

ISSUES OF THE INFLUENCE OF LABOR MIGRATION ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Maloxat Saipova,

University of Public Safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

PhD in Psychological Sciences (PhD), Associate Professor;

e-mail: malohat_saipova@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

In this article, the author interprets labor migration as a long-standing phenomenon and reflects on its positive and negative impact on human development. As part of his research, he also draws conclusions based on the analysis performed.

Keywords: Migration, causes, consequences, resettlement, positive, negative, impact, serious.

ВОПРОСЫ ВЛИЯНИЯ ТРУДОВОЙ МИГРАЦИИ НА РАЗВИТИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВА

Малохат САИПОВА,

Университет общественной безопасности Республики Узбекистан,

доктор философии по

психологическим наукам (PhD), доцент;

e-mail: malohat_saipova@mail.ru

Ключевые слова: миграция, причины, последствия, переселение, положительный, отрицательный, влияние, серьезный.

В данной статье автор трактует трудовую миграцию как давнее явление и размышляет о ее положительном и отрицательном влиянии на человеческое развитие. В рамках своего исследования он также делает выводы, основываясь на проведенном анализе.

**МЕҲНАТ МИГРАЦИЯСИНИНГ ИНСОНИЯТ ТАРАҚҚИЁТИГА ТАЪСИРИ
МАСАЛАЛАРИ**

Малохат САИПОВА,

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги

университети, психология фанлари бўйича

фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент

Таянч сўзлар: миграция, сабаблар, оқибатлар, кўчиб юриш, ижобий, салбий, таъсир, жиддий. Мазкур мақолада муаллиф меҳнат миграциясини қадимдан мавжуд бўлган ҳодиса сифатида талқин этганча, унинг инсоният тараққиётига ижобий ва салбий таъсирлари ҳақида фикр юритади. Шунингдек, олиб бораётган тадқиқоти доирасидаги таҳлилларини келтириб, хулосаси беради.

Humanity has migrated from one place to another for various reasons since ancient times. With the passage of time, people began to migrate in order to change their living and working places. This was also caused by the fact that "the rapid growth of economic sectors in certain countries increases the need for migrants for the national labor markets, and the openness of the labor

market of these countries shows their interest in labor migration and the fact that these countries show their interest in expanding it" [1].

This phenomenon, which is now called labor migration, is a very common and significant phenomenon of the modern world. The following main types of migration can be distinguished:

- a) episodic - with service requirements, tourist, regular temporary, etc. trips;
- b) movement - regular travel of the population from residence to workplace and vice versa (from village to city, from city to village);
- v) seasonal - economically, temporarily moving to the place of work and residence for several months and returning to their permanent residence (for example, city dwellers temporarily live in a rural area in order to grow, harvest and sell agricultural products in spring, summer, autumn);
- g) irreversible migration - migration that changes the place of permanent residence and/or citizenship;
- d) forced - change of place of residence due to circumstances beyond their control (natural disasters, economic and man-made disasters, wars, etc.)
- e) illegal - illegal migrants.

As we have already said, labor migration has been characteristic of humanity since ancient times, but according to its scope and quality description, migration reflects a completely new phenomenon. In 2005, the number of officially registered migrants around the world was 191 million people, that is, 0.35% of the population of the Earth. Excluding refugees (7.1% of the total number of migrants), a third of the migrants were labor migrants migrating from developing countries to developed countries [3].

The impact of the processes of labor migration has managed to go beyond the borders of demography and economy. O.D.Komarova and V.A.Tishkov stated that "population migration is one of the most important indicators of the ethno-political and socio-political processes taking place in the society and the state, as well as internal migration. According to the nature of migration flows, it allows to draw a conclusion about the level of openness and democracy of the society, about the level of its urbanization, the efficiency of the economy and infrastructure, regional development imbalance, the state of inter-ethnic relations, maturing or obvious ethnic conflicts" [4].

It is an undeniable fact that there are positive and negative aspects of labor migration. Here are the pros and cons of labor migration:

Positive consequences:

- stabilization of problems related to unemployment;
- the emergence of an additional source of income;
- exchange of knowledge and experience;
- the flow of immigrants in the field of small business, which leads to the creation of new jobs.

Negative consequences:

- growth trend of consumer capital earned abroad;
- the tendency to conceal income;
- lack of skills of unemployed immigrants.

If employees migrate within one region, labor migration can also play a positive role in deepening regional integration. On the other hand, there is a risk regarding the economic consequences of labor migration, which contribute to the formation of a negative perception of migration in society.

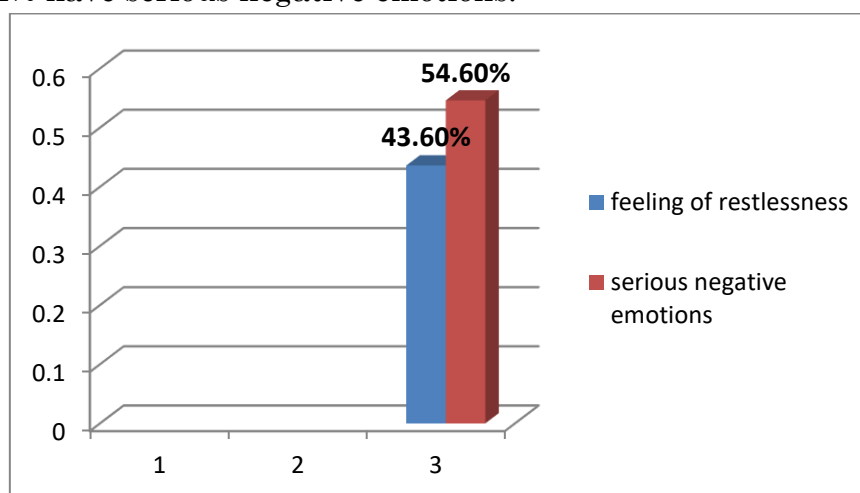
In sending countries, this risk is evident in:

- the emigration of highly qualified specialists deprives the sending country of valuable skilled labor force for which the state has spent significant funds for many years of education, that is, there is a brain drain. In the long term, this loss of human capital can slow down the process of economic development;
- migrant workers and their families rarely invest their money in entrepreneurship and production; remittances contribute to the development of "conspicuous consumption", as well as inflation in their home country, which reduces the motivation for active employment among the recipients of these funds;
- labor migration can contribute to regional (interregional) growth of wealth and inequality and disproportion of the level of development;
- the presence of one or both parents in labor migration may have a negative impact on the educational level and economic activity of the children left by them in their country;
- Relying on extensive labor migration as a means of solving serious social problems, governments of sending countries can reduce the tension directed at expanding employment and improving the socio-economic environment.

And in the host countries, threats that are not based on any objective reasons are related to:

- migrants take away the jobs of local residents;
- the influx of labor force from abroad allows the decrease of wages;
- migrants can become an unbearable burden for the country's social security system;
- labor migrants contribute to the outflow of money from the host country; immigrants and migrant workers exacerbate crime problems and threaten local cultural values and identity.

As part of our research on "Characteristics of psychological development of children growing up in the families of labor migrants" [7], we studied different methods among teenagers studying in the upper class of general secondary educational institutions in Fergana, Samarkand, Navoi regions, one or both of their parents, some of their relatives are in labor migration. based on which we studied their attitude. It should be noted that the majority of teenagers - 43.6% have high anxiety, 56.4% have serious negative emotions.



If we take into account that these indicators are relatively low among teenagers whose family members did not migrate, it is a clear evidence that the presence of their children in labor migration has a serious impact on their spiritual and psychological condition.

Taking into account the growing complexity, comprehensiveness and versatility of modern migration processes, in the context of global development, an in-depth scientific and theoretical study of the nature of migration and its consequences is required, based on the application of a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to the study of the mechanisms and trends of population migration.

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