



Research Article

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE REGULATION OF POPULATION MIGRATION

Submission Date: January 09, 2022, **Accepted Date:** January 20, 2022,

Published Date: January 30, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajpslc/Volume04Issue01-02>

Sultanov Abdulla Azamatovich

Researcher of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Journal Website:
<https://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajpslc>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the current situation in Uzbekistan in the field of external and internal migration, the ongoing work on the coordination of population migration, in particular, the use of modern information technologies in the regulation of population migration. In order to further increase the effectiveness of work in this area, the general aspects of the experience of Germany, Spain and Sweden, which are members of the European Union, are analyzed, and the most important aspects to be considered in the application of digital technologies in regulating migration.

KEYWORDS

Migration, labor migrants, digital technologies, EU, foreign experience, integration.

INTRODUCTION

Labor migration is a special type of migration at the current stage of development of human society, aimed at finding decent work and high incomes, and has become one of the main tools to address the problems

of employment and low wages in economically underdeveloped countries.



Naturally, Uzbekistan is not left out of the phenomenon of the twentieth century - the process of labor migration. Our country, which is experiencing significant demographic growth, is one of the countries with large labor resources. Between 2010 and 2020, Uzbekistan's permanent population increased by 6.4 million or 23 percent. UNICEF

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is estimated that by 2030 the country's population is expected to reach 37 million.

According to the World Bank, the average unemployment rate in Uzbekistan over the past 10 years has been 5-6 percent. According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the unemployment rate in the country from 2009 to 2020

Shows an increase of 4 percentage points.

Therefore, it can be said that the issue of labor migration is of great importance for Uzbekistan. According to the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, more than 1.3 million Uzbeks work in the Russian Federation and about 200,000 in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in recent years there has been an increase in the volume of cross-border remittances sent to Uzbekistan. In particular, the volume of transfers in 2017 - 4.8 billion US dollars, in 2018 - 5.1 billion. USD, in 2019 - 6.0 bln. USD, and in 2020 - 6.0 bln. USD. The fact that the share of EOI countries in the transfers is more than 85% [1], further increases the need to regulate migration issues related to the region and to create the necessary conditions for citizens. On this basis, labor

migrants are trained in the profession and foreign languages in accordance with today's demand. Also, in order to ensure social protection of migrants, taking into account the length of service of citizens working abroad, a system of registration of self-employed persons and calculation of length of service is applied to them. Low-interest loans of up to 10 million soums are provided to migrant workers for travel, patents and insurance costs. An online platform and call center have been set up to provide full legal protection to our citizens abroad, and a service of qualified lawyers has been set up [2].

At the same time, special attention is paid to the creation of a new system for the effective organization of labor activity of citizens engaged in seasonal and one-time work (temporary work) on the regulation of internal migration. It includes expanding the range of services provided to citizens engaged in temporary work, providing employment services to individuals and legal entities to employers, providing advice and methodological assistance in compliance with labor and labor protection legislation, employment of citizens in temporary employment. protection of their rights and protection of labor, the provision of services to them to provide them with tools, personal protective equipment and special clothing.

On the basis of the principle of "work for all" in our country, attention is paid to the widespread use of modern information technology in the organization of temporary work, the introduction of a system of remote services to employers and employees. The software and hardware complex "Unified electronic information-analytical system of the civil service" is a unique system in the country for the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies in the field of personnel management and human resource development in government



agencies and organizations. The national database of vacancies created on its basis, electronic search engines (<http://ish.mehnat.uz/>, <https://vacancy.argos.uz/>), today allows many of our citizens to find suitable jobs. It is obvious that the development of any industry today is unimaginable without digital technologies. In turn, in order to increase the effectiveness of work in this area, it is necessary to study the best practices used in developed countries, to apply their effective methods in the national legal system and practice.

It is known that the European Union is one of the regions most often faced with problems related to migration processes. In particular, in 2018, about 2.4 million migrants visited the territory of the Union. As of January 1, 2019, 21.8 million of the 446.8 million people residing in EU-27 countries are not Union citizens. Or, based on data from December 2021, it was found that more than 7,000 migrants from Iraq, Syria and other countries, who had gathered on the border of Poland and Belarus alone, were trying to enter the union territory. Of course, these figures are mainly based on official statistics, in fact, these figures may be higher. Due to this need, the EU pays special attention to the use of innovative methods for working with data on migration processes, including the rapid collection and processing of information, ie digital technologies. This is because large amounts of migration data require a great deal of effort and means to record, process, and monitor the registrants quickly. With this in mind, and in order to provide politicians, statisticians, journalists, and the public interested in migration information with the necessary information, in 2017 the Global Migration Data Portal (Migration Data Portal) was launched. .

According to statistics, about 60% of the world's population and 82.5% of the population of the European Union are actively using the global Internet

[6]. 3/2 of the users use the Internet through mobile devices [7]. These figures naturally increase the advantages of using digital technologies in the study and coordination of the migration process.

The experience of Germany, Spain and Sweden in this regard should be especially noted. Because these countries: place in the world rankings on digitization; EU rating for the use of digital technologies; is one of the most advanced countries in Europe in terms of criteria such as the flow of migrants [8].

In particular, the National Strategy for the Introduction of e-Government (NEGS) was approved in Germany on September 24, 2010, and this platform is constantly updated due to the development of science [9]. The Law on e-Government of June 17, 2013 is also important in this regard. Its goals are to provide simple, convenient and efficient e-government services for federal, state and local governments, and to facilitate e-communications. In addition, this document strengthens the right of access to the database under the current legislation of Germany, regulates the principles of working with open data and provides for the introduction of an electronic identity card (eID). This eID card allows individuals to use German e-government services that meet the highest level of security requirements [10].

In the summer of 2015, another important decision was made by the German federal government to modernize the digital government IT infrastructure. It is based on strategic directions developed by the German Ministry of Education and Science aimed at increasing the attractiveness of the country's economic and scientific potential and the introduction of high technologies, as well as finding rational solutions to international and national problems. These priorities include:

- 1) Focusing on issues related to the welfare and quality of life of the people;
- 2) Combining existing capabilities, forces and means;
- 3) Strengthening the dynamics of innovative approaches in industry;
- 4) Creation of the most favorable conditions for the implementation of innovations in practice; 5) special attention is paid to strengthening social cooperation and activism [11].

Effective July 1, 2016, the eIDAS regulation came into force as the sole legal basis for the provision of electronic trust services throughout the European Union [12]. In Germany, the law on the introduction of the eIDAS system came into force on July 29, 2017. It is based on the Law on Trusted Services (VDG), which contains the rules and explanations necessary for the effective implementation of the regulation of the eIDAS system. In addition, given the leadership of Germany in international migration policy, the International Data Analysis Center of the International Organization for Migration was opened in Berlin [13].

Spain. As a result of the country's migration reforms, which began in 2000, Law No. 4/2000 on the Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners and Their Social Integration in Spain came into force on 11 January [14] and with a number of amendments and additions made during 2000, 2003 and 2009. further improved. Spain's state policy in the field of migration, ie the procedure for granting the right to reside and work in the country for migrants, can be divided into two main principles: registration - a residence permit issued to immigrants who meet the administrative and legal requirements established by law; the principle of social activism - a special permit issued to foreign citizens who are economically and socially active, who can contribute to the national interests of the country.

In general, Spanish migration policy differs from the German model in that it incorporates elements of the Northern European approach. The country ranks 10th in the European Union in the use of digital technologies.

In accordance with the Intellectual Spain Strategic Plan, developed in 2013, since 2017, digital technologies have been widely used in areas such as energy and tourism.

At the same time, when analyzing the level of digital literacy of the Spanish population according to the indicators of active use of servers, it is found that about 45% of citizens aged 16 to 74 do not have basic skills in Internet use [15]. It is natural that the work of government agencies on the formation of the necessary knowledge on the use of digital data in the population, including migration policy, in particular, will have an impact on the level of adaptation of migrants to digital technologies.

In addition, the late start of the application of digital technologies in the Spanish economy compared to other European countries has led to the widespread introduction of ICT in both the public and business sectors. Due to these factors, it is undeniable that some problems remain in the use of electronic services by migrants in the country, the protection of their rights and freedoms. With this in mind, today special attention is paid to programs aimed at training and assisting young professionals working in the digital economy and technology.

Sweden. The country, which has a long history of migration, has a period of active development in the post-World War II period. In particular, the influx of migrants into the country in 1939 was 7,178, while in 1946 it was 31,422. The growing number of migrants and the need to adapt to the demands of the 21st



century, which is described as the information age, have led the Swedish government to implement large-scale digital projects in the field of migration.

On this basis, the official electronic ID-cards, introduced in Sweden on October 1, 2005, contained biometric data, among other things. The procedure for using the national identification card (nationellt identitetskort) with a special chip for the use of e-government services as a transport document in the Schengen area for the identification of citizens has also been established.

Most citizens use unofficial electronic identifiers from various providers such as BankID, Telia, Freja eID + to access e-services. In Sweden, the eIDAS infrastructure has also been introduced, so about 100 agencies provide integrated electronic services with cross-border authentication [17]. In October 2005, Sweden became the second EU country to start issuing biometric passports (ePassport) with an RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) microchip containing personal data and a digital photograph. The country also conducts electronic data processing (eProcurement), invoices (eInvoicing) and payments (ePayment) in electronic form, which allows to implement joint projects for the provision of electronic services.

Due to the wide range of cross-border interactions, Sweden participates in EUCARIS (vehicle information), EULIS (part of e-litigation), BRIS (business registry system) projects, as well as e-projects such as e-SENS and PEPPOL. The implementation of these programs has also affected the use of the Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI) system, which is capable of cross-border transmission of social security information. These services are also the Swedish Migration Agency - a body that specializes in reviewing applications from those who have visited the country,

applied for residence or asylum, as well as those seeking citizenship. Through them, migrant workers can submit and track their work permits and citizenship applications online. The portal has a service that allows you to make an appointment with the Migration Agency.

It should be noted that the high level of development of the digital economy in Sweden and the conditions created by the state for the use of digital technologies for citizens, as well as foreigners in the country, in turn, the widespread introduction of digital communication and information technologies in migration policy and offered a wide range of customization options. However, Sweden is still not recognized as one of the most favorable countries for labor migrants. Because the majority of labor migrants coming to the country are not literate enough in digital technologies. This creates for them the advantages of digitalization and inconsistencies in the exercise of their rights and freedoms through the use of appropriate resources.

CONCLUSION

In general, the focus of digital technologies on addressing migration issues includes the processing of personal data of individuals, which in turn requires a positive solution to issues related to information security in the field of digital migration. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following aspects of working with labor migrants and the use of IT-technologies in the development of a digital visa platform for migration:

- 1) The presence of a high level of digitization in the economy of the host country;
- 2) Sufficient level of literacy (not lower than the basic level) for the use of digital services;
- 3) Increase the literacy of migrant workers in the necessary languages and digital technologies;



- 4) Reliable integration of electronic identification of migrants and remittances;
- 5) Formation of a high-level security system aimed at the protection of personal data.

REFERENCES

1. H.Majidov. Following EOII: Prospects in the field of labor migration. <https://review.uz/oz/post/eoiini-kuzatib-mehnat-migraciyasi-sohi-istiqbollari>
2. M.Khojaeva, Program focused on the welfare of the population. Information of the Committee on Labor and Social Affairs of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. <https://parliament.gov.uz/uz/events/opinion/34436/>
3. Migration and migrant population statistics. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics.
4. <https://www.dw.com/ru/polsha-do-semi-tysjach-migrantov-vse-eshhe-nadejutsja-proniknut-v-es/a-60044231>
5. Migrationsdatenportal. URL: <https://migrationdataportal.org/de/themes/population-de-migrants-internationaux>.
6. https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spisok_stran_po_chi_slu_polzovateley_Internet
7. <https://www.web-canape.ru/business/vsya-statistika-interneta-i-socsetej-na-2021-god-cifry-i-trendy-v-mire-i-v-rossii/>
8. Cherdantseva A.M. Features of digital technologies in the migration policy of European countries: in the prime of Germany, Spain and Sweden // Society: politics, economics, law, 2021 № 2.-P.21-25. - Only in electronic form. - <URL: <http://elib.fu.ru/art2021/bv195.pdf>>.
9. Fortschreibung der Nationalen E-Government-Strategy (NEGS) [Electronic resource] //IT-Planungsrat.2015.URL:https://www.itplanungsrat.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/NEGS_Fortschreibung.pdf; jsession = AC974E88F3EB5AA8F3C875488A0BBCoC.1_cid340? __ blob = publicationFile & v = 4 (data obrashcheniya: 15.02.2021).
10. Act to Promote Electronic Government [Electronic resource] // Bundesministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz. URL: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_egovg (contact information: 15.02.2021).
11. Digital Government Factsheets - Germany [Electronic resource] // Official Website of the European Union. 2019. March 15. URL: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/inline-files/Digital_Government_Factsheets_Germany_2019.pdf (data obrashcheniya: 15.02.2021).
12. Gesetzzur Durchführung der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 910/2014 from European Parliaments and Rates from 23. July 2014 for electronic Identification and Worldwide Electronic Transactions in Binnenmarkt and for Aufhebung der Richtlinie 1999/93 / EG (eIDAS-Durchführungsgesetz) [Electronic 2017] Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft and Energie. URL: [https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/Gesetz/eidas-durchfuehrungsgesetz-bgbl.pdf? __ blob = publicationFile & v = 4](https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/Gesetz/eidas-durchfuehrungsgesetz-bgbl.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4) (data obrashcheniya: 15.02.2021).
13. <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-opens-global-migration-data-analysis-centre-germany>
14. Ley Orgánica 4/2000, of 11 energy, sobre derechos y libertades de los extranjeros en España y su social integration [Electronic resource] // Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, UNón Europea y Cooperación. 2000. URL: [http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/ServiciosAlCiudadano/InformacionParaExtranjeros/Documents/LEY%](http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/ServiciosAlCiudadano/InformacionParaExtranjeros/Documents/LEY%20de%20Extranjeria.pdf)



20ORGÁNICA% 2042000% 20DE% 2011% 20DE%
20ENERO.pdf (data obrashcheniya: 15.0. 2021).

15. Índice de la Economía y la Sociedad Digitales 2018, Informe de país para España [Electronic resource] // Official Website of the European Union. 2018. URL:

https://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2018-20/es-desi_2018-country-profile-lang_4AA8143E-CA74-9BD7-2FBD36EBA0B95CCB_52357.pdf (data obrashcheniya: 15.02.20).

16. Sweden and Migration [Electronic resource] // Official Site of Sweden. 2021. URL: <https://sweden.se/migration/#1940>; <https://sweden.se/migration/#1980> (data obrashcheniya: 15.02.2021).

17. Digital Government Factsheets 2019. Sweden [Electronic resource] // European Commission. 2019. URL: https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/inline-files/Digital_Government_Factsheets_Sweden_2019.pdf (contact data: 15.02.2021).

18. Swedish Council for Higher Education [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.uhr.se/en> (contact information: 15.02.2021).

