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ANALYSIS OF UZBEKISTAN'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION

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The pace of sustainable economic development in Uzbekistan, the modernization of various sectors and sectors of the economy, changes in the structure of industries as a result of reforms, the introduction of modern techniques and technologies into the sphere of production and management, a change in the demand for labor resources – led to an increase in pressure on the national labor market. Due to the natural increase of the population and the large number of people coming from remote areas, the number

of able-bodied people is increasing, and the problem of attracting them to socially useful work and its rational use is arising [1].

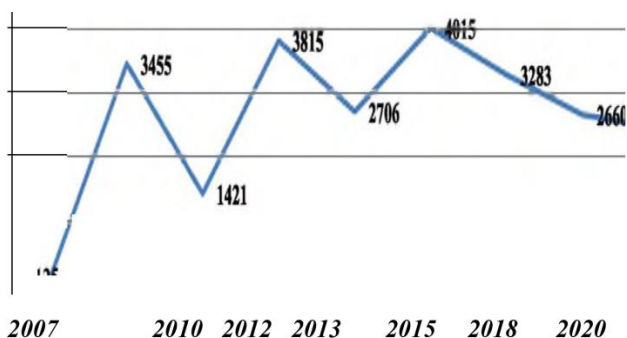
Today, Uzbek labor migrants operate in the USA, Europe, East Asia and the Persian Gulf countries, but active cooperation of Uzbekistan with the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation in official development in this area has been established. Moreover, some agreements signed between Uzbekistan and Korea on the basis of the “industrial internship” program in 1995, and in 2006, on the basis of the “free recruitment system” program are sending Uzbek labor migrants to Korea for work.

In 2007, the agreement on labor migration between Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation, as well as subsequent agreements on the deportation of illegal migrants, prevention of illegal migration and protection of the rights of labor migrants, came into force. Since 2017, the regulatory and legal basis for cooperation in the field of labor migration between the two countries has been further strengthened, and it has been established that Uzbek labor migrations carry out labor activities in the Russian Federation with special training.

Since 2015, a ruling in the field of labor migration has been established between Uzbekistan and Japan, according to which it was agreed to send Uzbek labor migrants to work in industrial areas in Japan. Since 2016, Uzbek labor migrants began to be involved in the construction sectors in Poland.

Despite the fact that in the future there will be some changes in the structure of the population of Uzbekistan in terms of age, according to international classification, it will remain among the countries with a young population. Therefore, even over the next years, the country's integration into the international labor market will be in full swing, and, in our opinion, its prospects will be reflected in the following areas.

We believe that over the next years, the tightening of immigration legislation in the US and European countries and the fact that the economy of the Russian Federation is entering an unstable tone, but rather the stabilization of the economic situation in Uzbekistan, will lead to a reduction in the rates of migrants leaving our country for permanent residence. In the future the flow of exporters in Uzbekistan will be reduced, which is directly reflected in the dynamics of the number of residents of the Republic and its growth rates, in this regard, the scientist pointed out that the flow of labor migrants from year to year is decreasing [1].



Graph 1. A number of labor migrants sent from Uzbekistan to Korea through the agency of external labor migration, person (2007–2020)

Residents moving from Uzbekistan to foreign countries go there for a short period of time in order to improve their material and financial situation, and not to stay and live there for a long time due to the peculiarities of their mentality. Despite the increasing volume of international labor migration in the country at the present time, local indigenous people from Uzbekistan prefer to live in their historically native land. It was known that the indigenous population wanted to go to other countries such as Russia and Kazakhstan not for permanent residence, but for the purpose of topping up income for a short period of time [2].

We believe that the reason for people to carry out labor migration is not always their unemployment or economic helplessness, but aspects that are also related to the enthusiasm of close relatives and acquaintances living abroad for better and more fulfilling life experiences in relation to them socially and economically. That is why among the population there is a high desire to go and work precisely in those countries where their relatives and acquaintances live and work.

It is important that the language and culture of the country attracting labor migrants are close to their native, in this regard, Uzbek labor migrants naturally prefer the Russian Federation or other CIS countries. Factors such as our many years of common history, mutual trade, economic and cultural relations, and ability of speaking in Russian language are the reasons for the stable continuation of cooperation between these countries in the field of labor migration over the next years. But the strengthening of requirements for labor migrants in the immigration legislation of the Russian Federation over the past years, as well as the inability of Uzbek Youth entering the

labor market to speak Russian well in contrast to previous generations, can lead to a reduction in the rates of labor migration towards Russia over the next years compared to previous years. In turn, changes in the consciousness and worldview of people as a result of globalization processes are now causing them to prefer to go and work in countries that are completely unaware of their language and culture, but have a higher level of development and living. Young labor resources, which are not particularly well spoken in Russian in this regard, are not subject to seasonal work in the Russian Federation, such as construction and agriculture, but to Korean, Japanese and English, which have a high level of development in Europe, USA, BAA going to work in countries like Korea and Japan. In turn, the countries that have suffered a shortage of labor resources in technical areas such as Korea and Japan, as well as young people who have graduated from vocational colleges for Uzbekistan, have passed language exams, it is convenient for them to go and work under cross-country agreements.

Diversification of migration flows leaving the country is also desirable. Research shows that Uzbeks intending to work abroad have a high potential for official employment in the United States, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, and their employment in high-tech industries requires professional knowledge and experience. causes an increase in skills. For example, in the USA, in the fields of service, agriculture, forestry, medicine, in Canada, in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, telecommunications, programming, medicine, social services for the elderly, in Germany, in programming, telecommunications, industrial enterprises. Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Kuwait have labor shortages in oil production and processing, tourism, and service industries.

In short, in the future, Uzbekistan's integration into the international labor market will continue, but in the following years, these relations will begin to gain new importance, not in terms of quantity, but in terms of quality. Labor migration directed to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, which have such characteristics, despite the high desire for labor resources participating in migration processes to go to work in countries with a common language, culture, history and other aspects and where acquaintances and relatives live size is reduced. This situation can be directly explained by the fact that the new generation of growing labor resources does not know the Russian language well, and in most cases, the offer of jobs related to hard physical labor in these countries does not satisfy them. Because, as mentioned above, unlike previous years, in the current period of economic development, people do not use labor migration to make

a living, but for self-development, new knowledge and skills, and wider opportunities. they are doing it in order to fully realize their dreams, develop their own business in their homeland and constantly strive for a higher standard of living. Therefore, in the future, the integration of Uzbekistan into the international labor market will see the diversification of migration flows, that is, the country's partners in this regard will include foreign countries.

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