
The Migration Process of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Mechanism of its Regulation

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Abstract: This article discusses the current material on the current migration situation and policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has developed under the influence of demographic processes and international principles of labor migration.

Keywords: migration, labor resources, migration policy, labor markets, employment policy, host countries, demographic situation, migration process mechanism.

Migration is the movement of the population from one place of residence to another. The situation on the labor market of various CIS countries contributes to the development of migration processes, in particular, significant differentiation in labor supply issues, which can be traced to the example of Uzbekistan and Russia.

The regime of expanded reproduction and rapid growth of labor resources has been maintained in Uzbekistan for a long time. Currently, it is the most significant supplier of labor for the labor markets of countries with a shortage of labor resources. The right of citizens of Uzbekistan to professional activity abroad is proclaimed and enshrined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment of the population", adopted back in 1992.

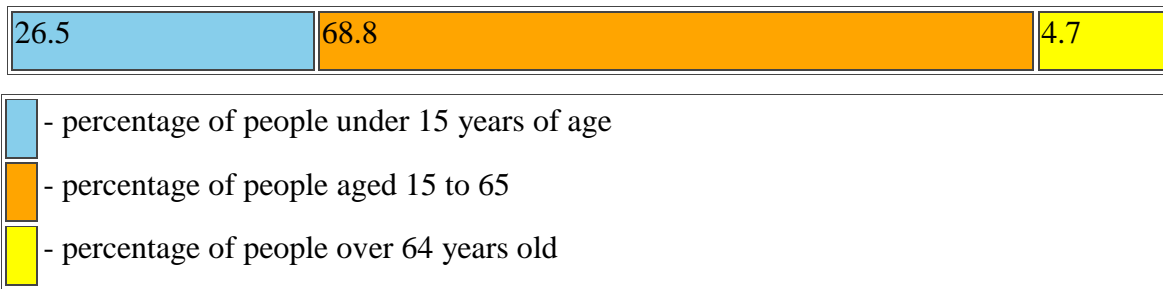
Currently, Uzbekistan is a country highly endowed with human resources.

According to our estimate, at the end of 2022, the population of Uzbekistan was 34,739,400 people. In 2022, the population of Uzbekistan increased by approximately 511,704 people. Considering that the population of Uzbekistan at the beginning of the year was estimated at 34,227,696 people, the annual increase was 1.49%.

Here are the main demographic indicators of Uzbekistan for 2022:

- Births: 798,532
- Deceased: 240,621
- Natural population growth: 557,911 people
- Migration population growth: -46,207 people
- Men: 17,267,577 (estimated as of December 31, 2022)
- Women: 17,471,823 (estimated as of December 31, 2022).

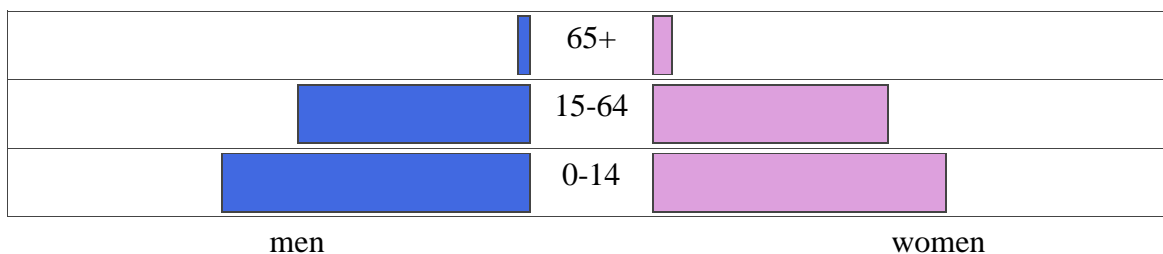
According to our calculations, as of the beginning of 2023, the population of Uzbekistan had the following age distribution (%):



In absolute numbers, this is:

- 9,204,551 people under 15 years of age (men: 4,715,179 / women: 4,489,373)
- 23,913,908 people over 14 and under 65 years of age (men: 11,881,222 / women: 12,032,686)
- 1,620,940 people over 64 years of age (men: 692,356 / women: 928,584)

Figure 1 is a model of the age-sex pyramid, in which only three age groups are represented, the data on which were given above:



The demographic load coefficient shows the load on society and the economy from the population that is not related to the able-bodied population (dependent part of the population). The non-able-bodied population is understood as the total population under 15 years of age and the population over 64 years of age. The age of the working-age population (the productive part of the population), respectively, is between 15 and 65 years. The demographic load factor directly reflects the financial costs of social policy in the country. For example, with an increase in this coefficient, expenses for the construction of educational institutions, social protection, healthcare, pension payments, etc. should be increased. The total demographic load factor is calculated as the ratio of the dependent part of the population to the able-bodied or productive part of the population. For Uzbekistan, the coefficient of the total demographic burden is 45.3%. The value of 45.3% is relatively low. It shows that the number of the able-bodied population is more than twice the number of the disabled population. This attitude creates a relatively low social burden for society. The potential replacement coefficient (child load coefficient) is calculated as the ratio of the population below working age to the number of able-bodied population. The potential replacement coefficient for Uzbekistan is 38.5%. The pension burden coefficient is calculated as the ratio of the population above working age to the number of able-bodied population. The pension burden ratio in Uzbekistan is 6.8%.

Currently, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the field of international migration, there is a tendency to reduce migration processes. Over the past 30 years, the average annual number of migrants of all categories of the population in the republic has decreased by 30.0%. Studies have shown that mostly men from Uzbekistan leave for work in the CIS countries, and the majority of women go to Turkey or the Arab Emirates.

Migration of the population of Uzbekistan to earn money in foreign countries is divided into two degrees. To date, the largest number of migrants, taking into account these aspects, falls on Kazakhstan and Russia. This fact is due to the fact that it is easier to go there. Given that

in both countries the majority of our citizens work mainly in the construction sector, women in these countries face a number of difficulties. At the present stage, the scale of emigration has increased, which is especially noticeable in the reduction of immigration. The population of Uzbekistan mainly travels to the CIS countries (about 90%). The largest flow traditionally goes to Russia. As of January 01, 2023, the number of migrants from the Republic of Uzbekistan working in foreign countries, in particular in the Russian Federation, amounted to approximately 1,036,305 people. Russia has been the leader of the external migration of the population of Uzbekistan for many decades. In addition to Russia, the republic has long-term cooperation with the Republic of Korea in the field of labor migration, agreements with Turkey, Japan, Poland, the Sultanate of Oman, Kazakhstan and other countries. And it is possible to work under a private contract in any country of the world, and similarly, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan can work in many other countries. The processes taking place at the global level lead to an increase in openness and integration of countries into the world community. These processes activate not only the movement of raw materials, capital, financial and material resources, but also labor. The formation of global labor markets is intensifying, which leads to an increase in labor migration. Today, labor migration is becoming an integral part of the global economy. In conditions of steady growth of labor resources and redundancy of labor resources in the labor market of Uzbekistan, labor migration plays a role in solving the problem of employment. This reduces demographic pressure on local labor markets, especially in densely populated areas, and is actually an alternative to unemployment. Given the scale of external labor migration, it is currently becoming one of the most important segments of the Uzbek labor market – the segment of external employment.

At the same time, excessive growth of labor emigration has negative consequences. The labor market of Uzbekistan is losing the most active and able-bodied population as a result of increased awareness. Despite the Government's efforts to expand organized labor exports, the vast majority of Uzbekistanis find work on their own, often in addition to their profession and specialization, often with an irreversible loss of professional knowledge and skills. At the same time, there is a growing shortage of specialists on the national labor market, and there are problems with staffing industrial enterprises. It should be noted that labor migration occurs against the background of the general migration flow from the republic. Taken together, this is already causing problems with skilled labor. The growth in the number of qualified personnel and the underutilization of the professional and qualification potential of many people are hindering the development of the country. In addition, migrant workers working on an illegal basis do not have social protection either from their State or from the receiving State. Unfortunately, migration processes do not take place in a sufficiently civilized and efficient manner, due to the disunity of migration policies between sending and receiving countries and the lack of an effective mechanism for regulating labor migration in the Eurasian space.

Thus, measures were taken to create a system of labor migration, which includes: the development of international cooperation in this area; compulsory training in professions and foreign languages; financial support for migrants; reintegration of returned citizens. This is fixed by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to create a system of safe, orderly and legal labor migration."

In addition, it is necessary to develop a mechanism for national and international regulation of migration processes, which will be based on certain tools presented in

- establishment of appropriate State institutions;
- regulatory and legal regulators of labor import-export;
- international agreements;

- qualitative requirements for foreign labor (certificate of education, work experience in the specialty) direct quotas and indirect regulation of labor imports;
- regulation based on economic criteria;
- administrative measures ensuring the import of labor;
- economic assistance to the regions of mass emigration;
- formation of the emigration climate; currency and banking policy (benefits on foreign currency deposits the opening of foreign branches of domestic banks,
- ✓ the use of foreign banks;

Labor migration of the population is of great importance for both sending and receiving countries. In sending countries, it reduces demographic pressure on local labor markets and has economic effects in the form of remittances. In the recipient countries, it provides labor and creates a considerable part of the gross product, thereby contributing to the building of economic potential.

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