

платы происходил на фоне увеличения минимальной заработной платы с 1 июня 2022 г. до 920 тыс. сум. Таким образом, возможность занятости населения является жизненно важным и необходимым условием для роста национальной рабочей силы и благосостояния общества. Следует заметить, что потребительские расходы являются компонентом, который оказывается в числе наиболее влияющих на ВВП страны.

В заключении отметим, что стимулирование экономического роста является важнейшим компонентом. Поэтому, решение этой задачи обеспечивается принятыми приоритетными мерами. В числе таковых сегодня выделены: качество образования и его повышение; обеспечение полноценного здравоохранения и питания в целях укрепления и повышения человеческого капитала страны; развитие гибкой экономики и предпринимательства и обеспечение их приоритетности; повышение доступа к технологиям и расширение инноваций; содействие общественной и экономической активности женщин и молодежи.

## **REGULATION OF LABOR MIGRATION IN ENSURING THE WELFARE OF SOCIETY**

*Baymanova M.*

*Senior lecturer, Department of Economics  
and Finance Angren University*

In research on migration processes in the world, including migration humanization and regulation of processes, migration three-way approach to organization of management and development of migration policy cooperation in exit, development of multilateral bases of labor migration exit, improving human rights-based management of international migration, various negative effects of social factors on labor migration prevention of consequences and their elimination, migrants by the state promotes the need to improve the protection system. In our country, the citizens of our country with the ability to work are freed from unemployment protection, creation of new jobs, retraining for new professions, family and opening a wide path for private entrepreneurship, ensuring employment of the population, labor special attention to the issue of improving conditions, paying a decent wage for work being directed. “In our country, 600-700 thousand people enter the labor market every year. About 200,000 people need to be employed through foreign labor migration is coming Where labor migration is properly organized, employment, families income, qualified specialists have increased” [1].

Social labor migration is regulated by state legislation and international acts is placed.

**There are 2 different trends in national legislation:**

- 1) tendency of free movement of labor resources in an open economy;
- 2) limitation of the migration process in the conditions of projectionism.

State migration policy is the regulation of labor force export and import. Targeted and directly implementing activity of the resident state is considered. State regulation of labor migration protection of interests and countries that export and import manpower is related to ensuring the harmonization of interests [1]. The speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 17, 2020, on the discussion of issues of support for citizens working abroad. “Based on the different goals and methods of state migration policy regulation, divided into emigration and immigration policy” [2].

The emigration policy of the state is to create an optimal (acceptable) emigration environment, aimed at purposefully regulating the volume and composition of the emigration flow is the policy.

**The direct method of immigration regulation is as follows:**

- 1) subjects of labor migration, intermediary firms or labor migrants supervise the work of the institutions that organize their activities;
- 2) expansionary policy, to capture jobs in foreign markets monitoring the directed policy, that is, the activities of state and public organizations;
- 3) implementation of the structural policy related to emigration, that is, the state and limiting the issuance of foreign passports to citizens who are necessary for society;
- 4) prohibition of certain categories of workers to go abroad, quota for emigration putting and etc.

**Migrants are classified into the following 3 categories:**

- 1) family emigration, in which some of the family members stay abroad moving too;
- 2) economic emigration, high skill and ability to work, private entrepreneurship which requires qualification and can contribute to the development of the economy migration of citizens.
- 3) humanitarian emigration is manifested as a movement of refugees based on the opposition of political, religious and moral worldviews. Regulation of labor migration is a crucial aspect of promoting the well-being of both the societies sending and receiving migrant workers. Here's how effective regulations can contribute to societal welfare:

**Protecting Migrant Workers:**

- **Fair Labor Practices:** Clear regulations ensure migrant workers receive fair wages, have safe working conditions, and aren't exploited. This reduces human rights abuses and fosters a more just society.
- **Improved Living Conditions:** Regulations can mandate decent housing, healthcare access, and social security benefits for migrant workers. This improves their quality of life and contributes to a more inclusive society.

**Benefits for Sending Countries:**

- **Remittances:** Migrant workers often send money back home, boosting the economies of sending countries. Regulations that ensure fair treatment and worker safety encourage this flow of funds [2].

- **Skills Transfer:** Returning migrants bring back valuable skills and knowledge gained abroad, which can benefit the sending country's workforce. Regulations that facilitate smooth reintegration can maximize this benefit.

**Benefits for Receiving Countries:**

- **Filling Labor Shortages:** Regulated migration allows countries to address labor shortages in specific sectors, promoting economic growth and stability.

- **Cultural Diversity:** Migration brings cultural exchange, enriching the receiving society. Regulations that promote migrant integration can foster social cohesion.

**Key Regulatory Aspects:**

- **Clear Admission Processes:** Transparent procedures for obtaining work visas and permits prevent exploitation and ensure a skilled workforce.

- **Strong Enforcement Mechanisms:** Regular inspections and effective grievance redressal systems ensure adherence to labor laws and protect migrant worker rights.

- **International Cooperation:** Bilateral agreements between sending and receiving countries can establish fair treatment standards and facilitate safe migration processes. By implementing well-designed regulations, governments can ensure that labor migration benefits both sending and receiving societies, promoting a fairer and more prosperous world for all. Labor migration regulations around the world vary depending on the country's economic needs and social priorities. However, some common approaches aim to balance the well-being of both sending and receiving societies:

**Skill-Based Programs:**

- Countries like Canada and Australia have point-based immigration systems that prioritize skilled workers in professions with labor shortages. This ensures migrants fill specific needs and contribute to the economy.

**Employer-Sponsored Programs:**

- Many countries allow employers to sponsor foreign workers for specific positions. This helps address labor shortages in sectors where qualified domestic workers are unavailable.

**Examples:** The United States H-1B visa program for specialty occupations, Germany's Skilled Worker Visa.

**Regional Agreements:**

- Regional blocs like the European Union create frameworks for free movement of labor among member states. This streamlines migration processes and benefits both employers and workers.

**Example:** The European Union's Freedom of Movement for Workers.

**Protections for Migrant Workers:**

- Many countries have minimum wage standards and labor laws that apply to all workers, including migrants. This ensures fair treatment and prevents exploitation.

**Example:** The International Labour Organization (ILO) promotes decent work conditions and fair treatment for migrant workers globally.

**Challenges and Considerations:**

- Balancing worker rights with employer needs can be complex. Regulations should ensure a fair and efficient system.
- Integration of migrants into the receiving society is important for social cohesion. Language training and cultural programs can ease integration.
- Ethical recruitment practices are crucial to prevent human trafficking and exploitation of vulnerable workers.

These are just a few examples, all countries have different approaches to regulating labor migration. The key is to strike a balance that benefits both immigrants and the communities they contribute to.

#### *References:*

1. *A.I. Евдокимов. Международное экономические отношения. Учебник. Москва «Проспект» 2004.*
2. *Адамчук В.В. Экономика и социология труда. – М: Юнити-Дана, 2001.*
3. *International economic relations textbook edited by Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor A.I. Evdokimov. Moscow “Prospect”, 2004.*
4. *Акаев А.А. Миграция: формы и роль в улучшении качества жизни населения*
4. *Global Labor Migration: New Directions (Studies of World Migrations) by Etienne Penninx and Douglas S. Massey.*
5. *The Politics of Migrant Labour by Gabriella Alberti and Devi Sacchetto.*
6. *Edited by Eileen Boris, Heidi Gottfried, Julie Greene, and Joo-Cheong Tham | Global Labor Migration.*

## **QORAQALPOG‘ISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA AHOLI DAROMADLARI DINAMIKASI**

*Rahimboyev Muxtorbek*

*Toshkent Xalqoro Moliyaviy*

*Boshqaruv va Texnologiyalar Universiteti*

*“Iqtisodiyot va boshqaruv” kafedrasi o‘qituvchisi*

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “2022 - 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan “Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son farmoni ijrosini ta‘minlash, Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi hududlarida sanoat, qishloq xo‘jaligi va xizmatlar sohasining kelgusi besh yildagi istiqbollarini hamda har bir tuman va shaharning “o‘sish nuqtalari”ni belgilash, ijtimoiy sohani rivojlantirish orqali aholi salomatligi hamda turmush darajasini yanada yaxshilash maqsadida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi vazirlar mahkamasining 2022 - 2026-yillarda Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi hududlarini kompleks ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish va aholi turmush darajasini yanada yaxshilashga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida [1] qaror qiladi. Qarorga ko‘ra Yalpi hududiy mahsulot hajmini 1,5 ga oshirish orqali ishsizlik darajasini 6,3 %ga qisqartirish, kambag‘alikni 50%ga qisqartirish va jami bandligi taminlangan aholi sonini 238,4 ming kishiga etkazish nazarda tutilgan. Bu natijaga erishi