

REGIONAL PECULIARITIES AND PROBLEMS OF THE FORMATION OF LABOR MIGRATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

The article is comprehensive, and the study explores the level of unemployment and the need for housing to lead to external migration. The aim of the study is to study the unemployment rate in the regions of Uzbekistan and its impact on migration. As a result of the analysis, the following conclusions were reached:

- The situation of labor migration in the republic and its regions depends on the state policy, and in countries with high employment rates, labor migration rates are low.
- Labor migration is positive even in areas with high industrial production and a high share of small business and private entrepreneurship.
- Differences between rural and urban living conditions, infrastructure status also affect labor migration. Development of water, gas and production infrastructure in rural areas can be an important factor in preventing labor migration.

Keywords: migration, unemployment, economically active population, labor migrants, Uzbekistan, regions.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a long-standing phenomenon in the history of human development. The geographical migration of the population, especially the working-age population, has always led to demographic growth, technological changes, political conflicts and even wars. At the same time, we must emphasize that the 20th century was a century of literal migration: it had not undergone so much change in society, economy, or politics before. From this point of view, the voluntary migration of able-bodied population from one country to another is one of the main topics for scholars to consider as a worldwide phenomenon in the global economy.

What is migration, what are its causes, what is its nature, and how it is classified? In a broader sense, the concept of migration means "the migration of people to a sufficiently long, long enough period" [1]. In the global economy, the notion of labor migration means that the working population migrates from one country to another for longer than one year.

Uzbekistan has its own migratory features, which are one of the most pressing issues in the population.

Including:

- High unemployment rates in the regions, despite the high economically active population;
- High unemployment rate is one of the important factors in increasing the migration of Uzbeks abroad;
- Living conditions and high demand for housing are one of the main problems in labor migration.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Scientific research is comprehensive and based on economic and statistical analysis, conclusions on social sphere are made.

In particular, the study of the peculiarities of migration by region shows that unemployment rates and housing problems play an important role.

The comparative analysis was used to analyze unemployment and migration levels across the regions.

The degree to which the subject has been studied

To date, we have found a number of definitions of migration in the scientific literature. In particular, the first scientific description of this notion was given in 1885 by the German geographer. Ravenstein wrote in his book Migration Laws. According to him, migration is "the resettlement of people for permanent or temporary residence." [2]

A multilingual demographic dictionary published by the UN in 1958 describes migration as "the movement of people to change their place of residence." At the same time, we can see in this dictionary that the terms "migration" and "migration movement" are used as synonyms. [3]

B.D. Breev argues that migration is a movement of people within or outside a particular region. [4]

V.I. According to Perevedentsev, "migration of population is a form of migration, in particular spatial migration." Or, "in a narrower sense, migration is the sum of people migrating across the territory, and this process is related to their change of residence over a longer period of time." [5]

L.L. Rybakovsky divides the population movement into three parts: social, natural, and migration. [6] The social movement of the population includes all the processes associated with its transition from one social layer to another. Sociology studies these processes. The natural behavior of the population is the subject of demography, which analyzes the change in population, mainly through birth and mortality. Migration, in turn, is associated with mechanical displacement of the population within a particular administrative-territorial unit, regardless of its duration, permanent or temporary purpose. [7]

V.A. According to Iontsev, "International labor migration is a process of selling labor capacity, that is, crossing the state border to find and work in a particular enterprise and get paid for it." [8]

Another Russian scholar, O.D. According to Vorobyova, migration is any movement of the population associated with the crossing of certain administrative-territorial units, whether internal or external. It does not take into account whether the purpose of the resettled population is permanent or temporary. [9]

D. Heisel, in turn, uses the following definition: migration is a geographical movement that relates to changing the place of residence of a person participating in the movement within certain political and static points (D. Hezel, 1984, 6.2.5 Vol. I) , P. 448).

S. Eisenstadt considers migration as "the physical movement of an individual or group from one community to another." [10]

"Generally, migration is a movement to change the place of residence, and it's usually permanent." [11]

From Uzbek scientists E.V. Abdullayev interprets labor migration as a "mechanical shift of the workforce to new jobs and higher incomes." [12]

D.V. "Migration is a prime example of international economic relations," says Rasulovala. Migrants should go abroad in search of better living conditions - that is, external migration if they migrate labor resources between countries, and if it happens within a country, it is internal migration. " [13]

Z.A. Kadyrova emphasizes the following, trying to integrate all approaches. "There are two types of factors that can cause international labor migration : economic and non-economic. In our opinion, economic factors should be included in the economic development of countries, differences in living standards and income, and for non-economic factors such as religious, political, family, ethnic.

It is advisable to pay particular attention to these factors in the theoretical and practical study of international labor migration and to strengthen or prevent these effects, based on the peculiarities and interests of the countries. " [14]

The fact that migration can also be influenced by family problems and other social situations has been well researched by sociologists. In particular, the research conducted by the Deputy Director of the Center for the Study of Public Opinion " Rakhimova" Nigina Hayrullaevna in the public opinion polls by the method of regional monitoring in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The issues of upbringing of children, formation of harmoniously developed generation are considered. Particular attention was given to the role of family in the life of the individual and society. Age and men's marriages are analyzed, as well as the conditions and factors that support a strong and prosperous family. [15]

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The population of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan is characterized by its specific structure. According to 2018, 14,641,600 people are economically active .

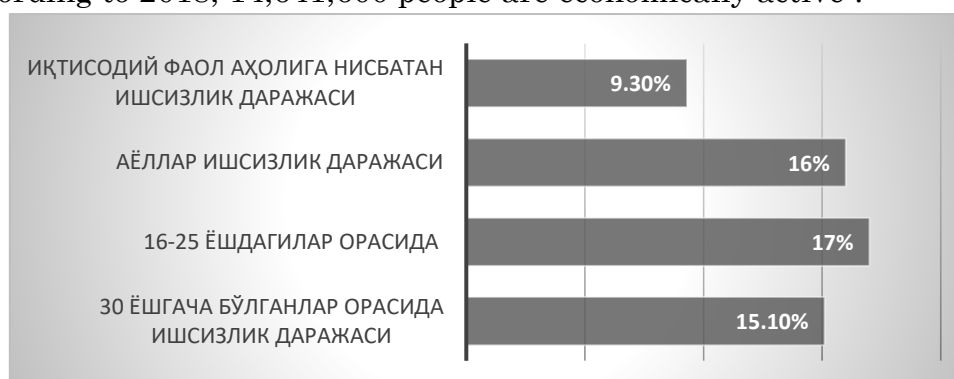


Figure 1. Unemployment rate in the country

Tashkent city, Tashkent, Syrdarya, Andijan and Bukhara regions are the leaders in terms of economic activity, while Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Fergana, Jizzakh and Andijan regions show the highest rates of unemployment. The unemployment rate in the country is 9.3%.

Table 1 The number of economically active population , employment and unemployment

	The number of economically active population at thousand people	from them :		2) the level of economic activity , % of the population	3) the level of employment, %	Unemployment rate , in percent
		employed in the economy	unemployed ¹			
2018						
The Republic of Uzbekistan	14641.7	13273,1	1368.6	74.3	67.4	9.3
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	779.5	705.2	74.3	69.5	62.9	9.5
regions :						
Andijan	1401.6	1266.8	134.8	77.0	69.6	9.6
Bukhara	887.7	810.1	77.6	77.4	70.7	8.7
Jizzakh	539.4	486.6	52.8	68.3	61.6	9.8
Kashkadarya	1353.3	1222.0	131.3	71.7	64.8	9.7
Navoi	446.3	407.7	38,6	75.8	69.2	8.7
Namangan	1162,6	1051.5	111.1	70.5	63.8	9.6
Samarkand	1620.6	1463.3	157.3	73.4	66.3	9.7
Surkhandarya	1089.3	984.0	105.3	72.2	65.2	9.7
Syrdarya river	390.7	354.2	36.5	77.7	70.5	9.3
Tashkent	1349.8	1227.7	122.1	78.5	71.4	9.0
Fergana	1606.6	1451,0	155.6	73.1	66.0	9.7
Khorezm	786.0	711.8	74.2	71.3	64,6	9,4
Tashkent .	1228,3	1131.2	97.1	84.1	77.5	7.9

The level of unemployment in the regions is one of the factors that directly affect labor migration.

As Uzbekistan's economically active population grows, so does the number of job seekers leaving the country. It is interesting to note that the proportion of these figures is almost invariant between 10 and 11%. In other words, every tenth economically active citizen of Uzbekistan goes abroad every year to find work. It should be noted that the 2018 statistics (4.1 million people) are excluded.

However, this does not reflect the total number of Uzbek migrants working abroad. To clarify this figure, we refer to statistics on "affordable" labor migration. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, in the last 3 years, about 4 million citizens of Uzbekistan are migrated to this country every year. About half went to Russia to find work.

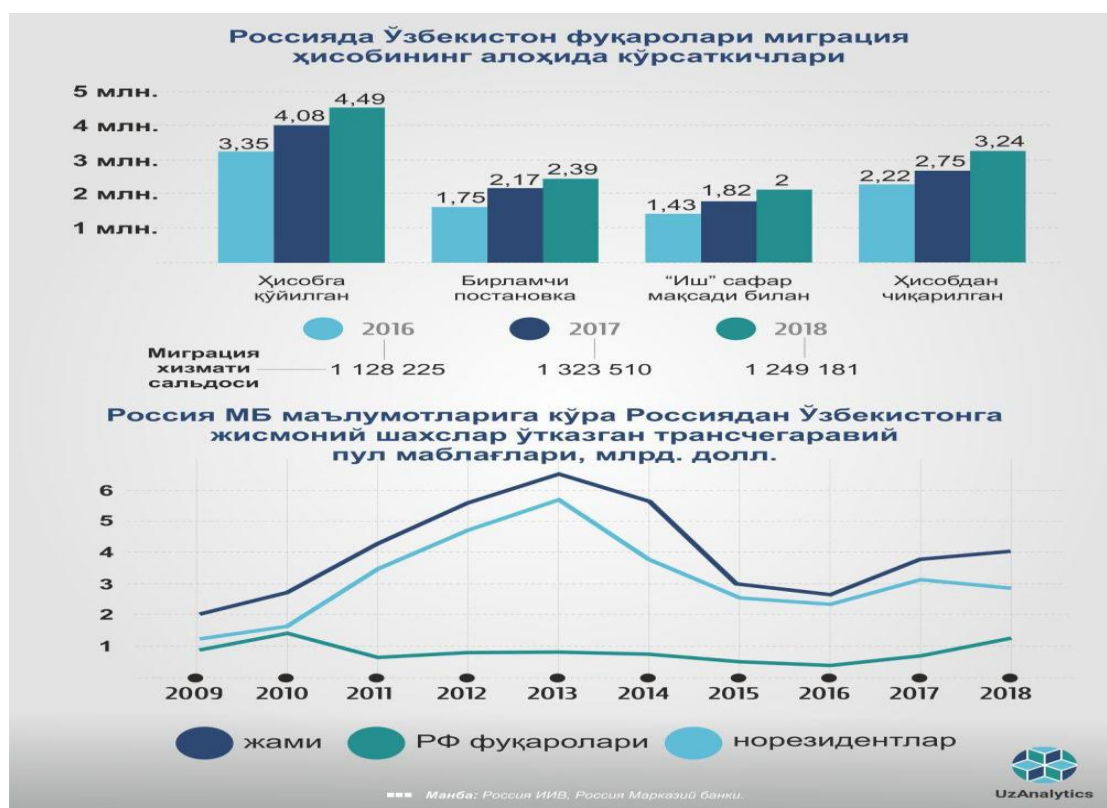


Figure 2. Uzbek citizens in Russia

When you compare this figure with the number of people leaving Uzbekistan for Russia, it seems absurd. According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, during 2016 - 2018 1.18 - 1.3 million people leave Uzbekistan for Russia. The number of Uzbek citizens who are registered with the Russian Migration Service is several times higher than the number of people visiting Russia.

It is the reason for differences in the two. First, Uzbek citizens may be enrolled two or three times a year, for example, every 3 months. Second, many Uzbeks travel to Russia for a long time - several years. If they do not return home, they will be able to renew their registration or be re-registered.

The number of Uzbek citizens in Russia is increasing. This is confirmed by the positive balance of migration account - the difference between the number of registered and excluded citizens of Uzbekistan per year

About 2.6 million citizens of Uzbekistan work abroad. 80- 85% of them are in Russia. The number of economically active population was 14.6 million people - more than considering each of these able-bodied fifth Uzbek labor migrants, the seventh of the economically active civil works listed in Russia.

It is planned to draft a law on protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families abroad by the fall of 2020. This measure is envisaged in the draft State Program for 2020, announced for public discussion .

According to official figures, there are currently 2.5 million people (20% of the economically active population) working outside the country with a population of about 34 million, of which about two million are in Russia.

In 2019, the number of emigrants from Uzbekistan to foreign countries was 13,246 . The highest number of emigrants was recorded in Kazakhstan - 57.5% (7,615 people) and in Russia - 37.7% (4990 people).

In the second place is the USA (112) with 0.8% and Israel (99) with 0.7%. The other 3.3% are the shares of other countries.

In 2018, the inflow of migrants from Russia to other countries declined to a minimum since 2005 - 124.9 thousand. This is stated in Rosstat data . In comparison with 2017, the increase in migration has decreased by 41% or to 87,000.

As a result, migration for the first time in the last 10 years has not been able to compensate for the natural decline, with the Russian population shrinking by 93.5 thousand people.

The number of arrivals to Russia decreased by 4% in 2018 to 565,700. The number of discharges increased by 17% to 440,800.

Migration exchange with the far abroad countries for the first time since 2006 reached a negative rate (minus 4,199 persons).

Uzbekistan still leads in Russia in the number of migrants. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2018, 4.5 million citizens of Uzbekistan were registered with migration, and 3.25 million were registered (balance 1.25 million) . [16]

According to experts , the increase in the number of women migrants is a global trend . Increasing the number of women means increasing the number of migrant children, says the expert.

Migrants of all ages also came. Formerly middle-aged people came to the profession, but now there are young people with no experience.

Likewise, the number of displaced people is increasing. This means that most of the arrivals have no higher education, and the level of Russian is much lower. Recent trends in the area of migration have been followed. [17]

The vast majority of migrant workers from Uzbekistan are planning to settle in their home country. Uzbekistan also pursues a policy of housing for foreigners who want to settle abroad. By 2020, 3,662 apartments will be allocated to multi-family housing units for migrant workers in need of better housing conditions. This is stated in the presidential decree of 20 August 2019. The Ministry of Employment and Labor has announced what apartments will look like in the area.

The largest number of apartments is allocated in Andijan, Samarkand and Ferghana regions - 420 in each region. In Navoi region at least 60 are allotted.

The list also includes 210 in Karakalpakstan, 240 in Bukhara, 120 in Jizzakh, 300 in Kashkadarya, 300 in Namangan, 270 in Surkhandarya, 90 in Syrdarya, 240 in Tashkent, and 162 in Tashkent. apartments are shown. [18]

Labor migration for work abroad has been introduced .

“ Labor migration - protects migrant workers. Every citizen going abroad, foreign labor migration agency is registered , the application will be owned by the state . Afterthat he was aware of the relationship between the employer and the state , even the cost of the employer to examine the reports .

It is estimated that more than 2.5 million Uzbeks live abroad as labor migrants. The amount of remittances sent to their families varies from 5% to 23% of the total income, depending on the region of the republic. This means that in some regions the average statistical income is about one-twentieth of the family's income, and in other regions about one-fourth or one-fifth of the population's income.

In the Andijan, Samarkand and Sunkhandarya regions, where the unemployment rate is high, remittances from abroad make up 16-19% of total income.



Figure 3 . Remittances from abroad [18]

The dynamics of money transfers from Russia to Uzbekistan deserves special attention. The total amount of these transfers is made by Russian citizens and non-residents - citizens of Uzbekistan. As can be seen from the graph above, the majority of the money sent by Uzbek citizens (non-residents) . The dynamics of the past 10 years show that remittances grew steadily from 2009 to 2013 and reached \$ 6.69 billion annually. But over the next three years, the figure dropped to \$ 2.74 billion. This was caused by the economic crisis in Russia and the sharp depreciation of the ruble in 2014. From 2016 to the end of 2018, the volume of money transfers from Russia to Uzbekistan amounted to only \$ 4 billion.

Although most Uzbeks work in Russia, in 2018, nearly \$ 1 billion in remittances have been sent by migrant workers abroad. In recent years, labor migration to other countries has been increasing. We believe that this was due to the sharp depreciation of the Russian ruble in 2014 and a one-and-a-half-year decrease in the wages of migrant workers in dollars.

Migration geography for the last 5 years has begun to change and there is a steady increase in the flow of labor to the United States, Turkey, Israel, South Korea, the UAE and Kazakhstan. While the number of Uzbeks going to Russia to find work is 850,000 - 1 million people a year, the influx of migrant workers to other countries is increasing. In 2018 remittances from Russia decreased by 2%, while the share of remittances from other countries increased.

Except the statistics from the Uzbeks who stated the purpose of their visit to Kazakhstan in 2018 was "work". According to the State Statistics Committee, about 3.5 million people are migrants.

SUMMARY

Based on the results of the study, the author came to the following conclusions:

- The unemployment rate in the regions of the country is directly related to the labor migration, with the high unemployment rates in Andijan, Samarkand and Sunhandarya regions, and the high level of remittances to Uzbekistan;
- The draft law "On protection of the rights of labor migrants and members of their families who are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is planned. The bill is due by September 1. Currently, there is no law in the country regulating the rights of temporary labor migrants. The law should establish the legal status and guarantees of migrant workers and their families, as well as the system of state support for Uzbek citizens in this category ;
- In order to reduce the number of migrant workers abroad, by 2020, 3462 khans will be allocated in the regions of the republic, and there will be a large amount of housing in areas with high unemployment rates.

Based on the above, the researcher made the following suggestions:

1. The state of labor migration in the country and its regions depends on the state policy, and in countries with high employment rates, labor migration rates are low.
2. Even in areas with high industrial output and a high share of small business and private entrepreneurship, labor migration is positive.
3. Differences between rural and urban living conditions, infrastructure status also affect labor migration. Development of water, gas and production infrastructure in rural areas can be an important factor in preventing labor migration.

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