



TRENDS IN MIGRATION PATTERNS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL CHANGES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides an in-depth examination of how, in line with the country's migration dynamics, the process of international labour migration is implemented through state cooperation and the personal initiative of migrants. As a result of the acceleration of the labour migration process, O Uzbekistan is also shown to occupy a place as an active participant in the international labour migration process and the global labour market, and it is scientifically explained that labour migration flows exhibit a tendency to fluctuate in intensity at certain times.

Key words: Labor migration, trend, international labor market, country, salary, standard of living, need.

INTRODUCTION

Taking into account the rights and interests of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in recent years, our state has taken specific measures to ensure an effective system of external labor migration. The adoption of the Presidential Decree No. PQ-149 dated March 1, 2022 “On additional measures to support citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan temporarily engaged in labor activities abroad and their family members”[1] contributes to the protection of the rights of citizens regarding labor activities outside the country, their rights and the rights of their family members, and support for labor activities.



According to official data, there are approximately 281 million labor migrants in the world, which makes up 3.6% of the world's population [2].

According to the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022, the number of Uzbek labor migrants engaged in temporary labor activities abroad is on average 2.4 million people. Of these, 568.5 thousand (24.1 percent) are women, 827.1 thousand (35.1 percent) are young people[3]. Also, according to statistical data, the unemployment rate in 2022 was 9.4% [4;13], which indicates that one in every six households in the country's population has labor migrants. The results of the study showed that labor migrants are mainly in the Russian Federation.

In this regard, before this chapter discusses the embodiment of Uzbekistan as an active participant in international migration processes based on tables and detailed sociological analyses, it is appropriate to give a separate definition to this term.

"Migration" is derived from Latin and means the movement of people from one territory to another. This movement has been an important phenomenon in the history of human development since ancient times, and in accordance with the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, a person who is not a citizen of that territory and is engaged in paid work in the state is considered a migrant worker, a labor migrant.

At the same time, the 20th century can be said to have been the century of migration in the literal sense, because social mobility over the past century has given a powerful impetus to major changes in the world economy and politics, and in the era of modern globalization has manifested itself as an objective process manifested in multifaceted and complex statuses and roles.

In this regard, the 21st century will see even more intensive mobility, that is, the migration of the working-age population to a foreign country, of their own free



will, due to the desire of a person to find decent, profitable and better conditions for themselves and their children. Indeed, the fact that labor migration, as a global phenomenon caused by a number of factors, can cause any economic, political and cultural consequences, has become one of the main research topics for many scientists, requiring systematic and consistent scientific and practical research.

Population statistics, which are considered important in modern sociology, the history of empirical sociology was formed in the 18th century along with sociological surveys conducted in European countries. This research developed social statistics, and the process of institutionalization of this direction led to the creation of state systems for collecting and analyzing population statistics in many countries[5]. But many scholars believe that empirical sociological research is truly associated with the development of empiricism in America in the 20th century. It was during this period that they systematically took advantage of the interests of business activity and, in close connection with sociological research for the development of state and municipal administration, became a mandatory activity in any field.

Also, many highly skilled labor migrants bring knowledge and skills to their homeland to create new industries, as well as social and cultural resources that can influence the business environment and family, social and political life. The transformation of migration processes presents unique features for both sending and receiving countries. As a result of labor migration, the majority of citizens return with new opportunities to improve their living conditions and sufficient capital to meet the needs of their families. Their main goal is to provide for their families financially, and they send a large part of their income to their families in the form of remittances, which in turn has a positive effect on the state's economy. International remittances have a direct impact on the quality of life of the country, prevent poverty, and also improve the level of education and health.



As an example of the above, according to the famous American economist T. Schulz[7;23], the main results of investing in people are reflected in the increase in people's working capacity, their effective creative activity in society, health, etc. He believed that the accumulation of human capital comes after mental and physical labor. It is also important that, in his opinion, three-quarters of the total volume of the aggregate product produced in society, the income earned by labor, are spent on the accumulation of human capital. In the 20th century, some data indicated that this figure was one-quarter.

At the same time, according to the results of some studies conducted in the field of migration in the territories of our republic, as the mobility of the population in the regions increases, their level of socio-economic well-being also increases as a result of their inter-regional migration.

The issue of labor migration is currently characterized by the following trends in international labor migration:

- expansion of geographical boundaries, zones of active territorial movement of the population;
- positive impact on the economic balance of the country due to the growth of population, as a result of which migrants send remittances to their families;
- increasing importance of state regulation of international migration;
- increasing importance of intellectual migration (brain drain);
- emergence of new types of economic migration flows based on tax evasion and legalization of criminal proceeds;
- formation of priority centers for attracting migrants - the USA, Western Europe, Canada, being oil-producing countries, consistently attract migrants with the availability of jobs here.

In our country, the highest places in terms of the number of international labor migrants are occupied by Khorezm, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions. The high



number of migrants in the regions is due to several factors. In particular:

- the slow industrialization of the region
- the scale of unemployment in the regions;
- citizens who have intensive contact with relatives in neighboring republics;
- young people who have expressed a desire to study abroad.

At the same time, the number of those who do not want to work or do not have the opportunity to immediately find a job decreased by 183.6 thousand people compared to the previous year, while the number of students studying separately from production and women on maternity leave increased by 222.4 thousand people.

At the same time, the general dynamics of migration processes taking place in Uzbekistan for 1991-2021 can also be seen in the analysis of the general situation.

Based on the above, the growth of external labor migration is also associated with an increase in the population, which, in turn, is indicated as the main reason for the increase in unemployment or the lack of qualified jobs. Such processes are explained by the continued active participation of the population in labor migration. In this regard, we can see that the illegal movement of labor migrants is a waste of migrants' funds. In order to prevent these situations, a socially oriented market economy was formed in our Republic as a result of comprehensive socio-economic reforms. It is one of the important factors ensuring the well-being of the population of our region, the development of all sectors of our society, and the effective use of existing labor potential. Thus, the reproduction of the population and its natural movement, the formation and scale of internal and external labor migration are determined by the socio-economic conditions of the country, the level of urbanization, culture, industrial development and household traditions, as well as national and historical factors.

Also, the presence of a multi-ethnic population in our country, their peaceful coexistence, friendly attitude towards each other, serve as an important factor in the



formation of relations based on the principle of tolerance inherent in our nation and interethnic tolerance.

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