

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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In the context of globalization, international labor migration is becoming an important sector of the economy, which presents a number of problems to the world community as an urgent issue. These problems are focused on human rights; human trafficking, social problems, wages, decent work, inability to engage in one's field of expertise, etc., are increasing year by year.

Today, some countries have signed several laws and agreements on interstate migration. Such agreements will certainly satisfy the socio-economic and legal needs of labor migrants and create freedom for workers, and will have a significant impact on the country's economy. At the moment, despite the fact that labor migration processes are intensifying, the legal space for migrants in most countries of the world has not yet been developed or remains limited, which shows that the world community needs to solve this problem in a short time. As a result of the lack of effective regulation of labor migration, in most cases, the rights and freedoms of labor migrants are not ensured, as well as illegal migration, human trafficking, and other unpleasant situations.

President of our country as SH. M. Mirziyoyev noted, "The program to create new jobs in our country and to accelerate the development of housing and social infrastructure in rural areas contains a very large amount of work, it is the creation of tens of thousands of new jobs, this is one should not forget to enable the active participation of the population of our country in creative work. As we set ourselves the task of implementing this program, we intend to solve the issues of ensuring employment of the population, which are relevant for our country, thus further increasing people's income and improving the quality of life.¹

The impact of international migration on the national and economic security of the country is a very complex and multifaceted process. Below are some important effects:

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. M. Tanqidiy tahlil, qa'tiy tartib-intizom va shaxsiy javobgarlik – har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik qoidasi bo'lishi kerak. – T.: O'zbekiston, 2017. – B.27.

1. Labor shortage: Large numbers of skilled workers leaving the country can have a negative impact on the local economy. This situation can result in a shortage of personnel, a decrease in production efficiency and a slowdown in economic growth.

2. Demographic changes: People who go abroad to find work, mostly young and able-bodied people, change the demographic composition of the country. This leads to an increase in the composition of the elderly and related society in the country's population.

3. Remittances: Remittances from citizens working abroad as family support can make positive changes in a country's balance of payments. However, in this case, there is a shortage of personnel in the direction of heavy and low-skilled labor.

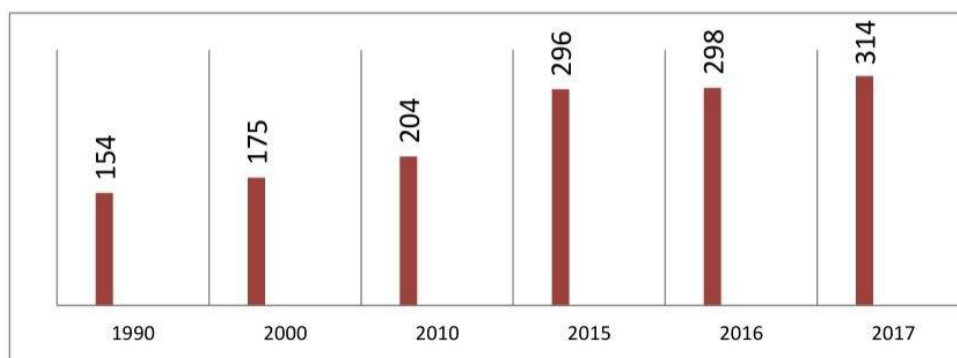
4. Security issues: It can increase the risk of illegal migration, terrorism, ideological extremism and other crimes. The development of these problems in the territory of the country threatens social and political stability.

5. Cultural-social impact: Migrants belonging to different cultures change the socio-cultural environment in the country. This situation can cause dissatisfaction and negative feelings among the local population.

In general, the impact of international migration on the country's national and economic security is complex and multifaceted, and it is an urgent issue to compare its positive and negative aspects and ensure balance.

The reasons for the emergence of the global migration labor market can be seen on an economic and political basis. Economists currently believe that labor migrants should be considered as a "specific commodity". Due to the current economic crisis in the international labor market, most of the world's population is experiencing the consequences of unemployment.

The development of modern transport and digital technologies motivates people to move along a certain border. At present, the total number of migrants is 314 million, which means that 3.4% of the world's population is working in foreign countries. The number of international migrants is more than three times higher than in 1970 (figure 1).



1- figure. Dynamics of the number of international migrants (including refugees)²(2017)²

Complex trends related to migration are emerging in the world economic system, migration of a certain worker across the world from one border to another occurs according to two different bases.

First, due to economic reasons, the population of the country is looking for work in foreign countries with higher income. The second is due to political reasons, i.e. due to unrest in the country, wars, or ethnogenesis.

As a result of the events in 2009-2010 of the "Arab Spring" in North Africa, the flow of many able-bodied young Arabs to Western Europe or some Middle Eastern countries, or at the same time, the economic crises in Venezuela became political and thousands of Venezuelan citizens left the country for neighboring regions. we can admit that it is coming out. The increase in the flow of migrants due to political reasons in the last decade is one of the serious issues facing international experts. The flow of labor from one region to another country is equally beneficial for both parties. It is possible to save financial funds in the budget of industrially developed countries that receive cheap labor force, and we can observe the arrival of highly qualified migrants at the same time as workers coming from abroad.

This group of countries includes the United States, Germany, the Persian Gulf countries, Singapore, and Luxembourg. Given the decline in employment rates or, in the Gulf region, the absence of local residents in many labor-intensive jobs, these countries remain highly dependent on foreign workers.

Table-1

Dynamics of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan who worked in foreign countries.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
O'zbekistonning xorijda ishlovchi migrantlarning umumiy soni	4,00	3,353	2,026	5,612	3,589	4,851	3,589	3,371	3,103	2,753	1,496
Umumiy aholiga nisbatan % da	1,1	14,8	5,6	15,5	9,9	13,4	9,9	9,3	8,6	7,6	4,1

From the data, we can come to such conclusions that the labor force migrants that the Republic of Uzbekistan exported abroad in the last decade, in 2007, 1.1 million people worked in foreign countries, this indicator is 1.1% of the total population of Uzbekistan. is enough. According to the charter of the International Labor Organization, if 1% of the working population of the country works outside the country, then it is considered a donor country that

² Global Employment Trends for Youth 2018. International Labour Organization. – Geneva: First published, 2018.– P. 63.

exports labor force. In 2008, 3,353 thousand people worked abroad, this indicator is 14.8% of the total population. In one year since its establishment, this indicator has increased 13 times, naturally, such an increase has also had an impact on remittances coming to our country from workers working abroad. The largest flow of labor migrants occurred in 2010, a total of 5,612 million people worked abroad in this year, which is 15.5% of our total population. 1,496 thousand people, 4.1% of the total population, work in foreign countries. The occurrence of such a trend (2010) creates a number of social and demographic problems in the country along with positive conditions for the country's national economy, because 15.5% of the total population works outside the country, which is a negative situation for the national economy of any country.

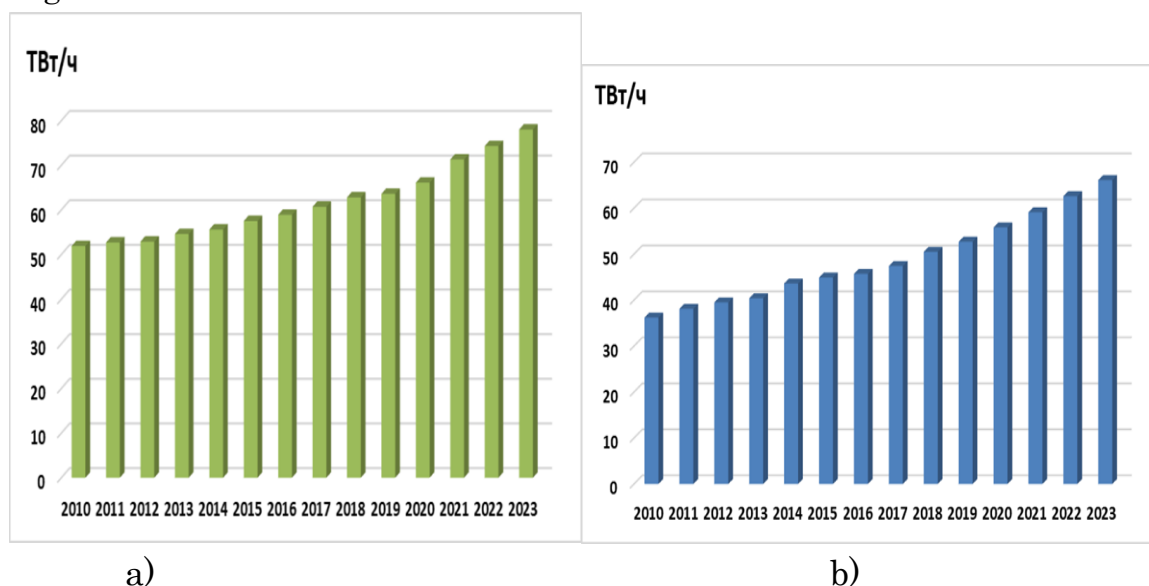
According to the statements of the International Labor Organization, even by 2025, Uzbekistan will remain among the countries that actively export migrant workers. As long as the problems of unemployment in the country are not solved, one of the main tasks facing the country shows the need to support migrants working abroad from a social and legal point of view.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF OPERATION OF 6-10 KV CABLE LINES IN POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

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Global electricity consumption increased by 2% in 2022. Most of the growth came from Asia (+3.6%) and the United States. In China, the largest consumer of electricity (32% of global electricity consumption), consumption increased by 3.4% [1]. The volume of electricity produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan also tends to grow.



Rice. 1.2. The volume of produced (a) and consumed (b) electricity in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2010-2023 in TWh/h.

This increases the length of transmission and distribution networks of electrical energy, and in particular, cable lines (CL), which play a significant role in the power supply systems of industrial enterprises, cities and agriculture: in large enterprises and in large cities they have become practically the only method of transmission and distribution electricity. CLs are expensive, critical and long-lasting elements of power supply systems. Most facilities in such industries as chemical, petrochemical, metallurgical, consumers of many organizations, housing and communal services, according to the requirements for the provision of electrical energy, belong to consumers of the first category. While maintaining consumers of the second category and reducing the third, objects appeared that required three independent inputs (power sources) with

two or more reserve generating capacities. This increases cable flows. Therefore, increasing the reliability of power cable lines is one of the most important tasks of ensuring reliable power supply to consumers. As is known, the safety margin of cables is proposed based on the results of scientific research, is calculated at the design and design stage, and when manufactured by a plant in the electrical industry takes on a specific value. This margin determines the level of cable reliability under operating conditions. An increase in the level of operational reliability can be achieved by improving production technology (manufacturing), using new insulating materials, structures and cable sheaths. However, creating an absolutely reliable cable product is technically impossible and not economically justifiable. Therefore, the main task when operating a cable is to maintain its safety margin, or more precisely, to maintain the level of reliability laid down by the manufacturer for the calculated period.

Real operating conditions, a long cable is exposed to many destructive factors, most of which are random. These impacts lead to a decrease in the reliability level of cable lines. To maintain the standard service life or to increase the operational reliability of power cables to the required level, various measures are used. These include: protection of cables in trenches and when laid open; construction of protective cable structures (cable tunnels and channels, cable overpasses, shafts, etc.); advanced training of service personnel; increasing the technical equipment of services involved in the prevention, installation and repair of electrical networks. However, this does not exclude cable failure due to natural aging of the insulation, the presence of manufacturing defects in them, mechanical and other erroneous influences. During mass production and mass use of cables, there is a possibility of defects appearing in their insulation due to various types of errors that arise both during the manufacturing process, transportation, installation, and during operation, due to unaccounted external influences, changes in the level of surface water and an increase in soil aggressiveness, common in cities and the metallurgical industry. Therefore, in order to significantly reduce the likelihood of emergency damage to cable insulation, a system for monitoring their condition is used based on various preventive measures.

CL are the most difficult elements of the power supply system to check for their technical condition. Despite this, the study of their insulation under operating conditions is of great practical importance and is mandatory.

Recent accidents in the power industry of Uzbekistan and other countries lead to disruption of power supply to industrial and household consumers and, as a consequence, to large economic losses. One of the main causes of accidents

is the moral and physical wear and tear of electrical equipment. In [2] it is noted that from 60 to 80% of fixed assets in the energy sector have exhausted their resource, and this situation is not only in Uzbekistan, but throughout the world.

According to [3], the total length of electrical networks in Uzbekistan is 110 kV – 15,267.5 km; 35 kV – 13,374 km; 6-10 kV – 97,549.5 km; (VL) 0.4 kV – 126,437.5 km. Moral and physical wear and tear of 10/0.4 kV cable lines in power supply systems is 40-55% [3].

At first glance, the solution to this problem lies in replacing 10/0.4 kV cable lines that have exhausted their service life with new and modern ones, for example, made of cross-linked polyethylene, the standard service life of which is 50 years. Many authors write about this.

Replacing all CLs within one or two years will require large expenses. According to Professor L. Kovrigin, “the country will definitely not be able to withstand such expenses.” Therefore, replacement of 10/0.4 kV cable lines must be done gradually over 10-15 years. Then the question arises about the reliability of existing cable lines and their resource for further work.

The way out of this situation is non-destructive diagnostics, which will allow classifying cable lines according to their residual life and creating an algorithm for the gradual replacement of old cables.

Consequently, it is realistic to increase the service life of CL beyond the standard periods and provide their maintenance and repair with great savings.

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