



The Role of Migration Processes in the Socio-Economic Development of the Middle East Arab States

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v9i10.4139>

Abstract

This article is devoted to the role of migration processes in the socio-economic development of the Middle East Arab countries and the problems associated with it. The article deals with the main causes of population migration, the period of their growth and their impact on the socio-economic, cultural development of partner countries in the context of the current globalization process and the radical transformation of the entire system of international relations and the expansion of security threats. The most pressing issues are studied.

Keywords: *Close Processes; Arab States; Socio-Economic Development; Cultural Development; Population Migration; Ethno-Cultural Changes; Migration Policy; Integration; Emigration Channels; Mexnat Shark; Migration Immigrants*

Introduction

The question of the influence of global changes in the 21st century on the foreign policy of the countries of the world is very urgent for all countries, including the diplomacy of Uzbekistan. In this regard, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev of January 28, 2022 "On the adoption of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" No. "Development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and its implementation in the year of "Glorification of human dignity and active neighborhood" in the 99th goal of "The regulatory legal framework of foreign political and economic activity and the contractual and legal basis of international cooperation" improvement", including issues such as "improving the legal basis of economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation with the countries of South Asia, the Middle East and Africa" [1]. Also, the President noted that "development and strengthening of mutually beneficial and comprehensive relations with the countries of the Middle East will remain one of the priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy" [2.344].

Today, globalization is characterized by such features as the acceleration of processes and a radical change in the entire system of international relations, the expansion of the range of security threats. In this situation, the issue of ensuring socio-economic development, the progress of migration processes and the improvement of the spiritual environment is well-deserved recognition by both large and large experts around the world. Therefore, to reveal the impact of migration processes on the socio-

economic development of the Arab countries of the Middle East, the main causes of Population migration using the example of these countries, the period of their intensification and problems related to the influence of sending and receiving states on socio-economic and cultural development are among the most pressing issues that need to be studied today.

Methods and level of study

Although the issue of migration processes has been partially studied in the historiography of independent Uzbekistan, it is important to reveal the impact of these processes on the socio-economic development of the Arab countries of the Middle East, the main reasons for population migration in the case of these countries, the period of their intensification, and the impact on the socio-economic and cultural development of the sending and receiving countries. problems related to it have been rarely studied as a separate object of research. In addition to being a unique historical event that contributed to the discovery of new continents and territories and their development, population migration has led to certain socio-economic, political and ethnic-cultural changes in many countries. It is difficult to imagine the countries that are becoming more and more globalized and developing interdependently in all spheres without the world community's mass migration flows. After all, based on statistical data, it can be said that in today's society, the migrant community is gaining more and more dominance. According to the data provided by the United Nations, at the moment one out of every 7 people of the planet Earth is made up of immigrants. The total turnover of their annual remittances is equal to 350 billion dollars, and this figure is significantly higher than the expenditures aimed at providing material support to developing countries.

The processes observed in recent years show that the scale of migratory flows is steadily growing on the example of specific states and regions. According to data provided by the UN in 2020, International immigrants, reaching the historical maximum, the total number of which is 272 million people, that is, 3.5% of the population of the Earth.

Over the past years, there have been significant changes in the methods and Means and mechanisms of maintaining migration policy. The modern model of migration policy, which is practiced in many leading foreign countries, is aimed at attracting labor migrants with national interests, first of all, skills and abilities that meet economic needs, and vice versa, at abandoning representatives of the migration flow who do not comply with these requirements. It is characterized by an indicator of socio-economic efficiency in this regard, in many respects the correct orientation of migration policy, as well as the adaptation and integration of immigrants into the existing society.

Meanwhile, in terms of the causes and consequences of the phenomenon of migration, it is appropriate to pay special attention to the Middle East region. Because, on the one hand, this region includes a number of countries with high migration attractiveness according to the level of socio-economic development, and on the other hand, the ongoing unstable situation in some countries of this region is causing it to become a permanent donor rich in human resources. It is no secret for any of us that the Syrian Arab Republic is leading in this. The reason is that during the civil war that has been going on since 2011, the number of people forced to leave this country was more than 10 million. In addition to the above, countries such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Lebanon have been leading the way in accepting migrants. It should be noted here that the influence of the Arab diaspora in the socio-economic and political life of many European countries is increasing. Based on the above-mentioned grounds, it can be said with confidence that the Middle East region has a special place in international migration processes. Initially, the concept of "diaspora" was not paid special attention by the public. By the end of the 20th century, the concept of diaspora began to acquire a transnational character and rapidly became an object of discussion among the general public [3.7].

It is known that the region of the Middle East included more than 20 states that varied according to the indicators of socio-economic development and the ethno-confessional composition of the population. Therefore, within the framework of the presented research work, the problem of migration was studied using the example of Middle Eastern Arab countries such as Bahrain, Egypt, Yemen, Jordan, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Research Results

Based on the analysis of migration processes in the region, the following issues were identified:

1. Migration processes significantly affect the socio-economic development of certain countries. In a certain sense, migration is one of the factors that serve the economic development of society. After all, one of the reasons related to population migration is related to people's desire to improve their current socio-economic conditions. At this point, it is worth noting that the current situation depends on the knowledge and skills of immigrants, education, professional skills, level of mastering foreign languages, age, gender, family status and attraction according to the size of investment flows, it can cause positive and negative consequences for receiving or sending countries [4].
2. Today, as the most important emigration channels moving from the Arab countries of the Middle East, it is possible to cite labor emigration, commerce emigration, forced emigration, intellectual emigration (that is, emigration of scientists and highly qualified specialists abroad, as well as emigration of young people wishing to receive education in prestigious universities) and migration related to family and kinship relations.
3. Immigrants, after settling in the territory of a certain country, are naturally in constant contact with their own country. Today, migrants can be seen continuing their relations with their countries in the following ways: organizing money transfers, making investments, serving to increase the potential of their country in the fields of investment, commerce and trade, buying government bonds developed in their country, using their existing opportunities and intellectual potential. In this case, contributing to the formation of human capital and the development of technologies, the development of networks in the field of education and science are among them [5.5-16]. It was noticed that cooperation is being established. This can be explained by the fact that the remittances of labor migrants remain one of the important sources for the formation of foreign exchange reserves of Middle Eastern countries.

It is known that migration processes cause a number of positive and negative factors that serve the development of the state. According to S.V. Ryazantsev, one of the leading experts on demography and population migration, labor migration has a positive effect on the sending and receiving countries under ideal socio-economic conditions:

For countries sending labor migrants:

- * at the expense of transfers of migrants, a reduction in the deficit of the existing balance of payments in the state is achieved;
- * the volume of domestic production in certain industries increases;
- * the volume of budget revenues increases due to the provision of services for employment in foreign countries;
- * increase in the qualifications of citizens, and at the expense of the employee's acquisition of a specialty, new professions will be mastered;
- * poverty is partially eliminated, and the gap between the incomes of the population is reduced;
- a decrease in the tension in the domestic labor market is achieved, etc.

For countries receiving immigrants:

- * the economic prosperity of territorial units increases due to the targeted distribution of migrants across significant numbered districts;
- * the volume of remuneration for Labor is reduced, and problems with their shortage are eliminated;
- * there is a slowdown in price growth due to the tendency of foreign workers to frugality;
- * the volume of tax levies increases at the expense of migrants' wages and receipts of social funds;
- * the size of payments increases due to the use of Housing and communal services by immigrants;
- ensuring mobility between local workers is achieved at the expense of the employment of migrants in non - "prestigious" economies;
- * employment of women is ensured at the expense of ensuring the employment of immigrants in the household;
- * by qualifying young and highly skilled workers, the quality level of the workforce increases;
- * employment of the population in the field of small business and entrepreneurship is achieved, etc.

Conclusions

Based on the study and analysis of the impact of migration processes on the socio-economic development of the Arab countries of the Middle East, a number of the following conclusions were reached:

1. At the same time, migration is a factor that serves the economic development of the society, and also serves to show its indicators in this regard. As mentioned above, there are both positive and negative consequences of existing processes.

The impact of migration on the socio-economic life of the country is manifested in the following:

- severe consequences of poverty among the population will be eliminated at the expense of money transfers;
 - due to the remittances of immigrants, the volume of internal savings of the state will increase and financial distribution will be improved;
 - increases the importance of mutual relations between the receiving and sending state communities;
 - serves the formation of human capital due to the financing of education and health care systems;
 - as a result of the emigration of a layer of highly qualified persons or "brain drain" in developing countries, the volume of economic and political costs in the state increases;
 - the problem of integration will increase due to the increase in the flow of immigrants to developed countries;
 - such as changing gender roles and values in families.
2. The demographic situation observed in the world today has led to the fact that in most developed countries it is possible to show international population degradation, which is manifested as a leading factor in sustainable economic development, as the only source of increasing the volume of labor resources and attracting highly qualified specialists, which can be an important factor. At this point, the mass penetration of a low and socially vulnerable population layer into Europe, negatively affecting the functioning and development of economic and social systems, ultimately leads to painful consequences for the whole society[6.210]. In most southern countries with a high unemployment rate and a large number of able-bodied populations, "migration donation" in most cases is becoming one of the effective sources of solving existing social problems, as well as eliminating internal conflict in the economic infrastructure and labor market in existing states.

In addition, money transfers of labor migrants serve as an important source of attracting financial resources for donor countries supplying labor. All this requires a scientifically consistent study of migration, since it is becoming an important considered factor in the socio-economic development of the state and a phenomenon (social phenomenon) that causes various consequences at the same time.

3. Among the emigration channels related to Arab countries in the Middle East, the following can be included:
 - labor emigration;
 - commercial emigration;
 - forced emigration;
 - intellectual emigration (this refers to young people who, together with scientists and highly qualified specialists, go abroad to study in prestigious educational institutions);
 - Migration based on family and kinship ties is one of them.

4. According to their position in the world economy, the countries of the Middle East can be divided into four groups:
 - The Gulf States (except Iraq) constitute a group of countries with a clear advantage in the primary public sector, with the share of the extractive industry exceeding 70 percent. The share of agricultural products is in the range of 1-3 percent. For such countries operating on the basis of oil exports, the volume of GDP per capita will have a high indicator;
 - the second group of countries includes countries with a high share (from 16 to 46 percent) in processing industry and agriculture. Due to the dominance of a dry climate in these countries and the lack of development of agrarian relations in accordance with the requirements of the times, certain problems (shortage of food products) are evident in the agricultural sector [7.123-130]. Due to the lack of modern technologies in the important sectors of the processing industry, special attention is paid to handicraft enterprises. . This, in turn, causes a decrease in GNP volume indicators. Countries such as Iraq and Yemen can be included among the representatives of this group.

in the last, fourth group, it is possible to include in the national economy such as the UAE, Iran and Kuwait, where industry and service sectors have an advantage in equal proportions among themselves. In these states, the volume of YaMM per capita is manifested in the highest indicators.

In general, the countries of the region differ from each other in terms of development indicators and development potential. According to the indicators of economic growth in the region, along with countries such as the sap and the UAE, which are developing at a rapid pace, countries such as Iraq and Yemen, whose development indicators are relatively low, which are not economically developed, operate.

5. Due to the nature of the region, a number of factors influence the formation of the flow of immigrants. The following can be attributed to the reasons for the involvement of citizens of the Arab states of the Middle East in migration processes:
 - * multilateral internal and external military conflicts;
 - it is possible to add that the socio-economic policy pursued by the government is not fully consistent with the will of the people.

In the context of a conflict situation and financial crises, the countries of the region are simultaneously in migration processes:

- * donor-state;
- * transit state for migrants;

- as a receiving state, they can become participants in migration processes.

Speaking about the forms and directions of migration processes in the Middle East countries, it should be noted that since 2015, Europe has been in the center of special attention. In the history of migration of the peoples of the Middle East, regardless of the direction, there has never been such a high rate of the flow of migrants who want to reach Europe. In 2015 alone, the number of people who entered Europe through the Mediterranean Sea was 350,000, and when compared to 2014, it can be seen that this figure is 60% higher compared to the same period [9.72-86]. Countries such as Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain, USA, Sweden and Turkey can be included.

6. When studying the location of Arab diasporas belonging to the states of the Middle East at the cross-state level, it was found that Arab emigrants were relatively widespread around the world. In this, the countries of the United States, Western Europe and South America, as well as countries such as Japan and South Korea, lead. The total number of Arab emigrants today is 47 million more than one person. According to information published in the publication "Saudi Aramco World", a large part of them live in Brazil. In particular, 7 million. The origin of representatives of more than one population is from the Arabs, in which Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian citizens are the majority. This can be attributed to the migration processes, which culminated in the Ottoman dynasty and the post-World War 1 years. Relying on the data of the International Organization for Migration (ILO), it can be observed that as a result of the ongoing hostilities in Yemen since the beginning of 2021, about 67 thousand residents left this state. Zng large migratory flows arising in the wake of the ongoing unstable situation in Yemen are observed in the Maarib, Shabwa and Abyan regions [10].

Australia also has an Arab community, and the Arabic language is the 4th largest in the country. This can also be seen in the case of North and South American countries. Most of the Arabs living in the USA are from Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Jordan, and Palestine, amounting to 3.7 million. Today, France has the second largest Arab diaspora. According to the United Nations, the number of migrants living in different countries of the world in 2020 is 281 million. exceeded [11,443].

In a word, in today's process of globalization, the issue of migration has become one of the urgent tasks of ensuring sustainable development on a global scale. The migration process, especially labor migration, which is the main part of it, has a tendency to increase and decrease at certain times, and has a positive, negative, and, if necessary, political effect on the social life of a certain region, country, region. In particular, this process has a significant impact on the socio-economic development of the Arab countries of the Middle East. Processes observed in the international arena indicate further expansion of this sphere of influence in the coming years.

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