



LABOR MIGRATION AND SOCIAL PROCESSES

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Annotation: *The article analyzes labor migration as an important component of social processes and an important attribute of modern socio-economic reality.*

Key words: *Labor process, social reality, political culture, new spiritual space, youth labor migration*

Like all types of migration, labor migration has existed at all stages of the development of human society. People were constantly moving from one area to another, with the intention of engaging in acceptable and convenient labor activities, thus increasing the well-being of their own marriage. At this time, it is necessary to focus on another side of the issue.

The content, rhythm and scope of labor migration has been changing in a way proportional to the prevailing trends in different periods, the social processes that have occurred, the socio-economic, political and cultural situation that has been decided in the countries. In particular, from the 70s of the 20th century, fundamental changes began to take place in various areas of human society.

These transformational processes, like all social phenomena, have caused labor migration to acquire fundamentally new features. Consequently, it is advisable to analyze the features of modern labor migration in the context of social processes taking place in the world, in different countries. Only such a theoretical and methodological approach makes it possible to fully reveal these features, to fully characterize the causes and consequences of its formation.

The first feature of modern labor migration is due to the increase in labor emigrants in developing countries. This feature is not inherently surface-induced. It has a deep socio-economic background. However, by the 70s of the last century, differences in the economic situation of world countries had become acute. The first feature of modern labor migration is due to the increase in labor emigrants in developing countries. This feature is not inherently surface-induced.

It has a deep socio-economic background. However, by the 70s of the last century, differences in the economic situation of world countries had become acute. Developed countries, on the one hand, have achieved significant economic achievements, and on the other hand, have managed to accelerate the pace of their economic development. Developing countries, on the other hand, are increasingly caught in the whirlwind of economic and social problems in the past, deprived of the opportunities to ensure economic growth.

This can also be seen on the example of gross domestic income of countries. Developing countries, on the other hand, are increasingly caught in the whirlwind of economic and



social problems in the peat, deprived of the opportunities to ensure economic growth. Th¹². The ratio of the difference in gross domestic income between the United States and poor countries in Africa is 20 to 1.¹³

It cannot be said that there are no attempts to rid developing countries of economic backwardness in the world. On the one hand, international financial organizations increase the volume of financial assistance to such countries Year by year. For example, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and many other organizations are financially supporting the reforms of developing countries, various economic projects aimed at achieving economic stability. On the second hand, peat reform programs and strategies aimed at eliminating economic backwardness in developing countries themselves are being developed, attempts are being made to implement them on a large scale. However, unfortunately, these efforts have not caused fundamental changes in the economic situation of developing countries, shortening the gap between the economic situation of world countries.

The main reason why the help of international financial institutions, various economic strategies, did not bring about fundamental changes in the economic situation of developing countries is that in these countries, various factors are preserved that hinder economic development. A special place in this category of factors is occupied by the magnitude of demographic growth rates. Let's pay attention to the following facts. According to the United Nations, today the annual growth rate of the world population is 1.09 percent¹⁴.

It can be seen that the demographic growth rates in these countries are much greater than the world indicators. Due to the intensity of demographic growth, a significant part of the funds intended for the realization of economic programs are being spent on social costs. On the second hand, demographic growth is also increasing the number of working-age residents. As a result, the gap between the amount of available jobs and the number of working people is further expanding. It can be seen that the demographic growth rates in these countries are much greater than the world indicators. Due to the intensity of demographic growth, a significant part of the funds intended for the realization of economic programs are being spent on social costs. On the second hand, demographic growth is also increasing the number of working-age residents. As a result, the gap between the amount of available jobs and the number of working people is further expanding. As a consequence, the unemployment rate in developed countries remains large. This situation is noted in all articles on the topic¹⁵. Naturally, people who do not have a specific job and, as a result, a stable income, are deprived of the opportunity to meet their daily needs.

But one side of this issue is that. Its second aspect is that even existing jobs do not provide opportunities for decent living, because of the low salaries. Most alarming is the growing number of young people living in poverty, even though they are employed in

¹² Антропов В.В. Международная трудовая миграция: современные тенденции и экономические последствия. // Социально-трудовые исследования, 2020, - №4. -С. 156.

¹³ Антропов В.В. Международная трудовая миграция: современные тенденции и экономические последствия. // Социально-трудовые исследования, 2020, - №4. -С. 156.

¹⁴ Список стран по темпам прироста населения. // translated.turbopages.org.

¹⁵ Абрамова Е.А., Ильченко А.Н. Проблемы безработицы в странах мира: сравнительный анализ, опыт разрешения. // Современные наукоемкие технологии. Региональное приложение, 2011, - №2. -С. 5-10.



developing countries. According to the data, 37.7% of young people in these countries live in poverty, despite the fact that they work. And in the countries of Africa located in the south of the Sahara, such young people make up 70 percent, in the arab countries-39 percent, in the countries of South Asia - 49 percent¹⁶. Poverty is limiting the opportunities of young men and girls deprived of decent paid jobs not only to meet their personal needs and live a prosperous life, but also to participate in the various processes taking place in society. As a result, they are forced to look for new sources of decent income.

The economic backwardness of the country, unemployment, low amount of salaries offered, poverty, social instability - are forcing millions of people in developing countries to make their way to other countries in the hope of work and income. According to the calculations of the Statista research department, which operates in Germany, to date more than 245 million working-age citizens of developing countries have left their homeland, 170 million of them are labor emigrants¹⁷. According to the United Nations, more than 15.5 million citizens of India, more than 12.3 million of Mexico, more than 10.5 million of Russia, 7.2 million of Bangladesh, Nearly 6 million of Pakistan, and almost 5 million of Syria emigrated from their homeland in search of suitable work¹⁸. The migration of these people is mainly based on risk: they have a superficial idea of the land they want to move to, there are also no appointed plans on how to find a job in this land, what to do with a fist, where to live, how to ensure their own life safety. In most cases, this decision is similar to disappointment with unemployment and unprofitability, the risk of a depressed person.

Labor emigrants, migrating to other countries, face both positive and negative consequences. These consequences are attributed to the candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor P.LaLabor emigrants, migrating to other countries, face both positive and negative consequences. These consequences are attributed to the candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor P.G.Abdulmanapov's article is particularly systematically revealed. On the one hand, labor emigrants have the opportunity to increase their income, raise their standard of living, use social¹⁹.

The growing number of labor migrants is not without its own benefits for developing countries. The growing number of labor migrants is not without its own benefits for developing countries. P.G.Abdulmanapov acknowledges in his article that there are both positive and negative consequences in this regard. In particular, as Labor emigrants increase, foreign exchange revenues increase to the lands that sent them. In some states, these revenues represent a significant part of the country's gross domestic income. The increase in the number of Labor emigrants also creates opportunities for these states to effectively use the Labor potential. According to the scientist, the increase in labor emigrants also allows developing countries to import advanced technologies and increase investments. Labor migration has also been able to somewhat ease tensions in the labor market²⁰.

¹⁶ Зайцева И. А. Безработица как одна из глобальных проблем современного мира // PolitBook, 2017, - №2. -С. 166

¹⁷ Number of migrant workers worldwide 2019, by gender. // statista.com, 2023, Apr 6.

¹⁸ International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision. // view.officeapps.live.com.

¹⁹ Абдулманапов П.Г. Факторы и последствия международной миграции населения. // УЭПС: управление, экономика, политика, социология, 2019, - №1. -С. 53.

²⁰ Абдулманапов П.Г. Факторы и последствия международной миграции населения. // УЭПС: управление, экономика, политика, социология, 2019, - №1. -С. 53.



At the moment, the increase in the number of Labor emigrants in developing countries is also fraught with negative consequences. These lands are deprived of many qualified specialists due to labor migration. And their potential opportunities are finding their realization in other countries, not in their homeland. It is noted that in almost all countries there is a certain connection between the Family Institute, labor migration with negative changes in the upbringing of children.

The second feature of modern labor migration is due to the increase in labor immigrants in developed countries. This feature is one of the necessary consequences of social processes in these countries. Chunoichi, since the 70s of the last century, developed countries of the world have entered a new stage of their development. By this period, these countries had completely recovered from the complications of World War II, when the institutions of the market economy developed rapidly, private entrepreneurship took root widely. "Such a roaring development of the economy, firstly, increased the amount of cars, household appliances, clothing, food products intended for the general public. The trading industry, which is engaged in their delivery to the buyer, spread wide ears. Secondly, the possession of material goods increased the mood for their consumption. Such a roaring development of the economy, firstly, increased the amount of cars, household appliances, clothing, food products intended for the general public. The trading industry, which is engaged in their delivery to the buyer, spread wide ears. Secondly, the possession of material goods increased the mood for their consumption. By the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, in the United States and Western Europe, all segments of the population became consumers of material goods. A whole-headed generation was formed, which turned consumerism into a lifestyle. Thirdly, over the century, the growing co-ownership of everyday consumer products has radically changed not only the value of the product, but also the status of the person who bought it." Thus, by the last quarter of the 20th century, the Society of consumerism had settled in developed countries.

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