

EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN LABOR MIGRATION.

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ABSTRACT--*This study provides extensive coverage of the social consequences of labor migration in Germany and Australia. The study examines the social problems caused by migration flows in countries such as Germany and Australia, and the factors influencing them. The study found that in addition to the social problems that lead to migration, there are also factors that cause social problems that occur even after the migration process has taken place. Including:- Diversity of migrants and social strata of the host country;- Differences between migrants and the cultures of the host country- Migrants and the diversity of religious views in the host country, etc.*

Keywords--*migration, labor migration, unemployment, socio-cultural and socio-economic aspects of migration, Germany, Australia.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Historically, migration processes have emerged many centuries ago.

The reasons for labor migration can vary. In recent years, economic factors have begun to play an increasingly important role: job search, income growth, living standards, and more. Chronic unemployment (especially underdeveloped), which exists in some countries, has been an important factor in boosting migration. The increase in exported capital in recent years, the establishment of a wide network of large firms abroad, has helped this, as those who want to follow the capital are also rushing to these countries. But the social aspects of this should be noted. Including:

- Increased hunger and poverty;
- Wars and political conflicts;
- Application of anti-democratic policy by the state;
- Removal of barriers at state borders as a result of globalization.

Migration flows are usually diverted from developing countries to developed countries. In developed countries, due to the ability to solve a number of socio-economic problems, a high standard of living has developed, mainly due to the high level of education and culture. At the same time, in developing and former socialist countries, countries with high unemployment and low wages, those who want to occupy such places and thus solve the problem of material well-being of the family also express a desire to move to developed countries.

International labor migration between developed countries occurs mainly for non-economic reasons. In this case, the reputation of the job or company, professional growth, career, cultural needs play an important role.

Another aspect of labor migration is the outflow of qualified professionals and scientists to developing countries, which is often associated with economic factors, new jobs and, finally, the desire to find a new place, to

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test their capabilities in new working conditions. This influx of migrants is less than that of other types of migrants (workers).

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sociological research methods were widely used throughout the study, and the characteristics and problems of adaptation of labor migrants to the new social environment in Germany and Australia were widely studied through field research.

Induction, deduction and scientific abstraction methods were widely used in the study of the theoretical and methodological bases of labor migration.

III. LEVEL OF STUDY OF THE TOPIC

This topic is one of the topics widely studied by sociologists, economists and political scientists. Legal regulation of labor migration and their socio-economic security is one of the most pressing problems of countries receiving migrants. For this reason, we can cite many scholars who have studied the subject from different perspectives on the basis of different approaches.

Roshchina Tamara Georgievna in her article Socio-economic aspects of labor migration [1] says that the main reasons for looking for work in other cities and districts are economic problems, a large number of migrant workers due to the closure of enterprises and dismissal or reduction of previous jobs, labor migration in their cities they are forced to enter, and the lack of professional knowledge and experience among young people makes it difficult for them to find work.

Mukomel V.I. According to research [2], The institutional and non-institutional socialization environment of the host community influences the adaptation and integration processes of foreign nationals. Different participants in migration policy can contribute (as well as hinder) the successful adaptation and integration of migrants: public authorities and local self-government, business (including shadow entrepreneurs), adopted populations, diasporas, and migrant sectors. An effective migration policy is based on the realities of migration processes, including the re-adjustment of regulatory tools to take into account changes in migration flows, taking into account their interests and limiting the powers of participants.

Yakovleva Elena Borisovna in her article "Labor migration: history and modern state" [3] explains the pros and cons of labor migration as follows:

Pros include:

- Cheap production of products and, as a result, increase competitiveness;
- meeting the needs of the labor market for unskilled cheap labor;
- Demand for goods in the domestic market is expanding, which stimulates the growth of national production;
- Migrants pay taxes if they are officially registered for work, but they do not participate in social programs (pensions, benefits, no additional costs for their professional training in the event of dismissal are required)

The negative consequences are multifaceted. Economic problems include:

- Obstructing the development of scientific and technological progress and reducing product quality;
- Decrease in education and professional level of employees;

- Decrease in wages for local workers (migrants) due to the involvement of cheaper workers;
- "flow" of part of financial resources in the form of transfer of funds to other countries and direct export.

There are more problems in the socio-cultural aspect:

- competition with other ethnic groups based on differences in religious and cultural traditions;
- Loss of identity by indigenous peoples of a particular area;
- Demographic security of the country.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The following study examines the social conditions and disadvantages of labor migrants in Germany and Australia and their stay in the country.

Germany is one of the classic countries of immigration. The population of this largest country in the European Union includes foreigners who do not have German citizenship for every tenth. In the 1950s, about 30 million foreigners and Germans emigrated to the Federal Republic of Germany. At the end of 2002, the number of foreigners living legally in Germany was 7.3 million, or 8.9 percent of the total population, which was significantly higher than the average for European countries (5.1%). In most cases, the basis of immigrants are citizens of countries participating in employment contracts concluded in 1950-1960. According to 2003 statistics, 28 percent came from Turkey, 16.2 percent from the former Yugoslavia, 8.4 percent from Italy, 5 percent from Greece and 4 percent from Poland. (Table 2). Recently, the flow of migrants from the Middle East is growing, which can be explained by the following factors:

- Economic and social instability in many economic sectors in the context of reforming and transforming the economy of the Middle East;
- Political instability, ethnic strife and rising crime are leading to the exodus of the population from the Middle East. The Arab-Israeli conflict, the crisis in Iraq, the unresolved issues related to the refugee camps in Lebanon and Jordan - all of these have led to a lot of movement of the population living in these areas;
- deterioration of the environment. Droughts such as the 2003 earthquake in Algeria, landslides due to agricultural underdevelopment or natural disasters;
- Geopolitical factors, such as the proximity of Middle Eastern countries, especially Mediterranean countries, to developed European countries, simplify the process of migration.

In 2017, 24 percent of the German population was of immigrant background (Table 1). However, in 2018-2019, it can be observed that this flow has significantly decreased. According to opinion polls [4], 24% of the German population thinks that one of the main problems in the country is migrants and refugees.

It was only in the 1990s that German society realized that a large number of immigrants were already part of German society, and so the development of the first integration program began. This program was based on the idea that integration should be the beginning of the naturalization process. That is, immigrants in Germany must first unite with society and prove their "Germanism," and only then apply for German citizenship. This policy was sharply criticized and did not yield the expected results.

Table 1: Number of people with a migratory past [12]

Year	Population of Germany, mln. person	Those who do not have a migratory past, mln. person	Those with a migratory past, mln. person	Percentage of those with a migratory past,%
2017	81.7	62.5	19.3	24 %
2015	80.6	63.5	17.1	21 %
2010	79.5	64.8	14.7	18 %
2005	80.5	66.1	14.1	18 %

Today, immigration problems are associated with violations of law and order, as well as rising unemployment and an additional burden on society. In particular, in Germany, among other problems, the image of Muslim immigrants is associated with German intolerance and the fight against extremism. It can be said that the real integration activity in Germany took place in 1978, when the country decided to open a Commissioner’s Office to support the integration of immigrants and their families. Under a new law that came into force in 2005 alone, all immigrants with the right of permanent residence were required to attend and participate in special integration courses. At the same time, modern German migration policy is characterized by the transfer of the function of public responsibility in the social protection of migrants to social agencies with non-governmental status and status. The most important distinguishing feature of the modern German integration model is the openness of the country in terms of the country's social institutions, including the labor market, education systems, placement and inclusion of migrants in the state social protection and socio-political system. Although the migrants were at the same time, they were symbolically excluded from German society from a political point of view.

Table 2: Number of migrants arriving in Germany between 1991 and 2017 [12]

Years	The Germans who came to Germany, person	Foreign migrants coming to Germany, person
2017	164 199	1 381 439
2010	114 752	683 530
2000	191 909	649 249
1991	273 633	925 345

The entry of a migrant into the state social protection system without the fact of acquisition of citizenship has affected the German model of migration in practice denying the integration of migrants’ identities. However, in 2000, a new citizenship law was passed using the principle of “land law” for the children of foreigners born in Germany. This reform of German citizenship has clarified the naturalization of migration as a step in a successful

integration process. In general, there are differences in the public policy of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany with regard to those who have returned to their homeland, i.e. ethnic Germans who do not have German citizenship or for some reason lose German citizenship and all other immigrants who come to Germany for long or permanent residence.

Different levels of rigidity and a system of populism torment a society offered to the population by different political forces, including:

how repatriation (immigration) occurs and continues, so it is necessary to adapt to the characteristics of this phenomenon; the need for a clear distribution of the organizational and financial burden of the exercise of power at different levels at the levels of state, land and city government.

In the 21st century, the priority of the German government in the field of migration policy was to strengthen governance in various migration flows, and to this end a new law was adopted.

The objectives of the developing migration legislation were as follows: [5]

- to intensify the fight against migration agencies and any means that violate German migration legislation, including illegal border crossings, employment without official permission, as well as the formation of fake marriages;

- Reducing immigration costs by increasing the requirements for the level of labor skills and general welfare of migrants.

- Reducing the attractiveness of migrants entering and staying in Germany, while reducing social benefits for migrants, as well as asylum seekers;

- Prevention of social dispersion in Germany by increasing the requirements for knowledge of the German language, as well as German history and civic structure.

The evolution and subsequent development of German migration policy in the form that began to take shape at the beginning of the XXI century should emphasize the following main directions:

- 1) security issues were of paramount importance;

- 2) migration policy has become more profitable in nature and has begun to focus on economic benefits;

- 3) evolutions have been ensured by reducing social support for migrants, as well as undermining the legal aspects of migration policy.

Another international labor market that attracts international migrants today is Australia.

Australia, the third most economically developed country in terms of living standards, attracts many international migrants, and the government has developed a special migration program to increase the country's population and attract labor. Its main focus is to attract migrants and reunite families. This program has been successfully implemented by the state for a long time.

An average of 150,000 people enter Australia every year for permanent residence. According to statistics, one in four Australians is born abroad, and 28 percent of all migrant families in the country are second-generation. In the future, the country's population is expected to increase due to migrants. In 2018 alone, the number of long-term migrants to Australia was 832,560. This figure is 7% higher than in 2017. According to 2019 data, Australia has become the country that receives the most business migrants. Among long-term labor migrants who came to Australia in 2017-2018, Indians are the leaders. [13]

Due to the complexity of the process of obtaining citizenship in Australia, temporary visas, legal and other services that facilitate the resolution of migration issues are provided by specially registered migration agents. Under current Australian law, migration agencies are not allowed to engage in their agency activities without certification and the appropriate MARA license. Although the license is renewed annually, the registration number of each agent does not change. The first two digits of such a number will be the year the first agency received the license. Therefore, it is advisable to choose the smallest number when looking for an experienced agent. The migration agent's license number can be verified online in the MARA system [11].

The main routes entering Australia:

- 1) movement of qualified personnel
- 2) business relocation
- 3) marriage (bride visa)
- 4) refugee or humanitarian program

Australian Immigration Programs: Includes employment, business, education, family, refugee reception.

The following types of visas are available on Australian territory.

1. Independent work visa. This program provides an opportunity to work and study in Australia, to bring a family for permanent residence, and to become a citizen of the country in the future.
2. Nominal work visa. The difference of this program from the previous program is due to the mandatory admission of one of the Australian territories.
3. Territorial (temporary) work visa. This program allows for temporary employment in Australia for up to 4 years.

SkillSelect is a dedicated resource operating as part of a qualified immigration program in Australia. The essence of the project is to simplify the search for high-level specialists from abroad, depending on the needs of the country's labor force. This is an opportunity for migrants to obtain a work visa on a short-term basis and move to Australia for permanent residence. There is also the opportunity to immigrate to Australia using special business programs for people with certain skills, work experience and fluency in English. Such migrants are initially issued a temporary visa for a period of 4 years, and if the business develops successfully during this period, they can apply for permanent residence. Through the development of regional business programs, the Australian government plans to increase business activity in various parts of the country, including underdeveloped areas.

The following types of family visas are available.

1. Spouse of an Australian citizen. The term of the marriage contract is at least 1 year.
2. Australian citizen bride / groom. Visas are issued to persons outside Australia.
3. Cooperation. It is given to foreigners who have close contact with an Australian citizen for at least 12 months.
4. Parental visas are issued to persons residing in Australia.
5. Children's Visa School-age persons have the opportunity to visit the continent for up to 12 months if they are Australian citizens among family members or close friends.

Typically, family visas allow you to obtain permanent residency status in Australia after two years of residence in the country.

The Australian International Organization for Refugee Protection is actively protecting refugees from Syria and Iraq. In the event of serious violence or human rights abuses in the country, a foreign national can obtain

refugee status in Australia. However, it should be noted that the number of such applications in 2015-2017 as a result of the migration crisis was significantly higher than the number of visas issued.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

As a result of the research, the author came to the following conclusions:

For developed countries, labor migrants serve as a cheap labor force, but in countries such as Germany and Australia, where the population is aging, labor migrants are also one of the measures to increase the population.

Although labor migrants are considered cheap labor in Germany, the attitude of migrants towards German culture and language is central to the German people. Also, unlike other developed countries, Germany has a separate social system of support for migrant workers.

Summarizing the above-mentioned migration routes to Australia, for foreigners with initiative and education, the country's government has created all the conditions to simplify migration and its permanent living conditions. The large number of participants in international labor migration processes has led to economic growth and international integration of countries.

It should be noted that labor migrants also cause various social changes in the host country:

- leads to the formation of layers with different spiritual, religious and cultural views;
- can lead to a change in the mood in the country and the emergence of various fears.

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