

Approaches to Regulating Labor Migration

Murodjon Shokirjonovich Goziev

Fergana State University, Department of Finance, Teacher

Abstract: Labor migration is an integral part of the labor market. In the conditions of the liberalization of the economy, migration flows began to be directed from a certain region and country to another country. While labor migration brings certain advantages to donor and recipient countries, it also creates some challenges.

Keywords: labor migration, labor market, know-how, region, migration flow.

INTRODUCTION

Labor migration as a complex socio-economic process is determined by various objective and subjective reasons. There are different approaches to identifying and classifying these causes. The causes of migration are considered in the form of economic, natural-climatic, demographic, ethnic, social and other larger groups. The content of the reasons for migration becomes more obvious when studying a specific direction. Currently, a number of theories and concepts have been developed that explain the interdependence of the causes and effects of labor migration. With their help, the scope, directions, speed of various migration flows between regions, as well as the criteria of social and economic development of regions are jointly coordinated at the macro level. Such coordination is very important to determine the dependence of migrants' movement on their composition, age, gender, level of education and professional training.

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It is the subject of research of representatives of various economic schools, and it is the clarification of economic relations based on the law in the development of migration processes. According to the supporters of the neoclassical approach, which recognizes that each person receives and consumes a limited product of his labor, emigration leads to the economic development of the host country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The economic development of the country from which the emigration came will remain the same. Neo-Keynesians recognized the possibility that the economic situation of the labor exporting country would deteriorate if the emigration of highly qualified employees took place. Classical scholars Ye. According to the theories of Ravenstein, A. Lunes, J. Frey, G. Ranis, and neoclassical economists J. Harris, M. Todaro,

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surplus labor resources migrate from rural areas with limited, low production efficiency to developed urbanized areas. Unlike classical theories, supporters of the structural concept interpreted migration as economic and political inequality between different subjects (countries, regions, enterprises, individuals). In this case, somewhat stronger subjects determine the direction of the movement of the migration flow to their advantage. New theoretical views on the characteristics of labor migration have emerged in transition economy countries that are forming a market economy. For example, microeconomic studies have developed probabilistic, variable models that predict individual migration decisions, and identify factors that motivate employers to hire foreign workers.

Factors such as the difference between the current and expected income in the country of immigration, the possibility of finding a reliable job, and later obtaining a residence permit are also serious motivating factors for emigration.

Other studies emphasize that employers are interested in using migrant labor due to the expansion of production opportunities. Foreign workforce increases the demand in the labor market in a certain skill segment of the country and ensures the survival of enterprises that are under competitive pressure and have limited capital for project financing and investment.

The English scientist Ye. It is connected with the name of Ravenstein. He created the theory of "migration laws" at the beginning of the 19th century. According to these laws, migrants leave one region with limited opportunities and settle in other regions with greater opportunities. Distance plays a major role in choosing new locations, as migrants prefer to settle at closer distances. Every flow of rural-urban migration creates a counter-flow of rural migration; the most important factor of migration is the economic factor, it has been proven that migration flows tend to somewhat developed economic regions and regions with a high level of technological development, communication, communication, and transport. According to Ravenstein, urban dwellers are less mobile than rural dwellers, and the development of transportation and communications, the expansion of trade, and the growth of industry increase migration.

This concept is important in explaining the mechanism of large interregional flows, because in the process of socio-economic development, the nature of differences between different regions changes. This case has a wide area

It is relevant not only for the host countries, but also for international migration, because in the process of this evolution, the countries that attract and send migrants change. Representatives of the microeconomic theory of migration, English economists M. Todaro, L. Marujko - people's decision-making about migration is based on their analyzes related to costs and income, that is, everyone moves between countries put forward the idea that the main criterion is the assessment of the expected profit from the difference between wages. Various social factors, the state of social networks, transport, service and other political factors are taken into account in the process of estimating the costs of moving.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The idea that population migration is a combination of economic, demographic, social and political factors of export and import has caused a great debate. This approach is based on the theory created by the French scientist Ye. Lee in the 60s. According to him, migration is a process based on the movement of factors of economic, demographic, and social nature.

According to economists, one of the main features of modern migration is the desire of migrants to make life opportunities, plans for the future, to find a way to modern systems of social conditions, especially to

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get accurate information. In the research work, based on a deep analysis of the existing concepts of labor migration in the economic literature, we described their development evolution as follows.

The main determinant of migration is the difference between different groups in the country. According to D. Harris, M. Todaro's neoclassical macro-theory of migration, population migration occurs under the influence of regional differences between labor supply and demand. According to studies conducted in the United States, the reason that motivates Mexican migrants to the United States is "the abundance of jobs here." In the 60s of the 20th century, the problems of international migration were studied within the framework of the economic growth model, and the international movement of labor affects the rate of economic growth as one of the factors of production, the main reason of which is the difference in wages between countries. It was justified that it is in the differentiation of labor. According to the approach of the supporters of the neoclassical direction, everyone receives and consumes according to their work, and migration affects the growth of the welfare of the countries to which they immigrated.

Table 1. Development of theories of international labor migration evolution

| Economic school | Representatives | The essence of the concept |
|---|--|---|
| Classical school | E.Ravenshteyn | An important factor of migration is the economic factor, migration flows to developed economic regions and it tends towards the regions with high level of technological development, communications, and transport. |
| | E.Lee | Migration is a process based on the movement of the economic, demographic, and social factors of release and reception, and it is based on the fact that a person makes a decision to migrate under the influence of various incentives and motives. |
| micro economic theory of Neoclassical migration | M.Todaro, L.Marujko | Evaluating the expected benefit from the difference between the salary associated with expenses and income is the main criterion when people make decisions about migration. |
| New economic Migration theory | O. SHtark, D.Messi, K. Espinoza, Dj.Taylor | Accounting for social networks is considered a family strategy aimed at correctly determining the source of income, reducing household risks, and opening the way to financial resources. |
| Macro-economic theory of Neoclassical migration | D.Xarris, M.Todaro | Migration of the population takes place under the influence of regional differences between the demand and supply of labor. |
| | M.Piore | According to the segmented labor market theory, migration has a positive effect on the country's economic development and is one of the factors that eliminate the labor shortage. |
| Modern theories | L.L.Rbibakovskiy | The movement of labor represents the territorial mobility of people characterized by places of residence and places of employment. |
| | E.V.Vinogradova | The following approaches to labor mobility were identified: firstly, the process of placement of labor between jobs; secondly, willingness and ability to move; thirdly, it is based on the economic mechanism of managing the territorial proportions of the employed population in the economy. |

According to neo-Keynesians, the economic situation of the countries emigrating highly skilled workers may worsen. Therefore, in order to prevent the "brain drain" of highly qualified specialists from going abroad, according to the UN decision, taxing their income and using it for development needs was widely discussed. As a result of the analysis of migration at the threshold of the 21st century, it was found that the accumulation of human capital affects the country's economic growth as an endogenous factor.

For example, microeconomic studies have developed probabilistic, variable models that predict individual migration decisions, and identify factors that motivate employers to hire foreign workers.

As we know, the process of migration cannot be ignored in the conditions of the market economy and therefore should be regulated at the international level. International standards provide a basis for cooperation at the legal, political, practical and regional levels in the migration process. The standards provide guidance on governance principles, migration, protection of migrant workers and protection of state interests.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of various views on labor migration in the conditions of economic liberalization, the following improved author's approach to labor migration was developed. According to him, labor force migration is labor migration at the level of concrete realization. willingness to move, to settle, to sell their labor power in the country of entry and receive wages accordingly, to return to their permanent place of residence from time to time, periodically or completely, after performing temporary labor activities.

When migrants return to their homeland, they bring new knowledge, experience, and skills with them. This ensures an increase in the efficiency of production factors, increases the rate of growth of national income in the production function and the amount of income per capita. The return of experts to their homeland after gaining experience in the high-tech industries of developed countries and similar know-how work creates conditions for the growth of innovation and efficiency of national production.

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