

# Recommendations On the Prevention Of The Negative Effects Of Migration Processes And Social Problems In Society Life

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### Abstract:

In the article, the negative impact of migration processes in the life of the society, its social and economic aspects, as well as recommendations for the prevention of social problems are given. Also, as a result of the increase in the volume of labor migration, the opportunities aimed at forming a mechanism of positive influence on the country's economy and its implementation are highlighted. At this point, the study focuses on the problems of adaptation of migrants to a foreign environment and the negative consequences such as the assimilation formed in them as a result of this, as well as the formation of a marginal character. Scientific proposals aimed at preventing them are presented.

**Key words:** labor migration, factors of migration, reasons for migration, labor market, remittances, assimilation, marginality, behavior

## Annotation

All countries of the world are treated as an active participant in international migration. Today, international migration is a large-scale, complex, global, dynamic and influential process. Many countries of the world are at one time embodied both as donors and as a recipient state. It is mainly explained by the fact that in countries where labor migrants go and transit, there are problems with migration and new opportunities. The level of social, cultural and economic stability is an urgent problem in the formation of migration policy in modern countries at a national and international level. In determining the relevance of this area, it is required to study the migration policy on the basis of scientific approaches at the macro level. The imperfection (uncertainty) of migration policy reinforces its negative consequences, including:

- migration law;
- migrant learning the economic structure;
- economic disorganization;
- public opinion;
- nationalities, ethnic groups, confessions and Bashkirs;
- offenses can be investigated.

Currently, the EU can decide on possible migration, subsequent migration of the State and the impact of the Salbi life community on its protection as a clear, comprehensive public policy required by law.

Also, country settlement of migrant workers by decision of the Ministry of Jan Biri illegal migration program of the country keng tus olganligidir. On the basis of Asosia sabablari quyidagilar:

Throughout the country, the labor market is a potential market for kattalyga, the worker has the right to long-term education.;

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, in accordance with the legislation In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, in accordance with the legislation of

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labor migration is necessary for the development of the country bitim, kelishuv or memorandum of the imzolanmaganliga;

While the Bundesbund only partially restored the Russian Federation and the Republic of Zhanuba Korea, the Bundesbund of the Russian Federation restored Tuzilangan labor migration on the territory of Karamasdan, the Bundesbund of the Russian Federation restored Tuzilangan labor migration on the territory of Karamasdan, the Bundesbund of the Russian Federation restored Tuzilangan labor migration on the territory of Karamasdan, the Bundesbund of the Russian Federation restored Tuzilangan labor migration on the territory of Karamasdan Karamasdana; Despite the fact that the country was developing, despite the fact that migrants made up the bulk of the European Union, migration to the countries of the European Union occurred mainly due to labor shortages and labor migration.

On the other hand, labor migration is very relevant nowadays, as usual, and it is of great importance, and currently there are many problems related to labor migration. By origin, a migrant as a psychologist is a person whom he treats with great respect, because, firstly, work is a limiter of the vital activity of an absolutely young environment and conditions in which he works all night. In turn, the country's working population is discriminated against and harshly treated by others.

So to new stimuli correspond to the migration movement of people of Uzbek origin in the stereotypical environment of Chikib shahlar in relationships, the personality of hulkatvar is a component of the Uzbek moslashuvchanligid movement. Shahsning moslashuvi social - yash, but moslashish zharaeni yangi muxitga bu shahsning xisoblanadi. Izhtimoi moslashuv ga yangi izhtimoi izhtimoi zharaenlarga moslashishni conditions, the nature of psychological yangi muxitga moslashishda fair is hosted by shahsning muammolarni to ishlashi, around them is the atmosphere of communication of the srnatish bilan, yangi xos bulgan hususiyatlarni ga, culture and activities, based on kadriylar ananalar in this yash yrganish kab is required.

Migrants mainly depend on the environmental conditions created by Turley Hill: different climatic conditions, culture and appreciation on the other hand, in social life, the environment is different at the same time, despite the fact that there are differences in ethnic, religious and cultural origin in the country, people cannot communicate with each other, material and the cultural gap between them can be difficult because of the stress associated with the Ministry.

Realized the complexity of this process Stefanenko<sup>1</sup> emphasized the impact of the social environment on the individual and the social environment as a result of the isochlide, while individuals and groups of people discussed their goals and sought to limit the valuable Belgilab value.

V.B.Константинов<sup>2</sup> studying the process of adaptation of forced labor migrants to a new living environment, he describes it as “the influence of the social environment in the process of meeting the needs of people in the adaptation of forced labor migrants to the requirements of a new social environment in which an individual seeks to re-structure behavioral psychology and lifestyle.” So, in the adaptation of migrants moving for any purpose, strong psychological changes are observed. Urrently, the country notes that as a result of ongoing national migration, countries continue to value human psychology and its assimilation and marginalization. This verse of the Quran says that if a person is not a Muslim, then he is not a Muslim. Migration had a great impact on the upbringing of children, had a great impact on the Uzbek people and, at the same time, had a great impact on the living conditions of the descendants of Rohan tetik. Basically, the fathers are seasonal or temporary migrants amalga oshirib, grandfathers are Buvis or Bashkirs neighboring Karamag, raised in an Uzbek family near Beradigan. At the same time, as in other cases, when it comes to raising children, they must be educated in spirit and spirit, as well as socially. Yana shundai statlardan, ota-onasi

<sup>1</sup> Стефаненко Т. Г. Этнопсихология. – М.: Институт психологии РАН, «Академический проект», 1999. – 320 с.

<sup>2</sup> Константинов, В.В. Зависимость успешности социально-психологической адаптации вынужденных мигрантов к новым условиям жизни от типа проживания дис. ... канд. психол. наук / В.В. Константинов. – Самара, 2004.24-28 с.

bilan birgalikda migration status of stay of kechirgan bolalard kuzatiladi. They can be stacked at the top of the wing, while the environment can be crossed at the bottom. It is known that labor migration has had a great impact on the children of migrant workers living abroad. Firstly, they are shaking with tension, and secondly, they complain. They may be devoid of shakiness or be in a state of heightened parenting apart from others. In particular, a nation can be recognized as worthy of respect, honor, respect for its dignity, modesty, and family values, which are of great importance for national education.

It was through our question that we give to migrants who have lived in a foreign country for more than 3 years that made it possible to determine the degree of changes in their psyche and that of family members. The opinions of representatives of different professions of the population were also studied about the factors affecting the dynamics of labor migration processes. The basis of the study is a comparative analysis of empirical data, the content of various documents and materials<sup>3</sup>.

Respondents aged between 18 and 65 years participated in the polls in Fergana, Andijan and Namangan, Surkhandarya regions and Tashkent City. The study involved 1,200 people, 59% male and 41% female. The majority of respondents were between the ages of 31 and 40 (44%), with intermediate specializations (45%) and secondary education (35%). At the same time, the proportion of respondents with higher education was 20% (16% who completed a bachelor's degree, 4% - Master's degree).

A comparative analysis of the results of a 2017-2020 sociological study found that women in demographic indicators were more likely to legally exit than men. In this, mainly to questions about the legal consciousness of individuals, a third of respondents (34% in women and 28% in men respectively) legally file documents abroad in the migrant service. In this case, 30% would buy documents through intermediaries, while 10% would claim that the documents were purchased from individuals working in government bodies, and another 7% from individuals working in respondent Migration Service. 6% of participants did not answer this question

With the same question, according to the results of a survey of migrant workers from the period 2020-2023, according to demographic indicators (illegal labor migration), in 2017 it was 34%, while by 2023 the number of migrant workers increased by 39%. At the same time, female respondents (39% of women) are used by migrants in the legal labor migration service. while 34% purchase Zi documents through intermediaries, 12% claim that the documents were purchased from individuals working in government bodies and another 8% from individuals working in the respondent Migration Service. 5% of participants did not answer this question.

Through the next question (Did you go to a foreign country family? (husband and wife)?) family departures to a foreign country were identified and addressed with the following question.

Family to a foreign country that is, who did your children stay with if the couple went together? When asked, 51% of respondents said they left their children with their parents, while 13% of respondents indicated that the children stayed with their uncle or uncle and 19% of respondents indicated that they left their children with their aunt, while 2% answered that zi stayed with the nanny. Together with this, 3% of respondents indicated that they left their children to their neighbors. And 12% of respondents noted that children remained with the father or mother, since only one person from the family went to work.

Through our next question, it made it possible to analyze the state of mind in children affected by migration.

According to the responses shown in this diagram, 20% of respondents (18% in 2018) mentioned that their children had developed a state of aggressiveness. Also (26% in 2018 )while 24% of respondents felt their children had a more hesitant condition compared to other children, (22% in 2018) 18% of parents indicated that their children had reading problems. 30% of respondents (34% in 2018) recorded that they did not notice any changes in their children.

Of course, the fact that close people live in another country in the long run is maximized by the

<sup>3</sup> 2022 yil O'zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi, Davlat Statistika Qo'mitasi tomonidan taqdim etilgan statistik materiallar, shuningdek, ochiq manbalardan olingan ma'lumotlar.

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possibility of parents being able to fully engage in the upbringing of their own children, which, as a result of the fact that the family causes cases of alienation from one another, child control is limited. At the same time, Sobik migrants, who have adapted to the achlokian criteria of an alien mukhit, are dressed in a Kayta reception kilish for their family mukhit, which begins to differ in how they see khayot with family members and children. The khayotiy views of people with whom uzok vakt did not live together are alienated from each other. The consequence of these problems in relationships can be the cause of family quarrels, hattoki divorce, the growth of children without a father or mother.

In summary, the impact of mass migration on the life of society is required to be regularly monitored by the government. It will also be important not to be ignored that the cases of family couples who are mainly going to work abroad, in which their children remain unattended in most cases – the inability of Guardians to fully deal with children, will cause a number of unavoidable situations in the future.