

Migration of Works and its Own Features

Boymirzaev Qobil Karimjonovich

Namangan region Department of Internal Affairs, Yangikurgan district Department of Internal Affairs, Head of the Department of Migration and Citizenship Major

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.

In the current context, labor migration has become a part of life that determines the level of economic and social development for the citizens of most countries in the world. And for some groups of people, it also defines aspects of culture and national traditions.

Such trends apply equally to all Central Asian countries, including Uzbekistan, and in many respects determine the pace and nature of their development, as well as the development of the entire region. In this regard, the increase in migration of young people to other countries for education or employment is an urgent problem for our country.

There are many reasons for labor migration and its occurrence. Especially in modern society, the main sources of youth labor migration are the gap between the specialization of the labor market and their abilities or, conversely, the lack of recognition of human abilities and creation in the environment, insufficient jobs, increased tax liabilities, unaffordable wages.

Hence, labor migration is a labor activity carried out in a person's remote place of residence both within the country (cities far from the main place of residence) and abroad (in other countries) [1].

When it comes to labor migration, it is important to keep in mind that this is not a negative activity, although in many cases it is not a very big problem despite being recognized as a topical issue. It is only necessary to properly organize the process in this area and, if necessary, provide socio-legal protection by the state. Because the problem will never contribute to economic development, self-sufficiency, life skills and specialties, stabilization of the labor market in the country of arrival and departure, language training and patriotic upbringing. That is, labor migration is not a problem, but an entrepreneur on the path to self-employment, employment, and economic status in society, especially some young people, is a part of life.

Almost all of the above reasons for the emergence of labor migration are specific to many countries. Only cultural aspects are an exception. Youth labor migration in Uzbekistan occurred during the transition to a new system of state and society formation. Like other post-Soviet countries, this was an unexpected period for our country, which led to a decline in the economy and social security of the population. This also affected the country's economic and social self-sufficiency. Under such conditions, one of the ways of self-sufficiency of young people, who are the main force of the state and society, was to earn money. Labor migration was of particular importance to support the family and to gain an economic position in society as a whole.

The essence of the formation of labor migration is to solve labor problems and then contribute to the development of the economy and the provision of the country's labor force [2]. However, as noted above, in some countries labor migration is used as a coercive tool to protect the interests of labor-producing countries, and this approach has not been endorsed by international instruments and relevant human rights institutions.

In addition, labor migration, while often informal, allows young people to acquire life skills, especially practical skills in construction, farming, entrepreneurship, and so on. It will also increase the level of knowledge of patriotism, self-esteem, self-awareness, culture, history and state values in the citizens of the country. For today's youth, these skills are essential for achieving their goals in life and finding 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, given that the highest intensity of migration processes is specific to individuals aged 19-35, it can be said that the countries of origin require large expenditures for socialization. Finally, the risks associated with youth migration, the aging of the country of origin, and the decline in its capacity to provide social support to the elderly population need to be taken into account. It is impossible to ignore the personal risks that a young immigrant may face in an unfamiliar socio-economic and political environment. Without a familiar social environment and stable moral regulators of behavior, a young person can easily become involved in illegal activities. Given that in most cases he retains the citizenship of the country of origin, this situation has a direct impact on the country itself.

However, in addition to the achievements of the citizens of the Republic, including youth, in this area of labor, multifaceted problems and solutions also require comprehensive assistance. In order to find the right and timely solution, we will consider these problems from several positions.

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

One of the problems that worries society today is the low social security of young labor migrants. The main reasons for this are mentioned above, but there are also negative consequences that we need to consider. Currently, most labor migrants are not registered with the relevant services, which prevents them from receiving social benefits, in particular a pension package, in the future. Many young people are getting married and traveling abroad for employment, resulting in unhealthy families, divorces, family conflicts, and so on. In addition, the small number of children of migrant workers also lags behind in decent education, full parental upbringing and care. It is natural that we are equally concerned that these and other problems together can lead to unhealthy consequences for our future society.

Another important problem for our citizens is low self-esteem. Everyone is given equal rights, wherever they are, first and foremost, they must remember this and enjoy these privileges. In addition to the low level of awareness of legal opportunities, most of our young people, including labor migrants, do not know the state language they go to. It is precisely because of this problem that other problems arise, such as the violation of rights, discrimination against dignity and nationality, and social insecurity. In this regard, it plays an important role for the younger generation of our country.

We must not forget that young people are a key resource for the development of the state and society, as well as key agents of social change, 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 present generation is decided by the next generation because it carries with it and carries ideas, views, morals and ethics, forms, methods and values into the future. Consequently, the socio-economic direction of the younger generation - as a future replenishment of human resources for the further socio-economic development of society - in many respects determines the content and nature of tomorrow, and this direction ultimately determines what ideas the social future consists of.

In short, migration is a natural process. The countries of the world cannot completely protect themselves from this and cannot stop these processes. However, it is expedient to regulate it on the basis of systemic measures and create legal protection mechanisms for its citizens, especially young people. Indeed, in any country where youth labor migration is organized in an organized and legal manner, employment, family income, and the number of qualified and competitive professionals will continue to grow.

List of used literature

1. Борисова А.А. Трудовая миграция российской молодежи: государственные программы поддержки возвратности // Экономика труда. – 2019. – Том 6.
2. См. например, International Migration Systems: A Global Approach. Oxford, Clarendon Press: 1992.
3. Thieme S. An International Degree, Social Ties and Return:// Internationales Asienforum. — 2014. — N 1-2 (45). — P. 113-128.
4. Ismoilov T. I. Human factor in the spiritual development process //Мировая наука. – 2018. – №. 5. – С. 43-44.
5. Ismoilov, T. I. (2019). SOCIAL AND LEGAL SOLUTIONS OF INSURANCE MANDATORY RECOMMENDATIONS. Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, 1(3), 152-154.
6. Islamovich, I. T. (2019). Democracy and youth: formation of democratic values. European science review, (5-6), 112-114.
7. Islomovich, I. T. (2021). Academic profession and university in the context of modern institutional reforms.
8. Ismoilov, T. I. (2020). Special aspects of formation of youth's life strategy. Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University, 2(9), 214-219.
9. Inomidinova, D. I. (2021). Impact of learning foreign languages on children development. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 8.
10. Ikramovna, I. D. (2021). Specific features of professional training of foreign language teachers.
11. Ikramovna, I. D. (2020). Using interactive training aids foreign languages at university. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)*, 9(3), 92-95.
12. Ikramovna, I. D., Mahmudjanovna, A. D., Mashrabjanovna, Y. N., & Axmatjanovna, Q. M. (2021). Using Innovation Technologies to Increase Intrinsic Motivation in ESP Classes. *Design Engineering*, 5305-5312.
13. Ikramovna, I. D. (2021). Topical Issues of Pedagogical Activity and its Effective Organization. *Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT*, 10, 51-54.

14. Rutkauskas, A. V., & Ergashev, A. (2012). Small business in Uzbekistan: situation, problems and modernization possibilities'. In *7th International Scientific Conference on Business and Management, Vilnius, Lithuania*.
15. Эргашев, А. М., (2017) Ўзбекистонда кичик бизнес ва оилавий тадбиркорликни молиявий институтлар томонидан қўллаб-қувватланиши. Иқтисодиёт ва таълим, 8(6), 106
16. Ergashev, A. EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND UZBEKISTAN IN DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS.
17. Shavkatovna, K. D., & Davlatjonovich, K. E. TEACHING SLOW LEARNERS IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH CLASSES.
18. ХОДЖАЕВА, Д. СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВЕННОЙ СЕМАНТИКИ ВО ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМАХ.
19. Khodjayeva, D.Sh.(2020) Synonymy between dictionary units and occasionalism. EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD), 5 (8), 323-324.
20. Mukhamedov, U. S. (2021). Animation graphics in the presentation.
21. Умаров, А. С., Рахимов, А. К., & Мирзаева, Н. А. (2022). ДАРС СИФАТИНИНГ ТАҲЛИЛИ–ТАЪЛИМ ТАРАҚҚИЁТИ МЕЗОНИ. *ТАЪЛИМ ВА РИВОЖЛАНИШ ТАҲЛИЛИ ОНЛАЙН ИЛМИЙ ЖУРНАЛИ*, 80-88.
22. Mirzaeva, N. A., Umarov A. S. (2021) Practical Proposals and Results of The Science And PISA International Assessment Programs for The Development of Natural Literacy of Pupils in Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Academic Pedagogical Research*, 5(4), 69-71.
23. Mirzaeva, N. A., Umarov A. S. (2021) METHODS OF USING CREATIVE TASKS OF THE PISA PROGRAM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL LITERACY, 2(1), 88-90.
24. Бердиев, Р. К. (2019). КОМПЬЮТЕРНАЯ ГРАФИКА И ЕЁ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ. *Теория и практика современной науки*, (2), 14-16.
25. Dehqonov, A (2022). Socio-political activity of young people –as an important social value. *Gospodarka i innowacje*, (24), 142-145.
26. Дехқонов А., (2022) юртимиз тарихини ўрганган хорижлик олимлар: и. а. кастанье ва унинг илмий фаолияти. *Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi*, 3, 197-200.
27. Anvar, D. (2022). The Relevance of Teaching Social and Humanitarian Sciences in the Education of the Future Generation. *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research*, 3(5), 344-348.