

Migration is a Necessary Process under Globalization

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Abstract:

The article talks about the development of the migration system of the CIS countries and, in particular, Central Asia, and what it depends on. At the same time, it is also said that migration is a necessary social process in the era of globalization. It is said that the coming of the process is significant as it will make unique changes in the social condition of the population. It is said that migration not only affects the economic aspects of the population, but also leads to improvements in its consciousness and ideology.

Keywords: migration, globalization, donor state, return to homeland, export of intelligence, internal migration, compatriots.

In today's world, the process of rapid globalization continues. Including, many reforms in all aspects of the social sphere in our country are a reflection of this process. The development of the globalization process, along with the emergence of the need for existence of all countries, brings countries closer to each other in all areas. The reforms in the field of close neighborhood and economic cooperation implemented in our country are also the basis for further regulation of migration processes with other countries.

It can be seen that labor migration, which is considered one of the main types of migration, has increased somewhat in independent countries that have separated from the former union, especially after 2000. This can be seen from the fact that some of the economically weaker countries are directed towards Russia, which is considered a donor. If we look at the infographic about the adoption of Russian citizenship by citizens of the surrounding countries in the first half of 2023, it can be seen that about 87,000 citizens of Tajikistan moved to the west. The main reason for the use of foreign labor in most foreign countries is the lack of labor in certain sectors and regions of the economy in certain professions and types of work. This workforce is primarily used in low-paid, unskilled jobs.

The current policy of the states on labor migration is primarily aimed at combating unemployment within the country. After all, there is also a concept of internal migration in the economy. Therefore, countries pay special attention to providing employment to their citizens. For example, according to the data of the State Statistics Committee, in January-June 2022, the number of people who moved from Tashkent to another region of the republic for the purpose of permanent residence was 4,813.

Emigration from Tashkent decreased by 80 people (1.6%) compared to the same period last year.

The number of people who moved from Tashkent city to the regions for permanent residence:

- ✓ Tashkent region - 3611 people
- ✓ Kashkadarya region - 194 people...
- ✓ Namangan region - 46 people

Although the migration of Uzbeks to the CIS countries began in the 90s of the last century, its peak, as we noted above,

It peaked in the 2000s. By this time, along with representatives of other nationalities, local residents, that is, Uzbeks, began to participate in labor migration. At first, in order to be well paid during the cotton harvesting season in Kazakhstan, the residents of the Fergana Valley go to the cotton-growing districts of the neighboring Republic of Kazakhstan in September and October, sometimes individually, sometimes in families, mostly in the upper classes. They started going to work with their schoolchildren (mostly girls and women). Naturally, in such conditions, groups of people engaged in mediation, that is, human trafficking, began to appear.

Migrants ("return to the homeland"), which arose due to the disintegration of the former union, are now moving to the second level. The social composition of new economic migrants is also becoming different. If earlier it was Tatars or Russians, today it is the representatives of races with the status of newly independent states: Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Tajiks and others. Migrants who came to the Russian Federation from the Central Asian republics as labor migrants, separated from their families, or with family members, today create separate residences and live together. At this point, it is worth noting that today's Russian Federation is trying to take measures within the framework of the law in order to prevent this issue from becoming a widespread problem, that is, gaining ethnic significance. The President of the country, Vladimir Putin, who spoke in this regard, stated that "the number of migrant children in our schools should be such that it should allow them to adapt to the Russian language environment, not officially, but in practice." shows that it can be.

Market reforms, falling living standards, poverty and unemployment, inclusion of the peoples of the East in the sphere of social employment appeared as a "source of freedom with results" no less than the policy of the Soviet government. Today, Central Asians travel with their families or in some cases alone to different regions of Russia in order to earn money.

The money that migrants send home makes it possible to feed and provide for an entire family, saving them from poverty. Today, the amount of money sent by migrants from Russia to Uzbekistan is the largest among the CIS countries. "During the 12 months of 2021, the volume of receipts through international money transfer systems amounted to 8.1 billion dollars, which is 34% more than in 2020 and 2019." Along with financial transfers, migrants' social transfers (ideas, skills, relationships, knowledge, etc.) and social capital (investment) are also taking place. They can create personal networks of migrants to share their experiences and resources, and provide assistance and support to new migrants (such as gratuity, on a fee-based basis).

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is appropriate to expand the activities of the external labor migration agency under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, which conducts state policy in this matter, in new directions. Therefore, the following recommendations are important:

- to forecast the number of jobs according to the regions where the population is leaving as a migrant;
- development of strong organizational and legal frameworks for prevention of illegal migration and human trafficking;
- legal and psychological support for migrants who are victims of human trafficking or introduction of a financial support system by establishing separate funds.

It should be noted here that our newly adopted constitution

"Article 23 states that Uzbekistan cares about citizens and compatriots in every corner of the world, helps and encourages them, that no one feels helpless and alone, always behind his motherland and homeland, Uzbekistan it is said that he should feel that he is standing".

It is said that migration is not only one of the factors of the country's development and social changes, but also can cause many problems that require constant control. Today, realizing that we need to change the policy in this regard, we need to expand the export of intelligence, not the export of cheap labor, and as a practical expression of this, first of all, we need to pay high attention to the education system and to raise it figuratively in the state policy. We need it.

Therefore, we have considered that migration is considered as a process and that this phenomenon cannot be stopped, and that it is a condition for the viability of today's countries and societies. Also, taking into account that the formation of a positive view of this process and the correct education of citizens' view on this matter is the main issue, it is necessary to see the impact on the areas that lead to the development of the society.

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