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THE ROLE OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATORY MECHANISMS

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Аннотация

Мазкур мақолада замонавий глобаллашув шароитида халқаро меҳнат миграцияси жараёнларининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий хусусиятлари, унинг назарий-методологик асослари таҳлил қилинган. Шунингдек, миграция оқимларининг қабул қилувчи ва юбурувчи давлатлар иқтисодиётига таъсири, мигрантларнинг ҳуқуқий ва ижтимоий ҳимоясини таъминлаш масалалари ёритилган. Мақолада Ўзбекистонда миграцияни тартибга солиш ва бошқаришнинг институционал механизмлари, хорижда вақтинчалик меҳнат фаолиятини амалга ошираётган фуқароларни касбий ва тил ўқитиш тизимини такомиллаштириш бўйича илмий-амалий таклифлар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: меҳнат миграцияси, глобаллашув, иқтисодий тараққиёт, пул ўтказмалари, инсон капитали, демографик омил, ҳуқуқий ҳимоя, институционал механизмлар.

Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются социально-экономические особенности процессов международной трудовой миграции в условиях современного глобализма, а также их теоретико-методологические основы.



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Рассматривается влияние миграционных потоков на экономику принимающих и отправляющих стран, вопросы обеспечения правовой и социальной защиты мигрантов. В работе также разработаны научно-практические предложения по совершенствованию институциональных механизмов регулирования миграции в Узбекистане и системы профессиональной и языковой подготовки граждан, осуществляющих временную трудовую деятельность за рубежом.

Ключевые слова: трудовая миграция, глобализация, экономическое развитие, денежные переводы, человеческий капитал, демографический фактор, правовая защита, институциональные механизмы.

Abstract

This article analyzes the socio-economic features and theoretical-methodological foundations of international labor migration processes in the context of modern globalization. It also highlights the impact of migration flows on the economies of receiving and sending countries, as well as the issues of ensuring the legal and social protection of migrants. The article develops scientific and practical proposals for improving the institutional mechanisms for regulating and managing migration in Uzbekistan, as well as the system of vocational and language training for citizens temporarily engaged in labor activities abroad.

Keywords: labor migration, globalization, economic development, remittances, human capital, demographic factor, legal protection, institutional mechanisms.



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In the modern world, labor migration has become an integral and dynamic element of the global economic system. The cross-border movement of the workforce performs important functions such as eliminating disparities in labor markets, deepening economic integration between countries, ensuring currency inflows, and accelerating the exchange of skills. However, the complexity of these processes and the multifaceted nature of the factors influencing them necessitate a deep scientific study of migration. This study analyzes the economic essence of migration, its impact on receiving and sending countries, and modern approaches to state regulation.

Scientific views on migration have changed over various periods. Classical economic theories define the disparities in wage levels within the labor market as the main migration factor.

M. Todaro[1], in his research, emphasizes that in "rural-urban" or "inter-country" migration, an individual takes into account the difference between expected incomes. According to him, when making a decision, a migrant analyzes not only the current wage, but also the probability of finding a job and long-term economic opportunities.

In the experience of CIS countries, migration is often studied in the context of economic and social ties left over from the Soviet era. Russian scientist V. Iontsev[2], viewing migration as an important part of demographic transformation, notes that it is "the most effective tool for filling the shortage of labor resources through the management of the territorial mobility of the population."

The impact of migration flows on the economy of receiving countries is evaluated in two ways. On the one hand, an increase in the workforce reduces production costs and increases product competitiveness. On the other hand, migration increases the burden on social infrastructure (education, healthcare).



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S. Castles[3], an expert on international migration, drawing attention to the "social costs" of migration, emphasizes that the integration of migrants into a new environment is closely linked to the protection of their human rights. According to his research, the regulation of migration must be carried out not only based on economic interests, but also by ensuring social stability.

Research conducted in Uzbekistan focuses on the macroeconomic efficiency of labor migration. Economist B. Yusupov notes that remittances coming from external labor migration serve as an important factor in improving the country's balance of payments, increasing household incomes, and stimulating the domestic consumer market.

In recent years, the Government of Uzbekistan has transitioned to a new institutional model for regulating migration. This model includes providing citizens with decent employment abroad, improving their professional skills, and strengthening their legal protection.

L. Rybakovsky[4], in his scientific works, emphasizes the importance of forecasting migration policy in the CIS region. According to him, the state must take into account not only external factors, but also demographic forecasts within the country when controlling migration flows.

From this perspective, D. Nazarova[5], in her research, proposes systematic approaches to improving the legal literacy of Uzbek migrants and preparing them for the foreign labor market. She emphasizes that "the system of pre-departure training for migrants is the most essential tool for reducing the risk of illegal migration."

To optimize migration processes, it is advisable to implement the following measures:

- 1. Digitalization:** Improving the electronic database on migration and providing remote consulting services to citizens.



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2. Professional Training: Expanding training centers for foreign languages and technical professions in the regions.

3. International Agreements: Increasing bilateral agreements with foreign countries regarding social security and pensions.

4. Investment: Launching special investment programs to attract migrants' savings into the real sector of the economy.

In conclusion, migration is a complex process that serves the development of the country. Through scientific approaches and targeted state policy, it is possible to minimize the negative consequences of this process and maximize its positive effects.

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