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## SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF UZBEKISTAN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESS

Inomjonov Elyorjon

Master Student, University Of Exact And Social Sciences, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** In the article, the necessity and directions of regulating the process of labor migration in the process of globalization at the world level were explained. Also, the processes of external labor migration in our republic were analyzed, and proposals and recommendations were made regarding the improvement of its organization.

**KEYWORDS:** Migration, population migration, internal migration, external migration, International Organization for Migration, emigration, immigrant, money transfers.

### INTRODUCTION

Throughout the development of mankind, migration processes have played an important role in shaping the demographic picture of the world. Demographic indicators have traditionally led to the expansion of international migration. Along with the long history of international migration processes, migration law has also developed. This law has been mainly responsible for regulating international migration in two aspects, namely emigration and immigration. Emigration is the movement of the population to another country for permanent or temporary (long-term) residence (voluntary or forced). Immigration is the movement of the population from one country to another country for work. The difference between these two situations is called the migration balance. The return of an emigrant to his country is re-emigration. In international migration, highly skilled migrants are called "smart migrants". It is called.

Along with the integration of the world community, migration processes have also become global. In particular, external migration covered various regions and countries. Because economic, political, social, ecological and other reasons are behind the migration processes taking place in every corner of the world. The economic factor is the main one. In 2013, there were 230 million migrants worldwide[5]. Currently, there are more than 260 million migrants around the world. According to UN data, 174.8 million official migrants were registered worldwide in 2000, and their number has increased by 49% compared to 2000. Of the 260 million migrants in the world, 50% settled in 10 countries, 67% in 20 countries. 30 percent of migrants are young people under 29 years of age. The United States is the leader in the flow of migrants. About 50 million migrants live in this country (20% of the world's migrants).

The main place in international migration is labor migration. Because the importance of the economic factor for human survival has increased in the present era. Economic factors are usually cited as one of the main reasons for migration. That is, the same work in two countries is very

different from each other. The differential payment of salaries exacerbates the issue of migrants. At the same time, the shortage of specialists in a particular field in a particular region also leads to the payment of high salaries to specialists in this field, which leads to the emergence of migration flows.

Organization for Migration was established in response to the need to provide migration services at the international level in order to regulate migration flows around the world. (XMT) was founded. The tasks of the organization are to help regulate humanitarian and migration processes, to regulate and humanize migration control measures, to find practical solutions to migration issues and assistance in the provision of humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and migrants.

Migration is linked to economic, social and cultural development, as well as the right to free movement of people. The ILO's work, which covers all of these areas, includes organizing discussions on migration policy issues aimed at promoting international development, preparing recommendations, protecting the rights of migrants, addressing health issues, and protecting rights related to migration processes.

An important component of the reforms that are consistently ongoing in our country is the implementation of the constitutional right of citizens to work. Another important area of implementation of the constitutional right of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan to work is the sphere of external labor migration. An active state policy on external labor migration is being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 505 dated November 12, 2003 "On measures to improve the organization of labor activities of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad", the principles of labor activity of citizens of the country in foreign countries have been established. According to it, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to go abroad to work on the basis of intergovernmental, interdepartmental agreements and agreements in accordance with the legislation of the country. It is possible to go abroad to work on private labor contracts only with permits issued by the Agency for External Labor Migration under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Agency for Foreign Labor Migration is the authorized state structure for the regulation and management of foreign labor migration in the country.

Taking into account the rights and interests of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in recent years, our state has taken specific measures to ensure an effective system of external labor migration. On November 27, 2018, at the 109th session of the Council of the United Nations Migration Agency, which opened in Geneva, the Republic of Uzbekistan was admitted to the International Organization for Migration as the 173rd member. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Ratification of the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration" was adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 12, 2018 and approved by the Senate on December 14. The ILO Constitution proclaims its goals and objectives. On December 26, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed the Law "On Ratification of the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration".

Ratifying the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration and becoming a member of this organization will allow Uzbekistan to exercise a number of rights. In particular, it will be able to exercise the right to vote, participate in decision-making and activities of the Council, participate in current programs or submit proposals for new projects developed in accordance with its needs and interests, and receive international financial assistance for programs related to migration. It will also have the right to use the organization's development fund.

of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP 3839 dated 05.07.2018 “On additional measures to further improve the system of external labor migration” [ 15], the Fund for Supporting Persons Carrying Out Labor Activities Abroad and Protecting Their Rights and Interests was established under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan .

The current peculiarity of the world and Uzbekistan's participation in the international migration process is that the state is actively and effectively involved in this process. It regulates agreements in the international labor market and controls the terms of issuing permits for migrants to leave for another country and their return. In recent years, the attitude towards labor migration in external migration has been changing radically. Migrants in foreign countries make a significant contribution to the socio-economic life of their countries, as well as to the development of the countries where they work. In turn, priority is being paid to protecting the rights and legitimate interests of migrants working abroad. In particular, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal framework in this area is currently being improved with the active participation of the Agency for External Labor Migration of the Population.

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