

**STUDY AND IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZED
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Annotation. This article analyzes the role of labor migration in the provision of employment to the rural population, the problems of migration in rural areas, ways of solving these problems and the activities of the International Labor Organization in the direction of migration, international conventions, the movement of rural population through informal external labor migration, and gives suggestions on the order of the migration.

Key words: employment of rural population, migration, internal migration, external migration, international migrant registration offices, migration flow, migration card, integration.

Introduction. An important aspect of modern migration is that the quality composition of international migrants (for example, from the point of view of the level of education) is changing, the participation of highly qualified specialists in interstate migration flows is becoming more active. This situation is of positive importance for developed countries, which are centers of immigration, while emigration foci – for developing and transition economies-are the opposite, that is, a negative situation.

Employment of the population of our country the role of migration is especially great in supporting the employment of the population in rural areas. Currently, the largest wave of migration is from developing countries towards developed countries. The largest number of foreign migrants in this is received by the United States. In recent years, the number of immigrants in this state has been recorded to exceed 45 million people. And among the Western European countries, the largest number of

immigrants corresponds to the contribution to Germany, Great Britain and France.

In each of these countries, 7-10 million immigrants live. The bulk of immigrants to Western Europe go to the countries of Southwest and South Asia, North Africa and Eastern Europe. Of the other developed countries, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Israel and JAR are receiving many foreign migrants. Therefore, in all developed countries, the migration balance (balance) is positive.

Large migratory flows have also occurred between developing countries, most of which have a negative migration balance. In particular, a large number of foreign migrants are attracted by Arab countries in the Persian Gulf, especially Saudi Arabia and the UAE, and by newly industrialized countries such as South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia. Millions of immigrants from Asian and African countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Yemen, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt are going to work in these countries.

On the continents of Latin America, Asia and Africa, local (local) migration flows also occur among neighboring countries, not only in terms of economic, but also in terms of number, depending on political, environmental, ethnic factors, but also in terms of territorial scope. For example, millions are migrating from Syria to Turkey, from Afghanistan to Iran, and from Uganda to Kenya. Large migration flows also exist in the territory of the CIS and are more oriented towards Russia.

- The majority of the population of our country who went to foreign countries to work in the migration process in search of work is due to the contribution of the rural population. In this place, the problem arises that is why the villagers go to foreign countries in search of work. The main reason is that the material need in the first place is in order to earn money. Therefore, many developed countries have the peculiarity of attracting migrants. Most of our citizens therefore leave for the Russian state in search of work, and most are illegal migrants.

- That is, every citizen who has entered Russia must take into account migration majorly in the Migration Service in order to become legal in Russia. It is very

complicated for villagers to understand these processes unless they are legally literate.

• In Uzbekistan, however, organizational migration is regulated by the agency for external labor migration issues. The agency for foreign labor migration issues was established in order to improve the organization of foreign labor activities of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and prevent illegal migration.

• The main tasks of the agency:

• * development and implementation of international cooperation projects in the field of labor migration;

• * cooperation with the competent authorities of foreign countries;

• * Assistance in realizing the right of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan to carry out labor activities abroad;

• * Coordination of labor activities of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign countries and foreign citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

• * development of cooperation with foreign firms (enterprises, institutions, companies) recruiting foreign labor;

• • issuance of permits for attracting foreign labor to legal entities (extension of the validity period of permits);

• • Issuance of permits for the implementation of labor activities abroad to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan (extension of the validity period of permits);

Rural population migration includes many tasks such as designing, implementing, replicating and reproducing individuals, including individuals, with international and regional organizations, government bodies and local authorities, companies, interest groups, community support, civil society organizations. Collaborative initiatives aimed at ensuring socio-economic integration of immigrants are planned.

While some efforts are aimed at improving the health of immigrants, helping them learn the language or introducing them into the educational system, others seek to place them in a new place of work or ensure their legal status.

From the point of view of coordination and organization, a huge number of activities have been carried out that stand out in this time and space. Organizing migrants to join homeowners requires migration and management and involvement of the organization's researchers and learners in many other disciplines from Health Sciences, Anthropology, information technology, sociology, Educational Sciences to jurisprudence and Human Rights. The practical implementation of these practices in the effective organization of world-class migration and socio-economic integration is able to protect itself in ensuring the rights and freedoms of migrants.

According to a report by the UN Department for economic and social affairs, today the number of migrants worldwide has reached 250 million. As of 2050, the figure is 321 millionth. It is noteworthy that 30% of its contribution to youth under the age of 29.

Uzbekistan is also actively involved in these global processes. It is no secret that migrants have a significant impact on socio-economic changes in most states. There are also positive and negative aspects of migration. This therefore requires research aimed at looking for appropriate decisions to reduce side effects as well as increasing their positive impact on the development of the individual and society.

In recent years, the principles of regulation of migration processes of rural residents and the approach to this issue have been radically revised. Documents are being signed at the interstate level, which provide for the social and labor rights of citizens working abroad.

Improving the activities of state bodies, ministries and departments, state and community organizations to ensure the coordinated work of the rural population in the field of migration is aimed at protecting the rights of citizens in the first Gal, providing rehabilitation (medical, mental and pedagogical restoration) and

reintegration (restoration of citizenship) assistance to migrant workers returning home.

The needs of migrants, including those designed to train potential labor migrants in socially disadvantaged families, are promising and important to expand cooperation with the ILO in the implementation of their training and adaptation programs. In accordance with the requirements of the foreign market, the system of training and adaptation of labor migrants before their departure abroad is also being improved. The continuation of work in this direction, active participation in the work of the ILO makes it possible to improve the mechanisms for managing migration processes.

In order to support the migration of the rural population in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to provide those who want to work on the sidelines and with the necessary knowledge. An explanation of the positive aspects of organized migration is being carried out in the maqasad of reducing the participation of citizens in the migration process in an illegal way.

It is important to develop international cooperation. Uzbekistan plays an important role in supporting cooperation for better and more efficient migration management and supporting means of cooperation on a national, regional and global scale.

The solution of this problem is relevant based on the insufficient number of jobs in rural areas, the low cost of the labor force, the absence of high-wage permanent work, the effective organization of external and internal migration.

Labor migration affects the employment of the rural population as follows:

- Cross-Country, Cross-territory and cross-sector redistribution of labor occurs;
- the situation in the labor market improves, that is, as a result of labor migration, the number of excess labor resources decreases;
- the unemployed layer of the population is provided with work;

- workers labor income increases and living standards improve;
- workers have new professions and skills, and their work experience increases;
- saves costs for training personnel.

In the effective organization of external labor migration, it is advisable to allocate loans from commercial banks for the implementation of labor activities of citizens going abroad (travel fees, sleeping place, monthly expenses for the start of work). On this basis, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for citizens to maintain their income directly earned abroad in this fund if special savings accounts are opened from a commercial bank and citizens. As a result of this mechanism, the economic activity of money sent by citizens from abroad would have increased. To ensure a significant increase in labor exports in Uzbekistan, it is required to regularly monitor countries with the above indicators and establish cooperation with them on the export of Labor.

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