

## MIGRATION OF WORKS AND ITS OWN FEATURES

Boymirzaev Kabil Karimjonovich

Namangan Region Internal Affairs Department, Yangikurgan District Internal Affairs Department, Head Of Migration And Citizenship Registration Department, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** In this article, young people are at the current stage of migration. In particular, the role and place of the youth of Uzbekistan in the migration process. It also theoretically sheds light on the positive and negative consequences associated with international migration.

**KEYWORDS:** Youth, migration, external labor migration, wages, illegal, strategy, resource, mentality, value.

### INTRODUCTION

In today's environment, labor migration has become a part of life that determines the level of economic and social development for citizens of most countries in the world. It also defines aspects of culture and national traditions for some groups of people.

Such trends apply equally to all countries of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, and largely determine the pace and character of their development and the development of the entire region. From this point of view, increasing migration of young people to other countries for education or employment is an urgent problem for our country.

There are several reasons for labor migration and its occurrence. Especially in the conditions of modern society, the main sources of youth labor migration are the gap between specialization and own abilities in the labor market or vice versa, lack of recognition of human abilities and creativity in the environment, insufficient number of jobs, increased tax obligations, unattainable wages.

Therefore, labor migration is labor activity carried out in the place of long-term residence of a person both within the country (cities far from the main place of residence) and abroad (in other countries) [1].

When talking about labor migration, it should not be forgotten that this is not a negative activity, although in many cases it is recognized as an urgent problem, but it does not deserve to be considered a huge problem. Only, it is necessary to properly organize the process related to this

field and, if necessary, provide social and legal protection by the state. Because the problem never contributes to the economic development of a person, self-sufficiency, acquiring life skills and specialties, stabilizing the labor market in the country of origin and departure, language teaching and upbringing in the spirit of patriotism. That is, labor migration is not a problem, but a part of the life of an entrepreneur, especially some young people, on the way to self-employment, employment and economic status in society.

Almost all of the above reasons for the emergence of labor migration are characteristic of many countries. Only cultural aspects are excluded. Youth labor migration in Uzbekistan appeared during the country's transition to a new state and society formation system. For our country, like other post-Soviet countries, this was an unexpected period, which led to a decrease in the economy and social security of the population. This also affected the country's economy and social self-sufficiency. In such conditions, the youth, who are considered the main strength of the state and society, started to earn money as one of the methods of social support. Labor migration was of particular importance in order to support the family and gain an economic position in society as a whole.

The essence of the formation of labor migration is to solve labor problems and subsequently contribute to the development of the economy and the country's workforce [2]. However, as we noted above, in some countries, labor migration is used as a tool of coercion against labor-producing countries to protect their interests, and this approach is not approved by international documents and relevant human rights institutions.

In addition, labor migration, although informal in most cases, allows young people to acquire life skills, especially practical skills in construction, farming, entrepreneurship, etc. Also, it allows to increase the level of patriotism, self-esteem, self-awareness, culture, history and state values among the citizens of the country. These skills are essential for today's youth to achieve their goals in life and find their place in society.

During youth migration, one of its most valuable resources, human capital, flows from the country of origin to the host country. In addition, considering that the highest intensity of migration processes is characteristic of persons aged 19-35, it can be said that countries of origin require significant costs for socialization. Finally, one must consider the risk associated with youth migration, the aging of the population of the country of origin and the reduction of its capacity to provide social support for the elderly population. The personal risks that a young immigrant may face in an unfamiliar socio-economic and political environment cannot be ignored. Without a familiar social environment and stable moral regulators of behavior, a young person can very easily become involved in illegal activities. Given that in most cases he retains the citizenship of the country of origin, this situation directly affects the country itself.

However, along with the progress achieved in this field of the citizens of the Republic, including youth work, multifaceted problems and solutions also require multifaceted support. In order to find the right and timely solution, we will look at these problems from several positions.

Today, young people go abroad not to find a job, to study, but to earn money. There is a big difference between these two terms.

One of the problems that concern the society today is the low level of social support of migrant workers related to youth. The main reasons for this situation have been mentioned above, but there are also negative consequences that we should think about. At the moment, most of the migrant workers are not registered in the relevant services, which will not allow them to receive social benefits, in particular, pension packages in the future. A large number of young people are starting families and traveling abroad for work, resulting in unhealthy families, divorces, family conflicts, etc. In addition, few children of migrant workers are deprived of adequate education, full parental upbringing and care. These and other issues together make us all equally concerned that labor migration may have unhealthy consequences for our future society.

Another important problem for our citizens is low self-esteem. Everyone is given equal rights, wherever a person is, he should first of all remember this and use these privileges. In addition to the low level of awareness of legal opportunities, most of our young people, including migrant workers, do not know the language of the country they are visiting. It is because of this problem that other problems such as violation of rights, discrimination of dignity and nationality, and social insecurity arise. In this matter, the young generation of our country has an important place.

We must not forget that young people are the main resource for the development of the state and society, and the main agents of social changes, economic development and technological progress in society. Their creative imagination, ideals, powerful energy and perception are necessary to ensure the continuous development of the society in which they live.

In other words, the outcome of the social and economic strategies chosen by the current generation will be decided by the future generation, because it will carry with it and carry into the future ideas, views, morals and ethics, forms, methods and values. Consequently, the socio-economic direction of the young generation, as the future replenishment of the human resources that will ensure the further socio-economic development of the society, largely determines the content and character of tomorrow, and this direction ultimately determines what ideas the social future will consist of.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that migration is a natural process. The countries of the world cannot completely protect themselves from this and cannot stop these processes. However, it will be appropriate only if it is regulated on the basis of systematic measures and legal protection

mechanisms for its citizens, especially young people. Indeed, in any country, if youth labor migration is organized correctly from an organizational and legal point of view, employment, family income, and the number of qualified and competitive specialists will increase by themselves.

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