
The Impact of Women's Migration on Socio-Economic Development in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: As the world economy develops and international integration ties intensify, so does female labor migration. The acceleration of these processes is also strongly influenced by the widening gap between developed and economically backward countries. This article discusses the impact of women's migration on socio-economic development in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: integratsiya, mehnat migratsiyasi, pragozlas, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, daromad, demografik, muhojir, taraqqiyot.

Introduction.

At the current stage of human development, labor migration is a special type of migration aimed at finding decent work and high incomes, and has become one of the main tools to address the acute problems of employment and wages in less developed countries. Naturally, Uzbekistan has gained political independence, but in the face of the need to address the complex problems of socio-economic development left by the past, the phenomenon of the twentieth century - labor migration - could not be left out.

Main part.

Women's migration is showing new dimensions in the context of globalization and the resulting social changes. The word "migration" is abbreviated from the Latin word meaning the movement of people from one place to another when their place of permanent residence changes. Hence, the movement of people across a region is called population migration. Individuals involved in migration are called migrants.

In particular, new forms and methods of migration are emerging. For example, labor migrants work more in the fields of nursing, agriculture, hotels and restaurants, and household services. The employment rate of migrant women is 34% of the total number of employed women in developed countries. In many developed countries, there are so many migrant workers that they are not in a hurry to return home unless they are forcibly detained in the workplace. Even if they are given financial incentives to leave voluntarily, they refuse to leave. In short, the conditions at home are getting worse. While there are some opportunities to work in host countries, they do not have a Homeland. They have to accept any job, even the lowest paid and discriminatory working conditions. Every year, despite the crisis, millions of people from less developed countries cross the state border in hopes of finding work, and it should be noted that most of them are women.

International labor migration affects many aspects of society: economics and politics, demographic processes and national relations, ideology and religion. Thanks to the process of globalization, the process of interstate migration has significantly increased, taking into account the specifics of each country. Thus, while general migration is considered to be at the highest international level, female migration is generally considered to be "secondary".

In the development of society, the direction of activity in the process of female migration varies. In particular, women's migration has become an integral part of the current migration process. The study of women's migration in a scientific manner has become a topical issue of our time.

The role and place of gender in migration is a new direction for socio-economic analysis, which in turn requires new research. Therefore, in addition to studying the level of socio-economic development of the regions, it is necessary to forecast the process of women's migration, taking into account the demographic factor. Naturally, determining the share of the demographic factor in migration, and the sociological analysis of its directions and characteristics, requires some complexity.

Migration is divided into internal and external migration. Internal migration leads to a redistribution of the population within the country by regions, i.e. between urban and rural areas, which leads to an increase or decrease in the number of people and families in the country.

In covering the socio-sociological, philosophical, historical and economic aspects of the subject in the Republic of Uzbekistan, KH Abdurahmanov, LP Maksakova, B. Umrzakov, M. Rahimov, F.Ya. Parmanov, K. Kalanov, Tolametova Z.A., conducted research. N. Bobojonova tried to make a historical and comparative study of the problems associated with the migration of such ethnic groups. However, these researchers neglected the comparative analysis of women's migration in relation to the demographic processes of the Uzbek population, especially its political, social and sociological problems.

Also, the fact that women involved in migration processes are mainly engaged in hired labor, housekeeping and illegal labor activities makes it difficult to analyze the problem. According to the conclusions of the study, the following issues are still relevant:

- Determining the share of migration by region;
- Determining the share of women's migration in migration processes;
- Increasing the attention of law enforcement and other authorities to the issues of legal rehabilitation and legal education of women whose rights have been violated as a result of migration;
- Ensuring the participation of women involved in the migration process in regional medical institutions;
- Legislative review of the socio-economic significance of migration processes in the relations between the state and society, legal, political and medical guarantees for the migrant participant;
- Regularly expand the knowledge and understanding of the migration participant in the field of legislation, social environment, language and culture abroad;
- overcoming the problems of social adaptation of women in the process of labor migration and gender inequality;

As a result of comprehensive socio-economic reforms, Uzbekistan has formed a socially oriented market economy. Effective use of the country's existing labor potential is one of the key factors in achieving this goal. Hence the natural movement of the population. its recreation is largely determined by the country's industrial development, the level of urbanization, socio-economic conditions, cultural and domestic traditions, national-historical factors. They have a different impact on the birth rate and life expectancy of the population, leading to changes in the country's able-bodied population.

Conclusion.

According to the analysis, the intensification of external labor migration in Uzbekistan is a matter of urgency, which is natural in a healthy economy, which ensures the balance of the labor market. The process of attracting foreign labor to the republic is economically justified and expedient, provides an element of flexibility in the use of labor resources, is beneficial to employers and the economy as a whole. Today, no country can succeed in the economy without being isolated from the world community.

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