

Scientific-Practical Investigations In The Field Of Labor Migration In Uzbekistan

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(For example, children affected by migration)

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Annotation

In this article the author of the sociological research conducted by the result of a comparative analysis of the data collected by the conclusions presented, in which Uzbekistan also because of the negative consequences of migration, the migration of families with underage children remained unattended, they stopped in need of spiritual and social support to overcome the existing problems were discussed. The first of all, the parents see social protection for vulnerable children in from any discrimination protect liv, government and society mux protected monuments taken one of the important aspects.

Improvement of social policies aimed at improving the livelihood of A is of great importance, with the task of regulating labor migration and **improving** the regulatory framework . As well as the significance of the new jobs and investments in the employment of young people investment ratio designed to separate at attention, with young people to make full use of the opportunities created by the analysis. Given this objective necessity, ways of improving factor analysis in this regard were also proposed.

Keywords : migration, social mobility, horizontal mobility, vertical mobility, family , social protection, discrimination.

In the development of a strong civil society in the country, special attention is paid to the development of social and economic spheres and development of the social sphere is the most important task in the near future.[\[1\]](#)

Indeed, in the conditions of liberalization of economy one of the most important tasks of the state is to reduce social tension, mitigate existing problems by means of preventive measures and improve living standards.

In the context of globalization, effective preparation of young people for social life, upbringing them as equal and free citizens has become an important social demand and need. Particularly in the 90 years of the twentieth century's economic and social changes as a result of the teaching of serious social problems caused. In particular, labor migration in Uzbekistan has become more

and more common. One of the negative consequences of the migration of labor force is that of underage children as “orphans and being left without parental care and love” has led to analysis as one of the most painful parts of our society. The purpose of the survey is aimed at young d: developing the full-blooded family, the intellectual, the spirit of y and physically healthy to serve.. A First of all, this phenomenon is objective or subjective reasons, parents see the rest of the children from any form of discrimination, etc. protection, analyze the importance of protecting the state and society.

On top of this, together with the implementation of the improve the living conditions of the population plays an important role in social policy, and the regulation of labor migration and the regulatory and legal framework in this area important.

Migration processes are directly linked to demographic processes in the region. Uzbekistan is one of the youngest countries in the world, with an average age of 29 years. This shows that the country has great labor potential. Migration processes are directly linked to demographic processes in the region. Uzbekistan is one of the youngest countries in the world, with an average age of 29 years. This shows that the country has great labor potential.

As of January 1, 2019, the population of Uzbekistan was 33.5 million. people, of which 59.8% or 19.8 million. Some of them are part of the country's labor resources. This is evidenced by the high demand for labor resources in the domestic labor market and the high level of competition.

These conditions in the labor market cause direct labor migration.

Especially in the context of the ongoing global financial and economic crisis, it has had an impact on labor migration. In particular, the crisis has resulted in the return of our compatriots working abroad and, as a result, the relative increase in the supply of labor in the labor market.

At the same time, the globalization of young people due to the migration of the workforce in the globalization process has led to some negative consequences.

Your Excellency Sh. M. According to Mirziyoev, some young people who have been traveling abroad for a short or long time on a labor trip, have come up with ideas and concepts that are totally unfamiliar to us, believing their beliefs are wrong. Such situations must all of us be concerned. “The child is a deposit in the hands of parents,” says our great thinkers. The life of our grandfathers proves in many ways that their fates, their future, and their savings are indeed very safe. [2] Of course these problems because of the availability of the labor force migration behaviors, the study of the social aspects of migration as a result of parental care, orphans, or “true” orphans problem to find a solution, which regulate these processes, Removing existing problems is one of the pressing issues.

The study of migratory movements of the labor force, as well as the impact of these processes on the social life of the country, has been described in the works of classical economists K. Maconel, S. Bru, P. Samuelson, A.

Marshall, A. Auchen, I. Fischer. the first simple sociological approach and views on actions and their social aspects are presented.

Also, the peculiarities, conditions and problems of labor migration are: A.Agabekyan, G.Avagyan, V.Adamchuk, V.Bulanov, I.Galco, B.Genkin, L.Degtyar, A.Kibanov. , R.Kolosova, Pitirim Sarokin, V. Kulikova, M.Sokolova, A.Dementeva, A.Topilin, A.Ponkratova, V.Paksya, Y.Popov, A.Rofe, S.Roshin and others.[3]

Besides, scientists Ganieva M.Kh., Abdurahmonov KH, Ubaydullaeva RA, Abulkosimov Kh.P. Bekmurodov, Latipova NM, DN Rakhimova, OB Ata-Mirzaev, Sh.R. Kholuminov, NK Zokirova and others have also been investigated in detail .[4]

While the aforementioned scholars are focused on the study of the origin, conditions and peculiarities of labor migration, this paper presents practical recommendations for assessing the impact of labor migration on the social life of the country, addressing its negative effects, managing and regulating these processes. development.

Migration in terms of the appropriate theory to explain for the first time usually associated with the name of the British geographer **Rovensteyn** .

Take, for example, some of the following great scholars: **Rovenstein** proposed the theory of "migration laws" in the late 19th century. Under these laws, migrants leave one area with limited opportunities and settle in other regions for greater opportunities. Distance plays a significant role to play, because migrants closer distances positioning . Each stream of rural-urban migration creates an opposite migration flow to rural areas. As Rovenstein points out, urban population is less mobile than rural people. Infrastructure development, the development of transport and communications, trade expansion, and industrial growth also increase migration.

According to Russian scientist **B.Genkin**, "migration can have a direct impact on population reproduction, as a demographic process it can only occur in the form of migration or irreversible migration, and only in this form it is directly related to demography."

From a social point of view, labor migration is defined as the movement of labor resources from one region to another, and from the economic point of view, the interregional and interregional migration of the employed population in the economic sectors.

According to the definition developed by the International Labor Organization and the International Organization for Migration, labor migrants are defined as the part of people who migrate from one area to another within the country of residence or the country of residence where they are engaged in economic activity.

Labor migration usually refers to the spatial migration of the working population in relation to changes in production development and placement.

Two approaches are used to interpret the migration of this part of the population.

The first approach is broader and more general, where migration is actually compatible with the movement of the workforce in the space, the second approach is a more narrow and specific approach, which is limited to certain types of spatial movement.

The second approach corresponds to the original meaning of the word "migration" (Latin "migration," "change").

There are generally accepted criteria for labor migration, such as migration of the entire population, from different types of spatial migration. These include changing their place of residence, crossing mandatory boundaries of their territory, or staying or staying in a new place of residence for a migrant. One of the main motivations for the emergence of labor migration is the desire for the working population to have a comfortable working environment and to achieve their best work.

There are immigration and immigration aspects in each region. Immigration means crossing the border, immigration means crossing the border.

The difference between immigration and emigration **provides a balance of migration**. It should also be noted here that the term "remigration" also means the return of emigrants to their homeland.

A special type of legal migrants once there, behind this border workers. This can be explained, so that is regularly crossed the border to neighboring countries every day there for processing. This is a clear example of the Mexican workers on the performance of the US territory to tell the Belgians or the French territory after the operation.

The rapid growth in the number of labor resources, the structure of the high proportion of young people in rural areas and low-income families with many children, the existence of a serious problem of unemployment. Under such conditions, higher income, the effective employment of other countries in search of work in order to cut rates was observed.

We will study migration processes based on **P. Sorokin's** theory. **The concept of "social mobility"** was first introduced in the field of sociological research by P. Sorokin in 1927.

Social mobility is the movement of people from one social group to another (social change), as well as the interchange of training within the same social class.

The concept of social mobility is used to describe the "openness" or "closure" of groups and communities as whole. He intergeneration (between generations) and intergeneration (generation), social mobility within the species separated. Social situation from mother to daughter, from father to son (in rare), generation social mobility, social promotion or social decline associated with individual characters is an example intrageneration social mobility.

Changes depending on the direction of the vertical (rise and fall) and horizontal social mobility on the case. Social mobility empirical variability-Mobile, as an indicator of stability-

stability index . This index is derived from the ratio of mobile and stable individuals in the survey group .

In addition, the correlation coefficients between quantitative indicators of social mobile individuals can also be calculated by gender, education level, "rational coefficient", nationality, race, residence, and health.

Different possibilities for measuring social mobility result from the use of quantitative analysis. Social mobility help to determine the level of this or that society, traditional , modern , industrial , Postindustrial and so forth .

P.Sorokin that social mobility There are 2 types:

vertical and horizontal social mobility .

Mobile phone will be directed to turn up and down vertically .Top - oriented social ,and the upward movement , action oriented social down , down , down . The same level of horizontal social mobility of the individual in a social layer to go to the other layer .

This type of mobility (migration), place of residence and other religious groups (to change religion , etc .) .

Vertical social mobility refers to a Stratas another . Vertical social mobility duri ng the life of a person of high status , lower status below the high level of the exchange . For example , do something rise in the level of the head of the company or reverse the process .

P.Sorokin considered the social mobilization of income of any (industrialized) industrial society, depending on the division of income. Social mobile theory in sociology uses a very sophisticated device to calculate the indicators of intermediate generative and intrinsic generational mobility . Social mobility in sociology literature . The concept is divided into segments of the highlights of the Marxist theory of class . [5]

According to Russian scientist **VA Iontsev** , "Migration can have a direct impact on population reproduction. That is, as a demographic process , it can only occur in the form of migration or irreversible migration, and in this form it is directly related to the subject of demography. "

The English classic economist **A. Fischer**, in his commentary on migration processes, states: "Migration is the movement of the population, including the labor force, from one region to another."

RA Ubaidullaeva's research has **outlined** the causes of labor migration, their importance and benefits, as well as the development of scientific proposals and recommendations aimed at establishing it based on international experience.

M. Ganieva's research focuses on the main directions of the social work in Uzbekistan, the main theoretical directions used in the modern stage of social development , the interrelation of social work and social policies, with particular attention to the problems of family and children. [6]

Indeed even today, families in which the parents in order to increase income countries because children, the influence of migration is one of the most

painful point of the community. Minor children unattended, parents remain in need of the protection of children's problems. It is important to find the solution i.

OBA-Ata-Mirzaev explains the growing tendency of the youth of our country to temporarily **move from** the country to the cities, to the far abroad countries, primarily due to the desire to earn income, to study, to study, to share experience. Emphasizes the need to develop and put into practice a system of practical measures in this area for the rational use of the high labor potential and labor resources available in the country.[\[7\]](#).

In the process of integration and liberalization of the world economy, the importance of migration is constantly increasing. Thus, revealing the socio-economic context and importance of social labor migration shows how important it is.

Thus, socially, there is a movement of workers, labor resources from one region to another.

To date, definitions of social labor migration based on sociology and demography of labor have been developed. This definition has been developed by the International Labor Organization and the International Organization for Migration. According to him, "migrant workers are those people who migrate from one area to another within the country of residence or in the country of their permissible economic activities."[\[1\]](#).

The English classic economist **A. Fischer**, in his commentary on migration processes, states: "Migration is the movement of the population, including the labor force, from one region to another."

Most of the aforementioned scientists have studied migration as a demographic process. That is, there is still debate among demographers about whether migration is the subject of demography or independent science.

The main argument that demographics oppose migration as a component of demographics is that migration has no impact on the global population as it is always zero, the number of immigrants is equal to the number of emigrants.

We need to examine the migration movement not only as a demographic but also as a social process.

Labor migration in the first place because the country is closely linked to the level of social life and the labor market situation is.

Socially, labor migration means the movement of labor resources from one country to another and participation in social processes.

I also force means, generally, the working population movement related to changes in the socio-economic processes in place to understand.

Children affected by migration include the problems of abandoned, neglected, and parental protection children. It is desirable that every child in our society should be raised in a full-fledged family.

Two approaches are used to interpret the migration of this part of the population. The first approach is much broader and more general, where migration is essentially a movement of the workforce in space. The second approach is

narrower and more specific, with migration limited to certain types of spatial movement.

Therefore, we pay particular attention to the social aspects of internal migration .

The second is to develop scientific and methodological and socioeconomic conclusions and recommendations aimed at regulating migration and addressing social problems in the family and ensuring social protection for children left behind .

To achieve this goal it is necessary to perform the following tasks:

- to reveal the specific factors, social conditions, features and problems of labor migration; as a result, the solution of problems arising as a result of loneliness for underage children ;
- study trends and regularities of labor migration development ;
- analysis of the state of migration in the country and assessment of its impact on social life;
- research of existing social problems in the process of labor migration and classification of causes;
- to identify the main ways of regulating labor migration and to forecast its future indicators;
- to reveal that upbringing children in the family is an important factor in the development of society;
- development of socially- informed conclusions and recommendations on the solution of the studied problems .

The focus of the study is the social aspects of the labor migration processes.

The subject of the study of the labor force migration movements resulting from the problem of regulation , then see the rest of the children to learn .

Research methods: questionnaire, sample surveys, scientific abstractions, analysis and synthesis, comparative social analysis and expert evaluation.

The following social issues related to labor migration processes are being protected:

- the emergence of labor migration and the social factors, conditions and constraints that influence these processes;
- labor market status, capacity and factors affecting it;
- an analysis of the migration status of the workforce, its impact on social life, that is, identifying the causes and causes of problems for children left behind ;
- main directions of labor migration regulation, elimination of its negative consequences and social problems.

Scientific novelties of the research are:

- scientific, methodological and socio-economic ideas have been put forward to characterize the migration of labor force by time and place, as well as their differences, characteristics and conditions of interchange;
- the peculiarities, factors and constraints of origin and distribution of labor migration have been revealed and their impact on families' social life has been assessed;
- Socio-economic justifications for achieving balance between demographic situation, labor market intensity and migration processes in the country are developed;
- regulation of labor migration, the negative consequences of underage children unattended, that is the result s specific emerging issues and ways to overcome this process short and medium-term indicators.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and their subordinate organizations, as well as local authorities, develop regional strategies for socio-economic development of regions, labor market regulation, employment, and job creation. can be used.

In summary, the emerging young people depend on their full support, their perception of themselves as true members of society, their involvement in the development of society, their employment and the quality of life in the family. In this regard, this topic is very relevant.

The theoretical and practical study of the level of employment and the current state of youth and the future prospects of this issue has been made by several scientific conclusions and the development of practical recommendations.

. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment of the Population" was first enacted on January 13, 1992, and it was amended in 1993-1995. At the eleventh session of the first convocation of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 1, 1998, the new law was adopted. In the present Law (Article 2) the following are considered to be employed (items):

- hired citizens, including paid part-time work, as well as other paid employees, including temporary work;
- Citizens who are temporarily absent from work due to sickness, vacations, retraining, training, suspension of production, or in other cases where temporary employment is maintained in accordance with the law;
- self-employed citizens, including those engaged in entrepreneurial activities without the establishment of a legal entity, members of cooperatives, farmers and their family members;
- Citizens serving in the armed forces, national security, law enforcement agencies and troops, as well as alternatives;
- Citizens who are separated from work in accordance with the legislation on education;
- citizens working in public associations and religious institutions operating in accordance with the law.

This Law defines the basic principles of employment and incorporates market relations into employment relations.

The first principle is freedom of labor and employment, prohibition of forced and compulsory labor. A person has the right to choose whether to participate in social work or not.

The second principle is the provision of the right to work in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, protection against unemployment.

The law enshrines the basic principles of state employment policy: free labor and free choice of employment for all citizens, regardless of nationality, sex, age, social status, political convictions, religion, employment, entrepreneurial initiative. promoting their ability to do so;

provision of social protection in the sphere of employment, establishment of special measures for the citizens having difficulties in finding a job;

incentives and other principles for employers creating new jobs[8].

Employment relationships are shaped by the interplay of economic, demographic, and social context. The economic content of employment is reflected in the ability to provide the employee with a decent living with his or her own labor and to help increase the efficiency of social production. Social content is expressed in the content creation and development of the individual. The demographic context of employment reflects age and sex characteristics of the employed population, its composition and so on.

Ways to influence employment can include:

- Direct (administrative) methods: legal conditions for hiring and using labor. Labor laws and collective bargaining.
- indirect (economic) methods: state financial policy (allocation and subsidies), monetary policy (monetary regulation), fiscal policy (changes in tax rates);

Types of government impact on employment:

- passive impact - social support for unemployed population;
- active (active) effect - measures of supply and demand coordination [9].

We have seen that there are different theoretical perspectives on the employment of the workforce. We have widely used these theories in practice.

The great representatives of the classical school believe that Adam Smith and his successor David Ricardo are able to fully utilize market-based resources, including workforce resources, in their teachings. In this regard, the French scientist Jean Batist Sei considers that the classics on a number of issues are right in their view.

Classical economists additionally base their conclusions on the conclusion that full employment is the norm for the market economy, yet another proof is the elasticity of prices and wages. These theories helped us to uncover the social aspects of youth employment.

Taking into account the importance of investments in the employment of youth, the factors influencing changes in the amount of investment and self-employment, as well as their socio-economic ways, were implemented using

traditional methods of sociological analysis. Given this objective necessity, ways of improving factor analysis in this regard were also proposed.

The developed suggestions and recommendations are not only theoretical but also of practical importance. Because the socioeconomic method of creating employment factors can be used to improve the literature on this, and on the other, it is the basis for the development of practical measures by the relevant youth employment agencies. Social protection of underage children is strengthened.

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