



Socio-Economic Reasons Of Participation Of Women And Girls In Population Migration

Gulmira Azamatova

Chair assistant "Social Sciences" Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

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

ABSTRACT

Today, the migration process and its status are of global importance. Women's participation in population migration is a complex and controversial process. Therefore, this article examines the socio-economic reasons for women's participation in migration, because the creation of favorable conditions and opportunities for women in migration is an important part of their social protection. is one of the directions. The article also describes the growth and decline trends of population migration on the basis of statistical analysis. In the regulation of external labor migration processes, in our opinion, it is expedient to expand legal labor migration.

KEYWORDS

Migration, migration balance, population migration, immigrants, emigrants, women's migration, external labor migration, orderly migration.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of migration is one of the most pressing issues of concern to the world community. In the XXI century, due to the

threat of globalization, migration processes are becoming more complex and contradictory. In recent years, developed

countries have taken economic, social and political measures to address this problem. This social process, which involved hundreds of thousands or millions, has affected the lives of hundreds of millions of people to date. In 1990, the number of international migrants was 154 million, in 2000 174.8 million, and in 2010 214 million, or 3.1% of the world's population. which is [1]. The number of international migrants in 2017 increased by 49% compared to 2000. About 26 million of them are refugees. Of the more than 260 million migrants in 2017, more than 165 million were labor migrants, 96 million men and 68 million women. By 2019, the number of international migrants worldwide has reached 272 million. Migrants now make up 3.5 percent of the world's population.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the process of globalization, population migration has played an important role, gradually reaching all segments of the population, age groups, women and men, various professions and social groups. This process is reflected in the gender structure of the population [4]. Female participation rates are increasing, including in 2005, when there were more female migrants than male migrants in Europe, Latin America, North America, Oceania, and the former Soviet Union [5]. In 2007, almost half of the world's migrants were women. Most of them came from developed countries. This is due to the growing demand for women in developed countries in areas such as services and health. In many

cases, this has led to an increase in women's participation [6]. According to a sociological study by the International Organization for Migration, 52% of the world's migrants are men and 47.5% are women. 47.5% of migrants migrate as a main source of livelihood, not as an observer. [7] In the Commonwealth, the proportion of men rose from 48% to 52% at the beginning of the 21st century, while in Asia, the proportion of men fell from 47% to 45%. [8] In 2017, about 36.1 million of those leaving their homeland were children, 4, 4 million students and 150.3 million labor migrants. Thirty-one percent of migrants settled in Asia, 30 percent in Europe, 26 percent in North and South America, 10 percent in Africa, and 3 percent in Oceania. [9]. Currently, 6 out of 10 external migrants settle in the territory of developed countries [10].

The process of migration has its ups and downs at certain times and has its positive, negative, if necessary, political impact on the social life of a particular region, country, region. In Uzbekistan, in the first years of independence, the volume of population migration increased mainly due to the return of people of different nationalities, and today this process is due to those who want to work outside the Republic of Uzbekistan. Indicators of migration in the country remained high in 1991-1994. During this period, there were many immigrants and emigrants to Uzbekistan. Most of them moved from one country to another for socio-economic reasons (Table 1).

Indicators of migration processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991-2019

Years	Permanent population, thousand people ()	Number of immigrants	Number of migrants	Migration balance
1	2	3	4	5
1991	20607,7	371054	401285	-30231
1992	21106,3	349374	424086	-74712
1993	21602,2	302440	356470	-54030
1994	22091,9	221747	360661	-138914
1995	22461,6	167829	256800	-88971
1996	22906,5	148644	198900	-50256
1997	23348,6	146601	195001	-48400
1998	23772,3	143321	193274	-49953
1999	24135,6	162559	224656	-62097
2000	24487,7	145880	212472	-66592
2001	24813,1	151842	229603	-77761
2002	25115,8	152795	236127	-83332
2003	25427,9	139695	232707	-93012
2004	25707,4	147398	232707	-85309
2005	26021,3	144778	246386	-101608
2006	26312,7	144038	209227	-65189

2007	26663,8	151172	214310	-63138
2008	27072,2	149732	195836	-46104
2009	27533,4	138077	187710	-49633
2010	28001,4	139775	183858	-44083
2011	29123,4	136565	184149	-47584
2012	29555,4	169701	210653	-40952
2013	29993,5	155084	189650	-34566
2014	30492,8	145354	183916	-38562
2015	31022,5	139280	168579	-29299
2016	31575,3	141548	167796	-26248
2017	32120,5	157149	175748	-18599
2018	32656,7	160103	174832	-14729
2019	33255,5	158861	169547	-10686

Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 1991, 772,339 people participated in the total migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2016 this figure was 309,344 people, or during this period the number of participants in the migration process decreased by 2.7 times. During these years, 10 million 603 thousand 102 people in the country participated in migration, of which 4 million 506 thousand 283 people were involved in the migration process in the country, and 6 million 096 thousand 819 people were involved in the migration process. By 2016, the total number of migrants in the total population was 1,590,536 more than the number of migrants.

As of January 1, 2017, the permanent population of Uzbekistan amounted to 32.1 million people, an increase of 11.5 million people or 55.9% compared to 1991. Of which 16,121 thousand people or 50.2% were men and 15,999.5 thousand people or 49.8%. This year, the number of migrants in the country was 157.1 thousand people (155.0 thousand people from the territory of the republic, 2.1 thousand people from foreign countries), and the number of emigrants was 177.7 thousand people (155.0 thousand people). thousand people to the territories of the republic, 22.7 thousand people to foreign countries). The

migration balance was minus 20.6 thousand people, which is 5.6 thousand less than in 2016 **[Data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. www.stat.uz]**.

As of January 1, 2018, the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 32 million 653 thousand 9 people, an increase over 2017 by 1.7%. In January-June 2018, the number of migrants in the country amounted to 83.3 thousand people (82 thousand people from the territory of the republic, 1.3 thousand people from foreign countries), and the number of emigrants to 88.6 thousand people (82 thousand people to the territory of the republic, 6,600 people to foreign countries). The migration balance was minus 5.3 thousand people, in the corresponding period of 2017 it was minus 9.6 thousand people **[Data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. www.stat.uz]**.

In January-June 2019, the number of migrants in the country amounted to 78.9 thousand people (77.5 thousand people from the territory of the republic, 1.4 thousand people (77.5 thousand people to the territory of the republic, 4.9 thousand people to foreign countries). The balance was minus 3.5 thousand people, in the corresponding period of 2018 it was minus 6.2 thousand people. In the first quarter of 2019, the migration flow from the Republic of Uzbekistan to foreign countries amounted to 2.8 million people. This figure for January-March 2018 decreased by 0.9 times [12].

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted during the years of independence

state that women have equal rights with men: the right to work as an inalienable right of all people; to have the same opportunities in employment; free choice of profession; education; retired; unemployed; In particular, Article 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment in accordance with the law. [13]. Another national legal basis for the population to work in the field of external labor migration is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment", adopted in 1992 and adopted in 1998 in a new edition [14]. Article 13 of the law states: "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to engage in labor activity outside the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to seek independent employment and work."

Today, 0.4% of the world's women live in Uzbekistan, which is more than 15,668.8% of the country's population [15]. It is clear from statistical observations that the participation of women in external labor migration has been increasing in recent years. The increase is due to a significant increase in the number of women working in Turkey. Women are higher than men in Turkey, accounting for 17.6 percent of all migrant workers in recent years. In addition to high wages, the relative safety of working is a factor in a number of important aspects, such as friendly relations between nations, the common past, similar customs, a single religion and beliefs [16].

Table 1.

Social structure of migrants in foreign countries (in percent)

		Share	
		men	women
1	Russian Federation	81,0	67,3
2	Kazakhstan	12,3	10,0
3	Other CIS countries	0,5	0,6
4 4	Turkey	2,5	17,6
5	South Korea	2,4	1,4
6 6	United Arab Emirates	0,2	1,6
7 7	Other Asian countries	0,3	0,8
8 8	European countries	0,4	0,1
9	United States	0,3	0,4
10	Other countries	0,1	0,3

Women's participation in migration has both positive and negative consequences. According to official figures, 80 percent of trafficking victims are women and children. The vast majority of victims are women. Migrant women face discrimination in the labor market in many countries. Their rights in the education and health care systems are limited: deprived of civic participation, subjected to insults, racial and religious intolerance, and violence.

Creating favorable conditions for women during the migration process is one of the important areas of social protection for women. Observations on the status of women show that almost all migrant women face unfavorable conditions in their workplaces. more than half work in uncomfortable conditions. Among such negative factors are working in the open air; unfavorable temperature regime associated with specific means of production; overtime work; work at night; not taking breaks to rest and eat; transportation of heavy loads; dust, pollution,

lack of basic sanitation. There are several reasons why women make up the growing proportion of migrants around the world: in developed countries, the demand for foreign labor, i.e. labor, depends on gender; the growing demand for women in areas such as health and entertainment; convenience of the available source of income in a foreign country and high wages; and in many countries, migrants are allowed to be with their spouses and children. Migrants are more likely to be independent than they are to move. There are also cases where a woman goes to earn money and is followed by her husband and children. Female migrants who went to work with their spouses accounted for 23 percent of all migrant women, those who left with their children for 6 percent, and those who went to work with their families for 5 percent of all women.[17] “From the first days of independence, the issue of ensuring the rights and interests of women, creating decent working and living conditions for them, the realization of their abilities and potential has

risen to the level of state policy in our country "[18].

Migration is not only a factor in the country's development and social change, but also causes many problems that require constant monitoring. Inexperienced women without higher education often work in low-skilled positions. Most of them are engaged in domestic work. Despite the widespread work of domestic workers, its socio-economic significance is not sufficiently understood. In 2005, the volume of official remittances from migrant workers in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to \$ 800 million [19]. According to the data, in 2006 the Russian Federation accounted for 56.6% of remittances sent to Uzbekistan [20]. There are cases of illegal use of women's labor, discrimination, insults and restrictions on their freedom in the performance of their duties. In November 1967, the XXII session of the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. An action plan has been adopted and the first decade on women's issues has been announced under the slogan "Equality, Development, Peace". The elimination of discrimination against women and girls is a matter of concern for Uzbekistan.

In 1995, the Republic of Uzbekistan was one of the first Central Asian countries to accede to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In the context of globalization and the resulting socio-economic changes, women's migration is showing new aspects. In particular, new forms and methods of migration are emerging. For example: migrant women are often employed in the field of nursing, agriculture, hotels and restaurants, as well as domestic service. The level of involvement of migrant women

workers in developed countries is 34% of working women. Through the process of globalization, the process of interstate migration exchange with the specifics of each country has increased significantly. In some countries, population growth, material production, and demographic explosions are forcing millions of people to leave their countries in search of material well-being, both for economic reasons. This is because the fact that women migrate as a separate group in a migration crisis is due to the fact that they have a common feature, characteristics. Typically, migrant women fall into the low-paid segment of the population, resulting in them being willing to do anything to live and support their families. These are: services, care for the sick and the elderly, and entertainment.

"We must unconditionally ensure the implementation of the constitutional provision that the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees the legal protection of its citizens both on its territory and abroad. Unfortunately, it is fair to say that so far not enough attention has been paid to the protection of the rights of our citizens working abroad. Today, our compatriots work abroad not only in black labor, but also in science, banking and finance, information and communication technologies. "[21] In particular, in the first 9 months of this year, 56.9% of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan went abroad to visit relatives. , 28.4% for work, 2.9% for permanent residence, 4.8% for tourism, 0.7% for service, 0.5% for transit, 0.7% for study, 0.3% for medical treatment and 4 , 7% went for other purposes. "... Given this situation, it should be noted that today the attitude to our citizens working and studying abroad on a legal basis is changing radically. The Government of Uzbekistan will continue to fully protect the rights and

interests of its citizens, wherever they are." [22].

Population migration, in which women's participation is a complex and conflict-ridden process, poses a number of challenges for both observer and host countries. The extent to which a country's population is involved in migration is reflected in the deepening of its consequences. For example, migration improves the socio-economic situation of a particular family, but without the participation of one or both parents, its uniqueness lies in the fact that it exerts its comprehensive influence, covering various spheres of social life: socio-economic and political.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, the following scientific proposals and practical recommendations have been developed based on the analysis of regional trends in migration in the context of globalization, the participation of the population (women) in current migration processes, the characteristics of migrant behavior:

- Although the legislation of Uzbekistan contains relevant norms on going abroad or entering the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legislation on migration and external labor migration is not fully formed and improved, because at a time when labor migration is growing, it is very important for Uzbekistan to improve legislation in this area. is important;

It is also advisable to adopt a separate law "On population migration" in this area. The adoption of this law will serve as a program for the timely and effective solution of problems and shortcomings in this area. In this law, the competent authorities on migration, their functions, migrants' rights and the definition of

obligations, labor migration, refugees, internally displaced persons, the status of political asylum seekers, issues of their protection are of practical importance;

- implementation of necessary measures on the basis of a comprehensive systematic analysis of the social and economic life of migrant workers, including women;

- Almost all migrant women face unfavorable conditions in external labor migration, which leads to inappropriate treatment and discriminatory working conditions, which leads to the violation of the dignity of migrants. For this reason, the mechanisms for sending and receiving migrants on an organized basis on the basis of international cooperation. is an effective solution in the field of labor migration.

The establishment of cooperation with developed countries in the field of external labor migration is a guarantee that in the future it will create opportunities for citizens of our country to work abroad on a legal basis.

We believe that it is possible to stop and control the migration process on a legal basis, even if it is not possible to prevent it completely. it is desirable that incoming migrants be planned and controlled.

REFERENCES

1. Global migration (from where, who and where migrates). rosinvest.com/a/column/blog/jkh/557.html.
2. International Migration Report 2002. New York: United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2002. P.
3. <https://www.kommersant.ru>. 2019 r.

4. Burieva M.R., Tojiev Z.N., Zokirov S.S. Basics of population geography and demography (Textbook) "Tafakkur" Tashkent - 2011, 45 p.
5. Parmanov F, Turaev Sh., Daminov I., Togaev Sh. Migration: foreign compatriots /.- T.: "Sano-standart", 2015, 106 p.
6. Parmonov F. International migration processes. Society and management. 2009 No. 4, 33 p.
7. Murtazaeva R.H. Feminization of population migration in the context of globalization. Collection of articles of the Republican scientific-practical conference "Increasing the socio-political activity of women - an important factor in the ongoing reforms in our country" February 26, 2019.
8. Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development / Translated from English; UNDP - M.: Ves Mir Publishing House, 2009. - 232 p.
9. Migration and Remittance Flows: Recent Trends and Outlook, 2013-2016.
10. Tolametova ZA, International labor migration and its peculiarities. Economy and finance // ekonomika i finansy 2016, 3 son. 59-60 p.
11. Data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: 2017.
12. Data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: 2018.
13. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2018.
14. Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1998, № No. 5-6, Article 97; 1999, № 1, Article 20; № 5, Article 124; № 9, Article 229; 2000, № 5-6, Article 153; 2001, № 5, Article 89.
15. <http://countrymeters.info/ru/Uzbekistan>. Uzbekistan Population Counter: Department of Economic and Social Affairs).
16. Abdurahmanova G.K., Mukhitdinov E.M. The role of external labor migration in increasing employment. Economics and innovative technologies. № 4, July-August, 2018.
17. Regional report "Assessment of the needs and needs of female migrant workers: Central Asia and Russia" UNIFEM-2009.- P.20.
18. Jo'raeva N. Women's rights and interests are protected by the state. Democratization and human rights. 3 (67) - 2015, 23p.
19. Djunaydullaev D.A. Improving population migration and its regulation in the regions of Uzbekistan. Dissertation for the degree of candidate of economic sciences. Tashkent. National University of Uzbekistan. 2012, p. 112.
20. Yusupova S.N, Problems of labor migration in Uzbekistan: problems and solutions. Scientific Bulletin Scientific Bulletin 2017 / № 4, Andijan 2017, p.
21. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", NMIU, 2017.- 345-346 p.
22. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. The consent of our people is the highest assessment of our activity. - T.: NMIU "Uzbekistan", 2018. 38 p.