



## THE MAIN DIRECTIONS AND CENTERS OF LABOR MIGRATION

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the main directions of labor migration. Demography in the world economy is a science that deals with the movement of population and labor resources, it studies the composition, dynamics of the population, as well as the general laws of location and migration, based on social, economic, biological and geographical factors. Based on this, population changes in different countries and regions, forecasts for the future are developed. In demographic statistics, indicators such as the birth rate (number of births per 1,000 people), the death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 people), the marriage rate, the natural growth rate, that is, the differences between births and deaths are widely used.

## МЕҲНАТ МИГРАЦИЯСИНИНГ АСОСИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ ВА МАРКАЗЛАРИ

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### МАҚОЛА ҲАҚИДА

**Калит сўзлар:** Марказий Осиё, Бирлашган Миллатлар Ташкилотининг Миграция агентлиги, касаллик, таътил, мигрант-импорт, Миграция, меҳнат, Халқаро меҳнат ташкилоти

**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақолада меҳнат миграциясининг асосий йўналишлари муҳокама қилинади. Жаҳон хўжалигида демография — аҳоли ва меҳнат ресурслари ҳаракати билан шуғулланувчи фан бўлиб, у ижтимоий, иқтисодий, биологик ва географик омилларга асосланган ҳолда аҳолининг таркиби, динамикасини, шунингдек, жойлашиш ва миграциянинг

умумий қонуниятларини ўрғанади. Шундан келиб чиқиб, турли мамлакатлар ва минтақаларда аҳоли сонининг ўзгариши, келажак учун прогнозлар ишлаб чиқилади. Демографик статистикада туғилиш (1000 кишига туғилганлар сони), ўлим даражаси (1000 кишига тўғри келадиган ўлимлар сони), никоҳланиш даражаси, табиий ўсиш суръати, яъни туғилиш ва ўлим ўртасидаги фарқ каби кўрсаткичлар. кенг қўлланилади.

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## ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ЦЕНТРЫ ТРУДОВОЙ МИГРАЦИИ

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### О СТАТЬЕ

**Ключевые слова:** Центральная Азия, Миграционное агентство ООН, болезнь, отпуск, мигрант-импортер, Миграция, труд, Международная организация труда

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются основные направления трудовой миграции. Демография в мировом хозяйстве – это наука, занимающаяся движением населения и трудовых ресурсов, она изучает состав, динамику населения, а также общие закономерности размещения и миграции, исходя из социальных, экономических, биологических и географических факторов. На основании этого разрабатываются изменения численности населения в разных странах и регионах, прогнозы на будущее. В демографической статистике учитываются такие показатели, как рождаемость (число родившихся на 1000 человек), смертность (число умерших на 1000 человек), брачность, естественный прирост, т. е. различия между родившимися и умершими. широко используемый.

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### INTRODUCTION

Central Asia (CA) remains a dynamic region, with millions of people looking for better jobs and livelihoods. Migration is recognized as an undeniable source of prosperity, innovation and sustainable development, and is becoming a key factor in economic development. At the same time, this mobility poses challenges and risks to countries of origin, transit and destination, and to migrants themselves. As the United Nations Migration Agency, the ILO works with member states in the region - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - to maximize the positive impact of good migration management. Migration is an important issue for Central Asia. Between 10% and 16% of Central Asia's economically active population live outside

the country, primarily in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Therefore, the political significance of migration cannot be underestimated it makes migration a relevant topic and a means of political influence. The Central Asia-Russian Federation Migration Corridor is one of the most important labor migration corridors in the world, receiving 6.6 million international migrants from Central Asia in 2020. Central Asia is one of the most vulnerable to climate change, and higher-than-average global warming is projected to lead to extreme temperatures. Migration takes many forms and is caused by climate change and environmental degradation. At the same time, when conditions are right, migration can support adaptation to climate change and increase climate resilience. Problems with this mobility go beyond national borders and need to be addressed at the regional level. In addition, internal migration is on the rise in some Central Asian countries, particularly in rural-urban areas. Demand for public services (eg, health, education, employment, etc.) is growing in large cities. In Kyrgyzstan, for example, internal migrants make up 18 percent of the population. It should be noted that internal migration can be an important factor in development. [2] The process of continuous renewal of the population as a result of birth and death continues, and it is called population reproduction. This process is associated with two concepts: natural additional population growth and generational change. The simplest way to study the dynamics of this or that population is to determine its annual additional growth. The annual incremental growth rate is the arithmetic average incremental growth of the population during the current year.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In order to know how much generational exchange is ensured, it will be necessary to trace the period from the time of birth of some derived offspring to the generation of offspring. If 1,000 people of a certain generation give birth to 1,000 children, then the generational change will be fully guaranteed.

Analysis of population dynamics shows that in many European countries, as well as in North American countries, we can see that the mortality rate among the population decreased in the XIX and XX centuries. In other parts of the world, the decline in deaths began mainly in the years following World War II after the end of the colonial empires. The reduction in mortality is based on the following reasons:

- ◆ Growth of living standards;
- ◆ Improvement of medical services;
- ◆ Implementation of measures to prevent infectious and other diseases, etc.

Based on the analysis of the dynamics of the study of population change, the following specific stages or population cycles can be distinguished as a result of the specified demographic coefficients:

1. The following are typical of the first population cycle:

- high birth rate;
- high mortality and consequent slow population growth;
- Such features are typical of less developed countries, including a number of tropical countries in Africa (Gabon, Nigeria) and some Southeast Asian countries (to a lesser extent).

2. The second population cycle is characterized by the following:

- high birth rate;
- declining mortality and consequent rapid population growth;
- Such features are typical of countries in Africa and the Middle East, many countries in East Asia, and some relatively developed Latin American countries (Paraguay and Argentina).

3. The third specific population cycle is characterized by the following:

- Decreased fertility;
- reduction in mortality;
- While births in this population are still higher (slightly higher) than deaths, population growth is constantly declining (e.g., Modern USA).

4. The fourth population cycle is characterized by the following:

- Low birth rate;
- Low mortality and consequently relative stabilization or minimal development of population growth dynamics. These include many European countries.

At the same time, cycles of a population character, which sometimes have a specific appearance in demography, are also manifested. That is, as mortality increases relative to birth, there is a coefficient that has a minus sign in the natural character of the population (depopulation, i.e., a natural decline in population in a country). This trend is clearly visible in Russia today.

The world's population continues to grow, reaching about 10.5 billion by the end of the 21st century. and is expected to stabilize. So, while the world's population growth rate is declining, its average annual growth in absolute terms is 80 million. (This can be seen mainly in the case of some countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America).

It is known that the categories of “economically active population” and “economically inactive population” are widely used in international statistics. According to the recommendations of the International Labor Organization, the economically active population includes all those involved in the production of goods and services. These include employees - workers and employees, independent workers, unpaid family members, seasonal and casual workers, people who are temporarily out of work for objective reasons (illness, vacation), students who continue to work part-time, receive a scholarship or salary students who are learning a profession in manufacturing.

At present, in market economies, the economically active population is called the labor force. The labor status of the economically active population is quantified by the number of weeks or days worked in a given period (1 year). Accordingly, the economically active population is divided into employed, unemployed and partially employed.

The economically inactive population includes those who do not fall into the category of economically active population, regardless of age. Such population includes full-time students, housewives, old-age and disability pensioners, people receiving financial assistance from social organizations and individuals, and others. The economically inactive population also includes a number of separate functional groups. Includes people engaged in unpaid social work, people who provide voluntary free services, people of working age who are not looking for work for subjective and objective reasons.

The activity of the working population in creating social products is called employment. There is also the notion of a population that is not engaged in production, which includes the unemployed and those who are not compulsorily employed.

In the 1970s, the bulk of the economically active population in industrialized countries (30-45%) was engaged in industry and construction. However, due to the relative change in this attitude, it is observed that the population in these sectors is declining, first in relative and then in absolute employment. At the same time, the decline in economic activity of the population is observed in agriculture.

According to the definition of the International Labor Organization, the unemployed are those who have been looking for work in the last 4 weeks and have not found a job or have not yet started working. This category is interpreted differently in different countries. There are two different approaches to determining the number of unemployed in different countries. The first is a 1-week survey that determines the number of people who meet the status of unemployed, a method used in the United States and Japan. In the UK, this method is expensive and the number of unemployed is calculated on the basis of applications submitted to the state employment services for unemployment benefits.

The majority of the unemployed are laid off people with work experience. This category includes workers who lost their jobs as a result of structural changes in the economy and production, the closure of enterprises, the transition to the production of new products, the modernization of production. Women engaged in child-rearing, young people looking for a job after graduation are not included in the list of unemployed.

One of the typical trends for modern industrialized countries is rising unemployment, which in 2004 accounted for 8-10% of the economically active population.

Determining the number of unemployed in developing countries is one of the most difficult challenges today. According to the International Labor Organization, in 2003 the total number of unemployed in industrialized and developing countries exceeded 600 million people, which is one tenth of the world's population.

### **The essence of the global labor market and the reasons for its emergence**

The world's population includes two types of people depending on age: able-bodied - 15-60 years old, disabled - children and the elderly. About 70 percent of the total population belongs to the first type, but this share varies in different regions. For example, the proportion of minors is higher in Asia and Africa, and the proportion of the elderly in Europe and North America.

In turn, the able-bodied population is divided into two groups: economically active and inactive. Housewives, students (during vacations), state-owned citizens, as well as stateless people are among the economically inactive. We are interested in the economically active population, that is, people who are able to work and aspire to it. This category of citizens actively participates in the process of job search at home and abroad.

Although international labor migration has a long history, it was not until the twentieth century that it became one of the leading manifestations of the movement of factors of production and, consequently, a separate branch of the CIS.

This can be attributed to the following reasons:

- Internationalization of economic life;
- socio-demographic changes;
- revolution in science and technology and information;
- development of integration processes;
- activities of transnational corporations.

All these factors have led to an increase in the mobility of the able-bodied population, as people use advanced communication infrastructure for cross-border and intercontinental migration. To date, the World Labor Market (WLM) has emerged, which is based on the total migration turnover of economically active population between countries and regions, which significantly affects the level, nature and location of productive forces within national economic systems and the world economy. By the end of the twentieth century, the average annual number of migrant workers was 35 million. (3.5 million in 1960). WLM includes not only migrants, but also various levels of migration services, as well as international organizations dealing with the legal status of foreign workers, protection of their labor, providing them with social guarantees and other issues.

This topic deals with labor migration caused by socio-economic goals in the process of population migration. One of the main factors forcing citizens to look for work abroad is their

desire to improve their living standards and use their abilities effectively. At the same time, negative socio-economic events, such as unemployment and overpopulation in agriculture, also lead to temporary or permanent relocation.

### CONCLUSION

At present, states are stepping up their efforts to regulate labor migration. The legal expression of the mutual interests of the sending and receiving (migrant-importing) countries is usually in the form of bilateral and multilateral agreements. Global organizations such as the United Nations Population Commission, the International Labor Organization, and the International Organization for Migration have been providing significant assistance in drafting international conventions in this area. An example of a regional body dealing with the protection of the rights of migrant workers is the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration in Western Europe. The main international normative acts regulating the relations within the WLM is the Conventions of the International Labor Organization of 1962, 1975, 1982. The articles of these documents regulate issues such as hiring migrants, guaranteeing their rights, dealing with the hidden channels of migration.

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