

lozim. Bunda bozor fondini shakllantirishning asosiy manbayi sifatida davlat tomonidan samarali tartibga solish chora-tadbirlari talab etiladi; oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari importini tartibga solish masalasi nisbatan murakkab ko'rinish oladi.

Bu esa bir tomondan, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari taqchilligini bartaraf etish bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, mahalliy ishlab chiqaruvchilar manfaatini himoyalash masalasi oqilona tarz-

da hal etilishi bilan bog'liq; oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari yetkazib beruvchi davlatlarning o'z hukmini o'tkazishga urinishlaridan saqlanish lozim. Ushbu davlatlar, ayniqsa, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar ma'lum ssenariy bo'yicha harakat qiladi.

Sof monopoliyada tarmoq bitta firmadan iborat bo'lishi sababli u mavjud mahsulot (xizmat)ning yagona ishlab chiqaruvchisi hisoblanadi va yakka hukmronlik shakllanadi.

### Manba va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Qonun ustuvorligi va inson manfaatlarini ta'minlash – yurt taraqqiyoti va xalq farovonligining garovi. – T.: O'zbekiston, 2017.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va olijanob xalqimiz bilan quramiz. – T.: O'zbekiston, 2017. – 488 b.
3. Abdurahmonov Q.X. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti: Nazariya va amaliyot. / Darslik. Qayta ishlangan va to'ldirilgan 3-nashri. – T.: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi "Fan" nashriyot davlat korxonasi, 2019. – 544 b.
4. Ubaydullayeva R.A. Трудовые ресурсы и эффективность их использования. – T.: O'zbekiston, 1979.
5. Umurzakov B.X. Ijtimoiy hayot va demografik bosimlar. // Xalq so'zi. 2018-yil 19-dekabr.
6. Skopus bazasi: Impact of demographic processes on the labor market of Uzbekistan. Khodzhaevich A. Khamidovich U. Kalandarova Z.etal. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (2019).
7. Каюмов А. Современное состояние экономики Узбекистана (макроэкономический анализ). // «Общественное мнение. Права человека». Гуманитарный журнал, 2014, № 3. С. 70.
8. Salayev S., Kalandarova F. Aholi bandligini ta'minlashning demografik tendensiyalari. / "Mintaqa ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishining demografik muammolari" mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. 2015-yil 3-mart (1-jild). – Urganch, 2015. 146-148-b.
9. Атамйрзаев О. Демографическая ситуация Узбекистана и ее перспективы. // "Общественное мнение. Права человека". Гуманитарный журнал. 2014, № 3. С. 63.
10. Худойбердиев З. Развитие системы подготовки кадров для сфер. Lesson press, 2017.
11. <https://kompy.info/adam-smit-va-david-rikardoning-iqtisodiy-talimotlari.html?page=2>
12. <https://fayllar.org/namangan-muhandislik-qurulish-instituti.html?page=5>
13. <https://finlit.uz/uz/articles/monetary-policy/concept-of-inflation/>
14. <https://kutubxona.samduuf.uz/download/1049>



## O'ZBEKISTONDA TASHQI MEHNAT MIGRATSIYASINI TARTIBGA SOLISHDA ICHKI MIGRATSIYANI MAQSADLI TASHKIL ETISH

 [https://doi.org/10.55439/ECED/vol25\\_iss1/a19](https://doi.org/10.55439/ECED/vol25_iss1/a19)

**Bolqiboyeva Ug'loy Bolqiboy qizi**  
Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti  
huzuridagi "O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotini  
rivojlantirishning ilmiy asoslari va  
muammolari" ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi doktoranti

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida tashqi mehnat migratsiyasining yuzaga kelishining asosiy sabablari va tashqi mehnat migratsiyasi bilan bog'liq muammolar, shuningdek, ichki migratsiyani tartibga solish maqsadida bir qator xulosa va takliflar berilgan. bu holat. Aholini ish bilan ta'minlash, turmush tarzini yaxshilash, qulayliklar yaratishga qaratilgan umumiy jihatlar bo'yicha boshqa mulohazalar ham keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tashqi migratsiya, ichki migratsiya, ishsizlik, mehnat muhojirlari, mehnat migratsiyasi agentligi, bandlik.

## ЦЕЛЕВАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ МИГРАЦИИ ПРИ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИИ ВНЕШНЕЙ ТРУДОВОЙ МИГРАЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

*Балбакиева Угилай Балкибай кизи*

*Докторантка научно-исследовательского центра «Научные основы и проблемы экономического развития Узбекистана» Ташкентского государственного экономического университета*

**Аннотация.** В данной статье приведены основные причины возникновения внешней трудовой миграции на территории Республики Узбекистан и проблемы, связанные с внешней трудовой миграцией, а также ряд выводов и предложений с целью регулирования внутренней миграции. В этом случае. Имеются и другие комментарии по общим аспектам, направленным на обеспечение занятости населения, улучшение образа жизни, благоустройство.

**Ключевые слова:** внешняя миграция, внутренняя миграция, безработица, трудовые мигранты, агентство трудовой миграции, занятость.

## TARGETED ORGANIZATION OF INTERNAL MIGRATION IN THE REGULATION OF EXTERNAL LABOUR MIGRATION IN UZBEKISTAN

*Bolqiboyeva Ug'ilo' Bolqiboy kizi*

*Doctoral student of the scientific research center "Scientific bases and problems of the development of the economy of Uzbekistan" under Tashkent state university of economics*

**Annotation.** In this article, the main reasons for the occurrence of external labor migration in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the problems related to external labor migration, as well as several conclusions and proposals aimed at the purposeful organization of internal migration in order to regulate this situation. There are also other comments on general aspects aimed at providing employment to the population, improving their lifestyle and creating amenities.

**Keywords:** external migration, internal migration, unemployment, labor -migrants, labor migration agency, employment

**Introduction.** In today's world, as a result of the development of the world economy, foreign labor migration is also growing at a high rate. Also, several layers of the population in the territory of our Republic who need labor activities need to improve their family, social and economic conditions. For this purpose, they are working as foreign migrants in economically developed countries. As we know, previously the majority of labor migrants in our republic went to the Russian Federation, but over the two years, we have witnessed a radical change in the geography of labor migration, more Turkey, Israel, South Korea. and Kazakhstan, as well as the number of labor migrants from European countries to Germany is increasing.

**Literature analysis.** In the modern social and economic conditions reflect that migration policy is becoming wide around the world and there are several points and notions about international labor migration. According to the notion of one of the well-known foreign scientists, V.Bobylev, migration policy is a system of prin-

ciples, goal and actions with a help of which the state and other political entities regulate the flow of migrants[1]. L.L. Rybakovsky focused on the migration policy as a system of generally accepted ideas at the level of conceptually unified means, and emphasized that with their help, the state, as well as other state institutions, achieve the goal by observing certain principles [2]. In this regard, S.V. Ryazantsev also emphasizes that the migration policy is a system adopted at the level of ideas and conceptually integrated means, with the help of which the state, as well as its institutions, compliance with the principles, envisages the achievement of goals corresponding to the next stage of the development of the society of the country [3].

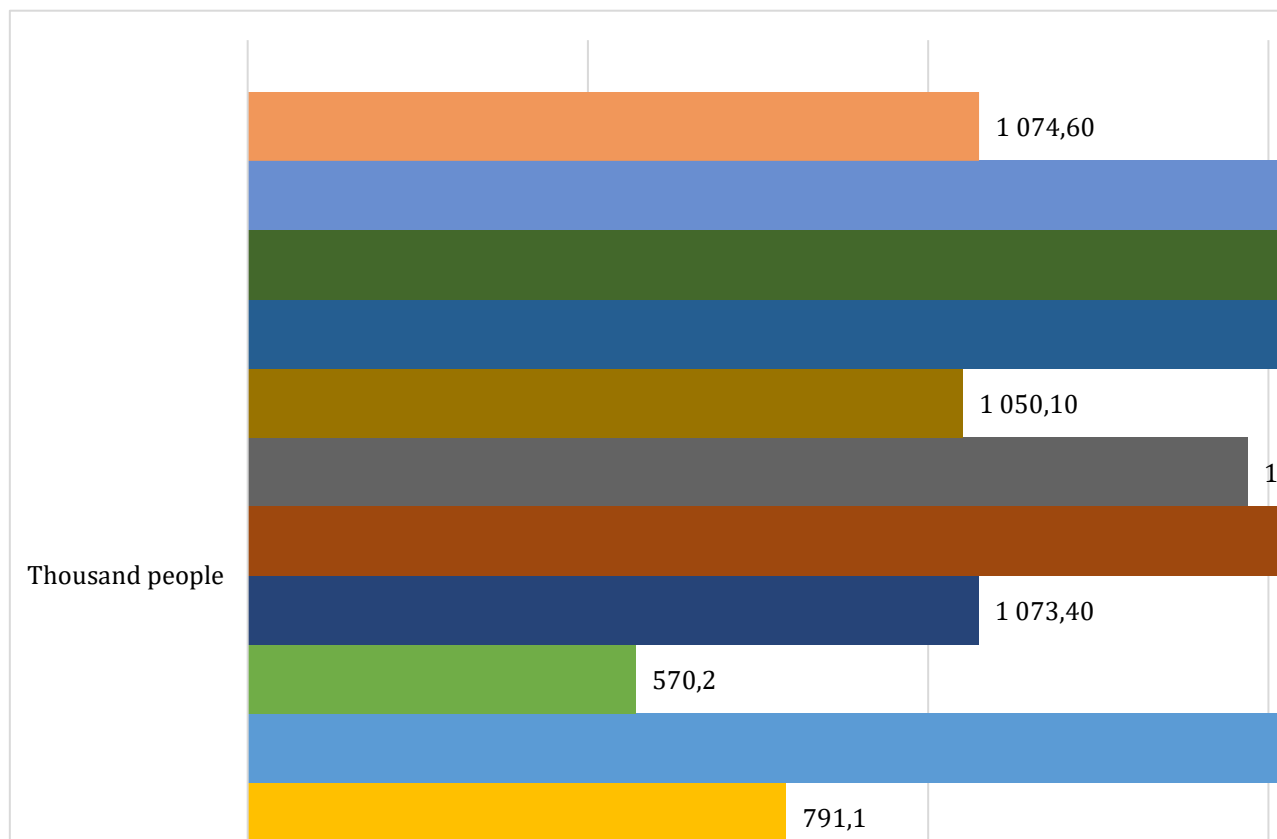
Uzbek scientists, such as E.M. Muhiddinov, S.A. Ishankhodzhaev, L.H. Isakov, Sh.T. Tilyabaeva also studied the effects of migration on our country, the social, legal, and political consequences of this phenomenon. F.Ya.Parmonov's scientific research shows that the social factors affecting the transformation of migration processes and

focuses on increasing the effectiveness of migration-related activities of official organizations in the field. Social and psychological support and reintegration of labor migrants by D.A. Madjidova, D.G'.Khusanova, A.A.Bazarov, B.A.Akbarov, N.Kh.Zokhitova, M.Sh.Yakhnyaeva, N.M.Saidaliev, D.Muydinov, S.Alimov aspects are studied and scientific and practical recommendations are presented [4].

**Methodology.** The research used the methods of analysis and synthesis of knowledge, generalization, social survey, comparative statistical analysis, as well as the principles of historicity, interrelationship and systematicity.

**Discussion and results.** Fundamental changes related to the transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan, in turn, had a strong impact on labor relations. As a result of this, the problem of unemployment, which is an integral part of the economic system based on market relations, began to appear. As a result of objective processes in the economy, thousands and millions of people lost their jobs and lost their source of income. In the newly independent young republic, the system of professional education has not yet adapted to the system of training and retraining of qualified specialists based on the real demands of the rapidly developing market in the country. As a result, there is a sharp gap

between labor supply and demand in the labor market a structural imbalance occurred and deepened as market relations became established. All this has become a real tragedy for wage workers, whose wages are the only source of family income, forcing them to look for ways to get out of the difficult situation and provide for their families. In addition, the sharp increase in foreign migration in Uzbekistan is due to the low level of development of production and industrial sectors in the regions (mainly in rural areas), the fact that the population's opportunities for learning science are not at the level of modern demand, and in those regions incorrect formation of the worldview of a certain category of residents, lack of confidence that they will be able to get a good income in another country without any difficulties, or in the territory of Uzbekistan without any efforts and efforts and views, and factors such as these are the reasons for the increase in the number of labor migrants today. According to statistics, the total number of labor resources in Uzbekistan is 19.3 million people, of which 1.67 million are labor migrants in 2021. In the first quarter of 2022, the total number of labor resources is 19.4 million people, of which 1.8 million people were labor migrants. The rate of labor migrants was increased by about 0,6 % within four months [5].



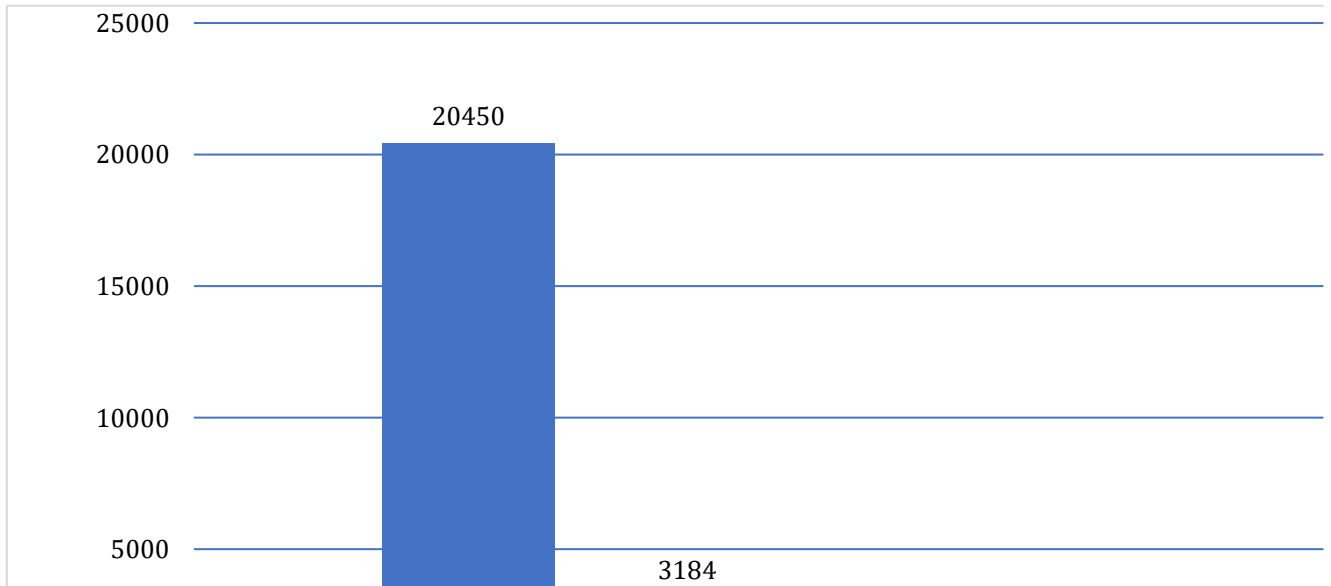
**Graph 1. The number of labor resources in the cross-section of regions in 2022:**

*Source:* created by the researcher based on statistical data <https://kun.uz/uz/news/2023/05/11>

It is clear from the diagram, Samarkand region was the dominant with making up about 2,160,400 people. Fergana region and Tashkent city, with the number of labor resources of 2,095,500 people and 1,916,800 people, respectively, took the next places. It is worth noting that most of the labor migrants who go to work abroad from Uzbekistan belong to regions that are lagging behind in terms of economic and industrial development. For this reason, it is appropriate to improve the conditions in those

regions, to provide labor resources with jobs in the regions themselves, paying attention to the education system.

According to the report given by the Foreign Labor Migration Agency, During the 8 months of 2023, 28 thousand 207 citizens of Uzbekistan were employed in foreign countries in an organized manner [6]. Graph 2 illustrates the total labor migrants to six countries during eight months.



**2 Graph. The number of labor migrants left during 8 months Of 2023 in Uzbekistan**

*Source: created by the researcher based on statistical data*

The diagram clearly shows that, in particular, the largest number of them went to Russia (20,450), South Korea (3,184) and Great Britain (1,809).

In addition, 1,037 unemployed citizens in Russia, 100 in Kazakhstan, and 55 in Great Britain were employed. In January-August, legal assistance was provided to 9,298 labor migrants, counseling services were provided to 161,610 migrants, social assistance was provided to 8,006 people, and financial assistance was provided to 1,993 people. 676,300 dollars of wages and monetary compensations of labor migrants that have not been paid by employers have been recovered [7].

However, in recent years, the percentage of citizens who have already left our country as labor migrants returning to our country is also increasing, and in July 2023, the Minister of Employment Bekhzod Musaev said that the number of Uzbek migrants returning, not leaving the country, is increasing year by year. According to him, there are 2 million migrants. In 2022-

2023, 60,000 people were sent to work on an organizational basis, and their average salary was \$1,200. According to the information of the Foreign Labor Migration Agency, it was reported that in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration, 7 citizens from St. Petersburg and 15 citizens from Moscow, who were in a difficult situation, were brought to our country by charter flight. 1 person from Yekaterinburg, 2 from Kazan, 2 from Moscow, 5 from Bashkortostan, 7 from St. Petersburg were brought to our country by charter flight [8].

It should be noted that our citizens who are brought with the support of the Foreign Labor Migration Agency, the International Organization for Migration and the embassy of our country in Moscow are mostly sick, pregnant and bereaved citizens. The main reasons for the emergence of several such problems are related to the difficulties which migrants are faced in other countries, are these: disagreements between different religions and cultures, overcrowding, health diseases and others. Especially, undocumented workers

may be unpaid or poorly paid, and can have identity documents confiscated by supervisors who warn them that reporting the situation to law enforcement will result in deportation. Wage theft, where employers promise to pay wages and do not make good on the agreed payments, is another issue for migrant workers. Some are also lured into a country under false pretenses; for example, a worker may be promised a job at a hospital and then sent to a private home as a cleaner. Hazardous working conditions are also an issue, because migrant workers tend to be employed in dangerous industries and employers may not comply with health and safety laws. This can include exposure to pesticides and herbicides, improperly maintained heavy equipment, and extreme heat or cold. Normal working protections like limits on working hours and scheduled breaks may not be granted, and people may labor for 12 hours or more without a break or access to a bathroom. This can create a public health problem; field workers may relieve themselves in the field. As a result, migrants simultaneously lose their health and spend a considerable part of their lives away from their families [9].

According to the International Organization for Migration, the sanctions imposed against Russia in response to the attack on Ukraine (today there are more than 14,000 sanctions, the closest pursuer Iran has about 4,200 sanctions in this regard) have had a serious impact on the Russian economy and the labor market. can show. About two million jobs are expected to be lost and unemployment to rise from 4.4 percent to 7.8 percent. The decline of the Russian economy will inevitably affect the incomes of immigrants working there and, accordingly, the economic situation in their own countries [10].

According to the sentences of Renate Held, director of the IOM (International Organization for Migration) regional office in Vienna, a sharp decline in remittances from Russia will undoubtedly have a negative impact on the economies of countries that rely on remittances. "Most migrants have expressed a desire to stay in the Russian Federation for now, but if the economy worsens, more people will return home." This is already happening. According to the IOM, in the first quarter of 2022, 60,000 migrants from Tajikistan and 133,000 from Uzbekistan left Russia for their homelands. Now they can join the army of the unemployed in their country.

Ortikhoja Norov, an expert of the Foreign Labor Migration Agency, said that any political and military issues that occur in Russia will definitely affect the lives of migrants. In particular,

the number of migrants has decreased. You can listen to his thoughts at the link below [11].

No matter how complex the causes of labor migration are, no matter how deep its roots are, it is necessary to form a clear strategy for the future of our state, people, and each of us. A clear answer to the vital question of how long labor migrants will have to live as emigrants in foreign countries and raise a family should be reflected in the strategy.

**Conclusion and suggestions.** According to official statistics, in 2019, 2.5 million people or 7% of the population of Uzbekistan are labor migrants. About 2 million of them work in Russia. Remittances by migrant workers amounted to 5.1 billion US dollars, or about 10% of the country's GDP. Each migrant earned an average of 166.7 USD per months.

These are huge numbers. In other words, the income earned by labor migrants is about 20 percent of the GDP of Uzbekistan. Naturally, Uzbekistan cannot afford to provide such a large number of labor migrants with work and decent income. Therefore, even if the second way is chosen to solve the problem of labor migrants, it should be implemented step by step, but consistently and persistently, with the help of various highly effective organizational and economic (if necessary, administrative) tools in a certain sequence. In the regulation of external labor migration in Uzbekistan, there are several proposals for the purposeful organization of internal migration.

1. In connection with the implementation of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to organize the activities of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated May 24, 2017 No. PQ-3001, as well as labor resources, employment and population [9]. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers was adopted in order to increase the effectiveness of the program for comprehensive analysis, qualitative and objective assessment of employment, especially for young people who are able to work, who enter the labor market for the first time. providing a decent salary, the reason is the economic development of the country, the growth rate of the national economy, and in addition, in order to make a living and support the family, he deprived himself of the happiness of living and working in the bosom of his family and parents in his homeland, and is honest with some hardships in foreign countries to labor migrants who earns income by enduring all discrimination and insults

## DEMOGRAFIYA VA MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI

and responsibilities of the officials

2. Transferring the population from densely populated areas of our republic to sparsely populated areas;

3. In order to ensure the well-being of the population, internal migrants should be trained in small business and private entrepreneurship in "monocenters"

4. Immigrants should be provided with vacant land for long-term voluntary use, and developed domestic products will be directed to the domestic market and export

5. Immigrants should be provided with vacant land for long-term voluntary use, and developed domestic products will be directed to the domestic market and export;

6. With the effective use of existing tourist resources in the regions, tourism can create infrastructure formation and the establishment of tourist entertainment centers, the possibility of conducting small business activities for foreign labor migrants, and increase the level of employment and lead to the stage of economic growth in our country.

7. It is proposed to develop a systematic model of the wine tourism cluster in the regions, that is, taking into account that the majority of

UZBEKISTAN IS LOCATED IN RURAL AREAS, IF THIS MODEL SYSTEM IS CREATED, LABOR MIGRANTS WILL BE EMPLOYED IN THEIR REGIONS OPPORTUNITIES ARE CREATED

8. In all regions, it should be established that first 1, then 2-3 large-scale state farms in the field of agriculture. Recently, the young man who took part in the interview of Kun.uz reporters that if there is 0.5 hectares of land, he is ready to return to Uzbekistan, even he informed that he knows well what to plant and how to earn. But the land,

such distribution is consistent with the principles of efficient use of land resources

does not come. However, if a large farm of 500 hectares or 1000 hectares will be allocated to the farms who need to make their business together,

then the economies of scale can be large, high income can be earned.

In addition, it should be implemented the system of mechanisms on providing low bank interest rates to the funds of legal entities and individuals which would be given to the large economic investment activities to create a great opportunity to achieve high efficiency of economic activities.

### References:

1. Бобылев В. Миграционная политика (сущность, структурное строение, основные типы)// Власть. №6-2009. С 61
2. Рыбаковский Л.Л. Миграционная политика России: теория и практика //Современные проблемы миграции в России: материалы общероссийской научной конференции (11-13 ноября 2003г.). – М., 2003. С. 36
3. Рязанцев С.В. Материалы международной конференции. Политика народонаселения: настоящее и будущее. – М: МАКС Пресс, 2005. С. 365
- 4 "Labor migration: Causes and consequences" Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 10 ISSN 2181-1784 Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2022: 5.947 Advanced Sciences Index Factor ASI Factor = 1.7
5. <https://kun.uz/uz/news/2023/05/11/>
6. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2023/09/13/migrants/>
7. <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2023/09/13/migrants/>
8. Mirzokhid Rakhimov. "Uzbekistan external migration key trends and directions", Eurasian Research Journal January 2022 Vol. 4, No.
9. Jaewon Ki. Trade, Unemployment and Labour Market Institutions. Printed in Sweden by Universitet's service, US-AB, Stockholm 2011.
10. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 20, 2018 № 841 "On measures to implement national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030"
11. <https://daryo.uz/2023/09/04/ukrainadagi-urushning-rossiyada-mehnat-qilayotgan-ozbekistonlik-mehnat-migrantlari-faoliyati-va-hayotiga-tasiri>
12. <https://lex.uz/acts/-3469433>.
13. Z. Kadirova, S. Gazieva (2021) Economical theories of international labor migration, International Journal of Intellectual Cultural Heritage, 3, 15-23.