

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON THE STANDARD OF  
LIVING OF THE POPULATION

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Today's international population migrations are developing because the globalization and integration of the economy is increasing the demand for labor, goods and capital. As a result, international migration has increased. The most important thing is that migration processes have become truly global today, covering almost all regions and countries. In some cases, external migration has an effect on the overall population growth, especially for countries with developed and transition economies.

The main reasons for international migration are differences in wages between countries, low living standards or low wages in the country. But in the developed countries of the world, wages are much higher. Their average wages are 70 times higher than those of low-income countries. As a result of these reasons, people from underdeveloped or developing countries are migrating to developed countries, and there are also cases of staying there. Currently, we are witnessing the mechanical movement of people worldwide. Now more than ever, it is becoming more common for people to live in countries other than the countries of their birth. According to statistics, in 2020, about 281 million people were recognized as international migrants. This figure is 3.6% of the world's population. 20 years ago, in 2000, the number of immigrants worldwide was about 173 million<sup>5</sup>.

Migration is voluntary movement or forced migration. Today, there are 70 million forcibly displaced migrants worldwide, including 26 million refugees, 3.5 million asylum seekers and more than 41 million internally displaced persons. Women make up 48 percent of the total number of migrants. About 38 million of the migrants are children, 4.4 million are international students and 164 million are migrant workers.

75% of migrants are of working age, i.e. 20-64 years old. About 31 percent of all immigrants live in Asia, 30 percent in Europe, 26 percent in America, 10 percent in Africa, and 3 percent in Oceania. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the positive contribution of migration to sustainable development. 11 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals include targets and indicators for migration and mobility. The main principle of the agenda, "no one is left behind", applies to all people, including migrants. In particular, UN Agenda 10.7 calls for the promotion of orderly, safe, legal and responsible migration and human mobility, including through the implementation of planned and well-thought-out migration policies. Other goals include combating human trafficking, reducing transaction costs for remittances, and promoting student mobility<sup>6</sup>.

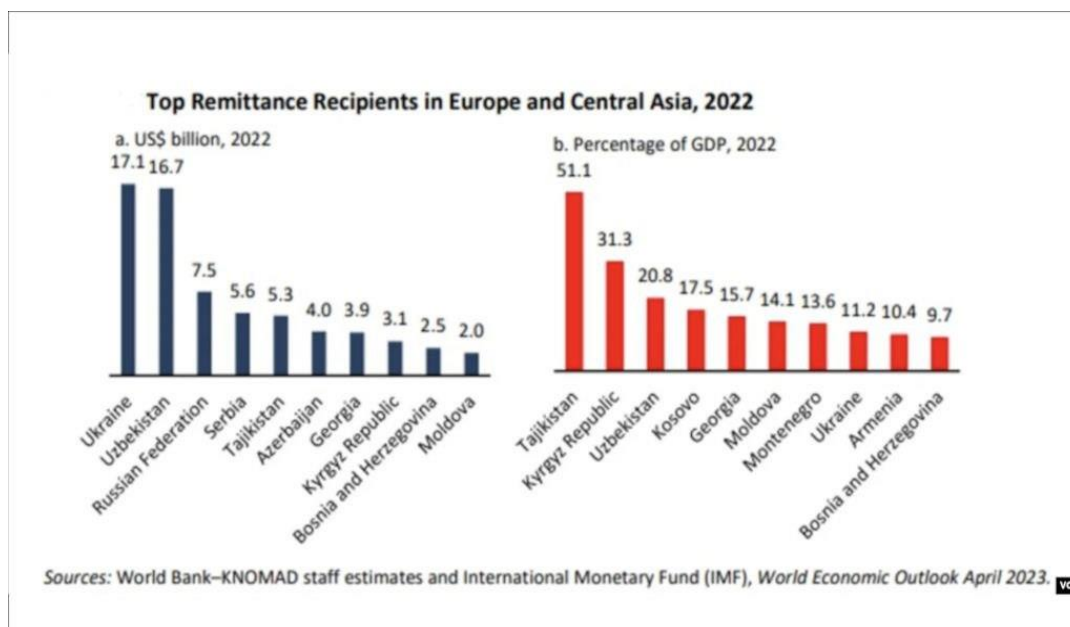
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<sup>5</sup> <http://nhrc.uz/oz/news/m6436>

<sup>6</sup> <http://nhrc.uz/oz/news/m6436>

It should be noted that international migration provides employment to a large part of the unemployed population in Uzbekistan. For example, in the last two years, 70,000 citizens were sent to work in developed countries by the Agency for Foreign Labor Migration under the Ministry of Employment<sup>7</sup>. Today, international migration is considered an important factor in increasing the income of the population and reducing poverty. Migrants who went to work in different countries act as a labor force resource for that country. This is certainly important for the development of the country's economy. Therefore, there are various documents to protect international migrants. Specialized international documents regulating labor migration include the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, ILO Convention No. 97 on Migrant Workers, ILO Convention No. 143 on abuses and ensuring equal opportunities and remedies. International organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, IOM, and the International Center for the Development of Migration Policy operate in the field of migration. In the documents signed within the CIS, serious attention is paid to the issues of labor migration. Among them is the agreement "On Cooperation in the Field of Labor Migration and Social Protection of Labor Migrants", which defines the main rights of labor migrants and the directions of cooperation between the states in this regard.

According to this agreement, a labor migrant is a person who permanently resides in the territory of the country of departure and is engaged in legally paid labor activities in the country of arrival.



1-picture. Labor migration is an important economic and social reality for Central Asia<sup>8</sup>.

On December 4, 2000, the General Assembly of the United Nations declared December 18 as the International Day of Migrants. On the same day in 1990, the General

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2024/04/03/migration>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.google.com/search>

Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Family Members.

To sum up, international migration has many positive effects on receiving countries as well as negative aspects. In particular, the import of labor resources helps to solve the problem of labor shortage.

In many developed countries, the number of births is decreasing year by year. As a result, the demand for labor resources in the country is also increasing. Despite the fact that a number of countries have the resources for regional shifts in the distribution of labor resources, this problem can be solved in only two ways: a sharp increase in labor productivity and the promotion of labor immigration.

The first way may be a good way for the country and its people, but it requires a lot of time and technologies and highly qualified personnel.

The second way offers the satisfaction that has arisen especially for small and medium-sized businesses. Today, everyone knows that migrant workers have been working abroad for many years. Even in recent years, the majority of labor migrants are women. The active participation of women in labor relations created a demand for workers in the household. In developed countries, the jobs of nurses, nannies, housewives were filled with migrants in a short time. As a result, women and girls are also able to earn a good income abroad.

In our opinion, if small business and private entrepreneurship develop well in the country and there are sufficient conditions for this in the country, migration among the population will decrease, and the standard of living and monthly salaries of the population will also improve. In addition, the country has qualified personnel with high potential, and there is no need to use illegal migrants in the country.