

THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE ORIGIN OF YOUTH MIGRATION AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE IT

Boymirzaev Qobiljon Karimjonovich

Department Of Internal Affairs Of Namangan Region, Yangikurgan District Home Office,
Migration And Citizenship Head Of The Division, Major, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: In this article, the essence of the process of youth labor migration, the role of labor migration in ensuring employment of the population, including the positive and negative aspects of labor migration have been explained.

KEYWORDS: Current trends of youth migration, labor resources, labor migration, emigrants, immigrants, youth, international labor migration, society.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the development of the world economy and the strengthening of inter-country integration relations as a result of the processes of globalization, labor migration is becoming more and more intensive. The increasing differences between developed countries and economically backward countries also have a strong influence on the acceleration of these processes.

Various realities of modern society undoubtedly have an impact on the development of the phenomenon of migration. Many scientists and researchers think that the main reasons for the change in the flow of migration are the uncontrolled growth of the birth rate in some countries, and the aging of the population in others, or the demographic crisis, especially economic, political and financial deformations.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of international migrants has reached 272 million people worldwide, and two-thirds of them are labor migrants. This is 3.5% of the world's population. It is known that about 75 million people live in the countries of Central Asia, and migration trends are also observed in them. In particular, youth migration is one of them. From the point of view of migration, similar characteristics can be seen in all countries of the region. For example, Kazakhstan is an employer country, while Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are among the main labor supply countries.

In recent years, legal and institutional frameworks for regulating labor migration, especially youth migration processes, and social mechanisms for their protection have been being formed in our Republic. Also, special attention is being paid to providing employment to young people, involving them in professions and entrepreneurship.

At this point, it is appropriate to dwell on the concept of migration itself. The origin of the migration process goes back to ancient times, that is, to the time when the first division of labor was created and cattle breeding was separated from agriculture.

The word migration is derived from the Latin word "migrans", which means the movement of a person from one area to another for permanent or temporary residence [1].

Migration is divided into two types: internal and external (emigration and immigration). Internal migration means moving from city to city or from village to city, i.e. not leaving the territory of one country.

External migration is a migration in which people leave their homeland and go to another (for work, permanent residence).

Internal labor migration is managed and regulated through national laws and labor codes.

Foreign labor migration is managed on the basis of international agreements in accordance with national legislation, UN standards and International Labor Organization (ILO) guidelines and recommendations[2]. In fact, young people are the most active part of the new Uzbekistan and are characterized by their unique role and place in the system of social relations. The social and spiritual development of the whole society, strength and energy, and worldview depend on the positions of the young generation. The spiritual health of our youth determines the fate and future of the nation. The problem of social choice of young people has always been acute at turning points in the history of individual countries and peoples. Therefore, labor-related and even educational migration of young people should be evaluated as one of the most pressing problems today, and it should be one of the main issues to regulate it on the basis of systematic measures and create legal protection mechanisms. Indeed, in any country, if the 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.

Any country's migration policy should be based on quantitative goals. This is because the political, economic, social and demographic changes that have taken place in many parts of the world in recent years have forced many people to leave their homes and encouraged migration to cities and abroad. The participants of this process are more young people.

Regardless of the consequences of changing the place of residence of the population, migration processes require careful study and continuous control by the state.

Scientists describe the causes of youth migration and migration in general in different ways. The list of the most common reasons is as follows:

Economic reason: Employment – change of place of work (emigration), or change of place of residence due to work abroad (immigration).

Trade is movement aimed at increasing profit from the sale of goods and services, the prices of which are different in different regions (countries).

Reunification and family formation - transfer of parents to children, beginning of cohabitation of spouses, etc.

Religious - one of the types of forced migration is associated with aggressive oppression of religious minorities by the state and the ruling religious organization in the country.

Political - moving people to another country due to disagreement with current government policies, a change in government officials, or persecution by the government.

Environmental - forced relocation of a person to another place of residence due to destruction caused by natural disasters.

Repatriation is the return of a person to the country of origin. Usually, this term is applied to prisoners of war, displaced persons, refugees who are forced or forced to leave the country[4].

We should emphasize that we only have labor migrants, and they are fully supported by the state, socially and morally protected.

There are also some possibilities of labor migration, which are as follows: as a result of the export of the labor force, the country with a surplus of migration reserves, first of all, achieves a reduction in the number of unemployment and ensures the arrival of foreign currency. However, on the other hand, it is also possible that the departure of a highly qualified specialist will lead to a decrease in the technological potential of this country, its general scientific and cultural level.

In a word, the problem of young labor migrants should be considered as one of the most important, current and future central issues of Uzbekistan's socio-economic and spiritual development. The Ushby issue must be in the constant focus of government agencies, public organizations, scientists and self-management bodies.

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