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**"REGIONAL LABOR MIGRATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS  
AFFECTING IT"**

*Annotatsiya.* Maqolada ishchi kuchi migratsiyasining rasmiy va norasmiy ko'rinishlari, uning mavsumiy, vaqtinchilik va takrorlanuvchan xususiyatlari, shuningdek, migratsiyaga ta'sir etuvchi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hamda demografik omillar ta'siri respublikaning ayrim viloyatlari misolida tahlil qilingan.

*Аннотация.* В статье анализируются формальные и неформальные формы трудовой миграции, ее сезонные, временные и периодические характеристики, а также влияние социально-экономических и демографических факторов, влияющих на миграцию, на примере некоторых регионов республики.

*Annotation.* The article analyzes the formal and informal forms of labor migration, its seasonal, temporary and recurring characteristics, as well as the impact of socio-economic and demographic factors affecting migration on the example of some regions of the republic.

**Keywords:** labor market, labor migration, donor and recipient countries, foreign labor migrants, high wages.

**Introduction.** Labor migration refers to the territorial movement of the population within and outside the borders of the country in different periods in order to sell the knowledge, skills and qualifications of migrants in the labor market. The following factors cause labor migration in world practice: economic inequality between rich and poor countries; disproportion of population demography; damage to social relations as a result of economic development; relations between donor and recipient countries; cheap labor of migrants and others. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, especially in the south-western regions of

the Republic the reasons of labor migration are as follows: insufficient jobs; low cost of labor; lack of well paid permanent work; relatively low living conditions; earning money for education; lack of jobs in the specialty; not having any profession or trade, etc.

**The main part.** Migrants not only provide developed countries with cheap labor, but they help to fill the shortage of workers in many fields with knowledgeable specialists. The existence of the above problems in providing employment to the population in the labor market requires effective organization of labor migration. In the current period, the main factors with an economic, socio-demographic and organizational-territorial description have a direct impact on the change of foreign labor migration. Among the main economic factors of foreign labor migration, it is necessary to create a special fund for the preparation of citizens for a profession and support them during their migration abroad, and give tax incentives to agencies that provide services in the field of employment. The minimum wage paid to migrants should not be less than the specified one,, ease of doing business, industry innovation or the availability of technical capabilities for new industries, allowing labor migrants to obtain loans from commercial banks for transportation and other expenses, and introducing convenient mechanisms for obtaining and paying loans through international payment systems have a significant impact.

**Statistical data and their analysis.** As a socio-demographic factor, the workforce exporting country should collect information from foreign employers about job vacancies, nature of work, salary, skills required from workers, necessary medical care and good health. It is planned to provide hygienic conditions<sup>2</sup>. It is also a priority that the employer must offer medical insurance for migrants, providing them with accommodation, and ensuring compliance with sanitary and hygienic standards.

**Table 1**

Foreign labor migrants in south-western Uzbekistan change in number (thousands)

<b>Regions</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>In 2020 comparing to 2015 (%)</b>
Bukhara	37,5	66,4	108,2	133,2	116,9	311,7
Kashkadarya	21,2	100,1	96,5	177,9	162,1	764,6
Navai	3,7	14,4	17,2	37,7	28,1	759,5
Samarkand	36,2	143,3	186,5	341,2	242,0	668,5
Surkhandarya	19,4	74,1	72,5	163,4	146,0	752,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,0</b>	<b>398,3</b>	<b>480,9</b>	<b>853,4</b>	<b>695,1</b>	<b>589,1</b>

*The table is compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

According to the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, the share of foreign labor migrants in south-western Uzbekistan is 37.8 percent, and their number increased by 5.89 times in 2010-2020 (Table 1). In 2020 673 citizens of southwestern Uzbekistan were sent abroad to work by the Agency for foreign labor migration issues. According to the bilateral agreement, 614 citizens of Uzbekistan were sent to work in South Korea, 50 to Russia, and 9 to Bulgaria.

As can be seen from the table, during the analyzed period, the number of labor migrants has increased more compared to other regions in Kashkadarya (7.64 times) and Surkhandarya (7.52 times) regions. This situation demands paying more attention to its regulation for continuous improvement of existing mechanisms related to the issues of foreign labor migration level. 80.7 percent of citizens

working abroad (2020) are men, the remaining 19.3 percent are women. More than half of Foreign labor migrants (56.8 percent) is accounted for young people. When analyzed by countries, 61.5 percent of foreign labor migrants live in the Russian Federation, 12.1 percent - in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 9.5 percent - in Turkey, 5.3 percent - in the Republic of Korea, 1.2 percent - in the United Arab Emirates, the remaining 10, 3 percent work in other countries. in (Table 2). According to the analyzes carried out in the south-western regions of Uzbekistan, we can observe that the majority of immigrants from the Bukhara region go to the Russian Federation, from the Navoi region to Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea, and from the Samarkand region, the majority go to work in Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. and these amounts are higher than in other regions of the republic.

**Table 2**

№	Regions	2010			2016			2018			2019					2020			
		Total	From this		Total	From this		Total	from this			Total	From this					Total	From this
			re a	Russia		re a	Russia		re a	Russia	Japan		re a	Russia	Turkey	Poland	Bulgaria		
1	Bukhara	317	52	265	95	92	3	115	44	71	-	198	56	112	30	-	-	191	170
2	Kashkadarya	723	199	524	392	387	5	433	373	59	1	397	349	41	7	-	-	277	243
3	Navai	210	210	-	72	72	-	89	57	32	-	133	70	56	7	-	-	50	49
4	Samarkand	749	749	-	172	172	-	376	331	43	2	315	220	83	12	-	-	40	40
5	Surkhandarya	86	86	-	67	67	-	139	63	72	4	98	56	34	8	-	-	115	112
	<b>Total</b>	2085	1296	789	798	790	8	1152	868	277	7	1141	751	326	64	-	-	673	614

*Changes in the number of people employed abroad through the external labor migration agency from the residents of South-Western regions of Uzbekistan (per person)*

Labor migration can be of two types: formal and informal. In Uzbekistan, formal labor migration has been established with the following countries: the Republic of South Korea, the Russian Federation, Turkey, UAE, Bulgaria, Poland, Japan. During the research period (2010-2020), the number of people employed in the region decreased from 2085 to 673, that is, by 67.8%. Such a decreasing trend was also observed in Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Navoi and Samarkand regions. In particular, the number of official foreign migrants in 2020 compared to 2010 decreased in Samarkand region - for 94.7%, in Navoi region - 76.2%, in Kashkadarya region - 61.7%; percent, and in Bukhara region by 39.8 percent. The number of workers employed abroad by an agency during the research period increased only in the Surkhandarya region (from 86 to 115 people, respectively). It should be noted that in 2010-2017, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan were sent to work formally only 2 countries, i.e. Korea and Russia, but since 2018, the geography of official labor migration has expanded, including Japan, Turkey, Poland and Bulgaria. In 2019, private employment agencies in the southwestern part of Uzbekistan employed 1,227 citizens abroad. According to statistics, migrants are employed in 22 countries through private employment agencies. Most of the foreign labor migrants were sent to Russia, Turkey, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland and Bulgaria. When analyzed by regions, the largest number of foreign labor migrants came from Bukhara, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions. The major difference of Labor migration in The Republic is that it has more informal appearance. This situation is reflected in the seasonal, temporary and recurring nature of this type of labor migration. Actions performed without official documents such as a work visa, permit, employment contract, special card for migrants, customs declaration, and so on, are also stated unofficial. Under the influence of the above-mentioned factors, the population is provided with work in various fields and industries in different cities. Based on the information of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, the regions of the republic can be divided into 3 groups according to the supply of labor resources:

1. Regions with abundant labor resources are Samarkand, Fergana, Kashkadarya, Andijan, Namangan, Tashkent and Surkhandarya regions.
2. Regions with average labor resources Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara and Khorezm regions.
3. Regions with low supply of labor resources Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Navoi regions.

It can be seen that in southwestern Uzbekistan Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions are rich in labor resources, whereas, Bukhara region is average, and Navoi region is low among the other areas. Effectively organizing the migration of people from regions with abundant labor resources to regions with less resources in an organized manner ensures equal distribution of labor resources of the republic This is manifested in such directions as migration of labor migrants within the Republic from villages to cities, from district centers to other large cities, or from one region to another. Internal labor migration in south-western Uzbekistan account for 8.9 percent and Large cities are the role of the city where internal labor migrants move. In particular, 70.0-80.0 percent of internal migration of the republic is accounted for by the city of Tashkent. Migration from rural to urban areas has positive significance in the republic. After all, the majority of the country's population lives in rural areas, and the population in these areas continues to grow at a high rate. In these densely populated areas, labor resources are more than needed, despite the fact that primary attention is paid to the creation of new jobs in rural areas, the problem of employment of labor resources remains urgent. Labor migration in the south-western region of Uzbekistan is mainly characterized by

Regions	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	In 2020 compared to 2010
Bukhara	4,6	4,9	5,2	5,4	4,9	5,4	5,8	126,1

Kashkadarya	7,2	8,1	9,3	8,9	8,8	9,6	10,3	143,1
Navai	8,6	9,1	9,4	10,4	10,5	9,1	9,9	115,1
Samarkand	8,3	9,9	8,6	8,3	9,6	9,4	10,6	127,7
Surkhandarya	7,8	9,3	9,4	11,6	9,6	10,3	11,8	151,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,9</b>	<b>41,3</b>	<b>41,9</b>	<b>44,6</b>	<b>43,4</b>	<b>43,8</b>	<b>48,4</b>	<b>131,2</b>

seasonality and repetition. The main part of the labor movement is rural residents (80.5%). The main reasons for this are the increase in labor supply in rural areas and

relatively low employment opportunities.

*Changes in the number of internal labor migrants of South-Western regions of Uzbekistan (per person)*

*The table is compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

The main reason for seasonal labor migration in the republic is that a large part of the labor force is mobilized in rural areas, mainly in the agricultural sector, and the work in this sector is temporary, that is, seasonal in nature. According to the information of the Ministry, the internal labor migration of the able-bodied population is becoming active in the studied region (Table 2). Among these areas, the regions with active internal migration are mainly are Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Bukhara regions. Over the past 2010-2020, internal migration has increased in Sukhondarya (151.3 percent), Kashkadarya (143.1 percent), Samarkand (217.7 percent), and Bukhara region (126.1 percent). It can be seen that the lowest indicator belongs to Navoi region (115.1 percent) (Table 2). It is possible to highlight three important directions of movement of labor migrants within the republic:

- The first is the capital city Tashkent, the main direction for all regions of the republic

- The second route is within the regions, in which the regional centers play an important role.
- The third direction is the centers of regional districts.

As mentioned above, the main part of this type of labor movement is accounted for by rural residents (80.5%). The main reasons why the main part of the internal labor movement is contributed by the rural population are explained by the following:

First, there is a surplus in the rural areas of the regions availability of labor resources.

Second, there is a lack of jobs and low employment opportunities in rural areas.

Thirdly, the migration of labor migrants to regional centers or the capital is explained by the large number of seasonal jobs and relatively high wages.

Due to the export of labor force of the Republic of Uzbekistan to foreign countries:

- foreign capital are added to the national income of the republic.
- migrants bring with them the most up-to-date knowledge, foreign experiences important for production, and study the effective use of modern technologies;
- - organization of existing labor in foreign companies and enterprises, effective work, correct management of the production process will be learned, and most importantly - acquisition of modern knowledge and skills will be achieved.

There are positive and negative aspects of labor export. In our opinion, in order to regulate migration in the regions and properly use labor migrants, it is appropriate to implement the following:

Positive aspects	Negative aspects
Acquisition of new professional skills by workers	Lack of access to skilled labor
reduction of the balance of payments	In addition to goods, increasing



deficit	dependence on international demand for labor
Balancing supply and demand in the domestic labor market	Directing the capital used for the development of production resources intended for consumption to other areas
Structural and technological restructuring of production	Increase in inflation rate

### **Conclusion and suggestions.**

First, it is necessary to establish the activity of centers dealing with internal labor migration issues in all districts of the republic. These centers require the organization of labor market monitoring in order to develop a balance of regional, inter-branch, occupational mobility of labor resources, to identify persons who need to change their place of residence in the regions. Secondly, proper identification of regional migration groups by dividing them into groups according to the extent to which they are provided with labor resources in the cities and districts of the Republic. Thirdly, to fully ensure the legal and social protection of citizens moving to other regions. Fourth, to regulate labor migration, under the leadership of relevant organizations and ministries, to create a mechanism for hiring, training qualified workers and specialists in accordance with the orders of labor importing countries and large employer companies. Migrants should be taught the language, history, customs and traditions of the country in which they plan to work, and necessary qualifications and skills should be formed for the chosen work and profession. It was observed, that life expectancy at birth in South-Western Uzbekistan is slightly higher than the national average, life expectancy at birth in the republic is 0.4 years, and in the studied area it is 0.1 years longer, and foreign labor migrants are high in these regions. Such a situation requires paying more serious attention to the issues of foreign labor migration at the state level, and constantly improving the existing mechanisms for its regulation. In order to

regulate migration in the regions and properly use labor migrants, it is proposed to establish centers dealing with internal and external labor migration issues in all districts of the republic. These centers carry out important tasks such as developing the regional, inter-branch, occupational mobility balance of labor resources, identifying persons who need to change their place of residence in the regions, and organizing constant control of the labor market.

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