

Socio-philosophical and economic factors in the search for decent living conditions: The mass migration of people

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ABSTRACT

This research is dedicated to analyzing the process of mass human migration in relation to the search for decent living conditions. It elucidates the social, economic, political, and cultural factors of migration, as well as the intensification of migration processes in the context of globalization. The study provides a scientific and theoretical foundation for the impact of internal and external migration on societal development, the labor market, demographic situations, and social stability. Additionally, it explores the philosophical essence of the concept of a decent life and its intrinsic connection with migration processes. The research findings contribute to drawing scientific conclusions for improving migration policies and enhancing the population's standard of living.

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Mass migration of people, that is, the search for decent living conditions, changes the population of territories: increases or decreases. This factor also has negative aspects: it increases unemployment, creates certain crisis situations, and has positive consequences for one country and negative consequences for another. Labor migration has become understood and accepted by the general public in our time. It has become a criterion for evaluating some forecasts of the global economy. During the economic transition period, a unique need arose for sincere and well-rounded individuals capable of manual labor. The labor market of one country freely purchases the necessary resources from another. As a result, migration caused a change in the quantitative and qualitative level of employment markets in the regions of the country. In such a process, the age and gender of migrants are taken into account. Today's labor markets are experiencing development. And uncontrolled migration is also noticeable.

The majority of migrants are willing to take any job and fill the gap in the low-skilled labor market. They are strongly motivated by the desire to find housing and money for their children's education. Thousands of migrant families are forced to work for junior personnel in low-status sectors - household plot security, construction, agriculture, and the service sector. A striking example of this is the involvement of workers from Central Asia. "Over the past five years, the situation in our country has changed for the better. A gradual decline in migration growth will stop compensating for population losses, primarily due to natural decline"¹. Demographic processes play a decisive role in the formation of the labor potential of the republic. The current age structure of the population and partial migration movement contribute to the growth of labor resources. However, if the population growth trend continues, a sharp decline in the workforce will be observed.

¹ Исмайлов К.С., Сарсенбаев С.К. Аҳоли бандлигини таъминлаш ва ишсизликни камайитириш муаммолари. Иқтисод ва Молия// Илмий-методик журнал. 2018 йил 4-сон. 38-41-бет

Unfortunately, along with manual labor, in some cases, scholars and talented individuals have to migrate to other countries in search of better living conditions, driven by material interests or due to wars and destructive conflicts in their regions. This category of migrants is described as a "brain stream." The process of "brain flow" from one country to another is often not analyzed in separate statistics, but it is considered a negative phenomenon in all respects². Because this process leads to the crisis of the processes of science, technology, education, and upbringing in the area where the "brain flow" has gone. Especially when 15-20 percent of brain flow remains permanently in the region where they moved due to certain factors, it causes a void in the enlightenment renaissance. That is, the migration of "brain flow" weakens the network of science and innovation. It weakens the level of people's enlightened consciousness. It can even cause changes in the gene pool. A state that has lost its "brains" suffers from all the economic costs it has incurred for them.

According to some foreign experts, the training and formation of one qualified specialist costs about 83 thousand US dollars. Taking into account the average annual norm, scientists say that about six thousand educated people have turned into migrants in search of work. Under these conditions, the state will incur an average loss of 5 billion US dollars³. As a result of migration, "brain" migrants damage the potential of the people, their long-established customs and established moral values. It leads to the blurring of the unique aspects of the national psyche. In such a situation, the country's overall reputation may be damaged. Besides external migration, one of the negative factors is the "brains" abandoning research in their area and switching to more profitable fields. Because in such conditions, it is impossible to fully compensate for the lost space. The fifth group of factors under consideration is that most pensioners experience a lot of stress when leaving work. In the first months of dismissal, this is generally felt in a strong state. Almost the majority of healthy people have heart diseases, headaches, insomnia, and create conflict situations in the country in their relationships with loved ones. This category of citizens, accustomed to a certain profession, loses flexibility in market conditions. If we take into account the pensioner's age, the result is an unpleasant characteristic for the employer. The new employee mitigates the problem by creating training and production complexes. However, the other side of the issue is that pensioners become a factor of tension in the labor market to a certain extent.

The sixth objective factor in labor reproduction is the presence of enterprises with unsatisfactory working conditions and a high probability of industrial injuries.

The number of industrial injuries in the republic is decreasing every year. At the beginning of 2016, its level was 2.6 per 1000 workers, and in 2023 - 1.8 people, which is twice lower than in the countries of Central Asia. In addition, 168 people died in 2016, and 108 people died in 2023. At the same time, 20.6% of the causes of fatal injuries are associated with unsatisfactory organization of production.

In some industrial enterprises, unfavorable working conditions, chemical processes, occupational diseases, and injuries cause employees to turn away from this enterprise, resulting in a reduction in the workforce there. Support for individuals in society ultimately leads to voluntary acceptance of job stability, such as material leadership, productivity, and a cohesive team. Usually, even outsiders quickly adapt to such communities, creating a unified stable environment. All these factors depend on the subject's will and consciousness. They are not decisive, but the action of objective factors manifests itself only through them⁴.

The change in the form of power in society, that is, the transition from one process to another, also changes the motivation for labor in individuals. In the new environment, the state will, in a certain sense, withdraw from the guarantee of job creation⁵. People have the opportunity to solve work or idleness with voluntary consciousness. Regardless of the enterprise's status, its employment indicators change. In modern times, the individual has become not only a worker, as in the former Soviet Union, but also a completely free citizen. Research results have proven that most people no longer prioritize work as a criterion for accumulating wealth and property. However, today some people in society remain with the ideas of the former regime. When

² Tulenov J. Jamiyat falsafasi. T., "Sharq" 2001 yil. B.77.

³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат Статистика қўмитасининг расмий маълумоти. 2023 йил 30 декабрь

⁴ Nosirxo'jayeva G. Etika.Eстетika. O'quv qo'llanma. T., "TDYuI". 2006 yil. B. 13.

⁵ Anderson, R.N., Smith B.L. "Deaths: leading causes for 2022" National vital statistics reports 53(17). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

studying employment, one should not overlook the objective and subjective causes of this situation. It is noteworthy that the situations that arose during the former regime are gradually disappearing today. It can be said that the population's attitude towards labor and income has fundamentally changed. Although some countries do not guarantee employment, they do not lose sight of caring for the unemployed and needy population. Because government leaders understand that an increase in unemployment in their own country damages the international reputation of that state and society. For the unemployed, there are several factors of adaptation to life. Below we can familiarize ourselves with these factors.

Protective behavior is characterized by isolation, a person tries not to notice the existing problems of the past. Perhaps a person can avoid situations that require mobilizing their strength, concentration, and determination by any means. These types of unemployed are not confident in their ability to change the situation. People who use this adaptation method are characterized by caution, pessimism, and a tactic of passive waiting and seeing.

Chaotic search is behavior that occurs without understanding the options and consequences of decisions made. This process includes regular salary reductions at work, job reductions, vacancies, and so on, casting a shadow on the stability of previous work and income.

In a state of dependence, a person has a peculiar relationship with their immediate environment. A person transfers responsibility to their loved ones, uses their resources, and follows them. Dependence can stimulate laziness and passivity, but it can also become a factor of psychological stability. Today's renewing society views this situation negatively, but in a society with deindividualistic values, this is a typical variant of personality development.

A prestigious employment strategy involves finding a job through prestige at the previous job. By effectively performing their duties, a person forms long-term relationships with their current and potential environment. Constructive is a person's belief that a certain skill, experience, or other individual characteristic is their strength. Another option - the ability to determine your plans and skills in the emerging field of work, through the accumulation of constructive and practical experience in behavior in the free labor market, gives an effective result.

This form also includes the attitude towards the state of labor as a set of opportunities discovered, planned, and utilized by the individual.

Thus, the adaptation of the unemployed can be carried out in several ways: alternative lifestyles, protective behavior, searching in conditions of dependency and restriction, chaotic search, taking into account the results of life processes, changes, and reforms. However, it is useful to take into account that there are not only the above-mentioned factors, but also other criteria for assessing employment. Employment directly depends on the unemployed themselves. Studies show that those who believe in themselves and want to see a bright future, taking into account their eventual aging, will undoubtedly lay the foundation for future prosperity⁶.

The study revealed a direct link between income levels and the government's assessment of unemployment regulation efforts. The higher people's income, the less hope they have in government agencies.

The final reason for job loss will have a higher moral impact than the formation and increase of unemployment. Often, such a conflict changes the situation. The causes of unemployment-induced conflict are the limitation of allocated resources, the conflicting interdependence of tasks, differences in goals, beliefs and values, behavioral patterns, and poor communication. The most accurate indicator of the conflict situation is explained by an increase in personnel turnover, an increase in the number of dismissals or voluntary departures.

Employees may be laid off in connection with the liquidation of an enterprise, institution, organization, and the adoption of measures to reduce the number of employees.

Despite the tense situation in the labor market, the majority of unemployed registered by employment services are resigning voluntarily. In order to ensure the reliability of our research, as well as to determine the reasons for the dismissal of the unemployed, we considered it necessary to conduct a sociological study, which reflected the following questions.

⁶ Blakely T., Collings S., Atkinson J., "Unemployment and suicide. Evidence for a causal association?", *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 57(8): (2023) 594-600.

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