

4-SHO'BA

AHOLI TURMUSH DARAJASI VA UNI O'ZBEKISTONDA OSHIRISHNING ISTIQBOLLI IMKONIYATLARI

THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE MIGRATION PROCESS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Potential young people play an important role in the management of the state and society, business development and the development of the entire industry. This is because they serve as a "new force" for society. The point of view and efforts of this layer are of particular importance in the promotion of new initiatives, ideas, the introduction of modern methods of doing business. The education of harmonious, purposeful and energetic young people with modern knowledge and skills, able to take responsibility for the worthy future of the country, is the most important condition for the sustainable and progressive development of the country.

That is why today special attention is paid in our country to upbringing of aspiring and energetic young people with modern knowledge and skills, capable to take responsibility for the future of the country.

In recent years, great work has been done to demonstrate the intellectual and creative potential of young people, to increase their civic responsibility and involvement in the ongoing reforms. At the same time, there are many opportunities for young people to increase their socio-economic activity, to involve them in entrepreneurship, to implement promising ideas and projects of young entrepreneurs.

Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev in his decree on the state program "youth – our future" paid great attention to young people, spoke about their support and problems in this regard. He said "In particular, targeted programs for the comprehensive development of youth entrepreneurship and active involvement of young people in entrepreneurial activities are not implemented and the necessary infrastructure is not created, which is a prerequisite for creating new jobs".

In Uzbekistan, 60% of the population is young. At the same time, education, vocational training and employment are among the most pressing issues in the country.

In Uzbekistan, problems with young people and women, crimes, their falling into the net of human trafficking and extremism are often associated with external

labor migration and insufficient youth outlook. This was stated at the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 28, 2019, at the international forum “development of cooperation on gender and youth issues in the 21st century” held at the palace of international conferences “Uzbekistan”.

In addition to the natural movement of the population, an important factor affecting the number and composition of the population is migration. Migration at each stage of economic development allows for a particular allocation of labor resources in the regions of the country, achieving a dynamic balance between supply and demand, taking into account the qualitative characteristics of the workforce.

Migration cannot be considered a positive or a negative phenomenon. On the one hand, an increase in the number of departures alleviates tension in the labor market, and on the other hand leads to labor shortages, which are an important factor in economic growth.

The average age of the population in Uzbekistan is 28.7 years, including 28.0 years for men and 29.3 years for women (as of January 1, 2018). The population of the Republic is relatively young. Currently, the population is over 6.3%, but the World Health Organization forecasts that by 2030, 8% of Uzbekistan's population will be 65 years of age or older.

Age composition is the proportion of different age groups. A graphic method, commonly referred to as the age-sex pyramid, is used to analyze the age and sex composition of the population. As shown in Figure 1, the age and gender pyramid of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991 and 2019 is a progressive type of population growth characterized by high fertility rates and declining mortality rates.

There were many young people below the age of 15 in the population of Uzbekistan. It has changed as the birth rate declines. Although those born in the 1980s and 1990s belonged to a group of able-bodied people (labor resources), today the younger population is, according to the Swedish demographic, Sundberg, a progressive type of population reproduction.

1- chart. The composition of the population of Uzbekistan by sex and age

The most active participants in the labor market are those between the ages of 25 and 40 (over 72% of the total employed population). Naturally, the economic activity of the population increases with age and decreases as the retirement age approaches. Speaking of age features of employment, it should be noted that in many countries, youth employment is a universal problem.

In Uzbekistan, the majority of the process of migration is made up of young people between the ages of 18 and 30. Most of the migration is rural migration. The purpose of youth migration is for “job search”.

The impact of labor migration on youth employment is as follows:

- inter-country, interregional and inter-sectoral redistribution of labor resources;
- labor market situation will improve, that is, labor migration will reduce the number of surplus labor resources;
- the unemployed will be employed;

- Increasing the working income of the workers and improving the standard of living;

- Employers gain new occupation and skills, and their work experience is enhanced;

- to save on staff training.

Labor migration is largely unofficial. This is due to the seasonal, temporary and repetitive nature of this type of labor migration. One of the most common problems faced by migrant workers is the violation of rights of migrants, trafficking in persons, and discrimination.

Inadequate level of legal literacy among young people, the development of normative and legal documents on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements, the lack of a systematic framework for regulating labor migration, that is, the lack of a holistic legal system can be considered as the problems in this area.

In summary, the state plays a major role in regulating the participation of young people in the migration process. Migration has both positive and negative consequences. Positive effects are provided by employment, improved living standards, inflow of foreign currency into the country and economic stability. Negative consequences may be the effects of work on health, family isolation, and child rearing problems. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the role of young people in migration processes.

List of used literature:

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5. www.ziyonet.uz - education portal.

ИЖТИМОЙ СОҶАНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ВА АҲОЛИНИ ТУРМУШ ДАРАЖАСИНИ ОШИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

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Жаҳон амалиётида аҳолининг турмуш даражаси ва турмуш сифатини баҳолаш учун жорий харажатлар миқдоридан фойдаланилади. Жорий харажатларга озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари, турар жой, коммунал хизмат, соғлиқни сақлаш, транспорт, алоқа, таълим, маданият, жисмоний тарбия, спорт ва бошқа хизматлар учун харажатлар киради.