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MUNDARIJA

THE USE OF DIGITAL TOOLS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION PROCESSES

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Annotation. This article discusses the development of the Uzbek economy, labor migration, causes, consequences, problems of labor migration, employment problems, negative and positive aspects of migration, the most important economic and social causes of unemployment, ie unemployment, Finding suitable jobs, obtaining higher and secondary special education, ie studying and other types of problems are studied and scientifically based proposals are given to solve the problems.

Key words. Migration, emigration, immigration, labor market, rural and urban population, family, women, migration balance, title population, region, population, seasonal work, insurance, infrastructure.

MIGRATSIYA JARAYONLARINI BOSHQARISHDA RAQAMLI VOSITALARDAN FOYDALANISH

Gulmurodov Kamoliddin Abduqodir o‘g‘li-
TDIU "Mehnat iqtisodiyoti" kafedrasi
katta o‘qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishi, mehnat migratsiyasi, mehnat migratsiyasi sabablari, oqibatlari, mehnat migratsiyasi muammolari, bandlik muammolari, migratsiyaning salbiy va ijobiy tomonlari, ishsizlikning eng muhim iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sabablari, ya'ni ishsizlik, munosib ish topish, oliy va o'rta maxsus ma'lumot olish, ya'ni o'qish va boshqa masalalar muhokama qilinadi. muammolarning turlari o'rganiladi va muammolarni hal qilish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan takliflar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar. Migratsiya, emigratsiya, immigratsiya, mehnat bozori, qishloq va shahar aholisi, oila, ayollar, migratsiya balansi, sarlavha aholisi, mintaqa, aholi, mavsumiy ish, sug'urta, infratuzilma.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЦИФРОВЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ МИГРАЦИОННЫМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются развитие экономики Узбекистана, трудовая миграция, причины, последствия, проблемы трудовой миграции, проблемы трудоустройства, негативные и позитивные аспекты миграции, важнейшие экономические и социальные причины безработицы, т.е. незанятость, поиск подходящей работы, получение высшего и среднего специального образования, т.е. учеба и другие изучаются типы проблем и даются научно обоснованные предложения по их решению.

Ключевые слова. Миграция, эмиграция, иммиграционный поток, рынок труда, сельское и городское население, семья, женщины, миграционный баланс, титульное население, регион, население, сезонная работа, страхование, инфраструктура.

Introduction. "Digital economy" is an activity directly related to e-commerce, which includes: proposals for the provision of online services, online stores, information sites making money from advertising, online trading, etc. If so, then almost any method of making money on the Internet can be classified as a digital economy[1].

On the other hand," digital economy " is an economy based on new methods of data creation, processing, storage, transmission, in addition to digital computer technologies. The main technologies of the digital economy are big data (data itself and methods of working with them), artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, fog computing, quantum technologies, robotics, virtual reality, etc.

Globalization and the digitalization of economic processes in the world have significantly influenced the mobility of the population and, in particular, labor migration. According to various estimates by the world research community, there are more than 200 million inter-country immigrants worldwide [1].

At the present stage, the process of adaptation and integration of immigrants requires who provides public services for their adoption, registration, documentation and constantly improving and creating new forms. In order to carry out these tasks, it is very important to obtain clear concepts about problem situations in which the interaction with migrants occurs.

Human capital is an intensive factor in the development of the digital economy. Under the influence of rapid digitalization, the essence of Labor is changing. This transformation is not purely technical, but also takes place digitally in the way that political, social and legal changes and accompany them. Artificial intelligence, big data, robotization and automation, along with globalization and demographic changes, are driving the digital transformation of labor markets. The ongoing changes in the labor market are also creating

unprecedented opportunities, which require the reflection and development of influential policies that increase stability and flexibility in different areas: professional development, social policy, etc [1].

One of the big changes in the employment of the population over the past decade is the emergence of online digital labor platforms. The growth of the economy mediated by internet browsers, online platforms has become a new direction in the field of employment of labor resources. The " giant online platform economy "is a new labor market where"employers use online labor platforms to engage workers in partial, short-term, or project work over the Internet". Work online is formed in a mediation relationship that involves at least three participants: an online platform, an employee and a client. The platform works as an online business that facilitates commercial communication between at least two parties - workers and employers-by mediating these relationships.

Literature Review. Constantly emerging and increasingly competing with recruiting agencies, the platforms work to serve different markets. These include platforms Fiverr, Freelancer, Upwork, Outsourcely, Guru, Peopleperhour and Mechanical Turk. They represent a new way of organizing labor and offering services. Global platforms, as noted, have a transnational character. Today, there are more than 2,000 platforms in the world that provide different forms of digital labor [2].

However, this is not an exact number, since it is difficult to accurately determine the number of platforms currently operating in the world. For example, in Europe, the European Commission estimates that there are 273 platforms in nine countries, while another source estimates 300 in France[2]. Large discrepancies in the numbers lead to the differentiation of the collected data and different conclusions.

Migration management refers to the accounting of migration flows in an orderly and predictable way, the creation of a basis for regulation, the various strategies, concepts and processes agreed and adopted by the respective entities in the migration relationship.

Migration management is a controversial concept. The political will and ability to perceive to control migration flows often contradicts reality, since migration is a complex multilevel phenomenon that cannot be easily controlled.

Government agencies can use digital technology to verify identity, enforce border security and control, as well as analyze data on visas and asylum seekers, include and register migrants into the migration account, and issue long-term documents[3]. All of these processes are usually long-lasting, mostly with manual registration based on claims from immigrants and asylum seekers. Digital transformation can radically change the government's approach to

managing international migration. This has already become a reality in some countries. For example, Canada uses algorithmic decision-making in the definition of Immigration and asylum[4].

Switzerland is currently testing an algorithm to improve refugee integration[5]. In the European Union (later referred to as EU), the Schengen Information System helps facilitate the return of migrants to their countries of origin for Face Recognition, DNA and biometric data[6]. The German federal Office for Migration and refugees (Bamdesamt fur migration und Flüchtlinge, BAMF) tested technologies such as automatic facial and dialectal recognition, name transliteration, and mobile device analysis for identity validation[7]. With the help of digital technologies, applications, personal data of migrants, countries of origin are checked.

Research Methodology. In the course of scientific research, the article presents scientifically based proposals on migration of the population, its importance in scientific observation, using methods based on abstract-logical, systematic analysis, analysis and synthesis principles, and using analytical analysis, comparative analysis, statistical data analysis as solutions to problems.

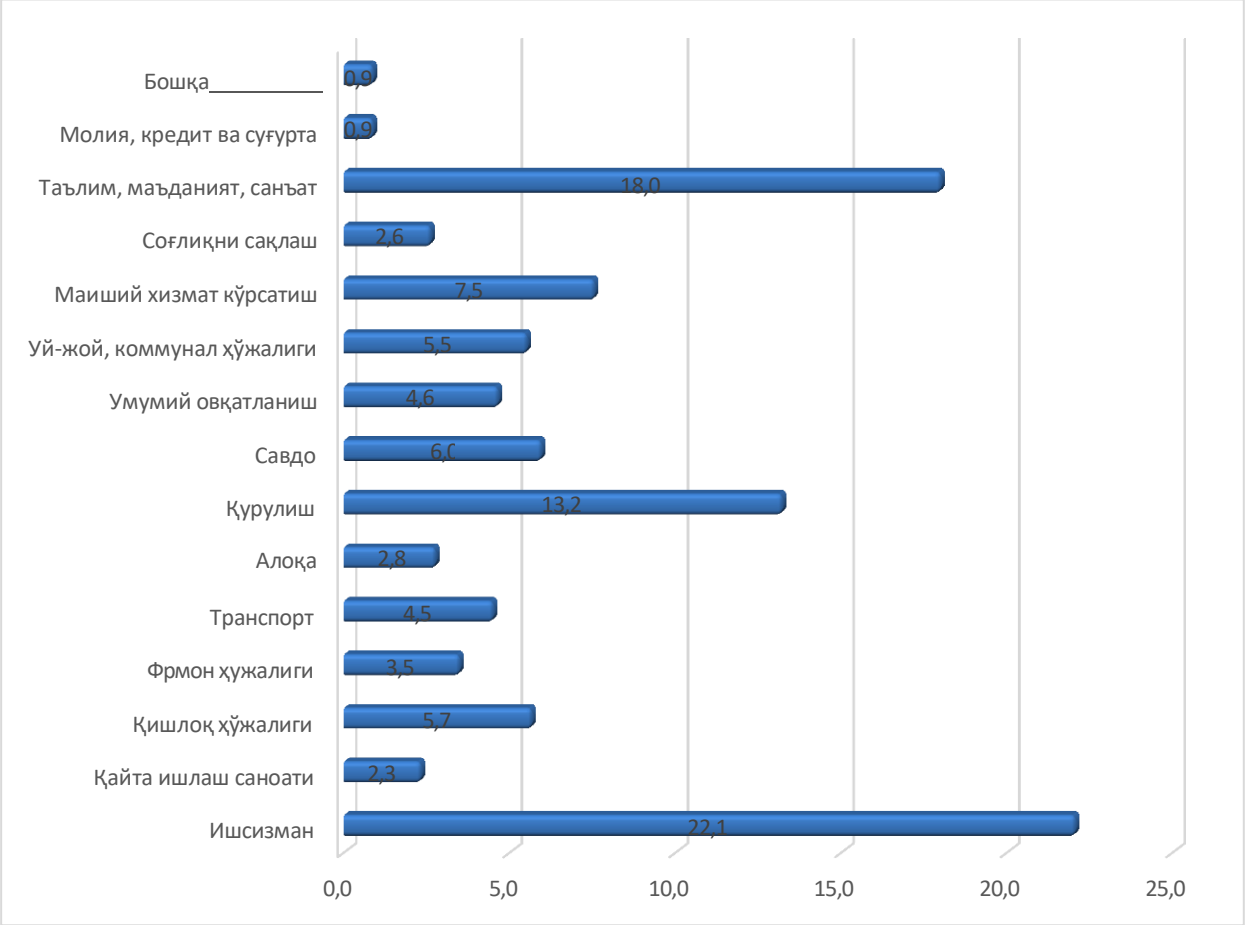
Analysis and results. All of these processes previously required longer examination and evaluation of specialists, which now take a few minutes[8]. Recently, the European Union has passed new laws aimed at the use of artificial intelligence and related technologies in the field of migration and security[9]. In the same way, governments are exploring the possibility of using digital transformational technologies to predict the next "migration crisis". For example, the Swedish government used "migration algorithms"based on an automated program to predict future migration flows[10]. China is actively using digital technologies in migration management, mastering digital technologies based on data from the social credit system.

These examples demonstrate well the tendency to use new digital technologies to manage international migration and ensure border security.

The picture shows that the migrant is going to other countries and is becoming unofficially busy (22.1%). This can lead to a number of mammoths: labor law, labor security, who does not provide for Hecht when working conditions are unofficially occupied, and as a result, the possibility of non-specific events arises.

An analysis of the reasons for informal employment and whether or not they worked in the official workplace was found in an analysis that found that 25.0% of participants were dissatisfied with the low monthly wage and therefore migrated, and that 20.1% of those with secondary-specific education did not work in the official workplace at all. So, when creating vacancies in our country, we found that the amount of monthly wages should also be taken into

account, and the monthly wage is low-set, depending on the economic situation of the territory.



1- fig. Indicators of the employment of migrants participating in the survey in what area

The employed part of informal domestic migrants is almost 15.2% of 2-2.5 million. it has been cited around them that they receive monthly wages and that working conditions are unsecured (8.7%). In provinces, the amount of monthly may be even lower. Therefore, the percentage of migration in the population is increasing.

Taking the indicator that migrants also use digital tools in the current informed time, it gives the following result (1-table)

1 - table

The extent to which migrants use digital technology

Looking for a job using digital technology (computer, phone, tablet)?	**Number**	**Number in %**
Xa	219	42,607
No	245	47,665
I do not use digital technologies	50	9,7276

The survey showed that 9.7% of participants could not use it at all-this may be due to their age indicator. The proportion of people aged 40-49 and 50-60 in the survey was 13.6% and 3.7% respectively. This age can be justified by the fact that instead of searching online for information about job vacancies in labor resources, they use the traditional method a lot, that is, they are ordered to take certain about themselves and throw them into organizations that are looking for work.

Figure 2 shows that if migrants are offered a job in the specialty first, so that they can move from regions with a large population, to regions with a low population, then 207 people-28.2%, and secondly, if the salary is enough to support the family, then 191 people-26.0%, and thirdly, if the conditions for family migration are 144 people-19.6 %

2 - fig. Ensuring employment through internal migration

But now the proportion of citizens in our country who wish to go abroad is 356 people, which is 69.2%. Part of the higher education citizens who participated in the survey can also see that they agree to leave for external labor migration. Those who have expressed a desire to leave without a higher education.

Of those surveyed, 235 showed that 45.7% were labour migrants in foreign countries, while 237, 46%, were domestic migrants, claiming formal or informal employment in the capital. So the city of Tashkent for domestic migrants is considered on the example of a city where work can be found.

Digitization in the field of migration develops differently in different countries. Digital transformation among developed countries, such changes can strengthen their leading position and will be one of the main factors in managing risks associated with migration processes. In developing countries that do not have the opportunity to actively use digital technologies, on the contrary, the delay in their development increases, and in general, this

situation affects the economic development of developing countries. The consequences of rapidly developing digital technologies for developing countries can be an increase in the gap between countries with poor Internet connectivity and countries with very high levels of digitization.

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