with migrant workers and their family members by adopting universal concepts. One such document is the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted on December 18, 1990 by resolution 45/158 of the General Assembly.

Currently, our state and the head of state are paying a lot of attention to issues related to labor migration. In September 2020, the President of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoev signed the decision "On measures to introduce a system of safe, orderly and legal labor migration" [1] is a clear proof of our opinion. This decision, under the leadership of the President, is a bold step aimed at improving the welfare of the people, raising the international prestige of our country, and getting rid of the evils and shortcomings of labor migration, which does not have a good effect on the country. Starting from January 1, 2021, the establishment of organized labor migration and the introduction of a system of mandatory vocational training and language training for persons going abroad before sending them to work - it is a mistake to say that it has become the main point of solving the problem of labor migration in Uzbekistan with high intelligence. won't be. In the decision, the exact mechanisms of solving the urgent problem of labor migration in the country are expressed and the ways of its implementation are determined.

The term "migration" comes from the Latin words "migratio" and "migro" which means "moving" and "moving away". The International Labor Organization (ILO) defines migration as "the movement of people from their usual place of residence across an international border or

within national borders"[2]. This term covers a number of legally defined categories of legal persons such as migrant workers; persons whose specific types of movement are defined by law, such as illegally imported migrants; also refers to persons whose status or means of movement are not clearly defined in international law.

The founder of the migration theory was the British geographer E. is Ravenstein. He created the "law of migration" at the end of the 19th century[3]. Neither the new classical theory nor the concept of the structural-historical approach could clearly explain why people in certain countries join the flow of labor migration, while others do not. To this question, the founder of the "pull-push" theory E. Lee tried to find an answer. According to him, the decision-making about labor migration for each individual will depend on:

International labor migration is the movement of labor force between the countries of the world, which takes place in the process of temporary or spontaneous migration and is determined by a number of factors. This factor is conditionally divided into economic, demographic and political factors, which are interconnected.

Among them, the economic factor is the most important. In general, in the implementation of the migration process, there are other effects besides economic factors, among which environmental, psychological, and legal factors can be included [4].

At present, the migration flow is carried out more in countries with developed industry and economy. Jobs that require heavy physical labor and are not popular with the masses of the local population will always be desired by the number of migrant workers from less developed countries. We know that the main directions of international labor migration are from developing countries to more developed countries and vice versa. It also includes the development of citizens in developed and developing countries and the migration of former Union republics.

In fact, a decisive and important criterion of consistent development on the path of development is specialists who have acquired modern knowledge and skills. In Uzbekistan, the importance of investing in the field of education in increasing the intellectual potential of the population is the formation of the professional potential of the working population [5]. To the extent that education is developed, employees with appropriate professional training will operate in the national economy, and economic growth will be achieved accordingly.

One of the main issues for Central Asian countries with more than 70 million inhabitants is youth migration. In terms of migration, common features can be observed in all countries of the region. For example, Kazakhstan is an employer country, while Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are mainly labor supply countries.

According to data, more than 600,000 graduates are required to create stable jobs in the labor market every year, and the fact that most of them are looking for work shows that there is not enough work in this field.

One of the main tasks in this situation is to organize orderly labor migration. In 2018, 52 percent of the total number of labor migrants in the Republic of Uzbekistan were citizens aged 16-30.

However, efforts should be made to prevent the population with high educational potential, especially the young generation, from migrating. If such people become migrants and stay in that country, they will contribute to the development of the country's economy. For this reason, it is necessary to encourage the population with a high level of education in our republic to carry out educational migration only, and to encourage them to contribute to the development of the state by exchanging foreign jobs after the end of the study period.

In order to reduce the negative consequences of labor migration and increase its positive consequences, it is necessary to develop measures related to the regulation of this process by the state, developed on the basis of the experience of many countries. Due to the fact that the consequences of regulating labor migration by the state are the cause of debate, the regulation of this process can be aimed not only at attracting immigrants and encouraging migration, but also at reducing migration flows.

The analyzes show that the migration process has a tendency to increase and decrease at certain times, and has a positive, negative, and, if necessary, political impact on the social life of a certain region, country, region. Therefore, legal regulation of the migration process and its management require special attention.

Taking into account the rights and interests of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, specific measures have been determined by our state to ensure an effective system of foreign labor migration in the following years. In November of this year, Uzbekistan became a member of the International Organization for Migration. Also, the law "On Ratification of the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration" was recently adopted by our parliament.

On December 19, 2018, the Labor and Social Affairs Committee of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis organized a seminar on "Issues of labor migration: international experience and the practice of Uzbekistan".

There is an increase in the share of highly qualified specialists in labor migration. There are several aspects to this. First, experts are not only for "capital", but "simultaneously with capital or following it". This is primarily related to the activities of multinational corporations. Secondly, at present, the level of migration of specialists is also affected by the activities of "headhunting" of international corporations.

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