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Research Article

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF YOUTH LABOR MIGRATION: REASONS THAT LEAD YOUTH TO LABOR MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the social and economic causes of labor migration among youth. The increase and decrease in labor markets in countries, the deterioration of the quality of educational institutions, the provision of attractive job opportunities for young people, legal restrictions among young people and several other main reasons are indicated. The article provides important information about the economic development of the countries of the youth labor migration and their return to their countries.

KEYWORDS

Youth labor migration, socio-economic aspects, causes of migration, labor market, globalization, education and skills, economic growth, inequality, regional development, socio-cultural factors.

INTRODUCTION

Youth labor migration, that is, sending young people to work in another country at an advanced age, is an important system of analysis of social and economic problems. To understand the reasons for this process, to explain its consequences and changes, we will consider the following aspects:

Reasons for Labor Migration:

Job and Salary Opportunities: Young people, in most cases, look for higher salary and job opportunities in their home countries. These countries may have more opportunities to study, gain experience and develop themselves.

Economic development: Several countries are trying to attract international workers to respond to the lack of economic development and innovation. This increases the migration of young people to other countries. **Study opportunities:** Young people are able to continue their studies in countries that value their studies highly. Such study opportunities may cause young people to leave their country.

Trade and commerce: The reason for sending young people to work is also the interest in developing trade and commercial activities in the country. In these countries, opportunities to open and develop their own business play an important role in attracting young people. **Additional education:** Young people can gain additional knowledge and experience by continuing their education in their home countries. This will help them create a strong professional base. **International connections and cultural exchange:** Young people want to learn the culture and lifestyle of other countries through international connections and tourism. **Mehnat Migratsiyasining Ijtimoiy va Iqtisodiy Oqibatlari:** **Loss of quality strong workforce:** Young people are leaving their country, its workforce, quality and potential can be brought to good performing professions. This can hinder economic development in their country.

Brain drains: Sending youth to work can result in the loss of educated and leading personnel in the home country. This can affect the economic and scientific development of the country. **Capital outflow from the country:** Sending youth to work can have obvious consequences if they take

capital and financial interests in their country to other countries. **Linkage and sharing of natural resources:** Youth employment can lead to participation in the tourism and employment sectors or resource sharing in host countries. This can lead to chaos between countries. In addition, labor migration includes opportunities to integrate young people into a new culture and society, develop international relations, and develop international trade relations. We analyze the social and economic aspects of youth labor migration and the reasons that lead to this process.

From the Social Aspect:

Professional development: Young people want to go to other countries to develop themselves and seek new opportunities. This gives them opportunities to gain experience and study in different fields. **Cultural Exchange and Experience:** When young people leave their home countries, they gain access to other cultures and historical assets. This gives them the opportunity to see the world in a broader way and to develop themselves personally. **International Relations:** Youth labor migration is a prominent indicator that increases international ties between fellow countries. They can help develop international relations, develop tourism and establish diplomatic relations. **Integration and Assimilation:** When young people move to other countries, they have to learn to integrate into the new society and culture. This creates an opportunity to develop mutual organization, mutual interests and historical ties.

From the economic aspect:

Labor force and demands: Youth labor migration can bring changes in the distribution of labor force and demands between countries. They send themselves to professions that have created a sense of interest and are talked about among the requirements. **Capital and money deposits:** As young people leave their countries, they take financial capital to other countries. This may have implications for capital outflows and investments for these countries. **International trade in goods and services:** Youth can increase labor migration, international trade and trade in services. They can increase the demand for goods and services sent from their countries to other countries. **Economy of a country:** Youth labor migration can affect the economic development of a country by dividing the labor force and job vacancies. Their professional knowledge and experience can enhance innovation and technological development.

Reasons:

Job and salary opportunities: Young people want higher salary, job opportunities and new industry experience in other countries. **Study opportunities:** Young people want to avoid poor study opportunities in their home countries and continue their studies in other countries. **Demand for quality services:** In other countries, the demand for quality labor may increase in sectors such as tourism, technology, higher education and professional fields. **Decreasing prices of skilled occupations:** In other countries, education, higher job opportunities and higher wages for skilled

occupations encourage them to migrate young people for labor.

Leisure and travel opportunities: Young people want to move to countries that offer leisure and tourism opportunities. **International connections:** Young people look for opportunities to send themselves to work in another country through international organizations and international partnerships. These reasons, along with the social and economic consequences of youth labor migration, play a role in ensuring the economic development of countries, external connections with international organizations, and professional development.

The reasons that lead young people to labor migration and the social and economic consequences of this process can be given in detail. It is recommended that this article be written based on insights, news and statistics. The following structure can be adopted: In this part, the general content and specificity of labor migration can be described. **Causes of Labor Migration:** In this section the following points may be suggested to indicate the causes of labor migration:

Job and Salary Opportunities: Young people are interested in labor migration due to higher salary, job opportunities and quality vocational training in their home countries. **Educational Opportunities:** Many of the country's countries offer high educational opportunities to young people. This will increase the interest to continue studying.

Economic Development and Innovation: Some countries are interested in attracting international workers for economic development. This will increase youth employment. **Trade and Commercial Opportunities:** Youth may also be interested in being posted for opportunities to acquire business, trade and commercial development in other countries. **Occupation-Demand Or Unique Professions:** Young people are sent to work with the aim of attracting leading personnel in some fields. This system structure also causes labor migration.

Networking and Cultural Exchange: Young people want to learn and absorb the culture of other countries through tourism, educational and professional exchange.

Social and Economic Consequences: This section can provide opinions, information and analysis on the social and economic consequences of labor migration. **Brain Drain (Intelligent Aspect):** Sending youth to work can result in the loss of intelligent personnel in the teaching, scientific or medical fields. This can affect the economic and scientific development of the country. **Economic Connectivity:** Sending youth to work can result in them losing important opportunities for employment and economic connectivity in their home countries.

Loss of Quality Workforce: When young people are sent into the workforce, quality, strong workers can be displaced. This serves to satisfy the work network in the home country. **Many Opportunities:** Young people will have opportunities to develop international

connections and strengthen interactions with other countries. **Experience and Knowledge Gain:** Young people bring with them experience and knowledge from other countries, and also have the opportunity to learn new professions.

In the concluding part of the article, the social and economic consequences of youth labor migration are strengthened, and the achievements, problems and additional changes put to them can be advised. This explains the impact of labor migration on international cooperation, job demand and economic growth.

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