



## MIGRATION PROCESSES: REASONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUNG PEOPLE MOVING ABROAD

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### **Abstract**

This article analyzes the impact of migration processes on the lives of young people, the main reasons behind their decision to go abroad, and the socio-economic consequences of these movements. International migration has become one of the most pressing issues in today's era of globalization, and both its positive and negative aspects are discussed.

Keywords: migration, youth, employment, education, social process, globalization.

### **Introduction**

In the 21st century, migration processes have been developing at a rapid pace across the globe. Although the movement of people from one country to another has existed throughout history, globalization, modern transport, and communication technologies have intensified and complicated these processes.

Today, migration is especially widespread among young people. They seek to study abroad, work, or simply improve their quality of life in foreign countries. According to global statistics, nearly 35 percent of all migrants worldwide are between the ages of 18 and 35. This highlights the importance of studying how migration affects young people's lives and futures.

Uzbekistan is no exception to these trends. In recent years, the number of young people leaving the country has increased. While a large proportion of them participate in labor migration, others choose to pursue higher education and research opportunities in foreign universities. Therefore, it is essential to examine not only



the economic aspects of migration but also its demographic, social, and cultural consequences.

### **Main Part**

#### **1. The main reasons for migration**

- Economic factors. Unemployment and low salaries are the primary drivers of migration. For example, countries such as Russia, South Korea, and Turkey offer comparatively higher wages even for low-skilled jobs.

- Educational factors. The desire to study at prestigious universities, gain international diplomas, and access quality education motivates young people to migrate.

- Social factors. Better living conditions, healthcare services, and social infrastructure are attractive incentives for youth.

- Cultural and personal development. Learning new languages, experiencing different cultures, and self-realization also play a significant role in migration decisions.

#### **2. Positive consequences of migration**

- Remittances sent by migrants support their families and contribute to national economic stability.

- Young people gain new knowledge, skills, and technologies abroad, which may later benefit their home country.

- Cross-cultural exchanges expand worldviews, foster global integration, and encourage tolerance among nations.

#### **3. Negative consequences of migration**

- The “brain drain” problem, where highly skilled professionals leave their home country, leads to a loss of human capital.

- A reduced number of young workers in the domestic labor market negatively affects national productivity.



- Families may experience separation, and children often face challenges in upbringing.

- National identity may weaken, and young people can become distanced from traditional cultural values.

#### 4. The case of Uzbekistan

The government of Uzbekistan has taken steps to regulate migration and reduce its negative impacts. For instance:

- The “Youth – Our Future” program supports entrepreneurship and job creation within the country.

- Branches of foreign universities have been opened, giving young people the chance to receive international education without leaving Uzbekistan.

- Bilateral agreements with Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and other countries regulate labor migration.

- Training and language courses are provided to enhance the competitiveness of Uzbek youth in both domestic and international labor markets.

### Conclusion

Migration is a complex socio-economic process that presents both opportunities and challenges for young people. On the one hand, studying and working abroad provides better education, financial independence, and personal growth. On the other hand, it creates serious issues such as the brain drain, family separation, and cultural identity loss.

Therefore, governments and societies face the crucial task of creating favorable conditions for young people at home. If high-quality education, stable employment, and decent living conditions are ensured domestically, the negative effects of migration will diminish, while its positive aspects can be fully utilized.



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