

REASONS FOR LABOR MIGRATION AND IMPACT OF THIS PROCESS ON THE FAMILY

Malohat Saipova,

Associate Professor, Department of "Educational-Psychological Support of Service Activity",
University of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychology

Abstract

In this article, the author touched upon the reasons for labor migration, the opinions of scientists, and gave recommendations on the management of labor migration.

Keywords: labor migration, socio-economic, spiritual-household, psychological reasons, legal, illegal entry, reforms.

МЕҲНАТ МИГРАЦИЯСИГА ЧИҚИБ КЕТИШ САБАБЛАРИ ВА БУ ЖАРАЁННИНГ ОИЛАГА ТАЪСИРИ

Малоҳат Саипова

Ўзбекистон Республикаси жамоат хавфсизлиги университети,
“Хизмат фаолиятини тарбиявий-психологик таъминлаш” кафедраси доцент
психология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)

Аннотация

Мазкур мақолада муаллиф меҳнат миграциясига чиқиб кетиш сабаблари, олимларнинг фикрларига тўхталганча, меҳнат миграциясини идора қилиш юзасидан тавсиялар бериб ўтган.

Калит сўзлар: меҳнат миграцияси, ижтимоий-иқтисодий, маънавий-маиший, психологик сабаблар, қонуний, ноқонуний кириб келиш, ислохотлар.

ПРИЧИНЫ ТРУДОВОЙ МИГРАЦИИ И ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭТОГО ПРОЦЕССА НА СЕМЬЮ

Малохат Саипова,

доцент кафедры «Учебно-психологического обеспечения служебной деятельности»
Университета общественной безопасности Республики Узбекистан
доктор философии в области психологии (PhD)

Аннотация

В данной статье автор затронул причины трудовой миграции, мнения ученых, дал рекомендации по управлению трудовой миграцией.

Ключевые слова: трудовая миграция, социально-экономическая, духовно-бытовая, психологические причины, правовые, нелегальный въезд, реформы.

Young writer Javlon Jovliev's popular novel "Don't be afraid" contains sentences like "a fatherless generation has appeared in the villages". If we analyze it more deeply, the content of this sentence seems to remind us that we need to pay more attention to the growing generation. A legitimate question arises, "why do you shoot?", "what is the reason for this?". The reasons are very diverse. Let's list here the reasons that motivate people to labor migration, which covers all nationalities, different strata, in a word, all circles of people on Earth:

1. Socio-economic. Going to other countries in order to ensure material well-being, to meet the aspirations of having a child, buying a house and a car.
2. Spiritual and domestic reason. It is a pity that the remarriage of one of the parents with a daughter or son who has grown up, sometimes leads to negative consequences such as leaving the child to the elderly, disobeying them or being unable to get used to the new family, and meeting with human trafficking during labor migration.
3. Psychological. Family environment (due to stepfather, stepmother, sisters, brothers), emotional pressure to prefer to work in a foreign country.

At this point, we found it necessary to define the term "migration"

Migration is the movement of people either within the country or to another country, and those who move are called migrants. There are several types of such migration: internal and external migration. Internal migration is moving from one region to another or from one settlement to another. External migration is moving to another country or another continent. People moving to another country are called emigrants, and people entering the country are called immigrants. Pilgrimage and nomadic life are also included in the natural migration of the population.

Labor migration process:

- ☒ To social development,
- ☒ To the lifestyle of the population,
- ☒ Capital movement,
- ☒ Regional development,
- ☒ Having a great impact on the formation of the legal and political culture of society, it itself undergoes political, socio-economic, demographic and other changes.

A study of the causes of migration that is currently uncontrollable by humanity around the world, in addition to the violation of the rights of migrants, discrimination on the basis of religion, race, nationality, gender, and the impact they have on family members who remain in their country:

- a) Family members live in a state of permanent waiting;
- b) High feeling of anxiety;
- c) Although at first they meet, talk, and stand by means of technical means, later the trust in their return fades away;
- g) Material security is especially important because it does not replace the spiritual nourishment of being together.

If we dwell on the opinions of scientists regarding labor migration:

L.L. Rybakovsky divides the periodicity of the study of migration into four stages:

1. The pre-revolutionary period (approximately from the second half of the XIX century to 1917).
2. Before the war (20-30s of XX century);
3. The post-war period (approximately from the end of the 1950s to the beginning of the 90s).
4. Modern (from the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century to the beginning of 2000) [3].

L. Allakhverdieva and V. Gabzalilova divide international migrants into several categories in their articles [2]:

- Immigrants who are legally admitted to the country, who are eventually employed and take their place in the labor market;
- Workers who are personally accepted as labor migrants or contracted by countries that rely on foreign labor;
- Illegal immigrants, including labor migrants, usually occupy the lowest positions in the labor hierarchy;
- Persons seeking asylum due to political reasons, as well as due to difficult economic conditions in their country.

Tapinos [4] examines six aspects of migrant entry - legal/illegal, legal/illegal, economically active/not employed. On this basis, he distinguishes six categories:

1. Migrants who entered the country legally have a permit to stay in the country, but they work illegally either because this type of work is not on the list of jobs with a shortage of labor or because the permit to stay in the country does not give them the right to work. (This category of migrants includes tourists, family members of migrants without work permits, students and domestic workers with limited opportunities in the labor market, and asylum seekers with limited employment opportunities).
2. Migrants who entered the country legally, but live and work illegally, or whose work permits are invalid or whose other permits have expired, or who do not have a permit to stay in this country. It is assumed that those who entered the country legally, but live there without a residence permit, cannot work legally. (This category includes foreigners whose visas have expired - tourists, workers, household helpers, separated persons who have not obtained the status of asylum seekers or who have lost their immigrant status due to a decision).
3. Including the above-mentioned category of migrants themselves, but those who are not economically active (these are either family members of the above-mentioned migrants, or legal residents who have refused to be reunited with their families or who do not have the right).
4. Migrants who entered the country illegally, do not have a residence permit, and are working illegally (these can be workers, family members who have not applied for the status of a person seeking asylum, or refugees).
5. Those who represent the above-mentioned category of migrants, but those who do not work.
6. Migrants who entered illegally, but later received a residence permit (for example, after their status changed due to immigration laws or marriage in the territory of the recipient country), but were working illegally. An additional category is children born to illegal immigrants, who remain in this country illegally immediately after birth, even without crossing the border of this country.

It must be admitted that the Uzbek people are not left out of this process. At first, Uzbeks who began to move from remote villages to the city center, and later to the capital, are now working and living in different parts of the world. According to official data in 2021, more than 2.5 million citizens are working outside Uzbekistan in order to earn income [5].

In our country, certain reforms are being carried out regarding the management and regulation of labor migration processes. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2020 No. 404 "On additional measures aimed at attracting poor and unemployed citizens to entrepreneurship, increasing their labor activity and vocational training, and ensuring employment of the population", dated September 15, 2020 "Safe , on measures to introduce the system of orderly and legal labor migration" No. 4829, dated July 30, 2021 "On additional measures to encourage citizens

going on organized labor migration abroad" No. 5205, dated March 2022 "Temporary work abroad Decision No. 149 "On additional measures to support citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their family members" is one of them.

According to the information of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan in June 2022, when the family members of citizens who went abroad for a long period of time were registered, the total figure was 1,135,635 citizens, of which 2,489,489 were women, and 46,146 were men. And the number of people who moved abroad increased significantly in 2021 compared to 2019 [1].

From this point of view, in order to manage the departure of citizens for labor migration:

- Introduction of effective mechanisms of the internal labor market;
- Increase the employment activity of the population;
- Training of members of poor, low-income and large families in modern professions and entrepreneurship skills;
- Involvement in labor and business activities that bring constant income
- It is desirable to establish employment mechanisms through

LITERATURE

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бандлик ва меҳнат муносабатлари вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Ташқи меҳнат миграцияси агентлиги 2022 йил 14 июндаги 02/00-04/22-559-сонли хати.
2. Аллахвердиева Л., Габзалилова В. Миграция и рынок труда.//Междисциплинарное учебное пособие Под ред. Ж.Зайончковской, И.Молодиковой, В.Мукомеля. – Москва: Адамантъ, 2007.
3. Рыбаковский Л.Л. Региональный анализ миграций. – М., 1973. 13-б.
4. Tapinos Georges. 2000. Irregular immigration: economic and political issues. In OECD. Combating the illegal employment of Foreign Workers. Paris: OECD, pp. 16-17 90.
5. https://mehnat.uz/uploads/filemanager/source/Бандлик_тахлили_1_кв_январь_март.pdf.