Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829 GIF (Australia) = 0.564 JIF = 1.500 SIS (USA) = 0.912 РИНЦ (Russia) = 0.126 ESJI (KZ) = 8.997 SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667 ICV (Poland) = 6.630 PIF (India) = 1.940 IBI (India) = 4.260 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

QR - Issue

QR – Article



p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) **e-ISSN:** 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 **Issue:** 06 **Volume:** 86

Published: 30.06.2020 http://T-Science.org





Aziza Inoyatillaevna Fozilova

Samarkand State University
PhD student, Department of Philosophy,
aziza x@mail.ru

OPPORTUNITIES AND DISADVANTAGES OF YOUTH MIGRATION

Abstract: This article analyzes the youth aspects of migration, since in modern conditions it is youth migration that occupies a significant share in the total number of migrants. The questions of modern migration trends, the causes and consequences of youth migration are considered.

Key words: migration, globalization, education, mentality, social networks.

Language: English

Citation: Fozilova, A. I. (2020). Opportunities and disadvantages of youth migration. ISJ Theoretical & Applied

Science, 06 (86), 672-674.

Scopus ASCC: 1211.

Introduction

Turning to the concept of "migration", it should be understood what it is. Migration (lat. migratio resettlement) is the movement of people from one region (country, world) to another, in some cases in large groups and over long distances. [2:1]

Migration can be voluntary and forced, returnable and irrevocable, as well as external and internal. Taken together, this concept distinguishes between international migration, labor migration, seasonal migration, migration from rural areas to cities, and vice versa, migration for ethnic reasons, migration by age criteria and many others.

Migration is a global problem that has existed since ancient times. This article discusses the migration of young people, since it is the vast majority of migrants that consists of the young part of the population aged 15-35 years.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the patterns of population migration in the countries of the world, a general analysis of the possibilities and threats of youth migration.

METHODS

This problem was relevant both in antiquity and now. In ancient times, the population migrated for various reasons, which will be described below, but in particular, migration occurred in pursuit of an increase in living standards. Everyone remembers the greatest event of the 20th century in the field of migration,

such as Brain Drain. And at the present stage of development of society, we are faced with a similar problem. Since the migration of the population, especially labor, and in particular young people, is growing actively and permanently every year. Therefore, in order to identify the main aspects of migration, it is necessary to analyze its causes.

The first reason for youth migration is the desire to develop, to be realized at the educational rate, and international education is also important here. That is, we are dealing with Russian youth who are moving not only from the periphery to the central regions of the country, but also with that part of the youth who decides to study and receive education abroad.

Through migration, the labor potential of youth is formed, which is the next reason. Labor migration is a broader concept than youth migration. Often, through migration, young people of working age realize themselves in the profession, this issue can be considered as in the global sense, where the priority of young people to realize in life through transnational corporations is much higher than through ordinary local enterprises.

Here we flow to the following reason that is, moving from village to city. Realizing youth in the city is much more promising than in rural areas. According to the data, young people are moving from village to city. However, in modern conditions, there are trends of migration from the city to the countryside. Although this trend is characteristic of a



Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) **= 4.971** SIS (USA) = 0.912ICV (Poland) = 6.630**РИНЦ** (Russia) = **0.126** ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829PIF (India) = 1.940= 4.260 **GIF** (Australia) = 0.564ESJI (KZ) = 8.997 IBI (India) = 0.350= 1.500**SJIF** (Morocco) = **5.667** OAJI (USA)

mature population, it should be borne in mind that the reasons for migration from city to village are environmental aspects, the growing importance of a healthy lifestyle, problems of a big city, in particular, noise, high population density, fast pace of life, etc.

The fourth reason is the pursuit of a high standard of living of the population, often the younger generation strongly believes that the quality of life in the capitals is much higher than in the provinces, this is confirmed. In large cities, the infrastructure is really developed, the provision of services of various classes is widespread.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Today, youth is also the cause of youth migration. This is an urgent issue for recent events. We have witnessed a situation where young people of the 21st century migrate from one continent to another, speaking for other countries in sports competitions. But the most important migrants in the sports population category are football players. The problem of football migration has become so significant that it is already being discussed at international conferences. [9:3]

Also, a number of reasons include the development of information and communication technologies, the development of social trends, for example: social networks, ethnicity, ideology and many other reasons. According to a sociological survey of the population aged 18-35, the reasons for migration can be concluded that the young population leaves the country in search of a better life, to achieve a career, to improve their financial situation, which is not meaningless. If you think about it, you can indicate the following reasons:

- 1) quality of life;
- 2) career growth;
- 3) financial well-being;
- 4) expansion of social ties;
- 5) the best medical care;
- 6) "find love";
- 7) avoid political persecution.

But what migration brings, it is necessary to find out what threats and opportunities it presents for youth. To do this, we will analyze the migration of the young population.

Advantage:

- ✓ the availability of cheap labor;
- ✓ migrants from backward countries find work for themselves;
- ✓ migrants from backward countries increase living standards;
 - ✓ world language;
 - ✓ world money;
 - ✓ career growth;
- ✓ the possibility of obtaining a high level of education;
 - ✓ globalization;
 - ✓ expansion of socio-cultural ties;
- \checkmark studying the culture of other regions of countries.

Minuses:

- ✓ increase in crime;
- ✓ increase in drug addiction;
- \checkmark complexity of adaptation of the visiting population;
- ✓ decrease in tolerance, tolerance for the visiting population;
 - ✓ loss of cultural property, cultural heritage;
- \checkmark decrease in the share of the indigenous population;
 - ✓ ethnic conflicts;
 - ✓ loss of communication with compatriots;
 - ✓ integration as the elimination of mentality.

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the consequences caused by population migration, we can conclude that youth migration not only has negative consequences in the form of racial conflicts, the growth of crimes, the loss of cultural property, but also combines positive aspects in the form of: prospects for self-realization, which is a very important factor for the young population. Also in the synthesis, migration provides young people with careers, education, improved living standards and many other positive consequences.

The purpose of this article was to analyze the patterns of population migration and a general analysis of the possibilities and threats of youth migration.

References:

- 1. Rizaev, I. I. (2019). The structure of the social system as the basis for the self-organization of society. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(7), 190-195.
- Odilovna, M. Z. (2015). Duhovno moral`nyj mir cheloveka v kontekste sinergetiki. Austrian
- Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 1(3-4)
- 3. Rizaev, I. I. (2019). Evolutionary mechanisms of self-organization of the social system. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(9), 81-86.



Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE	E) = 0.829	РИНЦ (Russ	ia) = 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.997	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Moroco	(co) = 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

- 4. Muminova, Z. O. (2016). Objective and subjective factors that forms human being's moral being. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (2), 72-74.
- 5. Xaqqulov, N. Q. (2019). Perfect generation personality of private education and humanity facilities. *Mezhdunarodnyj nauchno-prakticheskij zhurnal «MIROVAJa NAUKA»*.- №2(23), pp.62-63.
- 6. Khayitboy, K., & Ilhom, R. (2020). The impact of liberalization on the development of the social system. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(3), 4-4.
- 7. Muminova, Z. O. (2014). Atributivnye svojstva duhovnogo mira cheloveka. *Universum: obshhestvennye nauki*, (3 (4)).

- 8. Imomalievich, R. I. (2020). Synergetic interpretation of society development. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 5(3), 5-5.
- 9. Alikulov, X., & Haqqulov, N. Q. (2020). Spiritual maturity and philosophical thinking dependence of development. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 04 (84), 164-167.
- 10. Alikulov, S. A., & Rizaev, I. I. (2020). Methodological problems of research of social systems. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 02 (82), 717-720.
- 11. Alikulov, X., & Haqqulov, N. Q. (2020). Spiritual maturity and philosophical thinking dependence of development. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 04(84), pp. 164-167.

