

LEGAL BASIS OF REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Islombek Abduxamidov*is a senior lecturer at Fergana State Technical University.***Kurbonaliyev Khamoliddin***Fergana State Technical University Student of the Faculty of Energy*

Annotation. *In this article, the essence of international migration processes, its inextricable link with socio-economic and political factors, as well as the international legal framework for regulating migration, are analyzed. It highlights the globalization of migration in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, the problems of ensuring the rights of migrants, and the role of international organizations, in particular, the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, and the International Organization for Migration, in managing labor migration. Also, the content of the main international regulatory legal acts aimed at protecting the rights of migrant workers is revealed, and the relevance of the legal, safe, and orderly implementation of migration processes is substantiated. The article concludes the importance of comprehensive regulation of migration processes and ensuring human rights as a priority value.*

Keywords: *international migration, labor migration, human rights, migration regulation, international legal norms, UN, ILO, IOM, exploitation.*

The population and its most active part, labor resources, are the basis of economic life. Some part of the world's population changes their place of work and residence through various influences. This factor is called migration, which has a social, economic, political, religious, and ecological character. There are various definitions of migration in science. In general, among the existing definitions of migration, the following can be distinguished: "the movement of the population from one geographical area to another is called migration."

At the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st centuries, population migration intensified. If previously migration occurred only in certain regions (Africa, Asia, the USA, Western Europe), now migration is increasingly becoming an international global process. The motives of population migration processes are, in most cases, political and economic factors. At the end of the 20th century, changes in the world political map gave a new impetus to migration processes. Migration from newly independent states to developed countries increased during these years. At the same time, we can observe the migration process as a result of the intersection of political and economic factors.

The increase in migration processes around the world is causing many problems. In particular, such factors as the lack of knowledge of the language of

people arriving in other countries, the lack of knowledge of the customs of the local population, the emergence of various conflicts with the local population, the religious factor, the non-compliance of workers with basic hygienic rules, the occurrence of various infectious diseases, the untimely receipt of medical care, as well as the lack of knowledge or non-compliance with the rules of conduct in various public places can be indicated. To prevent the escalation of the above situations, the concept of migration process management is used. At the heart of such management lies, first and foremost, the legalization and regulation of labor resources.

International organizations play a significant role in regulating labor migration. One such organization is the International Labor Organization and the International Organization for Migration, in which representatives of states, entrepreneurs, and workers participate. Migrants, by their nature, are businesslike and active members of society. Looking back at history, migration has contributed to economic growth, the emergence of new nations, and the enrichment of marginal cultures.

When analyzing migration processes, it is necessary to take into account the presence of important problematic issues. It is known that during the movement's activities, most migrants are exploited and their rights are violated; in most cases, integration into the culture and lifestyle of the destination countries can be difficult; it can be competitive as cheap labor compared to the qualified and necessary personnel of the receiving countries, depriving them of their jobs. For these and many other reasons, a comprehensive study of the migration situation is important.

Besides the scale of this migration, there is also another important socio-political aspect, which is that Americans, who are still considered Europeans, have some influence over the descendants of slaves, who are mainly of African descent. Nevertheless, even after the abolition of slavery, many people from China, India, and Japan migrated to the USA on a contractual basis, and this process continues to this day. For example, according to the latest statistics, 1.5 million people have immigrated to this country from India alone. Although Indian migrants are known worldwide as masters of computer programming due to their intellectual potential, their activities in America are associated with working on plantations owned by citizens of European countries. In our country, practical measures are being taken to harmonize national legislation with international legal standards in the field of digitalization of migration, and to adopt long-term strategies in the field of human rights.

The United Nations is an international organization established to strengthen peace and ensure security on Earth and develop mutual cooperation between states. The United Nations was founded in 1945, and 193 states are members of this

organization. Uzbekistan became a member of the United Nations on March 2, 1992, shortly after gaining independence. Normative acts of the United Nations play an important role in the regulation of labor activity of migrants and the development of international standards. Because they reflect fundamental human rights, and every state that considers itself democratic and secular must provide for these in its national legislative system.

The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights," the "Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers," approved at the 45th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, play a special role in the regulation of international migration. Normative acts of the United Nations play an important role in the regulation of labor activity of migrants and the development of international standards. Because they reflect fundamental human rights, and every state that considers itself democratic and secular must provide for these in its national legislative system.

The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" of the United Nations concerning the implementation of the sphere of human rights and orderly migration, the regulation of labor activity of migrants, the "Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers," approved at the 45th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, occupy a special place in the regulation of the sphere of international migration.

The purpose of the International Organization for Migration is to manage migration, taking into account the interests of all involved parties, to cooperate with the governments of the countries, to protect the interests of people who have chosen migration as their only path, to combat and prevent human trafficking.

The recommendations of the International Organization for Migration are not very mandatory and serve as a guide in the field of policy, legislation, and practical activity.

In 1998, the International Labour Conference adopted the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights in the Field of Labour. It emphasizes that member states of the International Labour Organization (regardless of whether they have ratified the relevant Conventions) are obliged to "observe, apply, and wholeheartedly implement" fundamental principles and labor rights solely because they are members of this organization.

In conclusion, when analyzing migration processes, it is necessary to take into account the presence of important problematic issues. It is known that during the movement's activities, most migrants are exploited and their rights are violated. Also, in most cases, integration into the culture and lifestyle of the destination

countries is difficult, they can be competitive as cheap labor compared to the qualified and necessary personnel of the receiving countries, depriving them of their jobs. For these and many other reasons, comprehensive regulation of the migration situation is of great importance.

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