



Why are Uzbek Women Immigrants Abroad? (Black Worker)

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Abstract. Women make up most of the Mujahedeen around the world today. Their rights and the level of employment are high in what area and the role of these activities in the life of society.

Keywords: black worker, spiritual backwardness, economic growth, temporary employment, family unhealthy environment, socio-economic development harmony.

Bismillahir Rahmanir-Rahiyim. When my Lord gave all the beauty in the world to a delicate creature called a woman, He is the One who will bring all the gardens of Paradise to her neck with her deeds. Eve, Aisha, Fatima, Khadija, Maimuna, Rabia, Tomaris are the ones who educate the world and hold its development and decline in their hands. Therefore, the attention paid to women in our country today and the number of assistances is increasing day by day.

But like every industry has its pain points, there are still a number of shortcomings in this industry. There are bitter truths that we have to admit. However, our failure to recognize this is still having negative consequences. The most important of the topics, which are one of such painful issues, is that of our women and girls, who are our sisters and mothers, who carry the honor of the entire Uzbek nation on their shoulders, from their families and parents. , working as black workers abroad far from their children. Each of them has already taken the responsibility of the entire family on their shoulders. Of course, it is possible to improve skills and get education abroad. Sharing experiences with them is beneficial for us. is the factor that maximizes the level. But they are not all living in those cold, hollow, empty houses to share experience or learn something. They have one goal, and even if it is, they are left behind, their eyes at night, mother to meet the needs of his children and family, who miss his hugs and cover their tears. And in order to find him, he is ready for all kinds of difficulties. You may have some objections to my thoughts.

But believe me, none of them left their homeland to stain the name of their family. unknowingly, they fall halfway through the trials of life and are condemned to the mire of happiness. In my opinion, the main reason for this is our worldly worries that we still cannot give up. on the other hand, some of the heads of families today who are unable to take care of their wives and children, i.e. a whole family, so to speak, are still the husbands of their parents. are men.

In addition, it is our mothers who take care of their bride's house, furniture, and monthly salary. I apologize if my thoughts hurt some people's tongues. A young generation is formed. Such a



generation is raised only by parents who are spiritually mature, who have formed sufficient knowledge and skills, and such parents are raised only by a nation that plans a bright future. Several factors influence the development of women's labor migration. According to the analysis, 40% of labor migration from Russia to Kyrgyzstan, and about 20% in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, is female labor migration [1].

Research shows that the reasons for women's labor migration differ between countries. For example, for women migrant workers from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, factors such as earning, starting a family and establishing a personal life, and for female migrants from Bashkortostan, education and upbringing of their children, housing, getting rid of debts, situations such as earning income for the treatment of loved ones motivate them to go to another country and work. According to the results of empirical research, 84% of the respondents stated that women's labor migration is of positive importance for their lives and careers, while 62.4% of the respondents stated that this process is of positive importance to the recipient countries and regions. As of 2021, the number of migrants around the world is 281 million people, 48% of them, i.e. 135 million, are female migrants.

There are 169 million labor migrants worldwide, 41.5% of them, i.e. 70.1 million, are women. Analyzing the share of women among the total number of migrants by region, we can see that this indicator has increased in all regions except East Asia and the Pacific region. In particular, between 1990 and 2020, it increased from 51.1% to 51.8% in the North American region, from 46.7% to 47.1% in the African region, from 47.8% to 49% in the South Asian region, and from 48% in the Latin American region. .8% to 49.5%, an increase in the Middle East and North Africa region, an increase from 44.1% to 46.8%, and an increase in the East Asia and Pacific region from 48.6% to 41.8% a reduction was observed.

If we pay attention to the location of female labor migrants directly by region, 31% are located in North America and 38% in Europe.

The level of development of countries has a significant impact on the share of female migrants. In particular, the share of female migrants increased from 49.6% to 49.8% in low-income countries, and from 48.3% to 45.6% in middle-income countries. % and decreased from 48.7% to 42.8% in upper middle income countries. 69.7% of female labor migrants work in countries with high income, 19.2% with above average income, 8.3% with below average income and 2.8% with low income. During the years 1990-2019, the share of women in total migrants increased by at least 1% in 75 countries, and by at least 5% in 22 countries. Instead, their share increased by at least 1% in 67 countries, and in 8 countries and decreased by at least 10%. 8.3% of female migrants are 15-24 years old, 86.3% are 25-54 years old, and 5.4% are over 65 years old.

In particular, the largest part of them, namely 25% of 15-24-year-olds, 30% of 25-64-year-olds and 23% of people over 65 years of age, work in North, South and West Asia. , naturally located in the regions of North Africa (0.4%), South Asia (2%) and Latin America (2.5%). Migrant women make up 5% of all workers, 18% of them work in high-income countries, 2.3% in high-income countries, 1.5% in low-income countries, and 1.4% in low-income countries. they show

Female migrants make up 3.8% of the total population over 15 years of age in the world and 5% of the total workers. Female migrants make up 63.5% of the total female labor resources. In particular, this the indicator is 67.8% in high-income countries, 64.8% in upper-middle-income countries, 43.1% in lower-middle-income countries, and 48.7% in lower-income countries.

Female migrants mainly work in social sectors such as domestic services, agriculture, hotel business, healthcare and education. For example, in Europe, they mainly work in the health and social sectors. In particular, in Spain and Greece, the share of female migrants is high in the hotel



business, in the medical field in Great Britain, and in the field of education in Italy.

According to Eurostat, more than 30% of highly educated migrant women in Europe aged 25-54 have advanced qualifications and are experts in STEMM fields such as science, technology, mathematics and medicine. The availability of experience and skills based on the knowledge economy among female migrants increases their aspirations for vacancies in modern and large companies. If we pay attention to the regional distribution of female migrants of working age with higher education, we can see that their level of education is higher in high-income countries.

However, among female migrant workers in foreign countries, along with those working in medium and high-skilled fields, informal housekeepers, nannies, elderly care workers remain completely dependent on the employer in low-skilled jobs. Most of them are working.

Migrant domestic workers make up 8-9% of the 196 million migrant workers in the world. If we look at this indicator among female migrants, about 12.% of the total of 70 million female migrants in the world, i.e. 8.45 million, are female migrant domestic workers. Out of 67.2 million domestic workers worldwide, 17.2%, i.e. 11.5 million, are migrant domestic workers. This shows that there is a high demand for migrants for personal and domestic services around the world. 80% of domestic workers worldwide are located in high-income countries, and they make up 66% of all migrants in these countries. 52% of all migrant domestic workers are located in Arab countries, North America and Europe. In these regions, the rapid growth of demographic aging processes leads to an increase in the need for personal and home services of people who need care. In particular, 81% of domestic workers around the world are women, and 73% of migrant domestic workers are women. The Arab region has the highest proportion of female migrant domestic workers among the total number of migrants in the world regions (60.8%) and the Eastern European region has the lowest (0.8%). will come.

Based on these data, it can be said that in most lower-middle and low-income countries, female migrants face discrimination in the labor market, exploitation and violence at work, barriers to access to health care and education, and injustices in the judiciary. Continue to face problems of late. The percentage of women among the victims of human trafficking is still high. In particular, 65% of the victims of human trafficking are women, that is, 46% are adults and 19% are girls. While the majority of adult female victims operate in Europe, North America and Asia, the number of female victims is higher. It is more common in the Asian region. The above cases once again demonstrate that the problem of women's labor migration remains an urgent issue of the agenda and that international and regional cooperation is of great importance in preventing problems related to this process.

These indicators can be continued a number of times. However, our goal is not only to determine their indicators, but also to determine the reasons for the increase in their number and involvement in forced labor abroad. After the privatization of state property in 1990, the population working in agriculture lost their jobs. This directly led to an increase in the number of our compatriots who intend to go abroad to work.

At this time, mostly young men and middle-aged men left for work. But by today, most of this figure is made up of women. The reason for this is that some of them have problems with their family situation, and on the other hand, they have moral weakness. Doesn't it somehow answer the question of why there are so many divorces among young families today? These young people, who live far away from their parents and whose ideas about the family are tied to materialism, are not the foundations of the III Renaissance that we want to build today. Where do they get the concepts of family education, parental love, loyalty and respect for the family that should be given to them in



time? Of course, they are getting it from social networks and mass media. That's why it's normal for them to have their children without a father or mother.

They agree that if their family breaks up, if their children are left without parents, their family will be broken up. They think that they are free, but in reality, they choose the life that is their degradation. Besides, another main reason is our fleeting dreams and desires. In other countries, they are spending the most beautiful moments of their lives serving others in fake pleasure. Even for our men, who are considered the pillars of the family, today they are becoming silent observers of their women and daughters leaving their families to work abroad.

Where has our real support, the mountain of the family, gone?

Are we not the descendants of Imam Bukhari, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Khadija, Tomaris, Bibikhanim, and Uvaisi?

Why are we not looking at them today, but living in envy of the songs, characters of some serials, groups that do not suit us morally, spiritually, and mentally, which are shown on television. The imagination of our youth is not emerging today. Video clips and films with all kinds of travstirs in open state are among them. Parents themselves join their children in these things. This is the main reason for the weakening of faith. If men and women fulfill their duties equally in the family, the number of divorces will also decrease, and the number of cases of leaving the family to work abroad will also decrease.

We are the generation of the greats who shook the world, so we can be the cause of the development of our country along with other countries. Today, we have women and girls who bring family and professional development together in order to learn science and apply it to our country. There is no. But you need to increase their number. For this, the first thing is to educate the new generation to become real people while keeping their faith pure.

In economic growth, the income from migrants to the state budget is also a high amount. However, it is possible to ensure that this income will gradually come to the state budget through economic means. If, within a certain period, new enterprises are established in many regions, providing employment to the local population, these enterprises are exempted from taxes for a certain period, and the enterprise, in return, increases the wages of the employees.

In the case of operating on a paid basis, on the one hand, if the salary of the employees is enough to support themselves, on the other hand, the enterprise will be exempted from paying various taxes. Of course, the monthly salary should be determined between the employee and the enterprise based on the minimum wage, and this salary should be sufficient for the employee to live well and should be directed to their social and material support. The state receives tax revenues from the enterprise, not directly from the enterprise, but in the prescribed manner, only by transferring income tax from the salary of the employee.

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