

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
TARIX INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

TARIX INSTITUTI

ISLOMBEK ABDUXALIM O‘G‘LI ABDUXAMIDOV

**O‘ZBEKISTONDA MEHNAT MUHOJIRLIGI TARIXI
(Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlari misolida)**

07.00.01 – O‘zbekiston tarixi

**Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent, 2024

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Contents of abstract of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Dunyoda ro‘y berayotgan globallashuv sharoitida aholining mehnat muhojirligi tobora muhim ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, hatto siyosiy masalalardan biriga aylanib bormoqda. Xalqaro mehnat bozorida arzon ishchi kuchiga bo‘lgan talabning ortishi, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlardagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolar mehnat muhojirlarining oqimini yanada kuchaytirmoqda. Shu sababli mehnat muhojirligi bilan bog‘liq masalalarni chuqur tahlil qilish, sohaga tegishli bo‘lgan jarayonlarni tartibga solish va mehnat muhojirlarining ijtimoiy, huquqiy manfaatlarini himoya qilish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jahonning turli ixtisoslashgan tashkilotlari va ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlari tomonidan aholi demografiyasi va muhojirligi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan masalalar yuzasidan bir qator ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqotlarda aholining demografik xususiyatlari, mehnat bozoridagi vaziyat, muhojirlik masalalarini tartibga solish, mehnat muhojirligi va uning salbiy oqibatlarini bartaraf etish kabi masalalar tadqiq qilinmoqda. Shuningdek, mintaqada yuzaga kelgan mehnat muhojirligining sabab, natija va oqibatlarini fanlararo yondashuv asosida tadqiq etish, sohada olib borilgan davlat siyosati va uning natijalarini holis o‘rganish o‘z yechimini kutayotgan muhim vazifalardan biridir.

Yangi O‘zbekistonda olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijasida mehnat muhojirlariga bo‘lgan munosabat tubdan o‘zgardi. Ular bilan yaqindan muloqot o‘rnatilib, qonuniy mehnat muhojirligini amalga oshirish uchun munosib shart-sharoit yaratildi. Zero, “...bizning bu boradagi pozitsiyamiz aniq: odam qayerda bo‘lsa ham ishlashi, oilasi, bola-chaqasini boqishi kerak. Lekin u halol mehnat qilishi, qonuniy yo‘l bilan daromad topishi lozim. Buning uchun davlatimiz barcha sharoitlarni yaratib berishga tayyor”¹. Shu jihatdan mustaqillikning ilk yillaridan mehnat muhojirligi sohasida kechgan jarayonlar, bu borada olib borilgan olib borilgan islohotlar va ularning natijalarini tarixiylik nuqtayi nazaridan o‘rganish dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu borada respublikaning ijtimoiy-demografik va iqtisodiy muammolar o‘tkir tus olganligi bilan ajralib turadigan Farg‘ona vodiysi aholisining mehnat muhojirligini o‘rganish borasida ilmiy-tadqiqotlar olib borish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 15-sentyabrdagi PQ-4829-son “Xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat muhojirligi tizimini joriy qilish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2022-yil 1-martdagi PQ-149-son “Xorijda vaqtincha mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirayotgan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarini va ularning oila a‘zolarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorlari hamda 2024-yil 4-apreldagi PF-59-son “Mehnat migratsiyasi jarayonlarini takomillashtirish hamda xorijda vaqtincha mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirayotgan shaxslarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni va mazkur sohaga doir boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг “Ижтимоий барқарорликни таъминлаш, муқаддас динимизнинг софлигини асраш – давр талаби” мавзусидаги анжуманда сўзлаган нутқи // Халқ сўзи. 2017, 16 июнь.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlantirishning I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy, rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” dasturining ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. O‘zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligi masalalari 21-yuzyillik boshiga kelib ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar vakillari tomonidan tadqiq etila boshlandi. Shu jihatdan, mazkur tadqiqot ishi doirasidagi adabiyotlarni quyidagi guruhlariga bo‘lib o‘rganish maqsadga muvofiq:

1. *Tarixchilar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar.* Ushbu guruhga G. G‘aniyeva, M. Xo‘jamurotova, B. Isoqov, S. Yusupova, Sh. Salimov kabilarning dissertatsiyalarini kiritish mumkin². G. G‘aniyeva xotin-qizlarning norasmiy migratsiyasi va uning salbiy oqibatlarini; M. Xo‘jamurotova, S. Yusupovalar Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida demografik jarayonlar va uning aholi milliy tarkibiga ta’sirini o‘rganganlar. B. Isoqov aholi bandligi masalasini yoritarkan, respublika aholisining mehnat muhojirligi masalasiga ham qisqacha to‘xtalib o‘tadi. Sh. Salimov dissertatsiyasida mehnat muhojirligi masalalariga to‘xtalib o‘tsa-da, tadqiqotning davriy chegarasi mustaqillikning dastlabki chorak asrini qamrab olgan xolos.

Shuningdek, yana bir qator tarixchilar tomonidan ham mavzuga doir tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Bu borada ayniqsa R. Murtazayevaning ishlari e’tiborga loyiqdir. U tadqiqotida 20-yuzyillik oxiri – 21-yuzyillik boshlarida migratsion jarayonlaridagi o‘zgarishlarni tadqiq etgan³.

Tadqiqotning mintaqaviy ahamiyatiga ko‘ra, Sh. Rahmatullayev⁴ tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Unda Farg‘ona vodiysi shaharlarida ishsizlik va aholi bandligi kabi masalalar ochib berilgan. G. Azamatova⁵ xotin-qizlar migratsiyasi masalalarini, F. Yoqubov⁶

² Ганиева Г. Ўзбекистонда хотин қизлар масаласи: янгича ёндошув, муаммо ва ечимлар: т.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2006. – 160 б.; Хаджамуратова М. Фарғона водийсининг демографик тарихи (1991-2006 йй): т.ф.н. у-н. дис... – Тошкент, 2011. – 169 б.; Исоқов Б. Ўзбекистонда 80-йилларнинг иккинчи ярми – 2000 йиллардаги тарихий ўзгаришларнинг демографик жараёнларга таъсири: т.ф.н. у-н дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – 150 б.; Юсупова С. Ўзбекистонда демографик жараёнлар ва уларнинг миллатлараро муносабатларга таъсири (1991-2016 йиллар Андижон, Наманган ва Фарғона вилоятлари мисолида): т.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Андижон, 2019. – 147 б.; Салимов Ш. Ўзбекистонда ўтиш даври ижтимоий-демографик жараёнлари: ҳолати ва ўзгаришлар (1991-2016): т.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2023. – 154 б.

³ Муртазаева Р. Миграционные процессы в Узбекистане в конце XX – начале XXI веков: исторические события и новые тенденции. – Lambert, 2015. – 250 с.; О‘sha muallif. Женская трудовая миграция из стран Центральной Азии и ее особенности // Большая Евразия: развитие, безопасность, сотрудничество. – 2020. – № 3(2). – С. 885-887.; О‘sha muallif. Ўзбекистон – жаҳон миграция жараёнларининг ажралмас қисми // Жамият ва инновациялар. – 2020. – № 1. – Б. 25-36.; О‘sha muallif. Миграционные процессы в условиях глобализации и их влияние на национальный состав населения Республики Узбекистан // Международный научно-исследовательский журнал. – 2020. – № 5. – Б. 73-75.

⁴ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўтиш даври ва ишсизлик муаммоси (Фарғона водийси шаҳарлари мисолида) // Ижтимоий фикр. – 2001. – № 1 (13). – Б. 80. О‘sha muallif. A new demographic situation and problems of employment in Uzbekistan // Peer Reviewed Journal of Forensic & Genetic Sciences. – 2018. – № 7. – P. 124-127.; О‘sha muallif. Правовые и социальные проблемы трудовой миграции населения Республики Узбекистан // “Ўзбекистон ва Корея Республикасидаги миграция: ҳозирги ҳолат ва муаммолар” мавзусида халқаро илмий-амалий конференция. – Тошкент, 2023. – Б. 187-193.

⁵ Азаматова Г.Б. Аҳоли миграциясида хотин-қизлар ҳаракати: муаммо ва ечимлар // Ўтмишга назар. – 2019. – № 23. – Б. 14-23.; О‘sha muallif. Ayollar mehnat migratsiyasining yo‘nalishlari va rivojlanish omillari // Research focus. – 2023. – № 2. – Б. 48-52.

O‘zbekistonning RF bilan migratsiya sohasidagi aloqalari, shuningdek, Turkiya Respublikasiga ta’lim va mehnat muhojirligi masalalarini tadqiq etgan.

Yuqoridagi tarixchi olimlar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadi-ki, 1991 – 2021-yillarda O‘zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligi tarixi (Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlari misolida) alohida tadqiqot obyekti o‘laroq o‘rganilmagan. Qolaversa, sohada olib borilgan tadqiqotlarning hech birida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag‘allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligi huzuridagi Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi agentligi (keyingi o‘rinlarda TMMA – I.A.)ning idoraviy arxivi hujjatlaridan foydalanilmagan.

2. *Iqtisodchi, demograf, sotsiolog va huquqshunoshlar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar.* Mehnat muhojirligi iqtisodchi-demograf olimlar tomonidan keng o‘rganilgan mavzulardan biri bo‘lib, bu borada L. Maksakova birinchilardan bo‘lib tadqiqot olib borgan⁷. U o‘z ishlarida aholi bandligini ta’minlashda mehnat muhojirligini tartibga solish va sohada xalqaro hamkorlik aloqalarini kengaytirish kerakligini ta’kidlagan.

D. Rasulova, D. Junaydullayev, Sh. Isaqulov, D. Isroilova tadqiqotlarida⁸ mehnat muhojirligini tartibga solish va uni boshqarishning nazariy-uslubiy asoslarini; Z. Qodirova⁹ globallashuv sharoitida O‘zbekistonning xalqaro mehnat bozoriga integratsiyalashuvini; E. Muhitdinov¹⁰ aholi bandligini ta’minlashda mehnat muhojirligining iqtisodiy ahamiyatini ochib bergan.

Shuningdek, Farg‘ona vodiysining demografik holatini o‘rganishda soha mutaxassislarining ishlari ham muhim hisoblanadi. Bu borada O. Abdullayev, R. Ubaydullayeva, O. Otamirzayev, N. Umarova A. Soliyev, R. Qodirovlarning izlanishlari tadqiqotga mintaq va xususiyat jihatidan ancha yaqin hisoblanadi¹¹. Xususan, O. Abdullayev va R. Qodirov tadqiqotlarining obyekti hududiy jihatdan Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarini qamrab olganligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

⁶ Yakubov F.K. Labor and educational migration from Uzbekistan to Turkey // Eurasian research journal. – 2022. – № 1. – P. 44-48. O‘sha muallif. Развитие миграционных процессов между Республикой Узбекистан и Российской Федерацией // Россия и мир: научный диалог. – 2023. – № 3. – С. 166-177.

⁷ Максакова Л.П. Демографические проблемы занятости в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 1989. – 148 с.; O‘sha muallif. Миграция населения Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1989. – 124 с.; O‘sha muallif. Миграция населения Республики Узбекистан. – Ташкент, 2000. – 115 с.; O‘sha muallif. Миграция населения: проблемы регулирования. – Ташкент, 2001. – 180 с.; O‘sha muallif. Миграция и рынок труда в странах Средней Азии. – Ташкент, 2002. – 136 с.; O‘sha muallif. Правовые аспекты трудовой миграции в Узбекистане // Трудовая миграция и защита прав гастарбайтеров: практика посткоммунистических стран. – Кишинэу, 2003. – 246 с.

⁸ Расулова Д.В. Бозор муносабатлари тизимида ишчи кучи миграциясининг назарий-услубий асосларини такомиллаштириш: и.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2010. – 336 б.; Джунайдуллаев Д.А. Ўзбекистон минтакаларида аҳоли миграцияси ва уни тартибга солишни такомиллаштириш: и.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2012. – 156 б.; Исакулов Ш.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикасида ташки меҳнат миграцияси бошқаруви методологиясини такомиллаштириш: и.ф.д. у.н дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2023. – 76 б.; Исраилова Д.К. Ўзбекистонда меҳнат миграциясини тартибга солиш: назария ва амалиёт. – Тошкент, 2022. – 240 б.; O‘sha muallif. Ўзбекистонда ташки меҳнат миграциясини тартибга солиш методологиясини такомиллаштириш: и.ф.д. дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2023. – 74 б.

⁹ Кадилова З.А. Глобаллашув шариоитида Ўзбекистоннинг халқаро меҳнат бозорига интеграциялашуви: и.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2018. – 186 б.

¹⁰ Муҳитдинов Э.М. Аҳолини иш билан бандлигини таъминлашда меҳнат миграциясининг роли: и.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2019. – 161 б.

¹¹ Абдуллаев О. Наманган вилояти (табиати, аҳолиси, хўжалиги). – Наманган, 1995. – 150 б.; O‘sha muallif. Фарғона водийси: ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш жараёнлари. – Наманган, 2000. – 292 б.; Ubaydullayeva P., Ata-Mirzaev O., Umarova N. Ўзбекистон демографик жараёнлари ва аҳоли бандлиги. – Тошкент, 2006. – 96 б.; Тожиева З.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикасида демографик жараёнлар ва уларнинг худудий хусусиятлари: г.ф.д. дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2017. – 76 б.; Кодиров Р.Б. Фарғона минтақаси аҳолиси ва меҳнат ресурслари. – Тошкент, 2016. – 168 б.

Qolaversa, demograf va tarixchilar hamkorligida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ham mavjud bo‘lib, olib borilayotgan tadqiqotning xususiyatlarini ochib berishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bunga O. Otamirzayev, V. Gentshke, R. Murtazayeva, A. Soliyevlar¹² tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqot misol bo‘ladi. Mazkur ish fanlararo tadqiqot hisoblanib, unda mustaqillik yillarida respublikadagi tarixiy-demografik jarayonlar ochib berilgan.

Mehnat muhojirligi va migratsiya masalalari o‘zbekistonlik sotsiolog va huquqshunoslar tomonidan ham o‘rganilganligini ta’kidlab o‘tish lozim. Jumladan, sotsiolog F. Parmanov¹³ migratsiya jarayonlarini boshqarishda inson omilini; N. Imomova¹⁴ mehnat muhojirligiga ijtimoiy omillarning ta’sirini; D. Ahmedova¹⁵ xotin-qizlar mehnat muhojirligining ijtimoiy omillarini; X. Abdusamatov¹⁶ migrant oilalarning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlarini o‘rgangan.

Huquq sohasi vakillaridan K. Oripova¹⁷ muhojirlarning xalqaro-huquqiy maqomini; S. Ishanxojayev¹⁸ migrantlarning huquqlarini himoya qilishning xalqaro-huquqiy masalalarini, L. Isoqov migratsiya sohasida davlat boshqaruvining huquqiy asoslarini tadqiq etgan¹⁹.

Yuqoridagi turkum tadqiqotlarda mehnat muhojirligi masalasi iqtisodiy-demografik, sotsiologik, shuningdek, yuridik jihatdan ochib berilgan bo‘lsa-da, masalaning tarixiy jihatlariga to‘xtalinib o‘tilmagan.

3. Xalqaro tashkilotlar va xorijlik olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar. BMT Taraqqiyot Dasturi doirasida o‘tkazilgan tadqiqotda²⁰ mehnat muhojirligining ijtimoiy, huquqiy va gender jihatlarini; YUNISEFning “Migratsiyaning bolalarga salbiy ta’siri” nomli tadqiqotida²¹ migratsiyaning salbiy jihatlarini, shuningdek, BMTning tahliliy ma’lumotida²² 2017-yildan keyin mehnat muhojirligi sohasida olib borilgan davlat siyosati e’tirof etilganligi ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

¹² Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р., Салиев А. Историкодемографические очерки урбанизации Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 2002. – 125 с.; Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р. Узбекистан многонациональный: историко-демографический аспект. – Ташкент, 2011. – 252 с.

¹³ Парманов Ф.Я. Миграция жараёнларини бошқаришда инсон омили: соц.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2012. – 174 б.; О‘sha muallif. Миграция, интеграция, трансформация. – Тошкент, 2020. – 284 б. О‘sha muallif. Миграция жараёнлари: трансформацияси ва интеграциялашув тенденциялари: соц.ф.д. дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2021. – 60 б.

¹⁴ Имомова Н.А. Ўзбекистонда ишчи кучи миграциясига ижтимоий омиллар таъсири: соц.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2021. – 58 б.; О‘sha muallif. Ўзбекистонда ишчи кучи миграциясига ижтимоий омиллар таъсири. – Фарғона, 2022. – 148 б.

¹⁵ Ahmedova D.O. O‘zbekistonda xotin-qizlar mehnat migratsiyasining ijtimoiy omillari: sot.f.f.d. u-n diss. avt... – Tashkent, 2023. – 55 b.

¹⁶ Абдусаматов Х.У. Мигрант оилаларнинг ижтимоий-психологик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 2022. – 160 б.; О‘sha muallif. Мигрант оилаларнинг ижтимоий-психологик муаммолари ва ечимлари: п.ф.д. у-н дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2022. – 62 б.

¹⁷ Арипова К.Ш. Мухожирларнинг халқаро – ҳуқуқий мақоми ва улар тўғрисидаги миллий қонунчиликни такомиллаштириш муаммолари: ю.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2008. – 165 б.

¹⁸ Ишанходжаев С.А. Меҳнаткаш–мигрантлар халқаро–ҳуқуқий масалалари: ю.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2010. – 175 б.

¹⁹ Исоқов Л.Х. Ўзбекистонда миграция соҳасидаги давлат бошқарувининг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асослари: ю.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2020. – 185 б.; О‘sha muallif. Мигрантлар ҳуқуқлари: қиёсий-ҳуқуқий таҳлил. – Тошкент, 2022. – 432 б.; О‘sha muallif. Мигрантлар ҳуқуқларини таъминлаш ва ҳимоя қилиш: қиёсий-ҳуқуқий таҳлил: ю.ф.д. у-н дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2023. – 71 б.

²⁰ Трудовая миграция в Республике Узбекистан. – Ташкент, 2008. – 204 с.

²¹ Study report on effects of migration on children of Uzbekistan. UNISEF Uzbekistan, 2019. – 204 p.

²² BMT yangilangan umumiy mamlakat tahlili: O‘zbekiston. BMTning O‘zbekistondagi jamoasi, 2021. – 119 b.

Inson huquqlari bo'yicha hisobotda respublikadagi propiska (fuqaroning yashash manzili bo'yicha ro'yxatga olish – I.A.) tizimi va ovir vizasi (O'zbekiston fuqarolariga chet elga chiqish ruxsat yozuvi, keyingi o'rinlarda – stiker) tartibining mavjudligi inson huquqlarining qo'pol buzilishi o'laroq qayd etilgan va uni bekor qilish bo'yicha takliflar ilgari surilgan²³.

Xalqaro mehnat tashkiloti, Xalqaro migratsiya tashkiloti (keyingi o'rinlarda XMgT – I.A.)²⁴ va Jahon bankining nashrlarida²⁵ ham mavzuga oid umumiy ma'lumotlarni uchratish mumkin. Ularda asosan, mehnat muhojirligining umumiy holati va muammolari, uning gender xususiyatlari, pul o'tkazmalariga oid bo'lgan ma'lumotlar ko'rsatib o'tilgan.

Amerikalik M. Laurelle²⁶ va chexiyalik A. Stolfova²⁷ tadqiqotlarida dissertatsiya mavzusiga oid bo'lgan umumiy ma'lumotlarni uchratish mumkin. Xususan, A. Stolfova O'zbekistonda amalga oshirgan dala tadqiqot natijalari va rasmiy ma'lumotlar tahlili asosida mehnat muhojirligining sabablarini ochib berishga harakat qilgan.

Rossiyalik tadqiqotchi O. Mokresova²⁸ mehnat muhojirlarining yangi ijtimoiy muhitga moslashishi jarayonini; K. Bondarenko²⁹ mehnat muhojirligining omillarini tahlil qilishga harakat qilgan. Jahon banki ekspertlari U. Seyts va M. Honorati³⁰ mehnat muhojirlarining pul o'tkazmalari o'zbek oilalarida muhim ahamiyatga egaligini ta'kidlash bilan birga, 2017-yildan sohada olib borilayotgan davlat siyosatini e'tirof etgan.

Kelib chiqishi o'zbekistonlik bo'lgan R. O'rinboyev, Sh. Eraliyev, R. To'rayeva va A. Jo'rayev tadqiqotlarida ham dissertatsiya doirasidagi ma'lumotlarni uchratish mumkin. Masalan, Lund universiteti (Shvetsiya) tadqiqotchisi R. O'rinboyev RF va Turkiyadagi o'zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlarining ijtimoiy-huquqiy holatini etnografik materiallar asosida tadqiq

²³ NGO report. Bureau of Human Rights and Rule of Law Uzbekistan. – Tashkent, 2009. – 8 p.

²⁴ Gülay T., Seyhan E., Selmin K. Irregular labour migration in Turkey and situation of migrant workers in the labour market. International Organization for Migration, 2012. – 184 p.; Уязвимость мигрантов и потребности интеграции в Центральной Азии: Основные причины и социальноэкономические последствия возвратной миграции. Региональная полевая оценка в Центральной Азии 2016. – Астана, 2016. – 288 с.; Внешняя молодежная миграция в странах Центральной Азии: анализ рисков и минимизация негативных последствий. Международная организация по миграции (МОМ). – Астана, 2019. – 88 с.; South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia Region On the Move - Migration Data Report, 2021–2022. IOM, – Vienna. – 112 p.; Социальная защита в случае потери работы: возможные варианты расширения охвата программами защиты от безработицы в Узбекистане. Итоговый отчет. Международная организация труда, 2021. – 60 с.; World Migration Report 2022. International Organization for Migration. – Geneva. – 540 p.

²⁵ Узбекистан Гендерная оценка по стране. Азиатский банк развития, 2014. – 116-с.; Миграция и денежные переводы. Восточная Европа и бывший Советский Союз. Всемирный банк. – М., 2008 – 212 с.; Экономика Центральной Азии: новый взгляд. Евразийский Банк Развития. 2021-2022. – 100 с.

²⁶ Marlene Laruelle. Central Asian Labor Migrants in Russia: The “Diasporization” of the Central Asian States? // China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly. – 2007. – № 3. – P. 101-119.

²⁷ Andrea Štolfová. Příčiny a dopady pracovní migrace v Uzbekistánu // Kulturní studia. – 2014. – № 1. – P. 23-45.

²⁸ Мокрецова О. Г. Социально-психологические особенности адаптации трудовых мигрантов из Узбекистана: авт. дисс. кан. соц. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2015. – 25 с.

²⁹ Bondarenko K. A. Transformation of Socio-Cultural Factors Impacting on the external labour migration in Uzbekistan // Пространственная Экономика. – 2020. – № 3. – С. 76-108. O'sha muallif. Labor Migration from Uzbekistan: a family and community promoted big bang // Regional research of Russia. – 2021. – № 11. – P. 273-284.

³⁰ William S. International Migration and Household Well-being: Evidence from Uzbekistan. The World Bank, 2019. – 35 p.; Maddalena H. International migration from Uzbekistan. World Bank Group, 2021. – 15 p.

etgan bo'lsa³¹, R. To'rayeva³² mehnat muhojirligining ortib borishi va uning norasmiy ko'rinishlariga e'tibor qaratgan. Shuningdek, Trento universiteti (Italiya) tadqiqotchisi A. Jo'rayev³³ o'zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirligining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tahlilini amalga oshirgan.

Xullas, mazkur tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligining yuzaga kelishi, ushbu jarayonning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalariga oid ayrim jihatlarini yoritib beruvchi izlanishlar olib borilgan. Ammo O'zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligi tarixi Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlari misolida maxsus ilmiy tadqiqot yaratilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim yoki ilmiy tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejaları bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya Tarix institutining "O'zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi (eng qadimgi zamonlardan hozirgacha)" nomli o'n jildlik akademik ilmiy asar ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi 1991 – 2021-yillarda O'zbekiston aholisining mehnat muhojirligi tarixini Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlari misolida ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Aholi migratsiyasi, xususan, mehnat muhojirligi va uni yuzaga keltiruvchi omillarni milliy va xorijiy tadqiqotlarni o'rganish asosida ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilish;

Mehnat muhojirligi sohasida qabul qilingan me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar va bu borada olib borilgan davlat siyosatini tahliliy jihatdan o'rganish;

Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlarida shakllangan demografik vaziyatning xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlarida aholi bandligi va ishsizlik muammosi sabablarini o'rganish, shuningdek, bu borada amalga oshirilgan davlat siyosatining mohiyatini ochib berish;

MDH davlatlarida (RF, Qozog'iston Respublikasi misolida) mehnat muhojirligining o'sib borish tendensiyalari, mavjud holati va muammolarini tadqiq etish;

O'zbekiston va Koreya Respublikasi o'rtasida tartibli mehnat muhojirligining yo'lga qo'yilishi va muammolarini o'rganish;

O'zbekistondan Turkiya Respublikasi qaratilgan mehnat muhojirligining xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

Tadqiqot natijalari asosida yakuniy xulosalar chiqarish hamda ilmiy hamda amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasining Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlari belgilab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini tadqiq etilayotgan muammoning nazariy asoslari, O'zbekistonda bu borada olib borilgan davlat siyosati, uning huquqiy asoslari, vodi

³¹ Urinboev R. Migration and Hybrid Political Regimes: navigating the legal landscape in Russia. – Oakland: University of California Press, 2021. – 186 p.; Urinboev R., Eratiev Sh. The Political Economy of Non-Western Migration Regimes: Central Asian Migrant Workers in Russia and Turkey. – Palgrave Macmillan, 2022. – 192 p.

³² Turaeva R. Labour, Mobility and Informal Practices in Russia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe: Power, Institutions and Mobile Actors in Transnational Space. – Routledge, 2021. – 272 p.

³³ Juraev A. Labor migration from Uzbekistan: social and economic impacts on local development. PhD thesis. 2012. – 216 p.

viloyatlari misolida mehnat muhojirligining omillari, vodiqlik mehnat muhojirlarining shakllanish va rivojlanish tamoyillari va uning asosiy yo'nalishlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Dissertatsiyada shaxsiy kuzatuv, intervyu, ijtimoiy so'rovnoma, qiyosiy va statistik tahlil, fanlararo yondashuv usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

sovet inqirozi yillarida Farg'ona vodiysida yuz bergan ijtimoiy ziddiyatlar (*etnik mojarolar, ishsizlik, kambag'allik darajasining yuqoriligi*) ta'sirida mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridagi vodiy aholisi migratsion jarayonlarida tashqi migratsiyaning yuqori bo'lganligi va ushbu jarayon ishtirokchilari tarkibida mehnat muhojirlari emas, balki mamlakatdan butunlay ko'chib ketuvchilar soni yuqori bo'lganligi asoslangan;

fuqarolarga xorijiy davlatlarda mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun xususiy tartibda ruxsatnoma berish amaliyotining o'rnatilganligi (*1995-2018-yillar*) norasmiy yo'llar bilan chetga chiqib ketuvchi mehnat muhojirlari sonining ortib borishiga sabab bo'lganligi dalillangan;

mehnat muhojirligi sohasidagi vakolatli davlat idoralarining faoliyatida yo'l qo'yilgan ayrim kamchiliklar, xususan, *mehnat muhojirlari bo'yicha aniq statistik ma'lumotlarning yuritilmaganligi, xorijda og'ir ijtimoiy vaziyatga tushib qolgan mehnat muhojirlarining o'z holiga tashlab qo'yilganlik holatlari*, sohani doimiy ravishda tizimli tahlil qilib borish vazifasi yuklatilgan bo'lsa-da, uning ijrosi to'laqonlicha bajarilmaganligi aniqlangan;

mehnat muhojirlari oqimi yuqori bo'lgan davlatlar (*Rossiya Federatsiyasi, Qozog'iston va Turkiya Respublikasi*) bilan sohani tartibga solish bo'yicha amaliy ishlarning o'z vaqtida olib borilmaganligi, buning natijasida norasmiy mehnat muhojirligi qamrovining ortib borganligi hamda uning salbiy oqibatlari (*odam savdosi, majburiy mehnat, jinsiy zo'ravonlik*) avj olganligi asoslangan;

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari. Tadqiqotda qo'lga kiritilgan ilmiy xulosalar zamonaviy fan tarmoqlari (tarix, iqtisod, sotsiologiya, huquqshunoslik) yo'nalishlaridagi izlanishlarga asoslangan. Shuningdek, tadqiqot jarayonida mehnat muhojirligi masalalariga oid statistik ma'lumotlarning visual diogrammalari ishlab chiqilgan.

Arxiv hujjatlari, statistik ma'lumotlar va turli fan sohasidagi adabiyotlarni o'rganish natijasida aholining mehnat muhojirligi haqidagi yangi ma'lumotlar ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgan. Shuningdek, mehnat muhojirligini tartibga solish borasida muhim amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqotda tarix fanida tan olingan metod va yondashuvlarning qo'llanilganligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi ma'lumotlari, O'zPAA, O'zMA, FarVDA, AndVDA, TMMA idoraviy arxiv hujjatlari kabi birlamchi manbalardan foydalanilganligi, ilmiy xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalar amaliyotda joriy etilgani hamda olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati O'zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligi tarixi haqida

ilmiy-nazariy bilimlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish, ushbu masalaga doir ilmiy xulosalarni amaliyotga joriy etishga asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati ilmiy natijalardan oliy ta'lim muassasalarida "O'zbekiston tarixi" va "O'zbekistonning eng yangi tarixi" kabi fanlar bo'yicha darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarining mukammallashuviga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligi tarixi (Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlari misolida) mavzusi bo'yicha ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy xulosa va takliflar asosida:

Sovet inqirozi yillarida Farg'ona vodiysida yuz bergan ijtimoiy ziddiyatlar (etnik mojarolar, ishsizlik, kambag'allik darajasining yuqoriligi) ta'sirida mustaqillikning dastlabki yillaridagi vodiy aholisi migratsion jarayonlarida tashqi migratsiyaning yuqori bo'lganligi va ushbu jarayon ishtirokchilari tarkibida mehnat muhojirlari emas, balki mamlakatdan butunlay ko'chib ketuvchilar soni yuqori bo'lganligini asoslovchi ma'lumotlardan Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi huzuridagi "Oila va gender" ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlis Senatining SQ-875-IV-sonli qarori ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida qabul qilingan 2024-yil 28-martdagi Nazorat rejasining 7-bandi ijrosini ta'minlashda foydalanilgan (Oila va xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi huzuridagi "Oila va gender" ilmiy-tadqiqot institutining 2024-yil 25-iyundagi 01-09/2044-son ma'lumotnomasi). Ushbu ma'lumotlar mazkur bandning ijrosi bo'yicha tayyorlangan uslubiy tavsiyalar va tarqatma materiallarining nazariy-metodologik va amaliy jihatdan samaradorligi oshishiga xizmat qilgan.

Fuqarolarga xorijiy davlatlarda mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun xususiy tartibda ruxsatnoma berish amaliyotining o'rnatilganligi (1995-2018-yillar) norasmiy yo'llar bilan chetga chiqib ketuvchi mehnat muhojirlari sonining ortib borishiga sabab bo'lganligini asoslovchi ilmiy xulosalardan "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining "Taqdimot" ko'rsatuvi ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zMTRK "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining 2024-yil 21-iyundagi 06-26-770-son ma'lumotnomasi). Olingan natijalar teletomoshabinlarning O'zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligi tarixi (Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlari misolida)ga oid bilimlarini boyitishga xizmat qilgan.

Mehnat muhojirligi sohasidagi vakolatli davlat idoralarining faoliyatida yo'l qo'yilgan ayrim kamchiliklar, xususan, mehnat muhojirlari bo'yicha aniq statistik ma'lumotlarning yuritilmaganligi, xorijda og'ir ijtimoiy vaziyatga tushib qolgan mehnat muhojirlarining o'z holiga tashlab qo'yilganlik holatlari, sohani doimiy ravishda tizimli tahlil qilib borish vazifasi yuklatilgan bo'lsa-da, uning ijrosi to'laqonli bajarilmaganligini asoslovchi ma'lumotlardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 4-apreldagi "Mehnat migratsiyasi jarayonlarini takomillashtirish hamda xorijda vaqtincha mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirayotgan shaxslarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi PF-59-sonli farmon loyihasini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag'allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligi huzuridagi Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi agentligining 2024-yil 18-maydagi 03/01-07/4204-3-son dalolatnomasi). Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy etilishi xorijda mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirayotgan

fuqarolarning hisobini yuritish, ularning mehnat va yashash sharoitini o'rganish hamda aniqlangan muammolarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha choralar ko'rishga xizmat qilgan.

Mehnat muhojirlari oqimi yuqori bo'lgan davlatlar (Rossiya Federatsiyasi, Qozog'iston va Turkiya Respublikasi) bilan sohani tartibga solish bo'yicha amaliy ishlarning o'z vaqtida olib borilmaganligi, buning natijasida norasmiy mehnat muhojirligi qamrovining ortib borganligi hamda uning salbiy oqibatlari (odam savdosi, majburiy mehnat, jinsiy zo'rvonlik) avj olganligini asoslovchi xulosalardan "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining "Taqdimot" ko'rsatuvi ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zMTRK "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining 2024-yil 21-iyundagi 06-26-770-son ma'lumotnomasi). Olingan natijalar teletomoshabinlarning O'zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligi tarixi (Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlari misolida)ga oid bilimlarini boyitishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprotatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta ilmiy-amaliy yig'inlarda, jumladan 2 ta ellararo va 5 ta milliy yig'inlarda muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish e'lon qilingan. Shulardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola (ulardan 4 tasi milliy va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda) nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan manba va adabiyotlar ro'yxati hamda ilovalardan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning tadqiqot qismi 144 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, ishning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekt va predmeti, tadqiqotning usullari, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati, amaliyotga joriy qilinishi va aprotatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar, dissertatsiya tuzilishi va hajmi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Mavzuni tadqiq etishning nazariy va huquqiy asoslari**" deb nomlangan birinchi bobida mehnat muhojirligi tushunchasi, uning nazariy asoslari, respublikada mehnat muhojirligining tashkiliy va huquqiy asoslari hamda bu borada olib borilgan davlat siyosati masalalari manba va adabiyotlar tahlili asosida yoritib berilgan.

Mazkur bobning "*Mehnat muhojirligi tushunchasi va uning nazariy asoslari*" deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida qator xorijiy va milliy mutaxassislarining mulohazalariga tayangan holda migratsiya tushunchasi va uning tasniflari, O'zbekistonda xususan, Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlarida mehnat muhojirligining yuzaga kelish omillari o'rganilgan.

Muallifning fikricha, mehnat muhojirligi masalalarini ilmiy jihatdan tadqiq etishda uning shakllanish va rivojlanish bosqichlarini, kelib chiqish sabablari va omillarini o'rganishda fanlararo yondashuv talab etiladi. Shu sababdan mazkur

paragrafda xorijiy va milliy tadqiqotchilar tomonidan sohada amalga oshirilgan izlanishlar o‘rganib tahlil etilgan.

Aholi migratsiyasi sabablarining nazariy jihatlarini o‘rgangan olimlar qatorida ingliz olimi E.Ravenshteyn nomini e’tirof etish o‘rinli bo‘ladi. U “Migratsiya qonunlari” da aholi migratsiyasining omillari, xususiyatlari va yo‘nalishlarini ko‘rsatib o‘tgan³⁴. Unga ko‘ra, migratsiyaning eng muhim omili iqtisodiy omil bo‘lib, migrantlar o‘z hududini cheklangan imkoniyatlar bilan tark etib, boshqa mintaqalarga katta imkoniyatlar bilan joylashib oladilar. Uning qarashlari mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida sovet davridan meros qolgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolar ortidan Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida kuzatilgan aholining mehnat muhojirligida ham yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Amerikalik demograf Everet Li aholi migratsiyasi va uning yuzaga keltiruvchi omillarni “Suruvchi” va “Tortuvchi” qismlarga ajratgan³⁵. Uning fikricha, ushbu omillar birgalikda ishlaydi va quyida ularning mohiyatini aniqroq tushunish mumkin: 1) “Tortuvchi” omillar ijobiy migratsiyani keltirib chiqaradi va bu ixtiyoriy ko‘chib ketishni bildiradi. Bunday migratsiya, asosan, uydagi yomon sharoitlar tufayli emas, balki boradigan joyidagi yaxshi imkoniyatlar tufayli sodir bo‘ladi. 2) “Suruvchi” omillar salbiy migratsiyani keltirib chiqaradi. Bunda shaxs yashash manzilidagi yomon sharoitlar tufayli boshqa manzilga yaxshiroq imkoniyatlar uchun ketishga majbur bo‘ladi.

Muallif ushbu qarashlarni vodiy aholisining mehnat muhojirligi bilan taqqoslar ekan, mustaqillikning dastlabki chorak asri davomida vodiy aholisining mehnat muhojirligida “Suruvchi” omillar ustun bo‘lganligini, 2017-yildan keyin amalga oshirilgan islohotlar natijasida “Tortuvchi” omillarning ahamiyati ortib borganligini ta’kidlaydi. Mehnat muhojirligi nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki ijtimoiy masala hamdir. Shu sababdan uning ijtimoiy jihatlarini ochib berishda mazkur sohada amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlarga e’tibor qaratish lozim. Golland sotsiologi P.Jennissen migratsiya tizimlari yondashuvini rivojlantirib, “sabab-natija” zanjirlari yondashuvini yaratgan³⁶. Unga ko‘ra, “sabab-natija” aloqalarini iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, siyosiy va turli tarmoqlarni birlashtiruvchi guruhlarga ajratgan. Ushbu jihatlarni inobatga olgan holda, muallif tomonidan mehnat muhojirligining O‘zbekistonning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy jarayonlariga ta’siri SWOT tahlili asosida ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

Amerikalik sotsiolog E.Toffler mehnat muhojiri shaxsiga to‘xtalib: “Yangi kishi shakllanayotgani yo‘q, yangi ijtimoiy xarakter shakllanmoqda” – degan fikrni ilgari suradi³⁷. Darhaqiqat, qabul qiluvchi mamlakatlar hayot tarzidagi o‘ziga xoslik mehnat muhojirlariga turlicha ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Shu sababdan ham tashkiliy asosda xorijga ishga ketayotgan o‘zbekistonliklar uchun Chet ellarga ketayotgan fuqarolarni oldindan ko‘niktirish va o‘qitish markazi tashkil etilgan edi.

³⁴ Ravenstein E. The Laws of Migration // Journal of the Statistical Society of London. – 1885. – № 48. – P. 167–235.

³⁵ Lee E. A Theory of Migration // Demography. – 1966. – № 3. – P. 47–57.

³⁶ Jennissen R. Causality Chains in the International Migration Systems Approach // Population Research and Policy Review. – 2007. – № 26 (4). – P. 411–436.

³⁷ Парманов Ф.Я. Миграция жараёнларини бошқаришда инсон омили: соц.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 19.

O‘zbekistonlik sotsiolog F.Parmanov - mehnat muhojirlari har qanday yuqori bilim va kasbiy mahorat darajasiga ega bo‘lishidan qat’i nazar, uning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, siyosiy, huquqiy imkoniyat va imtiyozlari cheklanganligini ta’kidlab o‘tgan³⁸. Darhaqiqat, ushbu holat aksariyat holatlarda norasmiy mehnat muhojirlari faoliyati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, bunday holatlar o‘zbekistonlik norasmiy mehnat muhojirlari orasida ham ko‘plab kuzatilgan. So‘ngi yillarda respublikada amalga oshirilgan sohaga doir islohotlar ushbu muammolarning oldini olishga qaratilganligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Mazkur bobning *“Mehnat muhojirligining tashkiliy-huquqiy asoslari”* deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida O‘zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligining huquqiy va tashkiliy asoslari, bu borada olib borilgan davlat siyosati, uning natijalari va sohadagi muammolar o‘rganilgan. Muallif ushbu masalani yoritishda o‘ttiz yillik qisqa tarixiy davrni 2 yirik qismga ajratib olgan: 1) 1991 – 2016-yillar; 2) 2017 – 2021-yillar.

1991 – 2016-yillarda mehnat muhojirligi munosabatlarining tashkiliy-huquqiy asoslari yaratilgan bo‘lsa-da, lekin ushbu tizimdan samarali foydalanish masalalarida ko‘plab muammoli vaziyatlar mavjud bo‘lgan. Ushbu holatlar migratsiya jarayonlaring qattiq nazorat qilinishida: propiska tizimida, chet elda mehnat qilish uchun ruxsatnoma olish amaliyotida yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Masalan, 2001 – 2004-yillarda chet elda mehnat qilish uchun ruxsatnoma olish maqsadida 180 nafar murojaatchining 82 nafariga ruxsatnoma berilib, 52 nafariga rad javobi berilgan holda, qolgan 46 nafarining murojaatiga javobsiz qoldirilgan³⁹. Bunday holatlar o‘z o‘rnida norasmiy mehnat muhojirligi sonining ortib borishiga va uning salbiy holatlarining kelib chiqishiga olib kelgan.

Qolaversa, bu davrda mehnat muhojirligining tashkiliy masalalari aholining talab darajasini umuman qondirmas edi. Xususan, TMMA tomonidan 1995 – 2003-yillarda xorijiy davlatlarga atigi 13 ming fuqaro ishlash uchun tashkiliy ravishda yuborilgan xolos⁴⁰. Vaholanki, bu davrda bir millionga yaqin aholi mehnat muhojirligida edi. Xulosa shuki, bu davrda mavjud bo‘lgan mehnat muhojirligining tashkiliy-huquqiy masalalari o‘zini oqlamadi, natijada uning bir qator salbiy oqibatlari paydo bo‘ldi.

2017 – 2021-yillarda respublikaning umumiy holatiga xolisona baho berildi. Mavjud mehnat bozoridagi imkoniyatlar hisobga olinib, xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat muhojirligi davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlandi. O‘tgan qisqa davr ichida bevosita sohaga tegishli bo‘lgan 1 ta qonun va 13 ta me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjat qabul qilindi. Oldingi davrda amalda bo‘lib kelgan tizimdagi muammolar bartaraf etildi. Xususan, 2018-yilda chet elda ishlash ruxsatnomasini olish, 2019-yilda esa mamlakatdan chiqish vizasini olish tartiblari bekor qilindi. Bu o‘z navbatida norasmiy mehnat muhojirligining oldini olishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Mehnat muhojirlarini ijtimoiy himoya qilish masalasiga alohida urg‘u berila boshlandi. Mehnat muhojirlari tomonidan sotib olinadigan yo‘l chiptalariga 20 foizgacha chegirma berildi. Bundan

³⁸ O‘sha asar. – B. 15.

³⁹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Kambag‘allikni qisqartirish va bandlik vazirligi huzuridagi Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi agentligining joriy arxivi (keyingi o‘rinlarda - TMMA JA.). Agentlikning 2005-yil hisoboti hujjatlari.

⁴⁰ TMMA JA. Agentlikning 2004-yil hisobot hujjatlari.

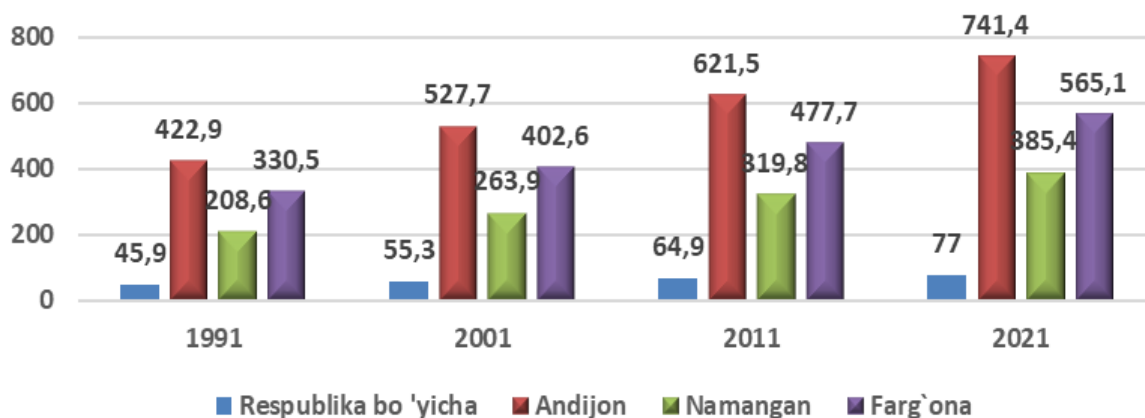
2018-yilda 45076 kishi, 2019-yilda 131643 kishi foydalandi⁴¹. Qolaversa, ishchilarning ketishi oldidan hayoti va sog‘lig‘i davlat subsidiyasi asosida sug‘urta qilina boshlandi. 2018-yilda 14520 kishi, 2019-yilda esa 57213 kishi undan foydalandi⁴².

Shu bilan birga ushbu davrda ham sohaga oid ayrim kamchiliklarga yo‘l qo‘yildi. Masalan, “Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi qonun va sohaga oid Davlat dasturini qabul qilish kabi masalalar ochiq qoldi. Umuman olganda bu davrda xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat muhojirligining davlat tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlanishi sohada amalga oshirilgan katta ijobiy o‘zgarishlarga olib keldi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida mehnat muhojirligining omillari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlaridagi demografik jarayonlar va bozor munosabatlariga o‘tish sharoitida yuzaga kelgan aholi bandligi, ishsizlik va kambag‘allik kabi muammolar mehnat muhojirligiga sabab bo‘lgan asosiy omillar o‘laroq tadqiq qilingan.

Ushbu bobning *“Bozor munosabatlariga o‘tish sharoitida vodiy aholisining demografik xususiyatlari”* deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlaridagi demografik xususiyatlar: aholi zichligi, yosh tarkibi va migratsion jarayonlardagi ishtiroki, shuningdek, shaharlashuv jarayonlari hamda oilalardagi ajrim masalalari ham tahlil qilinadi.

Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida aholi soni respublikaning boshqa mintaqalariga nisbatan ancha yuqori bo‘lib, bu aholi zichligida ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Vodiy aholisining zichlik ko‘rsatkichi o‘ttiz yil davomida 1,75 barobarga ortgan va respublika darajasidan deyarli 7 barobar yuqori hisoblanadi⁴³. Andijon viloyatida aholi zichligi Jizzax viloyatidan 11,4 marta, Buxoro viloyatidan 15,3 marta, Navoiy viloyatidan 81,2 marta yuqoridir. Shuning uchun ham vodiy viloyatlarining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalarini amalga oshirishda ushbu omilni hisobga olish talab etiladi.



1-rasm. Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida aholi zichligi⁴⁴

⁴¹ TMMA JA. Agentlikning 2019-yil hisobot hujjatlari.

⁴² O‘sha joyda.

⁴³ Рахматуллаев Ш. Фарғона водийси шаҳарларида иқтисодий трансформация жараёнлари (1991-1996 йиллар). – Тошкент, 2017. – Б. 15.

⁴⁴ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi (keyingi o‘rinlarda – Statistika agentligi) ma’lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tayyorlangan.

Shuningdek, Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida aholisi tarkibida mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagilar ko‘rsatkichi ham respublika darajasidan yuqori bo‘lib, bu 2000-yilda Farg‘onada 52,6 foizni, Andijonda 53,1 foizni, Namanganda esa 51,6 foizni tashkil etgan. Bu ko‘rsatkich keyingi davrlarda yanada ortib, 2011-yilda mos ravishda 62,5-62,2-62,3 foizni tashkil qilgan. Bu holat o‘z o‘rnida mehnat bozoridagi bosimning ortishiga olib kelgan.

Migratsion jarayonlarda 1989 – 1990-yillarda tashqi migratsiya oqimi eng yuqori darajaga ko‘tarilgan bo‘lib⁴⁵, unda asosan rusiyzabon aholi vakillari qatnashgan va bu holat yil sayin kamayib borgan. Xususan, aholining migratsiyadagi ishtiroki 1995-yilda 1,2 foizdan, 1999-yilda 0,7 foizga tushgan⁴⁶. 1995-yil Farg‘ona viloyatidagi aholi migratsiyasida ruslar 12,9 foizni⁴⁷, 2006-yilga kelib 3,9 foizni tashkil etgan⁴⁸. Shuningdek, ko‘chib ketganlar tarkibida malakali mutaxassislar soni ham tobora kamayib borgan. Bu ko‘rsatkich 1992-yil Farg‘ona viloyatida 49 foizni⁴⁹, 1998-yilda esa 24 foizni tashkil etgan⁵⁰.

Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2009-yil 13-martdagi 68-son qarori respublikadagi shaharlashuv darajasini sun‘iy ravishda oshirishga xizmat qilgan. Xususan, 2008-yilda 35,8 foizni tashkil etgan shaharlashuv darajasi bir yildayoq 51,7 foizga chiqib olgan. Amalda bu ko‘rsatkichlar xalqaro standart talablariga mutlaqo javob bermas edi.

Muallifning fikricha, 21-yuzyillik boshlaridan o‘zbek ayollarining mehnat muhojirligidagi ishtiroki tobora ortib borgan bo‘lib, bunga oiladagi ajrimlar ham sabab bo‘lgan. Tadqiqotlarga ko‘ra, ayol mehnat muhojirlarining uchtadan bittasi ajrashgan yoki turmush o‘rtog‘i bilan birga yashamasligi aniqlangan⁵¹.

Ikkinchi bobning “*Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida mehnat bozori va bandlik muammosi*” deb nomlangan keyingi paragrafida vodiy viloyatlaridagi mehnat bozori, aholi bandligi va ishsizlik muammolari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan jarayonlar tahlil qilindi.

Muallif bozor munosabatlari sharoitida bandlik muammosining keskinlashuviga sabab bo‘lgan quyidagi omillarni keltirib o‘tgan: 1) demografik omil, ya‘ni mintaqada mehnat resurslari sonining muntazam ortib borishi; 2) bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tish sharoitida yirik sanoat korxonalaridagi inqiroz va qishloq xo‘jaligida amalga oshirilgan islohotlar; 3) hukumat tomonidan olib borgan bandlik siyosatidagi kamchiliklar. Ushbu omillar ta‘sirida mehnat bozoridagi talab va taklif muvozanati izdan chiqqan. Masalan, birgina Andijon viloyatida 1995-yil iyun holatiga ko‘ra ish izlayotganlar soni 3010 nafar bo‘lgan

⁴⁵ O‘zMA. M-110-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘uxat, 12-yig‘majild, 34-varaq.

⁴⁶ Максакова Л. Тенденции демографического развития в Узбекистане. // Центральная Азия и Кавказ. – 1999. – № 5. – С. 45.

⁴⁷ Farg‘ona VDA. 2127-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘uxat, 95-yig‘majild, 137,138-varaqlar.

⁴⁸ Хаджамуротова М. Фаргона водийсининг демографик тарихи: т.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 144.

⁴⁹ Farg‘ona VDA. 2127-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘uxat, 10-yig‘majild, 196,197-varaq.

⁵⁰ Farg‘ona VDA. 2127-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘uxat, 169-yig‘majild, 184-varaq.

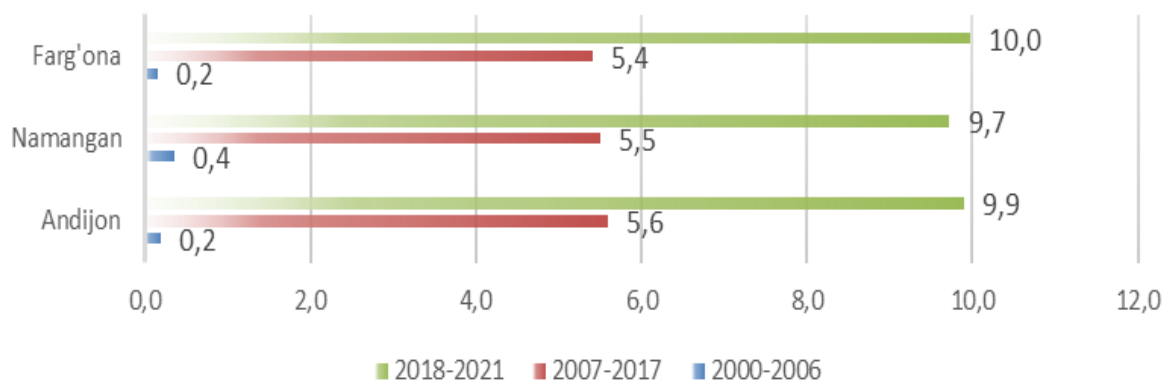
⁵¹ Трудовая миграция в Республике Узбекистан. – Ташкент, 2008. – С. 79.

holda, taklif etilayotgan ish o‘rinlari esa 2161 tani tashkil etgan⁵². Bu ayniqsa viloyatning Shahrixon shahrida keskin bo‘lib, 12,8 barobar yuqori bo‘lgan.

Texnik jihatdan eskirgan, bir yoqlama ishlab chiqarishga asoslangan sanoat korxonalari faoliyati to‘xtab qoldi. Masalan, birgina Farg‘ona viloyatidagi Marg‘ilon “Atlas” firmasida 9029 nafar (1990)⁵³, “Marg‘ilon ipak kombinati”da 11503 nafar (1996)⁵⁴, Qo‘qon tekstilmash zavodida 2200 nafar (1993)⁵⁵, “Quvasoy farforoviy zavodi”da 2302 nafar (1994)⁵⁶, “Farg‘ona sun‘iy charm” zavodida esa 1237 nafar (2006)⁵⁷ ishchi mehnat qilgan bo‘lib, mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida ularning faoliyati to‘xtab qolgan. Bu kabi holatlar ishsizlikning ortib borishiga sabab bo‘lgan.

Bozor mexanizmlarining to‘liq amal qilinmasligi kichik, o‘rta va qo‘shma korxonalar faoliyatiga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan. 1993 – 1995-yillarda birgina Andijon viloyatida mavjud bo‘lgan 56 ta qo‘shma korxonadan faqat bittasigina tashqi bozorga mahsulot sotgan⁵⁸. Bu kabi holatlar istiqboldagi rejalarni sust amalga oshirilishida ham namoyon bo‘lgan. Masalan, 1996-yil viloyatga 200 ming AQSh dollari miqdorida xorijiy sarmoya kiritish vazifasi belgilab olingan bo‘lsa-da, amalda 8,3 ming AQSh dollari miqdorida xorijiy sarmoya kiritilgan xolos⁵⁹.

Mustaqillikning dastlabki chorak asrida respublikadagi ishsizlik ochiq tan olinmadi (2-rasmga qarang). Masalan, 2000 – 2006-yillarda vodiylarida rasmiy ishsizlik darajasi atigi 0,3 foiz bo‘lib, bu asl voqelikka mutlaq to‘g‘ri kelmas edi.



2-rasm. 2000 – 2021-yillarda Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlarida ishsizlik darajasining o‘zgarib borishi⁶⁰

Umuman olganda, mustaqillikning chorak asri davomida olib borilgan aholi bandligi siyosati bozor munosabatlari tizimiga asoslanmay, sohadagi

⁵² Andijon VDA. 522-jamg‘arma, 1-M-ro‘yxat, 17-yig‘majild, 35-varaq.

⁵³ Farg‘ona VDA. 2479-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 224-yig‘majild, 24-varaq.

⁵⁴ Farg‘ona VDA. 2593-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 135-yig‘majild, 9-varaq.

⁵⁵ Farg‘ona VDA. 2282-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 64-yig‘majild, 27-varaq.

⁵⁶ Farg‘ona VDA. 2283-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 5-yig‘majild, 20-varaq.

⁵⁷ Farg‘ona VDA. 2462-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 24-yig‘majild, 30-varaq.

⁵⁸ O‘zR PAA. 975-jamg‘arma, 25-ro‘yxat, 2-yig‘majild, 143-varaq.

⁵⁹ O‘zR PAA. 975-jamg‘arma, 25-ro‘yxat, 120-yig‘majild, 164-varaq.

⁶⁰ Statistika agentligi ma‘lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tayyorlangan..

muammolarning natijalarini yashirish bilan kurashildi va bandlikning katta qismini tashkil qilgan mehnat muhojirligiga yetarlicha e'tibor qaratilmadi. 2017-yildan keyin olib borilgan bandlik siyosati Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlari aholisining bandligini ta'minlashda tartibli mehnat muhojirligiga e'tibor qaratilayotganligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Vodiy aholisining mehnat muhojirligi: yo‘nalishlar va xususiyatlar”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlarida aholining mehnat muhojirligi asosan qaysi davlatlarga amalga oshirilganligi va uning o'ziga xosliklari manba va adabiyotlar tahlili asosida o'rganilgan.

Uchinchi bobning *“MDH davlatlariga mehnat muhojirligi tarixi (Rossiya Federatsiyasi va Qozog‘iston Respublikasi misolida)”* deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida vodiy aholisining mehnat muhojirligida eng katta qamrovga ega bo‘lgan Rossiya va Qozog‘iston davlatlarida sohadagi jarayonlar haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Muallifning hisob-kitoblariga ko‘ra, o‘zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlarining katta qismi RFda ishlagan bo‘lib, ularning 30-35 foizi Farg'ona vodiysi viloyatlari aholisidan iborat bo‘lgan. Xalqaro manbalarda RFda 1 - 3,5 million o‘zbekistonlik mehnat muhojiri borligi ta’kidlangan⁶¹. Demak, ularning tarkibida 1 milliondan ortiq vodiylik mehnat muhojirlari bo‘lgan. Ushbu jarayonning tashkiliy masalalariga so‘nggi besh yillikda alohida e'tibor qaratila boshlangan bo‘lib, ungacha asosan mehnat muhojirligi norasmiy ko‘rinishda bo‘lgan.

2007-yil O‘zbekiston va RF o‘rtasida sohani tartibga solish borasida ilk hamkorlik kelishuvi imzolangan bo‘lsa-da, u ko‘zlangan natijalarni bermadi. Masalan, o‘tgan o‘n yil davomida (2007 – 2016) atigi 410 nafar o‘zbekistonlik (ularning 32 foizi vodiylik) tashkiliy ravishda RFga ishlash uchun yuborilgan⁶². Vaholanki, bu davrda bir necha million o‘zbekistonliklar xususiy yoki norasmiy tartibda mehnat muhojirligida bo‘lgan. Bu jarayonni 2010-yil RFda 511,5 ming o‘zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlari rasmiy ishlash ruxsatnomasini olganligi ham ko‘rsatib turibdi⁶³.

Sohada hamkorlik aloqalarining o‘z vaqtida yo‘lga qo‘yilmaganligi tartibga solinmagan, norasmiy mehnat muhojirligining ortib borishiga sharoit yaratib bergan. Bu esa mehnat muhojirligining salbiy oqibatlarini, xususan, odam savdosi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan jarayonlarning ortishiga olib kelgan. Rasmiy ma'lumotlarga ko‘ra, birgina 2008-yilning 9 oyi davomida 1449 nafar o‘zbekistonlik odam savdosi qurboni bo‘lgan⁶⁴.

2017-yildan boshlab O‘zbekiston va RF o‘rtasida mehnat muhojirligi sohasidagi hamkorlik yangi bosqichga ko‘tarildi. Mazkur yilda sohani tartibga solish borasida 2 ta xalqaro bitim⁶⁵ imzolanib, o‘zbekistonliklarni RFga tashkiliy

⁶¹ Общий страновой анализ ООН: Узбекистан. Страновая Команда ООН Узбекистан. 2019-2020. – С. 24.

⁶² ТММAning Yig‘ma-tahlil boshqarmasi tomonidan berilgan ma'lumot, 2022-yil.

⁶³ Manba: <https://rosstat.gov.ru/compendium/document/13283> (15.04.2023).

⁶⁴ Қодиров Р. Одам савдоси – умумжаҳон миқёсидаги муаммо // Халқ сўзи. 2008, 17 октябр.

⁶⁵ “O‘zbekiston va Rossiya Federatsiyasi hukumatlari o‘rtasidagi “Rossiya Federatsiyasi hududida vaqtinchalik mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarini tashkiliy asosda qabul qilish va jalb etish to‘g‘risida” hamda “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hukumati bilan Rossiya Federatsiyasi hukumati o‘rtasida migratsiya sohasida vakolatli organlarning vakolatxonalarini o‘zaro ta‘sis etish to‘g‘risida”gi Bitim, 2017-yil 5-aprel. Manba: // <https://lex.uz/docs/3475789>, <https://lex.uz/docs/3262692> (25.09.2023).

asosda yuborish tizimi yo‘lga qo‘yildi. So‘ngi 5 yilda (2017-2021) tashkiliy asosda yuborilgan mehnat muhojirlarining soni o‘tgan 10 yillik (2007-2016) davrga nisbatan 99,7 foizga o‘sdi.

Muallifning fikricha, o‘zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlarining navbatdagi asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biri bu Qozog‘iston Respublikasi hisoblanadi. 1997 – 2006-yillarda Qozog‘istonga boruvchi o‘zbekistonliklar soni muntazam ortib borgan. Qozog‘istondagi o‘zbekistonlik migrantlar soni 2011-yilda 404,5 ming kishini tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 2015-yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 945,4 ming kishiga yetgan⁶⁶. Buning asosiy sabablari o‘laroq Jahon moliyaviy inqirozi (2008-2009) va RFning Qrimni anneksiya qilinishi (2014) ortidan rus iqtisodiyotidagi tushkunlikni keltirib o‘tish mumkin. Natijada Qozog‘istonga borib ishlovchi o‘zbekistonliklar soni ortib borgan. XMTning hisobotlariga ko‘ra, 2021-yil hisobida Qozog‘istonda 668 ming 422 nafar mehnat muhojiri bo‘lib, ularning 73,8 foizi o‘zbekistonlik bo‘lgan⁶⁷.

Ushbu bobning *“Tartibga solingan mehnat muhojirligi: O‘zbekiston va Koreya Respublikasi o‘rtasida”* deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida Farg‘ona vodiysi aholisining Koreya Respublikasidagi mehnat faoliyati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan masalalar tahlil qilinadi.

O‘zbekiston fuqarolarini 1995-yildan boshlab *“Sanoat stajirovkasi dasturi”* asosida Koreya Respublikasiga ishga yuborish tizimi yo‘lga qo‘yilgan⁶⁸. Bu aholini tartibli ravishda xorijga ishga yuborish borasidagi ilk tajriba edi. Ushbu tizim doirasida, 1995 – 2006-yillarda 19 mingdan ortiq o‘zbekistonliklar tashkiliy asosda ishga yuborildi⁶⁹. Birgina, 2003-yilning o‘zida 4,5 mingdan ortiq o‘zbekistonlik ishchilar yuborilgan bo‘lib, bu hamkorlik davri yillaridagi eng yuqori ko‘rsatkich edi. 2003-yilda yuborilgan ishchilar tarkibida vodiy aholisining ko‘rsatkichi 27 foizni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 2010-yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 43 foizga yetgan.

Mehnat muhojirlari orasida shartnoma shartlariga amal qilmasdan norasmiy migrant sifatida faoliyat yuritish holatlari ham kuzatilgan. Birgina, 2004-yil Koreyaga ishga yuborilgan fuqarolarning 316 nafari (18 foizi) ish joyidan ruxsatsiz ketib ketgan⁷⁰. Koreya Respublikasi 2003-yil 16-avgustda norasmiy migratsiyaga qarshi kurashish maqsadida *“Xorijiy fuqarolarni ishga jalb etish to‘g‘risida”*gi qonuni qabul qildi va unga ko‘ra, *“Bandlikka ruxsat berish tizimi”* joriy etildi⁷¹. Mazkur yangi tizim 2007-yildan o‘zbekistonliklar uchun ham yo‘lga qo‘yildi⁷².

⁶⁶ Уязвимость мигрантов и потребности интеграции в Центральной Азии: Основные причины и социальноэкономические последствия возвратной миграции. Региональная полевая оценка в Центральной Азии 2016. – Астана, 2016. – С. 201.

⁶⁷ Overview of the migration situation in Kazakhstan quarterly report (april-june 2023). – P. 2,3.

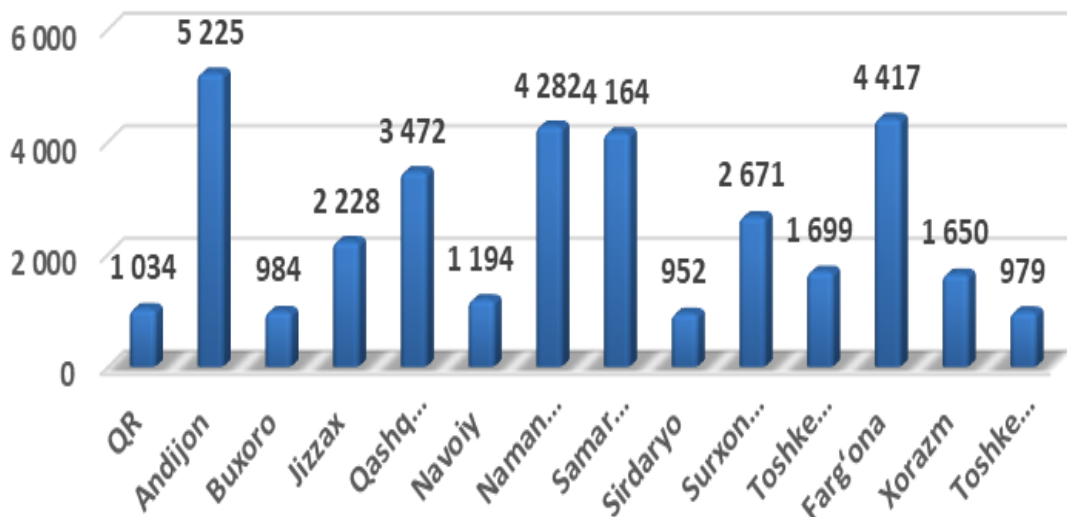
⁶⁸ ТММА JA. Agentlikning 2005-yil hisobot hujjatlari.

⁶⁹ Мирзаев F. Ташки меҳнат миграцияси – муҳим иқтисодий жараён // Qishloq hayoti. 2007, 19 июн.

⁷⁰ ТММА JA. Agentlikning 2004-2005-yillar hisobot hujjatlari.

⁷¹ Koreya Respublikasining inson resurslarini rivojlantirish xizmati. Manba: <https://www.hrdkorea.or.kr/ENG/4/2> (17.07.2022).

⁷² ТММА JA. Agentlikning 2007-yil hisobot hujjatlari.



3-rasm. 2007 – 2021-yillarda Koreya Respublikasiga yuborilgan ishchilar soni⁷³

Unga ko‘ra, 25 yoshdan katta, O‘zbekiston fuqaroligiga ega bo‘lgan etnik koreyslar uchun N-2, 18 yoshdan 39 yoshgacha bo‘lgan O‘zbekiston fuqarolari uchun E-9 vizalari 5 yil muddatga berilgan. Ushbu vizaga ega bo‘lganlar Koreyada qurilish, qishloq xo‘jaligi, ishlab chiqarish, xizmat ko‘rsatish, chorvachilik va baliqchilik sohalarida faoliyat olib boruvchi kichik va o‘rta biznes korxonalarida ishlash huquqiga ega bo‘lgan. Ahamiyatli jihati, Koreyadagi mehnat muhojirlari uchun turli xil madaniy tadbirlar ham tashkil qilib turilgan. Xususan, 2012-yil 1-aprel kuni Seul shahrida bir guruh o‘zbekistonlik mashhur san‘atkorlar ishtirokida madaniy tadbir o‘tkazilgan⁷⁴. Bu kabi madaniy tadbirlar boshqa davlatlardagi o‘zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlari bilan tashkil etilmagan. Koreyadagi mehnat muhojirlari dunyodagi o‘zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlarining atigi 6,7 foizini tashkil qilsa-da, lekin ushbu jarayon to‘laqonli davlat tomonidan tartibga solinganligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Uchinchi bobning “*Turkiya Respublikasida mehnat muhojirligining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari*” deb nomlangan uchinchi paragrafida Farg‘ona vodiysi aholisining Turkiya Respublikasidagi mehnat muhojirligi tarixi va uning o‘ziga xos tomonlari o‘rganilgan. Muallif O‘zbekiston aholisining Turkiyaga yo‘nalgan migratsiyasini quyidagi qismlarga ajratgan: 1) mehnat muhojirligi; 2) oilani birlashtirish migratsiyasi; 3) tijorat migratsiyasi; 4) ta‘lim migratsiyasi; 5) nikoh migratsiyasi; 6) turistik migratsiya; 7) tranzit migratsiya.

21-yuzyillik boshlaridan yuqoridagi migratsion jarayonlarda mehnat muhojirligi ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etgan. Agar 2012-yilda birgina Turkiyaga borib ishlovchilar jami o‘zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlarining 0,8 foizini tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, bu ko‘rsatkich 2021-yilda 8,7 foizga yetgan⁷⁵. Ushbu jarayonlarda

⁷³ TMMA ma‘lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tayyorlangan.

⁷⁴ TMMA JA. Agentlikning 2012-yil hisobot hujjatlari.

⁷⁵ Mehnat migratsiyasi masalalarida ўtkazilgan tadqiqot бўйича тахлилий ҳисобот. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бандлик ва меҳнат муносабатлари вазирлиги. – Тошкент, 2021. – Б. 25.

ayollarning erkaklarga nisbatan faol ekanligini ko'rish mumkin. Jahon banki ma'lumotiga ko'ra, 2017-yilda jami o'zbekistonlik erkak mehnat muhojirlarining 3 foizi, ayollarining esa 18 foizi Turkiya davlatida ishlagan⁷⁶.

Turkiyaning Mehnat va aholini ijtimoiy muhofaza qilish vazirligi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2011-yilda 229 nafar o'zbekistonliklarga rasmiy ishlash ruxsatnomasi berilgan bo'lib, undan, 52 tasi erkaklarga, 177 tasi ayollarga berilgan⁷⁷. Keyingi yillarda o'zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlari tomonidan ishlash ruxsatnomasini oluvchilar soni ortib borgan. 2020-yilda 4383 nafar⁷⁸ o'zbekistonlik rasmiy ishlash ruxsatnomasini olgan bo'lib, ularning 562 nafarini erkaklar, 3821 nafarini ayollar tashkil qilgan. Turkiyada o'zbekistonlik rasmiy mehnat muhojirlari jins tarkibida ayollar ulushi mutlaq yuqori bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkich 2011-yilda 77 foizni, 2020-yilda 87 foizni tashkil qilgan.

Turkiyada o'zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlari tomonidan 2020-yilda yuborilgan pul o'tkazmalari 196,4 million AQSh dollarni tashkil etgan⁷⁹. Shu bilan birga Turkiyada norasmiy mehnat muhojirligi keng tarqalgan bo'lib, bu bir qator salbiy holatlarni keltirib chiqargan. Turkiya Respublikasining statistik hujjatlariga ko'ra, odam savdosi ta'siriga tushib qolganlar tarkibida o'zbekistonliklar ham uchrab turgan. 2005 – 2013-yillarda odam savdosi qurboni bo'lgan jami chet elliklarning 12,1 foizi (132 nafar), 2014 – 2020-yillarda 14,7 foizi (188 nafar) o'zbekistonlik bo'lgan⁸⁰. Bu kabi ma'lumotlar O'zbekistondagi arxiv hujjatlarida ham o'z aksini topgan.

Xulosa sifatida aytish mumkinki, mustaqillikning dastlabki chorak asri davomida olib borilgan migratsiya sohasidagi davlat siyosati mehnat muhojirligidan samarali foydalanish imkoniyatlarini chekladi, muhojir ishchilarning esa ijtimoiy, huquqiy manfaatleri so'roq ostida qoldirildi. Mehnat muhojirlarini qabul qiluvchi davlatlar bilan yetarli darajada hamkorlik aloqalari yo'lga qo'yilmadi. Natijada tartibga solinmagan, norasmiy mehnat muhojirligi avj olib, jamiyatda uning salbiy oqibatlari namoyon bo'ldi. So'ngi yillarda respublikaning iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarini inobatga olgan holda xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat muhojirligidan samarali foydalanish tizimi ishlab chiqilib, chet elda ishlash istagida bo'lgan fuqarolar uchun davlat tomonidan barcha shart-sharoitlar yaratib berildi.

⁷⁶ Qaytish migratsiyasi: xalqaro yondashuvlar va Markaziy Osiyoning mintaqaviy o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. IOM. – Nur-Sulton, 2020. – B. 102.

⁷⁷ Turkiya Respublikasi Mehnat va aholini ijtimoiy muhofaza qilish vazirligi ma'lumotlari. Manba: <https://www.csgb.gov.tr/istatistikler/calisma-hayati-istatistikleri/resmi-istatistik-programi/yabancilarin-calisma-izinleri/> (13.11.2023).

⁷⁸ Нуриддинова Ш. Миграциянинг феминизациялашуви: Туркиядаги ўзбек мигрантлари // Iqtisodiyot: tahlillar va prognozlar. – 2021. – № 2 (13). – B. 192.

⁷⁹ Нуриддинова Ш. Ўзбекистон - Туркия: савдо-иқтисодий ҳамкорлик истикболлари. Manba: <https://review.uz/oz/post/uzbekistan-turciya-perspektiv-torgovo-ekonomicheskogo-sotrudnichestva> (13.01.2022).

⁸⁰ 2020 Türkiye insan ticaretiyle mücadele yıllık raporu. 2020. – S. 67.

XULOSA

“O‘zbekistonda mehnat muhojirligi tarixi (Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlari misolida)” nomli dissertatsiya tahlili hamda tadqiqi quyidagi xulosalarga asos bo‘ldi:

1. Mustaqillik yillarida yaratilgan aksariyat tadqiqotlarda o‘zbek xalqining mehnat muhojirligi tarixini haqqoniy yoritish imkoni bo‘lmagan. Chunki mustaqillikning dastlabki chorak asri davomida sohadagi mavjud kamchilik va muammolar ochiqlanmay yashirib kelindi. Qolaversa, mavzuga oid bo‘lgan manba va adabiyotlardan ochiq foydalanish imkoniyatlarining chegaralanganligi olib borilgan izlanishlarning ilmiy saviyasiga o‘z salbiy ta‘sirini ko‘rsatgan. Natijada aksariyat ilmiy ishlarda muammoning asl mohiyati chetda qolib, balki uni yuzaki o‘rganilishiga olib kelgan.

2. Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida Farg‘ona vodiysida yuz bergan aholining tashqi migratsiyasi etnik xarakterga ega bo‘lib, unda asosan, rusiyzabon aholi vakillari ishtirok etgan. Ushbu holat sovet inqirozi yillarida o‘lkada sodir bo‘lgan ijtimoiy ziddiyatlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, vodiy viloyatlarida ijtimoiy-demografik vaziyatning tobora keskin tus olishi: aholi orasida bandlik, ishsizlik va kambag‘allik muammolarining ortib borishi 21-yuzyillik boshlaridan mehnat muhojirligi qamrovining ortib borishiga sabab bo‘lgan.

3. Mustaqillikning dastlabki chorak asri davomida olib borilgan “qattiq” migratsiya siyosati, xususan, propiska tizimining mavjudligi, mamlakatdan chiqish vizasi tartibining o‘rnatilganligi, xorijiy mamlakatlarda ishlash uchun xususiy tartibda ruxsatnoma berish amaliyotining mavjudligi hamda sohada xalqaro hamkorlik aloqalarining yetarli darajada yo‘lga qo‘yilmasligi vodiy viloyatlarida norasmiy mehnat muhojirligi qamrovining ortib borishiga olib kelgan.

4. O‘zbekiston hukumati tomonidan 2017-yilgacha mamlakatning iqtisodiy taraqqiyotiga noxolis baho berib kelingan. Bu holat ayniqsa, davlat dasturlari asosida yaratilgan yangi ish o‘rinlari va rasmiy ishsizlik darajasining asl voqelikdan ancha yiroqligida yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Tizimda olib borilgan ishlar muammolarning yechimini topishga emas, balki uning oqibatlarini yashirishga yo‘naltirilgan edi. Keyingi yillarda amalga oshirilgan islohotlar natijasida tizimdagi ushbu muammolarga chek qo‘yildi.

5. So‘nggi yillarda amalga oshirilgan davlat siyosatida mehnat muhojirligi masalalari tubdan qayta ko‘rib chiqilib, mehnat muhojirlarining ijtimoiy, huquqiy manfaatlarini ta‘minlashga harakat qilindi. Xususan, oldindan mavjud bo‘lib kelgan “qattiq” migratsiya siyosati yumshatilib, jamiyatda xorijda ishlayotganlarga bo‘lgan munosabat ijobiy tomonga o‘zgardi, sohada xalqaro hamkorlik aloqalari yanada kengaytirilib, xavfsiz, tartibli va qonuniy mehnat muhojirligi uchun davlat tomonidan keng sharoitlar yaratib berildi.

6. 2017 – 2021-yillarda mehnat muhojirligi sohasida qator ijobiy ishlar amalga oshirilishi bilan birga tizimda ayrim kamchiliklar ham kuzatildi. Masalan, “Tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi qonun va mehnat muhojirligi bo‘yicha uzoq yilga mo‘ljallangan Davlat dasturini qabul qilish masalasi ochiq qoldirildi. Shuningdek, ushbu holatlar XBA lari faoliyatida va uy-joyga ehtiyojmand mehnat muhojirlarining ijtimoiy huquqlarini amalga oshirish jarayonida ham ko‘zga tashlangan.

7. Tadqiqot davrida O‘zbekistondan, xususan, Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlaridan amalga oshirilgan mehnat muhojirligining asosiy yo‘nalishi RFsi tomon amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, 2007-yilda ikki davlat o‘rtasida jarayonni tartibga solish bo‘yicha hamkorlik kelishuvi imzolangan bo‘lsa-da, u amaliy ahamiyat kasb etmay kelgan. Natijada tartibga solinmagan mehnat muhojirligining avj olib, uning salbiy oqibatlari ko‘payib borgan. So‘nggi yillarda ikki davlat o‘rtasida mehnat muhojirligi sohasida olib borilgan hamkorlik aloqalari natijasida bu jarayon tartibli, xavfsiz va qonuniy ahamiyat kasb eta boshlagan.

8. O‘zbekiston va Turkiya davlatlari o‘rtasida viza tartibining mavjud emasligi, ikki davlat aholisining diniy, madaniy va etnik jihatdan yaqinligi, Turkiyadagi iqtisodiy rivojlanish hamda vodiy aholisining ko‘proq pul topish ilinji mehnat muhojirligi yo‘nalishini Turkiya davlati tomon harakatlanishiga sabab bo‘lgan asosiy omillar hisoblanadi. Turkiyada rasmiy ishlash ruxsatnomasini olgan o‘zbekistonlik mehnat muhojirlarining jins tarkibida ayollar ulushi erkaklarnikiga nisbatan ancha yuqori bo‘lgan.

9. Koreya Respublikasiga yo‘naltirilgan mehnat muhojirligi vakolatli davlat idoralari tomonidan tartibga solingan bo‘lib, bu fuqarolarni tashkiliy ravishda xorijga ishga yuborish borasidagi ilk tajriba edi. Tadqiqot davrida ishga yuborilganlarning asosiy qismi (39,8 foizi) Farg‘ona vodiysi viloyatlari aholisidan iborat bo‘lgan. Shuningdek, ishchilarning o‘rtacha yosh ko‘rsatkichi 21-40 yosh atrofida bo‘lib, ularning ijtimoiy ta‘minot masalalari ham o‘zaro hamkorlik kelishuvlarida aks etgan.

10. Mehnat muhojirligi oilalardagi iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni yaxshilashga xizmat qilgan bo‘lsa-da, lekin uning jamiyat uchun bir qator salbiy oqibatlari ham yuzaga kelgan. Ushbu salbiy holatlar mehnat muhojirlari orasida odam savdosining turli ko‘rinishlari uchraganligida, oilalardagi er-xotin munosabatlari va bolalar xulq-atvorning buzilishida yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi.

Tadqiqot ishi natijalari bo‘yicha quyidagi taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

1. Xorijiy davlatlarda vaqtinchalik mehnat faoliyati bilan shug‘ullanmoqchi bo‘lgan fuqarolarga xizmat ko‘rsatish sifatini oshirish maqsadida XBAGA mijozlarga ko‘rsatilgan xizmatlari uchun to‘lov olish imkoniyatini yaratib berish zarur.

2. Migratsiya jarayonlarini ilmiy jihatdan o‘rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini hisobga olgan holda O‘zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasi tizimida migratsiya masalalarini tadqiq etuvchi ilmiy Markaz tashkil etish lozim.

3. Mehnat muhojirligi munosabatlarini tartibga solish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish maqsadida “Mehnat muhojirligi to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunini qabul qilish va sohaga oid uzoq yillik strategik dasturlar ishlab chiqish zarur.

4. Mehnat muhojirligini tartibga solish va uning ijtimoiy-huquqiy himoyasini yanada takomillashtirish maqsadida aholining migratsion jarayonlarini tizimli asosda kompleks tahlil qilib borish va uning aniq hisobini yuritish tizimini yo‘lga qo‘yish maqsadga muvofiq.

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INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

ISLOMBEK ABDUKHALIM UGLI ABDUKHAMIDOV

**HISTORY OF LABOR MIGRATION IN UZBEKISTAN
(on the example of Fergana valley regions)**

07.00.01 – History of Uzbekistan

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
of doctor of philosophy (PhD) of historical sciences**

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Doctor of historical sciences

INTRODUCTION (PhD thesis abstract)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In the context of ongoing global processes, labor migration has steadily been increasing as one of the most significant social, economic, and even political issues worldwide. The growing demand for cheap labor in the international labor market, coupled with socio-economic problems in developing countries, intensifies the flow of labor migrants. Therefore, conducting an in-depth analysis of issues related to labor migration, regulating processes within this sphere, and protecting the social and legal interests of labor migrants are of crucial importance.

Various specialized organizations and research centers around the world have been conducting numerous scientific studies on issues related to population demographics and migration. These studies examine aspects such as demographic characteristics of populations, labor market conditions, regulation of migration issues, and mitigation of such as labor migration and its negative consequences. Furthermore, studying the causes, results, and implications of labor migration in the region through an interdisciplinary approach, as well as objectively examining state policies in this area and their outcomes, remains one of the important tasks awaiting resolution.

As a result of the reforms being implemented in New Uzbekistan, the attitude towards labor migrants has fundamentally changed. Close dialogue has been established with them, and favorable conditions have been created for the implementation of legal labor migration. Indeed, "...our position on this matter is clear: a person should work wherever they are, and provide for their family and children. However, they must work honestly and earn income legally. Our state is ready to create all necessary conditions for this"⁸¹. In this regard, one of the pressing issues is the study of processes in the field of labor migration since the early years of independence, the reforms carried out in this area, and their results from a historical perspective. It is advisable to conduct scientific research on labor migration among the population of the Fergana valley, a region characterized by acute socio-demographic and economic problems in the republic.

This study serves at a certain level in carrying out in the implementation of the tasks defined in the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4829 dated September 15, 2020 "On measures to introduce a system of safe, orderly and legal labor migration" and No. PQ-149 dated March 1, 2022 "On additional measures to support citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their family members performing temporary labor activities abroad" as well as a Decree PF-59 dated April 4, 2024 "Additional measures on improving labor migration processes and supporting persons performing temporary work abroad" and other regulatory legal documents related to this field.

⁸¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг "Ижтимоий барқарорликни таъминлаш, муқаддас динимизнинг софлигини асраш – давр талаби" мавзусидаги анжуманда сўзлаган нутқи // Халқ сўзи. 2017, 16 июнь.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic's science and technology development. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the I. Republican program of the development of science and technology “Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation”.

The level of study of the problem. At the beginning of the 21st century, the issues of foreign labor migration in Uzbekistan began to be studied by representatives of social and humanitarian sciences. In this regard, it is appropriate to study the literature within the scope of this research into the following groups:

1. Studies carried out by historians. This group includes PhD dissertations by G. Ganieva, M. Khadjamuratova, B. Isakov, S. Yusupova, Sh. Salimov⁸². G. Ganieva studied the informal migration of women and its negative consequences; M. Khadjamuratova and S. Yusupova studied the demographic processes in the regions of the Fergana valley and its impact on the national composition of the population. While covering the issue of population employment, B. Isakov briefly touches upon the issue of labor migration of the country's population. Although Sh. Salimov's dissertation touches upon the issues of labor migration, the periodical limit of the research covers only the first quarter of a century of national independence.

A number of other historians have also conducted research on the topic. In this regard, especially R. Murtazaeva's works deserve attention. In her research, she studied the changes in migration processes at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century⁸³.

According to the regional significance of the study, a research conducted by Sh. Rahmatullaev⁸⁴ is also important. It revealed issues such as unemployment and employment in the cities of the Fergana valley.

⁸² Ганиева Г. Ўзбекистонда хотин қизлар масаласи: янгича ёндошув, муаммо ва ечимлар: т.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2006. – 160 б.; Хаджамуратова М. Фарғона водийсининг демографик тарихи (1991-2006 йй): т.ф.н. у-н. дис... – Тошкент, 2011. – 169 б.; Исоков Б. Ўзбекистонда 80-йилларнинг иккинчи ярми – 2000 йиллардаги тарихий ўзгаришларнинг демографик жараёнларга таъсири: т.ф.н. у-н дисс. – Тошкент, 2010. – 150 б.; Юсупова С. Ўзбекистонда демографик жараёнлар ва уларнинг миллатлараро муносабатларга таъсири (1991-2016 йиллар Андижон, Наманган ва Фарғона вилоятлари мисолида): т.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Андижон, 2019. – 147 б.; Салимов Ш. Ўзбекистонда ўтиш даври ижтимоий-демографик жараёнлари: ҳолати ва ўзгаришлар (1991-2016): т.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2023. – 154 б.

⁸³ Муртазаева Р. Миграционные процессы в Узбекистане в конце XX – начале XXI веков: исторические события и новые тенденции. – Lambert, 2015. – 250 с.; That author. Женская трудовая миграция из стран Центральной Азии и ее особенности // Большая Евразия: развитие, безопасность, сотрудничество. – 2020. – № 3(2). – С. 885-887.; That author. Ўзбекистон – жаҳон миграция жараёнларининг ажралмас қисми // Жамият ва инновациялар. – 2020. – № 1. – Б. 25-36.; That author. Миграционные процессы в условиях глобализации и их влияние на национальный состав населения Республики Узбекистан // Международный научно-исследовательский журнал. – 2020. – № 5. – Б. 73-75.

⁸⁴ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ҳозирги ўтиш даври ва ишсизлик муаммоси (Фарғона водийси шаҳарлари мисолида) // Ижтимоий фикр. – 2001. – № 1 (13). – Б. 80. That author. A new demographic situation and problems of employment in Uzbekistan // Peer Reviewed Journal of Forensic & Genetic Sciences. – 2018. – № 7. – P. 124-127.; That author. Правовые и социальные проблемы трудовой миграции населения Республики Узбекистан // “Ўзбекистон ва Корея Республикасидаги миграция: ҳозирги ҳолат ва муаммолар” мавзусида халқаро илмий-амалий конференция. – Тошкент, 2023. – Б. 187-193.

G. Azamatova⁸⁵ discussed issues of women's migration, F. Yakubov⁸⁶ has researched the relations between Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation in the field of migration, as well as the issues of education and labor migration to the Republic of Turkiye.

The research carried out by the above historians shows that the history of labor migration in Uzbekistan (as an example of the regions of the Fergana valley) was not studied as a separate object of research in 1991-2021. In addition, in none of the research conducted in the field, the documents of the departmental archive of the Foreign Labor Migration Agency under the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter TMMA - I.A.) were used.

2. Studies carried out by economists, demographers, sociologists and lawyers. Labor migration is one of the topics widely studied by economists and demographers, and L. Maksakova was one of the first to conduct research⁸⁷. In her work, she emphasized the need to regulate labor migration and expand international cooperation in the field in order to ensure the employment of the population.

D. Rasulova, D. Junaydullaev, Sh. Isakulov, D. Israilova in their studies⁸⁸ have revealed the theoretical and methodological foundations of labor migration regulation and management; Z. Kadyrova⁸⁹ on the integration of Uzbekistan into the international labor market in the context of globalization; E. Muhitdinov⁹⁰ the economic importance of labor migration in ensuring employment of the population.

Also, the work of experts in the field is also important in studying the demographic situation of the Fergana valley. In this regard, O. Abdullaev, R. Ubaydullaeva, O. Otamirzaev, N. Umarova, A. Soliev, R. Kadirov's objects

⁸⁵ Азаматова Г.Б. Аҳоли миграциясида хотин-қизлар ҳаракати: муаммо ва ечимлар // Ўтмишга назар. – 2019. – № 23. – Б. 14-23.; That author. Ayollar mehnat migratsiyasining yo'nalishlari va rivojlanish omillari // Research focus. – 2023. – № 2. – В. 48-52.

⁸⁶ Yakubov F.K. Labor and educational migration from Uzbekistan to Turkey // Eurasian research journal. – 2022. – № 1. – P. 44-48. That author. Развитие миграционных процессов между Республикой Узбекистан и Российской Федерацией // Россия и мир: научный диалог. – 2023. – № 3. – С. 166-177.

⁸⁷ Максаква Л.П. Демографические проблемы занятости в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 1989. – 148 с.; That author. Миграция населения Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1989. – 124 с.; That author. Миграция населения Республики Узбекистан. – Ташкент, 2000. – 115 с.; That author. Миграция населения: проблемы регулирования. – Ташкент, 2001. – 180 с.; That author. Миграция и рынок труда в странах Средней Азии. – Ташкент, 2002. – 136 с.; That author. Правовые аспекты трудовой миграции в Узбекистане // Трудовая миграция и защита прав гастарбайтеров: практика посткоммунистических стран. – Кишинэу, 2003. – 246 с.

⁸⁸ Расулова Д.В. Бозор муносабатлари тизимида ишчи кучи миграциясининг назарий-услубий асосларини такомиллаштириш: и.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2010. – 336 б.; Джунайдуллаев Д.А. Ўзбекистон минтақаларида аҳоли миграцияси ва уни тартибга солишни такомиллаштириш: и.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2012. – 156 б.; Исакулов Ш.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикасида ташқи меҳнат миграцияси бошқаруви методологиясини такомиллаштириш: и.ф.д. у.н дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2023. – 76 б.; Исраилова Д.К. Ўзбекистонда меҳнат миграциясини тартибга солиш: назария ва амалиёт. – Тошкент, 2022. – 240 б.; That author. Ўзбекистонда ташқи меҳнат миграциясини тартибга солиш методологиясини такомиллаштириш: и.ф.д. дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2023. – 74 б.

⁸⁹ Кадирова З.А. Глобаллашув шароитида Ўзбекистоннинг халқаро меҳнат бозорига интеграциялашуви: и.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2018. – 186 б.

⁹⁰ Мухитдинов Э.М. Аҳолини иш билан бандлигини таъминлашда меҳнат миграциясининг роли: и.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2019. – 161 б.

of research is very close in terms of region and characteristics⁹¹. In particular, the object of O. Abdullaev and R. Kadyrov's research is significant in that it covers the regions of the Fergana valley.

In addition, there are also studies conducted in cooperation between demographers and historians, which are important in revealing the characteristics of the research being conducted. The studies undertaken by O. Otamirzaev, V. Gentschke, R. Murtazaeva, A. Soliev can serve as best examples⁹². This work is an interdisciplinary study, which reveals historical demographic processes in the republic during the years of independence.

It should be noted that the issues of labor migration and migration have been studied by Uzbek sociologists and jurists. In particular, sociologist F. Parmanov⁹³ studied the human factor in the management of migration processes; N. Imamova⁹⁴ studied the influence of social factors on labor migration; D. Akhmedova⁹⁵ studied the social factors of women's labor migration; X. Abdusamatov⁹⁶ studied the socio-psychological characteristics of migrant families.

The representatives of the field of law such as K. Aripova⁹⁷ studied the international legal status of immigrants; S. Ishankhodzhaev⁹⁸ international legal issues of protection of migrants' rights, L. Isakov studied the legal basis of state management in the field of migration⁹⁹.

In the above series of studies, the issue of labor migration is revealed from an economic-demographic, sociological, as well as legal point of view, but the historical aspects of the issue are not discussed.

⁹¹ Абдуллаев О. Наманган вилояти (табиати, аҳолиси, хўжалиги). – Наманган, 1995. – 150 б.; That author. Фарғона водийси: ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш жараёнлари. – Наманган, 2000. – 292 б.; Убайдуллаева Р., Ата-Мирзаев О., Умарова Н. Ўзбекистон демографик жараёнлари ва аҳоли бандлиги. – Тошкент, 2006. – 96 б.; Тожиева З.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикасида демографик жараёнлар ва уларнинг худудий хусусиятлари: г.ф.д. дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2017. – 76 б.; Қодиров Р.Б. Фарғона минтақаси аҳолиси ва меҳнат ресурслари. – Тошкент, 2016. – 168 б.

⁹² Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р., Салиев А. Историкодемографические очерки урбанизации Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 2002. – 125 с.; Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р. Узбекистан многонациональный: историко-демографический аспект. – Ташкент, 2011. – 252 с.

⁹³ Парманов Ф.Я. Миграция жараёнларини бошқаришда инсон омили: соц.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2012. – 174 б.; That author. Миграция, интеграция, трансформация. – Тошкент, 2020. – 284 б. That author. Миграция жараёнлари: трансформацияси ва интеграциялашув тенденциялари: соц.ф.д. дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2021. – 60 б.

⁹⁴ Имомова Н.А. Ўзбекистонда ишчи кучи миграциясига ижтимоий омиллар таъсири: соц.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2021. – 58 б.; That author. Ўзбекистонда ишчи кучи миграциясига ижтимоий омиллар таъсири. – Фарғона, 2022. – 148 б.

⁹⁵ Akhmedova D.O. O'zbekistonda xotin-qizlar mehnat migratsiyasining ijtimoiy omillari: sot.f.f.d. u-n diss. avt... – Toshkent, 2023. – 55 b.

⁹⁶ Абдусаматов Х.У. Мигрант оилаларнинг ижтимоий-психологик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 2022. – 160 б.; That author. Мигрант оилаларнинг ижтимоий-психологик муаммолари ва ечимлари: п.ф.д. у-н дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2022. – 62 б.

⁹⁷ Арипова К.Ш. Муҳожирларнинг халқаро – ҳуқуқий мақоми ва улар тўғрисидаги миллий қонунчиликни такомиллаштириш муаммолари: ю.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2008. – 165 б.

⁹⁸ Ишанходжаев С.А. Меҳнаткаш-мигрантлар халқаро-ҳуқуқий масалалари: ю.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2010. – 175 б.

⁹⁹ Исоқов Л.Х. Ўзбекистонда миграция соҳасидаги давлат бошқарувининг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий асослари: ю.ф.ф.д. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2020. – 185 б.; That author. Мигрантлар ҳуқуқлари: қиссий-ҳуқуқий таҳлил. – Тошкент, 2022. – 432 б.; That author. Мигрантлар ҳуқуқларини таъминлаш ва ҳимоя қилиш: қиссий-ҳуқуқий таҳлил: ю.ф.д. у-н дисс. авт... – Тошкент, 2023. – 71 б.

3. *Research conducted by international organizations and foreign researchers.* Social, legal and gender aspects of labor migration in a study conducted within the framework of the United Nations Development Program¹⁰⁰ and UNICEF's research entitled "Negative effects of migration on children" show the negative aspects of migration¹⁰¹, as well as the recognition of the state policy in the field of labor migration after 2017 in the analysis of the UN¹⁰².

In the report on human rights, the existence of the *propiska* (registration of a citizen by address of residence – I.A.) system in the republic and the *ovir* visa (a record of permission to go abroad to citizens of Uzbekistan, hereinafter - a sticker) system in the country was noted as a gross violation of human rights and proposals have been put forward for its cancellation¹⁰³.

International Labor Organization, International Organization for Migration (hereinafter IOM - I.A.)¹⁰⁴ and general information on the topic can be found in the publications of the World Bank¹⁰⁵. In them, the general situation and problems of labor migration, its gender characteristics, and information related to money transfers are shown.

General information on the subject of the dissertation can be found in the researches of M. Laurelle (USA)¹⁰⁶ and A. Stolfova (Czechia)¹⁰⁷. In particular, A. Stolfova tried to reveal the reasons for labor migration based on the results of field research and analysis of official data in Uzbekistan.

Russian researcher O. Mokretsova¹⁰⁸ tried to analyze the process of adaptation of labor migrants to the new social environment; K. Bondarenko¹⁰⁹ - the factors of labor migration.

¹⁰⁰ Трудовая миграция в Республике Узбекистан. – Ташкент, 2008. – 204 с.

¹⁰¹ Study report on effects of migration on children of Uzbekistan. UNICEF Uzbekistan, 2019. – 204 p.

¹⁰² Общий страновой анализ ООН: Узбекистан. Страновая Команда ООН Узбекистан. 2019-2020. – 112 с.

¹⁰³ NGO report. Bureau of Human Rights and Rule of Law Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2009. – 8 p.

¹⁰⁴ Gülay T., Seyhan E., Selmin K. Irregular labour migration in Turkey and situation of migrant workers in the labour market. International Organization for Migration, 2012. – 184 p.; Уязвимость мигрантов и потребности интеграции в Центральной Азии: Основные причины и социальноэкономические последствия возвратной миграции. Региональная полевая оценка в Центральной Азии 2016. – Астана, 2016. – 288 с.; Внешняя молодежная миграция в странах Центральной Азии: анализ рисков и минимизация негативных последствий. Международная организация по миграции (МОМ). – Астана, 2019. – 88 с.; South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia Region On the Move - Migration Data Report, 2021–2022. IOM, – Vienna. – 112 p.; Социальная защита в случае потери работы: возможные варианты расширения охвата программами защиты от безработицы в Узбекистане. Итоговый отчет. Международная организация труда, 2021. – 60 с.; World Migration Report 2022. International Organization for Migration. – Geneva. – 540 p.

¹⁰⁵ Узбекистан Гендерная оценка по стране. Азиатский банк развития, 2014. – 116-с.; Миграция и денежные переводы. Восточная Европа и бывший Советский Союз. Всемирный банк. – М., 2008 – 212 с.; Экономика Центральной Азии: новый взгляд. Евразийский Банк Развития. 2021-2022. – 100 с.

¹⁰⁶ Marlene Laruelle. Central Asian Labor Migrants in Russia: The "Diasporization" of the Central Asian States? // China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly. – 2007. – № 3. – P. 101-119.

¹⁰⁷ Andrea Štolfová. Příčiny a dopady pracovní migrace v Uzbekistánu // Kulturní studia. – 2014. – № 1. – P. 23-45.

¹⁰⁸ Мокрецова О. Г. Социально-психологические особенности адаптации трудовых мигрантов из Узбекистана. Авт. дисс. кан. соц. наук. Санкт-Петербург – 2015. – 25 с.

¹⁰⁹ Bondarenko K. A. Transformation of Socio-Cultural Factors Impacting on the external labour migration in Uzbekistan // Пространственная Экономика. 2020. – № 3. – P. 76-108. That author. Labor Migration from Uzbekistan: a family and community promoted big bang // Regional research of Russia. 2021. – № 11. – P. 273-284.

The experts of the World Bank, U. Seits and M. Honorati¹¹⁰, emphasized the importance of remittances of labor migrants in Uzbek families, and recognized the state policy implemented in the field since 2017.

Information can also be found from works by R. Urinboev, Sh. Eraliev, R. Turaeva and A. Juraev, who is from Uzbekistan, which is related to the dissertation. For example, Lund University (Sweden) researcher R. Urinboev studied the socio-legal status of Uzbek labor migrants in the Russian Federation and Turkiye on the basis of ethnographic materials¹¹¹, while R. Turaeva¹¹² focused on the growth of labor migration and its informal manifestations. Also, the researcher of the University of Trento (Italy) A. Juraev¹¹³ made a socio-economic analysis of labor migration from Uzbekistan.

So, the analysis of these studies shows that researches have been carried out that shed light on some aspects of the emergence of labor migration and socio-economic issues of this process in Uzbekistan. However, a special scientific study of the history of labor migration in Fergana valley regions has not been created in Uzbekistan.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher education or scientific research institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was carried out as part of the ten-volume academic scientific work “History of the Uzbek people and statehood (from the earliest times to the present)” of the Institute of History.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the history of labor migration of the population of Uzbekistan from 1991 to 2021, using the regions of the Fergana valley as an example.

Tasks of the research:

Scientific and theoretical analysis of population migration, in particular, labor migration and the factors that cause it, based on the study of national and foreign studies;

Analytical study of the legal documents adopted in the field of labor migration and the state policy conducted in this regard;

Revealing the characteristics of the demographic situation formed in the regions of the Fergana valley;

To study the causes of the population employment and unemployment problem in the regions of the Fergana valley, as well as to reveal the essence of the state policy implemented in this regard;

¹¹⁰ William S. International Migration and Household Well-being: Evidence from Uzbekistan. The World Bank, 2019. – P. 35.; Maddalena H. International migration from Uzbekistan. World Bank Group. 2021. – P. 15.

¹¹¹ Urinboev R. Migration and Hybrid Political Regimes: navigating the legal landscape in Russia. Oakland: University of California Press, 2021. – P. 186.; Urinboev R., Eraliev Sh. The Political Economy of Non-Western Migration Regimes: Central Asian Migrant Workers in Russia and Turkey. Switzerland, 2022. – P. 192.

¹¹² Turaeva R. Labour, Mobility and Informal Practices in Russia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe: Power, Institutions and Mobile Actors in Transnational Space. Routledge, 2021. – P. 272.

¹¹³ Juraev A. Labor Migration from Uzbekistan: Social and Economic Impacts on Local Development. PhD thesis. Italy, 2012. - P. 216.

Studying the growth trends, current situation and problems of labor migration in the CIS countries (in the case of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan);

Studying the establishment and problems of organized labor migration between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea;

Revealing the characteristics of labor migration from Uzbekistan to the Republic of Turkiye;

Drawing final conclusions based on research results and developing suggestions and recommendations of scientific and practical importance.

The object of the study is the regions of the Fergana valley in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The subject of the study encompasses the theoretical foundations of the issue under investigation, the state policy pursued in Uzbekistan in this regard, its legal basis, factors influencing labor migration in the regions of the valley, the principles of formation and development of labor migrants in the valley, and its main trends.

Research methods. The dissertation employed methods of personal observation, interviews, social surveys, comparative and statistical analysis, and an interdisciplinary approach.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

It is established that during the early years of national independence, influenced by social tensions (ethnic conflicts, unemployment, high poverty rates) that occurred in the Fergana valley on the eve of collapse of Soviet empire, external migration was high in the migration processes of the valley's population. The composition of participants in this process primarily consisted not of labor migrants, but of those who were permanently leaving the country;

It has been demonstrated that the introduction of a private permit system for citizens to work abroad (1995-2018) led to an increase in the number of labor migrants leaving the country through unofficial channels;

Certain shortcomings in the activities of authorized state bodies in the field of labor migration have been identified, particularly the lack of accurate statistical data on labor migrants, instances of abandoning labor migrants in difficult social situations abroad, and despite being tasked with conducting regular systematic analysis of the field, this duty was not fully carried out;

It is substantiated that timely practical measures to regulate labor migration with countries receiving a high influx of labor migrants (the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and the Republic of Turkiye) were not implemented, resulting in increased informal labor migration and the exacerbation of its negative consequences (human trafficking, forced labor, sexual violence).

Practical results of the study. The scientific conclusions obtained in the study are based on research in modern scientific fields (history, economics, sociology, law). Additionally, during the research, visual diagrams of statistical data on labor migration issues were developed.

As a result of examining archival documents, statistical data, and literature from various scientific fields, new information about labor migration has been

introduced into scientific discourse. Furthermore, important practical proposals and recommendations have been developed for regulating labor migration.

Reliability of research results. In the research, the methods and approaches recognized in the science of history were used, the documents of the departmental archives of the Administration of the President of Uzbekistan (UzPAA), Uzbekistan National Archives (UzMA), Fergana regional branch of the state archive (FarVDA), Andijon regional branch of the state archive (AndVDA), the External Labor Migration Agency (ELMA) departmental archive (for the first time), statistical data, a wide variety of literature, historical and other socio-humanities studies related to the problem were used, conclusions, proposals and implementation of the recommendations is explained by the approval of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is based on the deepening of scientific and theoretical knowledge about the history of labor migration in Uzbekistan, and the implementation of scientific conclusions on this issue.

The practical significance of the research results will serve the improvement of textbooks and training manuals in higher education institutions on subjects such as “History of Uzbekistan” and “Contemporary history of Uzbekistan”.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific conclusions and proposals developed on the topic of the history of labor migration in Uzbekistan (on the example of the regions of the Fergana valley):

Data substantiating that in the early years of independence, the population of the Fergana valley experienced high levels of external migration, with a significant number of people completely leaving the country rather than acting as labor migrants, due to social conflicts (ethnic conflicts, unemployment, high poverty) that occurred during the years of Soviet and post-Soviet crisis, were used in implementing paragraph 7 of the Control Plan dated March 28, 2024, adopted to ensure the execution of Resolution of the Senate SQ-875-IV. This was done by the “Family and Gender” Research Institute under the Committee for Family and Women’s Affairs (Reference No. 01-09/2044 dated June 25, 2024, from the “Family and Gender” Research Institute). This information served to increase the theoretical, methodological, and practical effectiveness of the methodological recommendations and handouts prepared for the implementation of this paragraph.

Scientific conclusions substantiating that the practice of issuing private permits to citizens for work abroad (1995-2018) led to an increase in the number of labor migrants leaving the country through informal channels were used in preparing the script for the “Taqdimot” program of the “History of Uzbekistan” TV channel (Reference No. 06-26-770 dated June 21, 2024, from the “History of Uzbekistan” TV channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). The obtained results served to enrich TV viewers’ awareness about the history of labor migration in Uzbekistan (using the example of the Fergana valley regions).

Information substantiating certain shortcomings in the activities of authorized state bodies in the field of labor migration, particularly the lack of accurate statistical data on labor migrants, instances of abandoning labor migrants in difficult social situations abroad, and the incomplete implementation of the assigned task of continuously analyzing of the sector systematically, was used in developing the draft of Presidential Decree No. UP-59 dated April 4, 2024, “On additional measures to improve labor migration processes and support persons temporarily working abroad” (Act No. 03/01-07/4204-3 dated May 18, 2024, from the Agency for External Labor Migration under the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The implementation of the research results served to keep records of citizens working abroad, study their working and living conditions, and take measures to address identified problems.

Conclusions substantiating the lack of timely practical work to regulate the sector with countries having a high flow of labor migrants (the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and the Republic of Turkiye), resulting in increased coverage of informal labor migration and the intensification of its negative consequences (human trafficking, forced labor, sexual violence), were used in preparing the script for the “Taqqimot” program of the “History of Uzbekistan” TV channel (Reference No. 06-26-770 dated June 21, 2024, from the “History of Uzbekistan” TV channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). The obtained results served to enrich TV viewers’ awareness about the history of labor migration in Uzbekistan (using the example of the Fergana valley regions).

Approval of research results. The conclusions and proposals obtained as a result of the research were discussed in 7 scientific-practical conferences, including 2 international and 5 national conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 15 scientific works have been published on the subject of the dissertation. Of these, 6 articles (4 of them in national and 2 in foreign journals) were published in science publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of doctoral theses by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of sources and references, and appendices. The research part of the dissertation is 144 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introductory part of the dissertation substantiates the actuality and necessity of the research topic, it illustrates the studied degree research problem, it highlights the purpose, tasks, object and subject of the work, research methods, scientific innovation and practical results of the research, a well as it provides information about the reliability of gained results, their scientific and practical significance, their implementation and approbation, data on the published works, the structure and volume of the dissertation.

In Chapter 1 of the dissertation entitled **“Theoretical and Legal Basis of Studying the Subject”**, the concept of labor migration, its theoretical foundations, the organizational and legal foundations of labor migration in the republic, as well as the issues of the state policy conducted in this regard, are covered based on the analysis of sources and literature.

In the first paragraph of Chapter 1 entitled *“The concept of labor migration and its theoretical foundations”*, based on the opinions of a number of foreign and national experts, the concept of migration and its classifications, the factors of the emergence of labor migration in Uzbekistan, especially in the regions of the Fergana valley are studied.

According to the author, in the scientific research of the issues of labor migration, an interdisciplinary approach is required to study the stages of its formation and development, the causes and factors of its origin. For this reason, in this paragraph, researches carried out in the field by foreign and national researchers are studied and analyzed.

Among the researchers who studied the theoretical aspects of population migration, it is appropriate to recognize the name of the British researcher E. Ravenstein. In *“The Laws of Migration”*, she indicated the factors, features and directions of population migration¹¹⁴. According to her, the most important factor of migration is the economic factor, and migrants leave their region with limited opportunities and settle in other regions with greater opportunities. Her views are also clearly visible in the labor migration of the population observed in the regions of the Fergana Valley in the early years of independence following the socio-economic problems inherited from the Soviet era.

American demographer Everett Lee divided population migration and its factors into “Push” and “Pull” parts¹¹⁵. According to the author these factors work together, and their essence can be more clearly understood below: 1) “Pull” factors cause positive migration, which means voluntary migration. Such migration is mainly due to better opportunities at the destination rather than poor conditions at home. 2) “Push” factors cause negative migration. In this case, a person is forced to move to another location for better opportunities due to poor conditions at the place of residence.

The author compares these views with the labor migration of the Valley population: during the first quarter of a century of independence, the “Push” factors prevailed in the labor migration of the Valley population, and the importance of the “Pull” factors increased as a result of the reforms implemented after 2017.

Labor migration is not only an economic but also a social issue. For this reason, it is necessary to pay attention to the researches carried out in this field when revealing its social aspects. The Dutch sociologist R. Jennissen developed

¹¹⁴ Ravenstein E. The Laws of Migration // Journal of the Statistical Society of London. – 1885. – № 48. – P. 167–235.

¹¹⁵ Lee E. A Theory of Migration // Demography. – 1966. – № 3. – P. 47–57.

the migration system approach and created the “cause-effect” chain approach¹¹⁶. According to the author, he divided the “cause-result” relationship into economic, social, political and general groups. Taking into account these aspects, the impact of labor migration on the economic, social, political and cultural processes of Uzbekistan has been shown by the author on the basis of SWOT analysis.

American sociologist E. Toffler spoke about the identity of migrant workers and puts forward the opinion “No new person is being formed, rather a new social character is being formed”¹¹⁷. Indeed, differences in the lifestyles of host countries may affect migrant workers differently. For this reason, a center for adaptation and training of citizens going abroad was established on an organizational basis for Uzbeks going to work abroad.

Uzbek sociologist F. Parmanov emphasized that regardless of the high level of knowledge and professional skills¹¹⁸ of labor migrants, their social, political, and legal opportunities and privileges in society are limited. In fact, in most cases, this situation is related to the activities of informal labor migrants, and such cases have also been observed among informal labor migrants from Uzbekistan. Reforms in the field implemented in the country in recent years are significant because they are aimed at preventing these problems.

Second paragraph of this chapter entitled “*Organizational and legal basis of labor migration*” examines the legal and organizational basis of labor migration in Uzbekistan, the state policy conducted in this regard, its results and problems in the field. In covering this issue, the author divided the short historical period of thirty years into 2 major parts: 1) 1991-2016 and 2) 2017-2021.

In 1991-2016, although the organizational and legal foundations of labor migration relations were created, there were many problematic situations regarding the effective use of this system. These situations are clearly visible in the strict control of migration processes: in the propiska system, in the practice of obtaining a permit to work abroad. For example, in 2001-2004, 82 out of 180 applicants were granted a permit to work abroad, 52 were rejected, and the remaining 46 were left unanswered¹¹⁹. Such situations led to an increase in the number of informal labor migrants and the emergence of its negative conditions.

In addition, during this period, the organizational issues of labor migration did not satisfy the level of demand of the population at all. In particular, in 1995-2003, ELMA (External Labor Migration Agency) sent only 13 thousand citizens to work in foreign countries¹²⁰. However, during this period, nearly one million people were engaged in labor migration. The conclusion is that the organizational and legal issues of labor migration that existed during this period

¹¹⁶ Jennissen R. Causality Chains in the International Migration Systems Approach // Population Research and Policy Review. – 2007. – №. 26 (4). - P. 411-436.

¹¹⁷ Парманов Ф.Я. Миграция жараёнларини бошқаришда инсон омили: соц.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 19.

¹¹⁸ Ibid. – Б. 15.

¹¹⁹ The External Labor Migration Agency departmental archive (hereinafter - ELMA DA). Agency’s 2005 reports.

¹²⁰ ELMA DA. Agency’s 2004 reports.

did not justify themselves, as a result of which a number of negative consequences appeared.

In 2017-2021, the overall state of the country was objectively assessed (compared to the previous period). Safe, orderly and legal labor migration was supported by the state, taking into account the opportunities in the existing labor market. In the past short period, 1 law and 13 regulatory legal documents related to the field were adopted. Problems in the system that were in effect in the previous period have been eliminated. In particular, the procedures for obtaining a work permit abroad in 2018 and for obtaining an exit visa in 2019 have been canceled. This, in turn, became important in preventing informal labor migration.

Special emphasis has been placed on social protection of migrant workers. A discount of up to 20 percent was given to the travel fares purchased by migrant workers. 45,076 people used it in 2018 and 131,643 in 2019¹²¹. In addition, workers' life and health insurance began to be provided on the basis of state subsidies before departure. In 2018, 14,520 people used it, and in 2019, 57,213 people used it¹²².

At the same time, some shortcomings related to the field occurred during this period as well. For example, issues such as the adoption of the Law "On External Labor Migration" and the State program related to the sector remained open. Overall, state support for safe, orderly, and legal labor migration during this period led to significant positive changes in the field.

In Chapter 2 of the dissertation entitled "**Factors of labor migration in the regions of Fergana valley**" demographic processes in the regions of Fergana valley and problems such as population employment, unemployment and poverty that arose in the transition to market relations were studied as the main factors that caused labor migration.

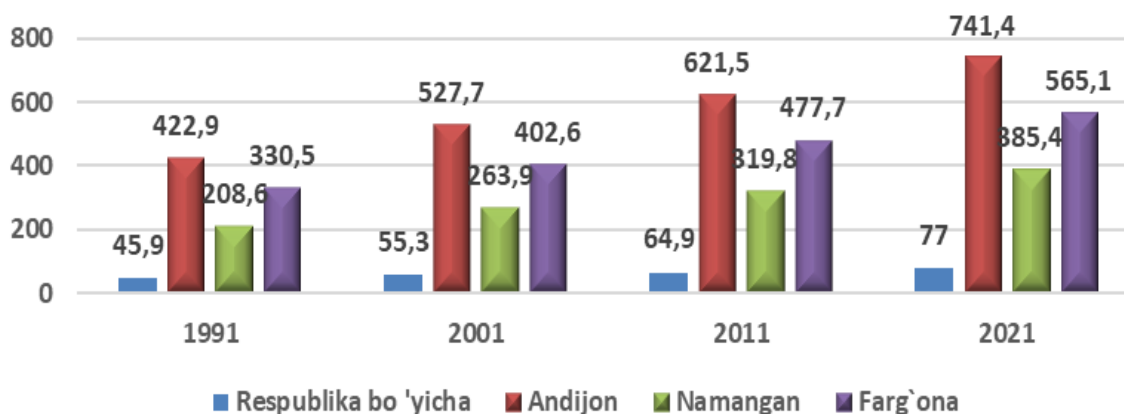
In the first paragraph entitled "*Demographic characteristics of the population of the valley in the conditions of transition to market relations*", of the chapter, demographic characteristics of the regions of the Fergana valley: population density, age structure and participation in migration processes as well as urbanization processes and family separation issues is also analyzed.

The population of the Fergana valley regions is much higher compared to other regions of the republic, which is also reflected in the population density. The density index of ordinary population increased by 1.75 times during thirty years and is almost 7 times higher than the level of the country¹²³. The population density in Andijan region is 11.4 times higher than Jizzakh region, 15.3 times higher than Bukhara region, and 81.2 times higher than Navoi region. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account this factor in the implementation of socio-economic issues of the valley regions.

¹²¹ ELMA DA. Agency's 2019 reports.

¹²² Ibidem.

¹²³ Рахматуллаев Ш. Фарғона водийси шаҳарларида иқтисодий трансформация жараёнлари (1991-1996 йиллар). – Тошкент, 2017. – Б. 15.



Picture 1. Density of population in the Ferghana valley regions¹²⁴

Also, in the regions of Fergana valley, the percentage of people of working age is higher than the national level, which in 2000 was 52.6% in Fergana, 53.1% in Andijan, and 51.6% in Namangan. This indicator increased further in the following periods, and in 2011 it was 62.5-62.2-62.3 percent, respectively. This situation has led to increased pressure on the labor market.

In migration processes, in 1989-1990, the flow of external migration rose to the highest level¹²⁵, mainly Russian-speaking population took part in it, and this situation decreased year by year. In particular, the population's participation in migration decreased from 1.2 percent in 1995 to 0.7 percent in 1999¹²⁶. In 1995, Russians¹²⁷ made up 12.9 percent of population migration in Fergana region¹²⁸, and by 2006, it was 3.9 percent. Also, the number of qualified specialists among those who moved has decreased. This figure was 49 percent in Fergana region in 1992¹²⁹, and 24 percent in 1998¹³⁰.

Resolution No. 68 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated March 13, 2009 served to artificially increase the level of urbanization in the country. In particular, the level of urbanization, which was 35.8% in 2008, rose to 51.7% in one year. In practice, these indicators did not fully meet the requirements of the international standard.

According to the author, since the beginning of the 21st century, the participation of Uzbek women in labor migration has been increasing, and this was also caused by divorces. According to research, one out of three female migrant workers is divorced or does not live with their spouse¹³¹.

In the next paragraph of the second chapter entitled “*Labor market and employment problem in Fergana valley regions*”, the processes related to the

¹²⁴ Prepared by the author based on the data of the Statistical Agency.

¹²⁵ National Archives of Uzbekistan (hereinafter - NAUz). Fund M-110, op. 1, d. 12, f. 34.

¹²⁶ Максакова Л. Тенденции демографического развития в Узбекистане. // Центральная Азия и Кавказ. – 1999. – № 5. – С. 45.

¹²⁷ Regional state archive of Fergana (hereinafter - Fergana VDA). Fund 2127, op. 1, d. 95, f. 137,138.

¹²⁸ Хаджамуротова М. Фарғона водийсининг демографик тарихи: т.ф.н. у-н дисс... – Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 144.

¹²⁹ Fergana VDA. Fund 2127, op. 1, d. 10, f. 196, 197.

¹³⁰ Fergana VDA. Fund 2127, op. 1, d. 169, f. 184.

¹³¹ Трудовая миграция в Республике Узбекистан. – Ташкент, 2008. – С. 79.

labor market, population employment and unemployment problems in the Valley regions were analyzed.

The author cited the following factors that caused the employment problem to worsen in the market conditions: 1) the demographic factor, that is, the regular increase in the number of labor resources in the Valley; 2) the crisis in large industrial enterprises and the reforms implemented in agriculture in the context of the transition to a market economy; 3) deficiencies in the government's employment policy. Under the influence of these factors, the balance of demand and supply in the labor market has been disturbed. For example, in Andijan region alone, as of June 1995, the number of job seekers was 3,010, and the number of jobs offered was 2,161¹³². It was especially sharp in the city of Shahrikhan of the region, where it was 12.8 times higher.

Technologically outdated, one-sided production-based industrial enterprises have stopped. For example, 9029 people (1990) in Margilon "Atlas" company¹³³ in Fergana region, 11503 people in "Margilon Silk Combine" (1996)¹³⁴, 2200 people (1993)¹³⁵ in Kokand Tekstilmash plant, 2302 people in "Kuvason Porcelain Plant" (1994)¹³⁶, 1,237 people (2006)¹³⁷ worked at the Fergana artificial leather factory, and their activity stopped in the early years of independence. Such situations have led to an increase in unemployment.

The lack of full implementation of market mechanisms has had a negative impact on the activities of small, medium and joint enterprises. In 1993-1995, only 1 out of 56 joint enterprises in Andijan region sold products to the foreign market¹³⁸. Such situations were also manifested in the slow implementation of future plans. For example, in 1996, although the task of foreign investment in the amount of 200,000 US dollars was set, in practice only 8300 US dollars were invested¹³⁹.

In the first quarter century of independence, unemployment in the country was not openly recognized (see Picture 2). For example, in 2000-2006, the official unemployment rate in the Valley regions was only 0.3 percent, which was not true at all.

¹³² Andijan VDA. Fund 522, op. 1-M, d. 17, f. 35.

¹³³ Fergana VDA. Fund 2479, op. 1, d. 224, f. 24.

¹³⁴ Fergana VDA. Fund 2593, op. 1, d. 135, f. 9.

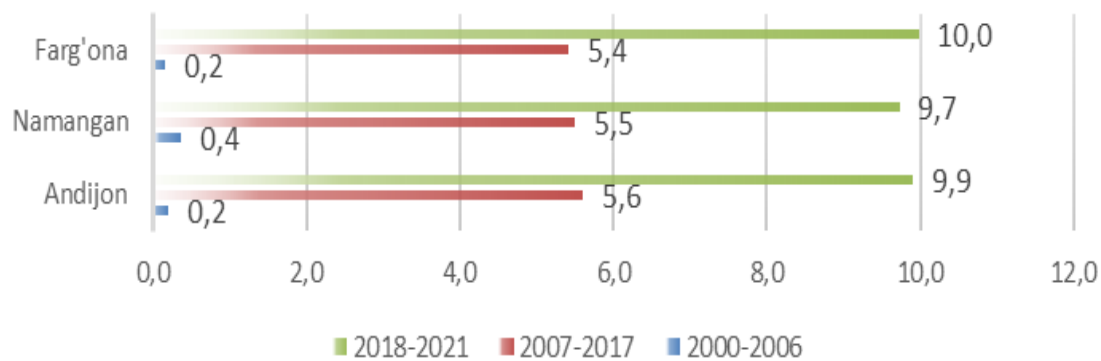
¹³⁵ Fergana VDA. Fund 2282, op. 1, d. 64, f. 27.

¹³⁶ Fergana VDA. Fund 2283, op. 1, d. 5, f. 20.

¹³⁷ Fergana VDA. Fund 2462, op. 1, d. 24, f. 30.

¹³⁸ UzR PAA. Fund 975, op. 25, d. 2, f. 143.

¹³⁹ UzR PAA. Fund 975, op. 25, d. 120, f. 164.



Picture 2. Changes in the level of unemployment in the regions of the Fergana valley in 2000-2021¹⁴⁰

In general, the employment policy carried out during the quarter century of independence was not based on the market relations system, it was fought by concealing the results of the problems in the sector, and insufficient attention was paid to labor migration, which made up a large part of the employment. The employment policy carried out after 2017 shows that attention is being paid to orderly labor migration to ensure employment of residents of the Fergana valley regions.

In Chapter 3 of the dissertation entitled “**Labor migration of the population of the Valley: trends and characteristics**”, the labor migration of the population in the regions of the Fergana Valley to which countries was mainly carried out and its peculiarities were studied based on the analysis of sources and literature.

First paragraph entitled “*History of labor migration to the CIS countries (in the case of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan)*” of the Chapter 3 talks about the processes in the field in the countries such as Russia and Kazakhstan, which have the largest scope of labor migration of the valley population.

According to the author’s calculations, most of the labor migrants from Uzbekistan worked in the Russian Federation, and 30-35 percent of them were residents of the Fergana valley regions. According to international sources, there are 1-3.5 million Uzbek labor migrants in the Russian Federation¹⁴¹. So, they included more than 1 million valley labor migrants. Organizational issues of this process began to be paid special attention in the next five years, until then, labor migration was mostly informal.

In 2007, Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation signed the first cooperation agreement on the regulation of the sector, but it did not produce the expected results. For example, during the past ten years (2007-2016), only 410 Uzbeks (32 percent of them from the valley) were sent to work in the Russian Federation¹⁴². However, during this period, several million Uzbeks were in

¹⁴⁰ Prepared by the author based on the data of the Statistical Agency.

¹⁴¹ Общий страновой анализ ООН: Узбекистан. Страновая Команда ООН Узбекистан. 2019-2020. – С. 24.

¹⁴² Information provided by ELMA’s Aggregate Analysis Office, 2022.

private or informal labor migration. This process is also shown by the fact that 511,500 Uzbek labor migrants received official work permits in RF in 2010¹⁴³.

The lack of timely establishment of cooperative relations in the field created conditions for the increase of unregulated, informal labor migration. This has led to the negative consequences of labor migration, in particular, the increase in processes related to human trafficking. According to official data, 1,449 Uzbeks became victims of human trafficking in 9 months of 2008 alone¹⁴⁴.

Since 2017, cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation in the field of labor migration has reached a new level. This year, 2 international agreements on the regulation of the sector were signed¹⁴⁵, and the system of sending Uzbeks to the Russian Federation on an organizational basis was launched. In the last 5 years (2017-2021), the number of labor migrants sent on an organizational basis increased by 99.7% compared to the previous 10-year period (2007-2016).

According to the author, one of the main destinations of labor migrants from Uzbekistan is the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 1997-2006, the number of Uzbeks going to Kazakhstan regularly increased. The number of Uzbek migrants in Kazakhstan was 404,500 in 2011, and by 2015, this figure had reached 945,40¹⁴⁶. The main reasons for this are the depression in the Russian economy after the World financial crisis (2008-2009) and the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation (2014). As a result, the number of Uzbeks working in Kazakhstan has increased. According to the reports of the ILO, there were 668 thousand 422 labor migrants in Kazakhstan in 2021, 73.8% of them were from Uzbekistan¹⁴⁷.

Second paragraph entitled “*Regulated labor migration: between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea*” of the Chapter 3 analyzes the issues related to the labor activities of the residents of the Fergana valley in the Republic of Korea.

Since 1995, the system of sending citizens of Uzbekistan to work in the Republic of Korea on the basis of the “Industrial Recruitment Program” has been established¹⁴⁸. This was the first experience of systematically sending people to work abroad. Within this system, in 1995-2006, more than 19,000 Uzbeks were sent to work on an organizational basis¹⁴⁹. In 2003 alone, more than 4,500 Uzbek workers were sent, which was the highest figure in the years of cooperation. In 2003, the population of the valley made up 27 percent of the workers sent, and by 2010, the figure reached 43 percent.

¹⁴³ Source: <https://rosstat.gov.ru/compendium/document/13283> (15.04.2023).

¹⁴⁴ Қодиров Р. Одам савдоси – умумжаҳон миқёсидаги муаммо // Халқ сўзи. 2008, 17 октябр.

¹⁴⁵ “O‘zbekiston va Rossiya Federatsiyasi hukumatlari o‘rtasidagi “Rossiya Federatsiyasi hududida vaqtinchalik mehnat faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fuqarolarini tashkiliy asosda qabul qilish va jalb etish to‘g‘risida” hamda “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi hukumati bilan Rossiya Federatsiyasi hukumati o‘rtasida migratsiya sohasida vakolatli organlarning vakolatxonalarini o‘zaro ta‘sis etish to‘g‘risida”gi Bitim, 2017-yil 5-aprel. Source: <https://lex.uz/docs/3475789>, <https://lex.uz/docs/3262692> (25.09.2023).

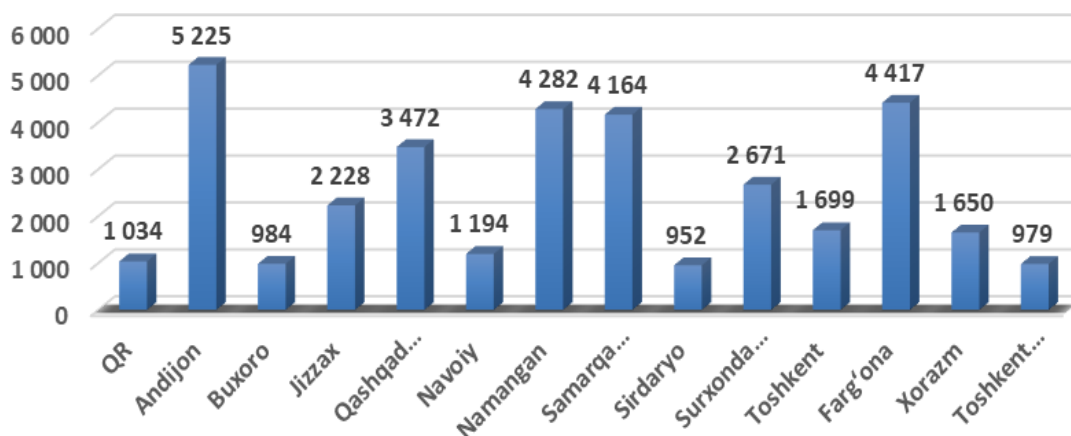
¹⁴⁶ Уязвимость мигрантов и потребности интеграции в Центральной Азии: Основные причины и социальноэкономические последствия возвратной миграции. Региональная полевая оценка в Центральной Азии 2016. – Астана, 2016. – С. 201.

¹⁴⁷ Overview of the migration situation in Kazakhstan quarterly report (april-june 2023). – P. 2,3.

¹⁴⁸ ELMA DA. Agency’s 2005 reports.

¹⁴⁹ Мирзаев Ф. Ташки меҳнат миграцияси – муҳим иқтисодий жараён // Qishloq hayoti. 2007, 19 июн.

Among labor migrants, cases of working as an informal migrant without following the terms of the contract have also been observed. Only in 2004, 316 people (18 percent) of the citizens sent to work in Korea left the workplace without permission¹⁵⁰. On August 16, 2003, the Republic of Korea adopted the Law “On Employment of Foreign Citizens” in order to combat informal migration, and according to it, the “Employment Permit System” was introduced¹⁵¹. This new system was launched for Uzbeks in 2007¹⁵².



Picture 3. The number of workers sent to the Republic of Korea in 2007-2021¹⁵³

Accordingly, N-2 visas for ethnic Koreans over 25 years of age with Uzbek citizenship, and E-9 visas for Uzbek citizens aged 18 to 39 years are issued for a period of 5 years. Holders of this visa have the right to work in small and medium-sized enterprises operating in Korea in the fields of construction, agriculture, production, service, animal husbandry and fishing.

Importantly, various cultural activities are also organized for migrant workers in Korea. In particular, on April 1, 2012, a cultural event was held in Seoul with the participation of a group of famous artists from Uzbekistan¹⁵⁴. Such cultural events have not been organized with Uzbek labor migrants in other countries. Although labor migrants in Korea constitute only 6.7% of Uzbek labor migrants worldwide, this process stands out due to being fully regulated by the state.

Third paragraph entitled “*Specific features of labor migration in the Republic of Turkiye*” of the Chapter 3 studies the history of labor migration of the people of Fergana valley in the Republic of Turkiye and its specific aspects. Migration processes of population between Uzbekistan and Turkiye can be divided into the following parts: 1) labor migration; 2) family reunification migration 3) commercial migration; 4) educational migration; 5) marriage migration; 6) tourist migration; 7) transit migration.

¹⁵⁰ ELMA DA. Agency’s 2004-2005 reports.

¹⁵¹ Human Resources Development Service of the Republic of Korea. Source: <https://www.hrdkorea.or.kr/ENG/4/2> (17.07.2022).

¹⁵² ELMA DA. Agency’s 2007 reports.

¹⁵³ Prepared by author based on information from ELMA.

¹⁵⁴ ELMA DA. Agency’s 2012 reports.

From the beginning of the 21st century, the share of labor migration among the above migration processes has increased. If in 2012, workers who went to Turkiye alone made up 0.8% of the total number of labor migrants from Uzbekistan, this indicator will reach 8.7% in 2021¹⁵⁵. It can be seen that women are more active in these processes. According to the data of the World Bank, in 2017, 3% of male labor migrants from Uzbekistan and 18% of female labor migrants worked in Turkiye¹⁵⁶.

According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Turkish population, in 2011, 229 Uzbeks were given official work permits, of which 52 were men, and 177 were women¹⁵⁷. In recent years, the number of Uzbek labor migrants receiving work permits has increased. In 2020, 4,383 Uzbeks received official work permits¹⁵⁸, of which 562 were men and 3,821 were women. Therefore, the percentage of women in the gender composition of official labor migrants from Uzbekistan in Turkiye is extremely high, this figure was 77 percent in 2011 and 87 percent in 2020.

Remittances sent by Uzbek labor migrants in Turkiye in 2020 amounted to 196.4 million US dollars¹⁵⁹. At the same time, informal labor migration is widespread in Turkiye, which has caused a number of negative situations. According to the statistical documents of the Republic of Turkiye, there are Uzbeks among the victims of human trafficking. In 2005-2013, 12.1 percent (132 people) of all foreigners who became victims of human trafficking, in 2014-2020, 14.7 percent (188 people) were from Uzbekistan¹⁶⁰. Such information is also reflected in archival documents in Uzbekistan.

In conclusion, it can be said that the state policy in the field of migration, carried out during the first quarter of a century of independence, limited the possibilities of effective use of labor migration, and the social and legal interests of migrant workers were questioned. Sufficient cooperation with countries receiving migrant workers has not been established. As a result, unregulated, informal labor migration escalated, and its negative consequences were manifested in the society. In recent years, taking into account the economic potential of the republic, a system of safe, orderly and effective use of legal labor migration has been established, and all conditions have been created for citizens who want to work abroad.

¹⁵⁵ Меҳнат миграцияси масалаларида ўтказилган тадқиқот бўйича тахлилий ҳисобот. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Бандлик ва меҳнат муносабатлари вазирлиги. – Тошкент, 2021. – Б. 25.

¹⁵⁶ Qaytish migratsiyasi: xalqaro yondashuvlar va Markaziy Osiyoning mintaqaviy o'ziga xos xususiyatlari. IOM. – Nur-Sulton, 2020. – B. 102.

¹⁵⁷ Data from the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Turkey. Source: <https://www.csgb.gov.tr/istatistikler/calisma-hayati-istatistikleri/resmi-istatistik-programi/yabancilarin-calisma-izinleri/> (13.11.2023).

¹⁵⁸ Нуриддинова Ш. Миграциянинг феминизациялашуви: Туркиядаги ўзбек мигрантлари // Iqtisodiyot: tahlillar va prognozlar. – 2021. – № 2 (13). – Б. 192.

¹⁵⁹ Нуриддинова Ш. Ўзбекистон - Туркия: савдо-иқтисодий ҳамкорлик истикболлари. Source: <https://review.uz/oz/post/uzbekistan-turciya-perspektiv-torgovo-ekonomicheskogo-sotrudnichestva> (13.01.2022).

¹⁶⁰ 2020 Türkiye insan ticaretiyle mücadele yıllık raporu. 2020. – S. 67.

CONCLUSION

The analysis and research of the dissertation entitled “History of labor migration in Uzbekistan (on the example of Fergana valley regions)” became the basis for the following conclusions:

1. In most of the studies created during the years of independence, it was not possible to truthfully cover the history of labor migration of the Uzbek people. Because during the first quarter of a century of independence, existing shortcomings and problems in the field were hidden without being revealed. In addition, the limitation of open access to sources and literature related to the topic had a negative impact on the scientific level of the conducted research. As a result, in most scientific works, the real essence of the problem was left aside, and it led to its superficial study.

2. In the early years of independence, the external migration of the population in the Fergana valley was of an ethnic nature, and mainly Russian-speaking people participated in it. This situation was related to the social conflicts that occurred in the country during the years of the Soviet crisis. Also, the socio-demographic situation in the Fergana valley regions has become increasingly acute: the increasing problems of employment, unemployment and poverty among the population have caused the increase in the number of labor migrants since the beginning of the 21st century.

3. The “strict” migration policy carried out during the first quarter-century of independence, in particular, the existence of the propiska system, the establishment of the exit visa procedure, the existence of the practice of issuing permits to work in foreign countries in a private manner, and the insufficient establishment of international cooperation in the field led to an increase in the coverage of informal labor migration in the Valley regions.

4. Until 2017, the government of Uzbekistan gave a biased assessment of the country's economic development. This situation is especially evident in the fact that the new jobs created on the basis of state programs and the official unemployment rate are far from the reality. The work carried out in the system was not aimed at finding a solution to the problem, but at hiding its consequences. As a result of the reforms implemented in the following years, these problems in the system were put to an end.

5. In recent years, the issues of labor migration have been fundamentally revised in the state policy, and efforts have been made to ensure the social and legal interests of labor migrants. In particular, the previously existing “strict” migration policy was softened, the society’s attitude towards those working abroad changed in a positive direction, international cooperation in the field was further expanded, and the state created ample conditions for safe, orderly and legal labor migration.

6. In 2017-2021, some shortcomings were also observed in the system in the field of labor migration. For example, the issue of the adoption of the Law “On external labor migration” and the long-term State Program on labor migration was left open. Also, these cases were highlighted in the activities of

private employment agencies (PEA) and in the process of implementing the social rights of migrant workers in need of housing.

7. During the research period, the main direction of labor migration from Uzbekistan, particularly from the regions of the Fergana valley was to the Russian Federation, and although a cooperation agreement was signed between the two countries to regulate the process in 2007, it did not gain practical significance. As a result, unregulated labor migration escalated and its negative consequences increased. In recent years, as a result of cooperation between the two countries in the field, this process has become orderly, safe and legal.

8. The lack of a visa regime between the countries of Uzbekistan and Turkiye, the religious, cultural and ethnic proximity of the two peoples, the economic development in Turkiye, and the migration of Uzbeks to Turkiye are the main factors that have led to the migration of Uzbeks to Turkiye. The percentage of women in the gender composition of Uzbek labor migrants who received an official work permit in Turkiye was much higher than that of men.

9. Labor migration directed to the Republic of Korea was regulated by competent state agencies, and this was the first experience in sending citizens to work abroad in an organized manner. During the research period, the majority of the labor migrants (39.8 percent) were residents of the Fergana valley regions. Also, the average age of workers is around 21-40 years old, and their social security issues are also reflected in mutual cooperation agreements.

10. Although labor migration served to improve the economic opportunities of families, it also had a number of negative consequences for society. These negative situations are clearly visible in various forms of human trafficking among migrant workers, in the breakdown of marital relations and children's behavior in families.

Based on the results of the research work, the following **suggestions and recommendations** were developed:

1. In order to improve the quality of service to citizens who want to engage in temporary work in foreign countries, it is necessary to create an opportunity for the PEA to receive payment for the services rendered to clients.

2. Considering the importance of scientific study of migration processes, it is necessary to establish a research center for studying migration issues in the system of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences.

3. In order to further improve the system regulating labor migration relations, it is necessary to adopt the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On labor migration" and develop long-term strategic programs related to this field.

4. In order to regulate labor migration and further improve its social and legal protection, it is advisable to conduct a comprehensive analysis of population migration processes on a systematic basis and establish a system of accurate accounting.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИСТОРИИ
АКАДЕМИИ НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ

ИСЛОМБЕК АБДУХАЛИМ УГЛИ АБДУХАМИДОВ

**ИСТОРИЯ ТРУДОВОЙ МИГРАЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ
(на примере областей Ферганской долины)**

07.00.01 – История Узбекистана

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по историческим наукам**

Ташкент, 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за № B2024.2.PhD/Tar895.

Диссертация выполнена в Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (www.fati.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNET» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится “6” декабря 2024 года в 14:00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. (Адрес: 100060, город Ташкент, проезд Шахрисабзский, 5. Институт истории, 8-этаж, Зал заседаний). Тел.: (99871) 233-54-70; факс: (99871) 233-39-91; e-mail: info@fati.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Фундаментальной библиотеке Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (зарегистрирована за №___). (Адрес: 100170, город Ташкент, улица Зиёлилар, 13). Тел.: (99871) 262-74-58; факс: (99871) 262-34-41.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является раскрытие истории трудовой миграции населения Узбекистана в 1991-2021 гг. на примере областей Ферганской долины.

Объектом исследования определены области Ферганской долины Республики Узбекистан.

Предметом исследования являются теоретические основы изучаемой проблемы, государственная политика, проводимая в Узбекистане в этой сфере, ее правовые основы, факторы трудовой миграции на примере областей долины, принципы формирования и развития трудовой миграции из долины, а также ее основные направления.

Методы исследования. В диссертации использованы методы личного наблюдения, интервью, социологического опроса, сравнительного и статистического анализа, а также междисциплинарный подход.

Научная новизна исследования состоит в следующем:

Обосновано, что под влиянием социальных *противоречий (этнические конфликты, безработица, высокий уровень бедности)*, возникших в годы советского кризиса в Ферганской долине, в миграционных процессах населения долины в первые годы независимости наблюдалась высокая внешняя миграция, причем в составе участников этого процесса преобладали не трудовые мигранты, а лица, полностью покидающие страну;

доказано, что введение практики выдачи гражданам индивидуальных разрешений на осуществление трудовой деятельности в зарубежных странах (1995-2018 гг.) в частном порядке привело к увеличению числа трудовых мигрантов, выезжающих за границу неофициальными путями;

выявлены некоторые недостатки в деятельности уполномоченных государственных органов в сфере трудовой миграции, в частности, *отсутствие точных статистических данных по трудовым мигрантам, случаи оставления без помощи трудовых мигрантов, попавших в тяжелую социальную ситуацию за рубежом*, а также то, что, несмотря на возложенную задачу постоянного системного анализа сферы, его исполнение не было реализовано в полной мере;

обосновано, что несвоевременное проведение практической работы по регулированию сферы со странами с высоким потоком трудовых мигрантов (*Российская Федерация, Казахстан и Турецкая Республика*) привело к увеличению масштабов неофициальной трудовой миграции и обострению ее негативных последствий (*торговля людьми, принудительный труд, сексуальное насилие*);

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных выводов и предложений, разработанных по теме история трудовой миграции в Узбекистане (на примере областей Ферганской долины):

Сведения, обосновывающие высокий уровень внешней миграции в миграционных процессах населения Ферганской долины в первые годы

независимости под влиянием социальных противоречий, возникших в годы советского кризиса (этнические конфликты, безработица, высокий уровень бедности), и высокое количество лиц, полностью покинувших страну, а не трудовых мигрантов в составе участников этого процесса, были использованы при реализации пункта 7 Контрольного плана от 28 марта 2024 года, принятого в целях обеспечения исполнения постановления Сената Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан № СК-875-IV Научно-исследовательским институтом “Семья и гендер” при Комитете по делам семьи и женщин (Справка № 01-09/2044 Научно-исследовательского института “Семья и гендер” при Комитете по делам семьи и женщин от 25 июня 2024 года). Эти данные послужили повышению теоретико-методологической и практической эффективности методических рекомендаций и раздаточных материалов, подготовленных во исполнение данного пункта.

Научные выводы, обосновывающие факт, установления практики выдачи разрешений на осуществление трудовой деятельности в частном порядке гражданам в зарубежных странах (1995-2018 гг.) приведших к увеличению числа трудовых мигрантов, выезжающих за границу неофициальными путями, были использованы при подготовке сценария передачи “Такдимот” телеканала “O‘zbekiston tarixi” (Справка № 06-26-770 телеканала “O‘zbekiston tarixi” НТРК Узбекистана от 21 июня 2024 года). Полученные результаты послужили обогащению знаний телезрителей об истории трудовой миграции в Узбекистане (на примере областей Ферганской долины).

Сведения о некоторых недостатках, допущенных в деятельности уполномоченных государственных органов в сфере трудовой миграции, в частности, отсутствие точных статистических данных по трудовым мигрантам, случаи оставления без внимания трудовых мигрантов, попавших в тяжелую социальную ситуацию за рубежом, а также информация о том, что, несмотря на возложенную задачу постоянного системного анализа сферы, неполноценного ее исполнения, были использованы при разработке проекта Указа Президента Республики Узбекистан от 4 апреля 2024 года № УП-59 “О дополнительных мерах по совершенствованию процессов трудовой миграции и поддержке лиц, временно осуществляющих трудовую деятельность за рубежом” (Акт № 03/01-07/4204-3 Агентства по внешней трудовой миграции при Министерстве по сокращению бедности и занятости Республики Узбекистан от 18 мая 2024 года). Внедрение результатов исследования послужило ведению учета граждан, осуществляющих трудовую деятельность за рубежом, изучению условий их труда и проживания, а также принятию мер по устранению выявленных проблем.

Выводы, обосновывающие несвоевременное проведение практической работы по регулированию сферы со странами с высоким потоком трудовых мигрантов (Российская Федерация, Республика Казахстан и Турецкая Республика), в результате чего увеличился охват

неформальной трудовой миграции и обострились ее негативные последствия (торговля людьми, принудительный труд, сексуальное насилие), были использованы при подготовке сценария передачи “Тақдимот” телеканала “O‘zbekiston tarixi” (Справка № 06-26-770 телеканала “O‘zbekiston tarixi” НТРК Узбекистана от 21 июня 2024 года). Полученные результаты послужили обогащению знаний телезрителей об истории трудовой миграции в Узбекистане (на примере областей Ферганской долины).

Структура и объем диссертации. Структура диссертации состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованных источников и литературы и приложения. Объем исследовательской части диссертации составляет 144 страниц.

ЭЪЛОН ҚИЛИНГАН ИШЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
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I бўлим (part I, часть I)

1. *Абдухамидов И.А.* Меҳнат миграциясини ўрганишда илмий-назарий ёндашувлар // *Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari*. – 2023. – № 10. – Б. 66-74. (07.00.00)

2. *Абдухамидов И.А.* Ташқи меҳнат миграциясида хотин-қизлар фаоллашуви ва унинг салбий оқибатлари (Туркиядаги ўзбек муҳожирлари) // *Ўзбекистон энг янги тарихининг долзарб масалалари*. – 2023. – № 1. – Б. 133-146. (07.00.00; № 1)

3. *Abduxamidov I.A.* O‘zbekiston aholisining Rossiya Federatsiyasida mehnat muhojirligi tarixi // *Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari*. – 2024. – № 7. – Б. 10-18. (07.00.00)

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7. *Abdukhamidov I.A.* Processes of population migration in Fergana region // *International conference: “The history of the Fergana valley in new researches”*. Section: 4. – Fergana, 2021. – P. 3-10.

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12. *Abdukhamidov I.A.* Women's movement in labor migration: problems and solutions // Экономика и социум. – 2022. – № 8 (99). – С. 3-6.

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14. *Абдухамидов И.А.* Фарғона водийси вилоятларида аҳоли бандлиги масаласи (1991-2021 йиллар) // “Zamonaviy jahon tarixshunosligida Farg‘ona vodiysi tarixi va madaniyatining yangi tadqiqotlari hamda yondashuvlari” mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy anjuman materiallari. – Namangan, 2023. – B. 316-324.

15. *Абдухамидов И.А.* Ўзбекистоннинг ташқи меҳнат миграцияси соҳасида халқаро ташкилотлар билан ҳамкорлиги. // “O‘zbekiston eng yangi tarixining dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy anjuman materiallari. – Namangan, 2024. – Б. 183-190.

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