



## REGULATION OF MIGRATION RELATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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### ABSTRACT

The article describes the emergence of international migration, its causes, and the participation of migrants in this process. Issues and legal aspects of regulation of migration flows around the world (European migration system, USA) are described. The necessity and directions of regulation of the process of labor migration in the process of globalization at the world level were highlighted. Also, issues of labor migration were analyzed and opinions were expressed regarding its improvement.

### KEYWORDS

Migration, population migration, internal migration, external migration, International Migration Organization, emigration, immigrant, money transfers.

### INTRODUCTION

Population migration is the movement of people (migrants) across the border of one or another region, permanently changing their place of residence or coming and going for short or long periods or permanently. The fact that migration exists in all countries of the world, the flow of migrants is mainly directed towards countries with developed economies, good living and working conditions, and high wages, the weight of labor migration is increasing, and at the same time, the level of illegal migration is

increasing; increase in forced labor migration and others can be shown.

The rapid growth of economic sectors increases the need for migrants for national labor markets, and the openness of the labor market of these countries is observed, their interest in labor migration appears, and these countries show their interest in expanding it. The most important feature of the management of migration processes in foreign countries is the formation of the national migration policy and the

application of legal regimes that reflect the economic situation in the country.

In economically developed countries, this feature is manifested in the formation of an effective system of preventing and combating illegal migration, and it is observed that a territorial and economically oriented approach is being implemented. In addition, the issue of targeting foreign labor and attracting highly qualified specialists is carried out depending on the needs of certain sectors of the economy.

Materials and methods. At the beginning of the 21st century, international migration processes increased in the regions of the world. Experts divided the population participating in this process into six groups: 1. Emigrants who left one country for permanent residence for family and other reasons. 2. Migrant workers. 3. Illegal immigrants. 4. Fugitives. 5. Students, intern-researchers, academic staff and professors. 6. People moving for different purposes - tourists, vacationers, conference participants, etc. 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, environmental and other reasons are behind the migration processes taking place in every corner of the world. An important feature of the admission of foreigners to the territory of the United States is that the right to live in the country is granted for a certain period, and after the expiration of this period, the person must be ready to leave the country. The peculiarity of the European migration system is inextricably linked with the order established over the centuries. The migration policy of the EU countries reflects the characteristics of its member countries and is distinguished by specific aspects of determining the

legal regimes of state management in the field of migration.

Research results. In recent years, the principles of regulation of international migration processes and the approach to this issue have been fundamentally revised. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was founded due to the need to provide migration services at the international level in order to regulate migration flows around the world. Its tasks are to help regulate humanitarian and migration processes, to regulate and humanize migration control measures, to find practical solutions to migration issues and to assist in the provision of humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and migrants, to overcome these problems, ILO advises governments and migrants and provides services. The process of migration is related to economic, social and cultural development as well as the right of free movement of people.

The grounds for issuing a Schengen visa to a foreign citizen or stateless person are as follows: 1) the presence of the necessary documents giving the right to leave the state territory; 2) material requirements - availability of living conditions (funds and housing), receipt of return tickets, availability of travel documents; 3) law enforcement requirements, lack of information that may threaten state security, compliance with law and order in the territory of the Schengen countries. Administrative-legal regimes of state management of migration processes in foreign countries are characterized by a number of features: 1) formation of national migration policy and application of certain legal regimes reflecting the economic situation in the country and their content; 2) the regional situation of the country and the historical conditions of the formation of the migration system; 3) differentiation of migration processes by state

management regimes depending on the type of migration flow (the difference between legal regimes related to the state management of external and external labor migration of the population, forced migration and illegal migration); 4) there is a complex of legal regimes and their specific traditions commonly used and generally recognized in the practice of a particular state [1]. The analysis of the laws regulating the migration processes of foreign countries and the scientific literature on this topic allows us to classify the following types of current state migration policy: a) liberal migration policy - attracting foreign citizens, a simplified procedure for granting the right of permanent residence to foreign citizens, freedom of movement and freedom of movement within the state territory choice of residence, free and optimal visa procedure, fight against illegal migration, liberal approach to migration regulation. This type of migration policy is currently used by countries (Australia, Canada, etc.) interested in the globalization policy taking place in the world; b) "closed doors" (stagnation) policy - maximum restriction of territorial movement of citizens both inside and outside the country. The priority of this policy is to create a normative legal framework that limits the territorial movement of the population, which is based on the ideological views formed in the state[2]. A special feature of this policy is the practical absence of illegal (clandestine) migration or a sharp fight against it.

This type of migration policy is typical for economically developed countries that aim to seriously limit immigration to their territory (China, North Korea, a number of countries in the Middle East, etc.); v) effective migration policy - effective regulation and implementation of migration processes by the state in order to solve both economic and social problems in society.

The main feature of this policy is that the migration of the population is comprehensively regulated by the state[4], the basis for the protection of the rights of migrants is created, the rights of local residents are prioritized over the rights of migrants, the legal status of migrants is clearly regulated, and quotas are allocated for foreign labor migration. , legal and economic measures will be developed and implemented to eliminate migration conditions on the territory of the state.

By implementing such a policy, the goals of creating a balanced mechanism for regulating internal and external labor migration, effective management of internal population migration, and prevention of illegal (hidden) migration are aimed at. Measures can be taken to strengthen border control and combat illegal migration, to cooperate with neighboring countries in providing asylum, and to expand economic cooperation with countries of origin of migrants. According to other scholars, one of the important features of migration regulation is to create favorable conditions for legal migrants, and for illegal migrants, to create conditions that lead to their voluntary return to their countries.

This type of state policy is characteristic of countries with well-established democratic values, and the expected results of its implementation are aimed at strengthening the state's social economic policy and migration policy. It seems that this type of political activity best suits the developing social relations and interests of the state and its people. This policy is typical for Japan, Germany, France, etc. [5].

Another important aspect that gives an idea of the state management of migration processes in foreign countries is the regimes of migration processes management in the state territory[6]. Differentiation

of management modes of migration processes should be carried out depending on the type of migration flow. Because the legal regimes of population management in the field of internal and external labor migration differ from each other, they are determined based on the rates of forced migration, legal and illegal migration, and hidden migration.

Among the common migration regimes in the migration processes of almost all foreign countries are the following - immigration control regime; the regime of banning or restricting the areas of residence of foreign citizens (stateless persons), the regime of deportation applied in order to ensure the interests of the state and public security in some regions; the practice of applying the asylum regime and others has been established. For example, the immigration control regime in the United States includes the introduction of quotas (Green cards) for the entry of foreigners into the state territory, and only a certain limited part of the persons who participated in this event (within the quota set separately for each country) will receive the right to permanent residence in the United States.

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