



IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON THE INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT RATE OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The role of labor force and migration is important in increasing the employment of the population, due to the increase of the labor force and the effect of migration, the creation of new jobs after increasing the income of the population leads to a decrease in the number of unemployed.

Keywords: migration, unemployment, emigration, immigration, income, population employment, internal migration, external migration

INTRODUCTION

The word migration is derived from the Latin word "migratio" which means "to move". The movement (movement) of the population from one place to another in order to change the place of residence is population migration. In some literature, population migration is the movement of people (migrants) across the border of one or another region, permanently changing their place of residence, or arriving for a short or long period of time or permanently. The permanent or temporary change of the place of residence of the population for various purposes, i.e. to acquire new land, earn income, study, live, and from a political point of view is called "mechanical movement of the population". It should be noted that migration in the world has no effect on the total population, because it is always zero, that is, the number of immigrants is equal to the number of emigrants. Immigrants are those who left their place and went to another place. Emigrants are those who moved to this place (at the expense of the Republic). While migration has a direct effect on demographic processes, it can also indirectly affect the country's demographic development. For example, a baby born in a family of migrants who went to Russia to work is considered a citizen of the country and thus has an impact on its demographic development.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

In the conditions of modernization of the country's economy, the development of internal and external migration, the study of its negative and positive aspects to income can be considered to be effective in all aspects. Several studies have been conducted on internal and external migration, and a number of foreign and local scientists have been involved. Among them are Mumladze R.G, Matthews B Bögenhold D., Klinglmair R., Kandutsch F., Wiley-Blackwell, Nikolayeva I.P., Abdullayev Ye.V and others.

Research methodology

As a result of the conducted scientific research, increasing the income of the population through internal and external migration, the formation of new professions due to migration leads to a decrease in the number of unemployed. In order to reduce unemployment through the development of migration, to increase the potential of modern professionals, scientific

conclusions and proposals have been developed on the improvement of migration through labor exchanges.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Employment is a two-party relationship, usually based on a wage contract, where one party is an employer, and the other is an employee. Employment is usually arranged on the basis of regulatory and legal documents in the field of labor.

According to official data, in 2019, the highest share of women in the total number of women in our Republic was in the cities of Tashkent (46.7%), Navoi (45.6%), Bukhara (45%) and Ferghana (44.2%), while the highest share of men was in Surkhandarya (65.1%), Kashkadarya (61.9%), Samarkand (61.2%), Jizzakh (60.4%) and Syrdarya (60.0%) provinces.

On the contrary, the largest number of cases was in Surkhandarya (34.9%), Kashkadarya (38.1%), Samarkand (38.8%) and Jizzakh (39.6%) provinces, while the lowest percentage of cases was in Tashkent city (53.3 %), Navoi (54.4%), Bukhara (55%), and Fergana (55.8%) provinces (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1

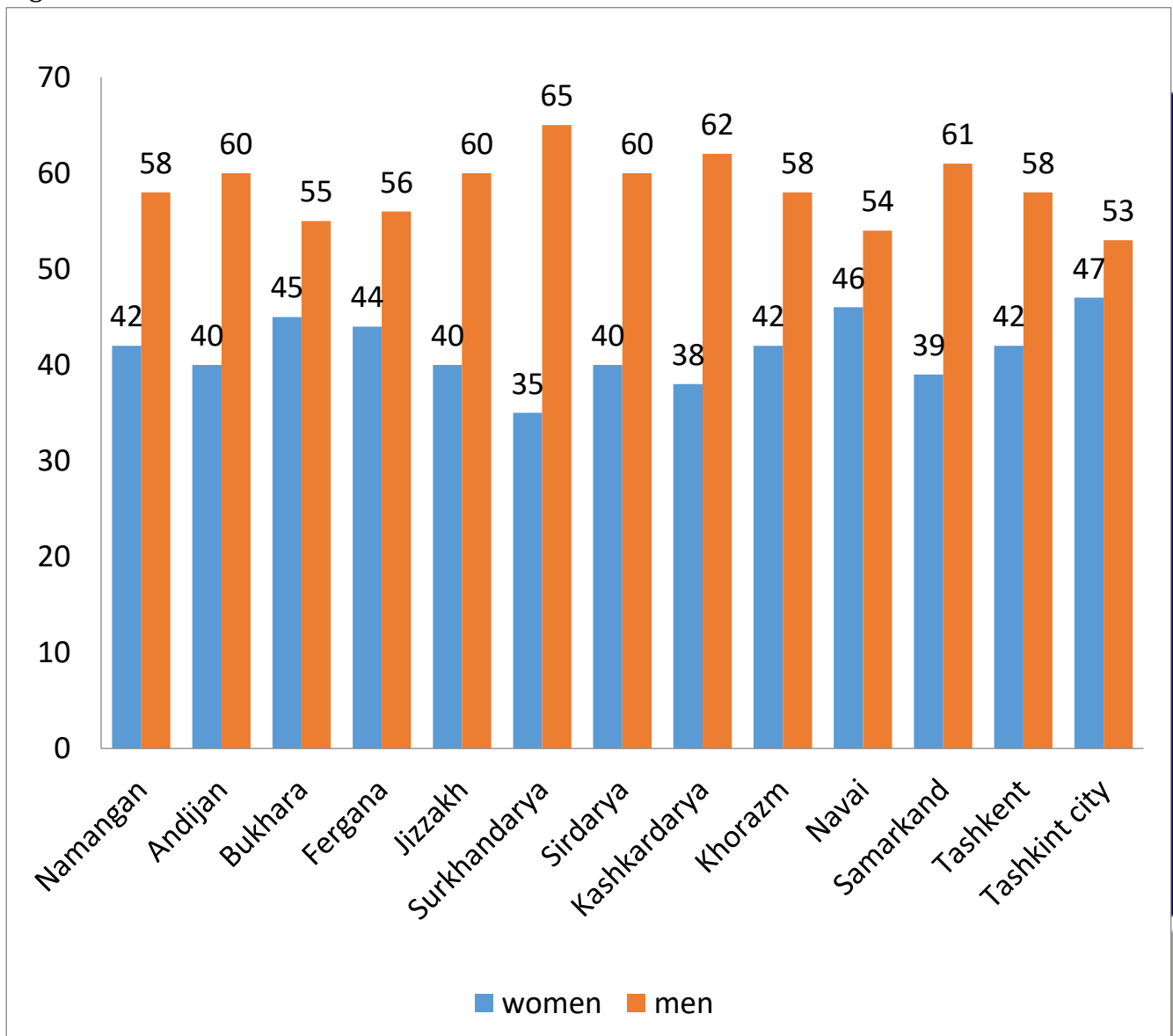


Figure 1. Distribution of employees by gender in the cross-section of regions

Table 1 shows that the number of people employed in the formal sector increased by 8.5% in 2020 compared to 2018 and by 8.2% compared to 2016. The number of people working in the informal sector decreased by 5.2% in 2020 compared to 2018. and increased by 0.6% compared to 2016. In 2020, the highest share of the population employed in the official sector in the total employment belongs to the regions of Tashkent city (81%), Navoi (67%), Tashkent (47.4%) and Bukhara (46.9%) came The highest rates of employment in the informal sector are in Namangan (68.1%), Surkhandarya (67.8%), Samarkand (66.8%) and Kashkadarya (64.4%) provinces.

Distribution of employment by formal and informal sectors across regions

Table 1

2016	2018		2020			
	officialy	nonofficial	officialy	nonofficial		
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	40,5	59,5	39,1	60,9	42,3	57,7
<i>Karakalpakstan</i>	42,0	58,0	42,5	57,5	41,2	58,8
<i>Andijan</i>	33,2	66,8	31,2	68,8	36,3	63,7
<i>Bukhara</i>	38,9	61,1	41,3	58,7	46,9	53,1
<i>Jizzakh</i>	42,0	58,0	37,5	62,5	37,6	62,4
<i>Kashkadarya</i>	35,8	64,2	38,9	61,1	35,6	64,4
<i>Navai</i>	53,3	46,7	56,5	43,5	67,0	33,0
<i>Namangan</i>	32,9	67,1	29,7	70,3	31,9	68,1
<i>Samarkand</i>	34,4	65,6	32,2	67,8	33,2	66,8
<i>Surkhandarya</i>	40,6	59,4	32,2	67,8	32,2	67,8
<i>Sirdarya</i>	52,8	47,2	45,4	54,6	46,8	53,2
<i>Tashkent</i>	37,9	62,1	38,8	61,2	47,4	52,6
<i>Fergana</i>	39,0	61,0	34,4	65,6	35,9	64,1
<i>Kharazm</i>	38,3	61,7	34,4	65,6	37,2	62,8
<i>Tashkent city</i>	64,9	35,1	69,2	30,8	81,0	19,0

Forced migration is one of the modern manifestations of migration, which is the result of political reasons. In general, the following trends were observed in these displacements: firstly, the desire to move them as far as possible from their homelands, and secondly, a completely different natural climate shipping conditions. A citizen of any country who was forced to change his place of residence in one subject of the country and moved to another subject or was forced to leave his place of residence in the territory of a foreign country can also be recognized as a forced migrant. and may be a person who came to his country. They may include foreign citizens and stateless persons who are permanent residents of the territory of Uzbekistan and who have changed their place of residence within its borders. Persons who have committed crimes against peace, crimes against humanity or other serious intentional crimes are not recognized as forced migrants.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, we can say that the development of the digital economy, in addition to improving the quality of life in general, should bring the standard of living to a slightly higher level in developed and poor regions and regions. Residents of small towns and villages gain the opportunity to earn income by using the large commercial market of economic centers.

The formation of the employed population is related to the increase in the number of the population provided with a legal place of employment and labor income, and it reveals the problems related to labor issues and the ways to satisfy the supply and demand for labor. Providing employment to the population is an activity that is related to satisfying the needs of citizens, does not contradict the laws and brings them wages (labor income), the state of employment, its most important features, about national welfare, in the field of economic development makes it possible to conclude that the chosen path is effective.

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