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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### INTERNAL MIGRATION PROCESSES AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR OPTIMIZATION

Goipov J.S.

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#### Abstract

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#### Introduction:-

As a result of accelerating the processes of globalization and integration in the world, an increase in the flow of migration, along with ensuring security and stability, necessitates the introduction of mechanisms to effectively guarantee the human rights to free movement and choice of residence. According to the UN, if in 1990 the number of international migrants was 153 million people, then by 2000 this figure reached 173 million people. In 2017, this indicator amounted to 258 million people.

The Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in five priority areas based on the simplification of the production of cases relating to citizenship, the use of a foreign passport of the person, provides for the solution of such tasks as "... the abolition of such an absolutely obsolete legacy of the past as exit visas restricting freedom of movement ", optimization and liberalization of passport system rules, prevention of bureaucratic obstacles and cases of corruption that impede free movement I confirm the identity. And this involves improving the scientific and theoretical foundations and legal mechanisms of the passport system of our country.

Since its inception, people have been and are in constant spatial movement, in search of more comfortable places to live and work, that is, the origins of population migration go back to ancient times.

So, internal migration processes, as noted, have a tendency to periodic wave surges, which reflects the socio-political and socio-economic development of the country.

Today, the fight against various types of threats, international terrorism and extremism, corruption, drug addiction, human trafficking, illegal migration, information attacks and foreign ideas has set new tasks for the internal affairs bodies. Currently, an active investment policy is being carried out, modern enterprises are being built. The creation of workplaces involves citizens traveling outside the region. In this regard, it should be noted that internal migration includes both the movement of the population with a change of place of residence, and temporary internal labor migration that is not associated with a change of place of residence. So, here in the general chain of internal causes of internal migration, the most important and basic are the processes in the sphere of employment and the labor market.

Thus, in accordance with the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, it involves the creation of new jobs and ensuring rational employment of the population, primarily graduates of secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, ensuring the balance and development of labor market infrastructure, and reducing unemployment.

Our country is implementing large-scale reforms aimed at improving the passport system. As a result of efforts, only in 2017 11002, and in 2018 25283 persons received citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to radically increase the efficiency of the activities of internal affairs bodies, strengthen their responsibility for ensuring public order, reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens” dated April 10, 2017 UP-5005 on the basis of the Entry, Departure and registration of citizenship, the Main Directorate of Migration and Registration of Citizenship was formed, as well as new tasks were assigned to it to constantly analyze the state of external migration, to consider issues related to representation of political asylum, as well as direct monitoring.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Indigenous Measures to Improve the Procedure for Departure of Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abroad” dated August 16, 2017 UP-5156, it was determined that the right to travel abroad is guaranteed by a foreign passport. The fact that the country has introduced the procedure for granting political asylum (Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the Regulation on the procedure for granting political asylum in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated May 29, 2017 UP-5060) and also, work is underway to expand the acquisition of citizenship clearly demonstrates that that state policy related to the passport regime has risen to a new level.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev noted, “... ensuring economic growth at a stable pace remains the most important strategic task.” This predetermined the implementation of deep reforms of such an important area as tourism, which previously remained beyond due attention.

So the influx of qualified personnel in the regions will allow us to develop not only raw materials, but also technical more complex production for deep complex processing of raw materials. Created new jobs, industrial facilities, agricultural enterprises increase the economic potential of the country.

As the head of state noted, “... In this regard, it must be said that there is a “...gap” between those regions where the able-bodied population is concentrated and those where more jobs are created. The solution we see is the liberalization of internal migration”.

At the same time, an unorganized influx of migrants into regions with a low level and slow pace of socio-economic development leads to a deterioration in the material and cultural living conditions of the population in these regions, which leads to a population turnover.

Internal migration of the working population directly affects the labor market, reducing (upon departure) or increasing (on arrival) its supply, often exacerbating competition in the labor market. The composition of migrants affects the social structure, cultural and educational level of the population in the regions of the outflow of migrants and their influx. For example, the arrival of urban residents in rural areas or remote regions of our country contributes to the formation of a population with a higher level of culture and professional qualifications.

As in the Republic of Uzbekistan as a whole, intra-regional migration flows prevail compared to inter-regional migration flows, which should be evaluated positively, since such an influence stabilizes the demographic situation in a certain way. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that statistics on internal migration are based on data on registration of migrants at the place of residence, and in this regard, it can reflect accurate data, since people who move from one region to another, live and work in other cities for several years.

As the scientist G.K. Safaraliev rightly notes that it is necessary to formulate a unified methodology for recording migration activity and coordinate the activities of services responsible for maintaining the intermigrations activity of citizens.

It should be noted that internal migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan is regulated not only by administrative measures, the effective management of internal migration, affecting the socio-economic policy of the country in the form of coordinated programs of socio-economic development of the regions and the provision of targeted support to certain categories of migrants.

As for the legal regulation of internal migration, the special legal acts regulating comprehensively the scope of migration processes have not yet been sufficiently improved. Internal migrants must observe from a migration point of view, primarily from a migration point of view, first of all, the current legislation, registration at the place of residence and place of stay. It goes without saying that migrants, like non-migrants, must comply with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws, as long as they are in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in this sense internal migrants do not have a special status.

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