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THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN THE PROCESS FOREIGN LABOR MIGRATION

Abstract: *The article outlines the role and importance of the International Labor Organization in external labor migration. It also analyzed the proportion of labor migration processes in countries around the world and made suggestions and recommendations in this area. In particular, the International Labor Organization has set out the following: Developing international programs aimed at addressing social work issues, assisting participating countries in addressing social work issues, protecting human rights, protecting workers from labor mergers, rights protection, forced and exploitative discrimination, to combat poverty, to improve the living standards of workers, to facilitate the development of social welfare and to be sensitive to the working groups: women, as well as the development of measures to protect young people, the disabled, the elderly, the migrant workers, as a system, the socio-political consequences and the ways to overcome them, and the systematic analysis of the political science has been made. Moreover, by the author's idea as a result of growing international migration, many countries have been thoroughly investigating and addressing other issues related to labor migration regulation, illegal migration, human trafficking, and migrant work.*

Key words: *International Labor Organization, International Labor Office, Conventions, Migration Procedures, Money Transfers.*

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Introduction

The International Labor Organization (ILO) manages international labor management. It was supposed that in 1919 it would help to establish and maintain social stability, to solve the most acute socio-economic problems by evolution, peaceful settlement. The IOM was composed of 45 countries, with 71 states currently in existence, with 98% of the world's population living in it. [3] From each of the participating countries, the IOM includes representatives of government and labor and business organizations.

International Labor Organization is one of the oldest and largest international organizations. Its activities are governed by the IOM Charter, whereby

the participating States are required to comply with this Charter. The goal of the IOM is to achieve material prosperity and to help ensure the spiritual development of the people irrespective of their race, religion, or gender, and to create conditions that do not allow them. To achieve this goal, the IOM puts forward its main tasks.

Literature review

At the turn of the century, there was a clear increase in the globalization process, and with this objective process in the world there was a growing scientific interest in analyzing modern structural and functional changes in the global migration of labor, their role in the competitiveness of the economies of



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receiving and donating countries, and the importance of migrants in this process. and also to an assessment of their contribution to national wealth of the states. It is necessary to assess the impact of emigration and immigration of the working-age population on the socio-economic processes taking place on the world stage and in our country. Equally important is the question of a fair approach to migrant workers in a globalizing economy, both from the national governments and the population of these states, and from international organizations, especially non-core ones.

All this required in the course of the dissertation research to analyze a wide range of issues affecting in the modern global world the methodological problems of the formation and modification of migration policy at the regional and national levels.

The growing importance of the process of international migration in the context of globalization was reflected in scientific research and was formed in migration concepts only at the end of the 20th - early 21st centuries. A significant contribution to the development of this topic was made by V.R. Boening, N. Esipova, K. Caudione, E.S. Lee, N. Luhmann, L. Magagna, C. Newland, M.J. Piore, J. Simone, R. Stalker [11], Esipova Neli, Srinivasan Rajesh [12], Van De Kaa [13], Dirk J., Zlotnik H. [14] and Hendrikson H.A. [15], F. Hallidea [15] and many other representatives of foreign science.

In modern domestic research this issue is devoted to the work of such scientists as A.G. Vishnevsky, G. Vitkovskaya, G.I. Glushchenko, M.B. Denisenko [7], J.A. Zayonchkovskaya, V.A. Iontsev [8], O. Vorobiev [9], V.I. Mukomel, C.B. Ryazantsev, L.L. Rybakovsky, V.B. Supyan [10], I.A. Troitskaya, E.V. Tyuryukanova, OS Chudinovskikh, I.P. Tsapenko and others.

The theoretical questions of the analysis of the labor migration process were occupied by economists, demographers, and sociologists, in particular, B. D. Breev, G. S. Vechkanov, G.S. Vitkovskaya, V.A. Iontsev, I.V. Ivakhnyuk., ZH.A. Zayonchkovskaya, T.I. Zaslavskaya, V.M. Kabuzan, A.N. Kamensky, L.V. Makarova, M.G.Mdinaradze, V.M.Moiseenko, V.I. Perevedentsev, L.L. Rybakovsky, N.M. Tokarskaya, A.V. Topilin, B.S. Khorev, V.N. Chapek, L.S. Such foreign authors as R. Harris, A. Lewis, K. Kaindberger, E. Li, P. Stoker, M. Todaro, I. Lauri, Simon and others made a significant contribution to the development of the problem of territorial inter-country movements of the labor force.

The general theoretical issues of employment of labor are covered in the works of N.A. Volgina, A.E.Kotlyar, L.A. Kostina, Yu.G. Olegova, B.V. Rakitsky, A.I. Shcherbakova et al. Questions of the impact of migration on the formation and functioning of the labor market and the problems of using foreign labor are discussed in the works of E.S. Krasintsa,

A.N. Kamensky, E.V. Tyuryukanova, I.V. Ivakhnyuk et al.

The study of state regulation of migration processes are engaged in E.V. Balatsky, T.M. Regent and others

The noted works of domestic and foreign scientists, reports of international organizations on relevant topics formed the theoretical basis of the study.

Analysis and results

Business Opportunities for IOM - Working out and adopting international labor standards in the form of conventions and recommendations for the implementation of employment and employment policy, conducting technical cooperation, conducting research on social and labor issues and publishing their results.

International Labor Conference (IFC) is the supreme body of the IOM. It is held once a year and lasts four days. The average number of participants is 2100 people. The conference will focus on the main areas of ICT development, discussing issues of social work, the conventions and recommendations, and decision-making on specific issues.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from May 24, 2017 "About measures on the organization of work of the Ministry of Labor and employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan"

The Comprehensive Program of Action for the Further Improvement of Labor Legislation and Employment of Population, approved by Resolution No. 3001, sets out the possibility of ratifying the ILO Convention No. 97 on Labor Migrants [2]. This Convention covers all aspects of labor migration, their property and family members.

The International Labor Office (IGC) is a permanent secretariat for the IOM. The Central Office of the CMS in Geneva has 40 offices in various countries that implement their IOM projects. The CEO, who elects the Administrative Council for a five-year term, oversees the CBD. The International Labor Office and its staff are ongoing, and many employees have an indefinite term. The HMB, a permanent body, is actually a global center for social work and social information. There are two institutions of the CMS: the International Labor Corps and the International Center for Professional and Technical Education.

The following are the main objectives of the International Labor Organization:

- Developing international policies and programs to address social work issues.
- assisting participating countries in resolving social work issues.
- protection of human rights, namely, work, merger, protection of rights, coercion and discrimination.



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- Assistance to poverty reduction, improvement of living standards of the working people, development of social welfare.

- Improving working conditions and manufacturing environment, improving safety and labor hygiene, developing environmental protection programs.

- Assisting workers and entrepreneurs in conjunction with the government to regulate social-labor relations.

- the development of measures to protect the situation, especially the most vulnerable groups of workers: women, youth, the disabled, the elderly, the migrant workers.

We took this issue as a system, analyzed the political and political consequences that it could cause, and theoretically based on the theories of political science. As you know, a person moves from one place to another, changing the place of work, or because of necessity. International labor migration follows the following economic reasons: [6]

- Different level of economic development of countries of the world. As you know, the labor force moves to a country with a high living standard and a high level of income to meet material needs from a low level of gross national product.

- diversity of labor resources availability of the countries of the world. This, in turn, affects the amount of production and salaries. If there is a large number of labor resources in a particular country, this factor will give rise to external labor migration.

- high unemployment in the country, which leads to increased labor migration

- transnational enterprises abroad. In this case, it is envisaged that the operator will be transferred from one foreign representative office to another.

It is well known that the international labor migration has been one of the most global global issues in recent years. At present, a large part of the planet's population is involved in international migration processes. According to the International Migration Agency, 84.5 million immigrants were registered in the world in 1970, and by 2016 the number of international migration participants increased by 2.9 times, up from 243.7 million. This is 2,3 and 3,3 percent of the total world population in these years. [3]

Another important aspect of external migration is international remittances. Statistical data shows that in recent years international remittances have become one of the major sources of funding for many countries. According to the International Migration Organization, the top ten recipients of the money transfers in 2000 totaled 61.86 billion dollars. By the year 2016, these ten countries will receive 297.04 billion dollars. US dollars. The analysis shows that over the past 15 years, money orders grew 4.8 times. In this regard, India has been the largest recipient of international money transfers over the past 15 years, 5.4 times more money. [3]

The following is a more detailed description of the states in which these transfers are made. Ten of the top 10 countries in the money transfers

83.96 bn. It is worth noting that in 2015, the figure rose sharply and amounted to 223.3 billion US dollars. And amounted to USD 266.0 million. Figure 35 illustrates the interesting situation with regard to the Russian Federation

Although it did not reflect the top ten in 2000, it is still on the third place by 2015. Also, Saudi Arabia's gross domestic product is far less than the United States in terms of remittances, though much less than most countries in diagram 2. This means that money sent from this country means that the amount of money paid per migrant contribution is considerably higher. That is, the majority of immigrants are highly qualified personnel.

As a result of the recent rise in international migrants, many countries have focused on addressing external labor migration, other issues related to illegal migration, trafficking, and migrant work. Taking into account the relevance of the issue, it is primarily emphasized in terms of improving and introducing the legal framework for migration. International Labor Organization

Adoption of the Convention No. 97 adopted on 1 July 1949 plays an important role for each State. This Convention is one of the most important labor migrants and their social protection documents in regulating labor migration. The Convention is ratified by 49 Governments of the world and Armenia, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan within the Commonwealth of Independent States.



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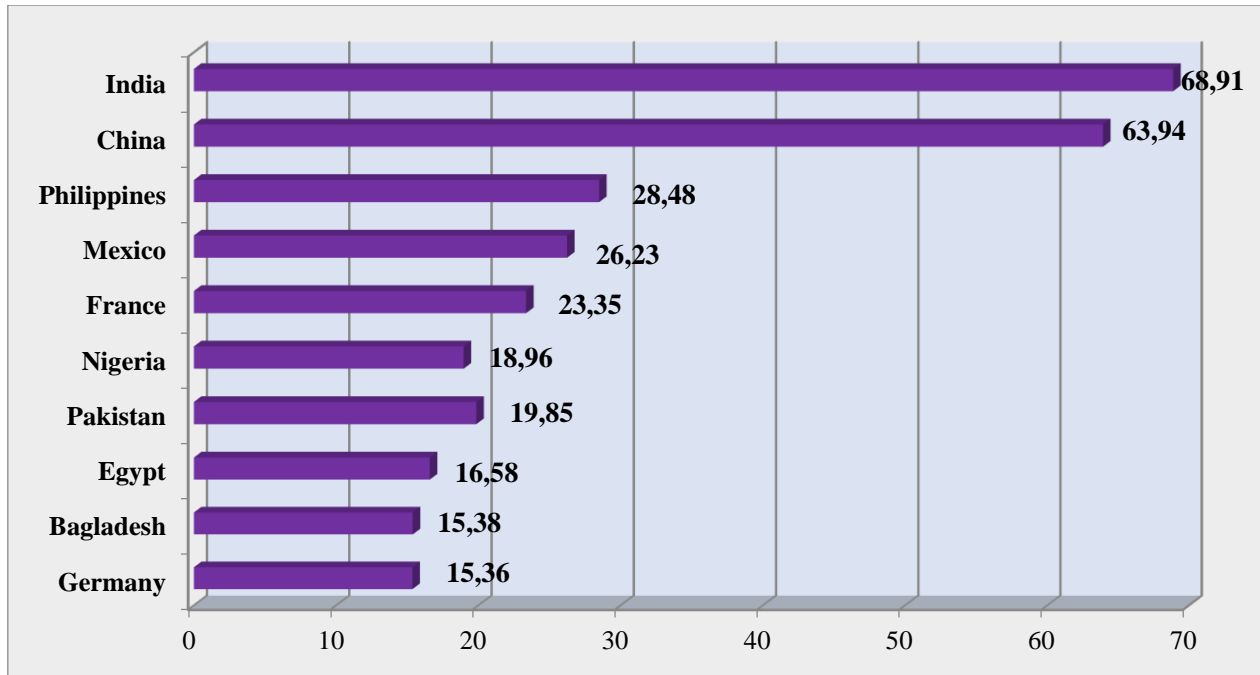


Diagram 1. Countries with the largest number of money transfers in 2016, billion dollars.

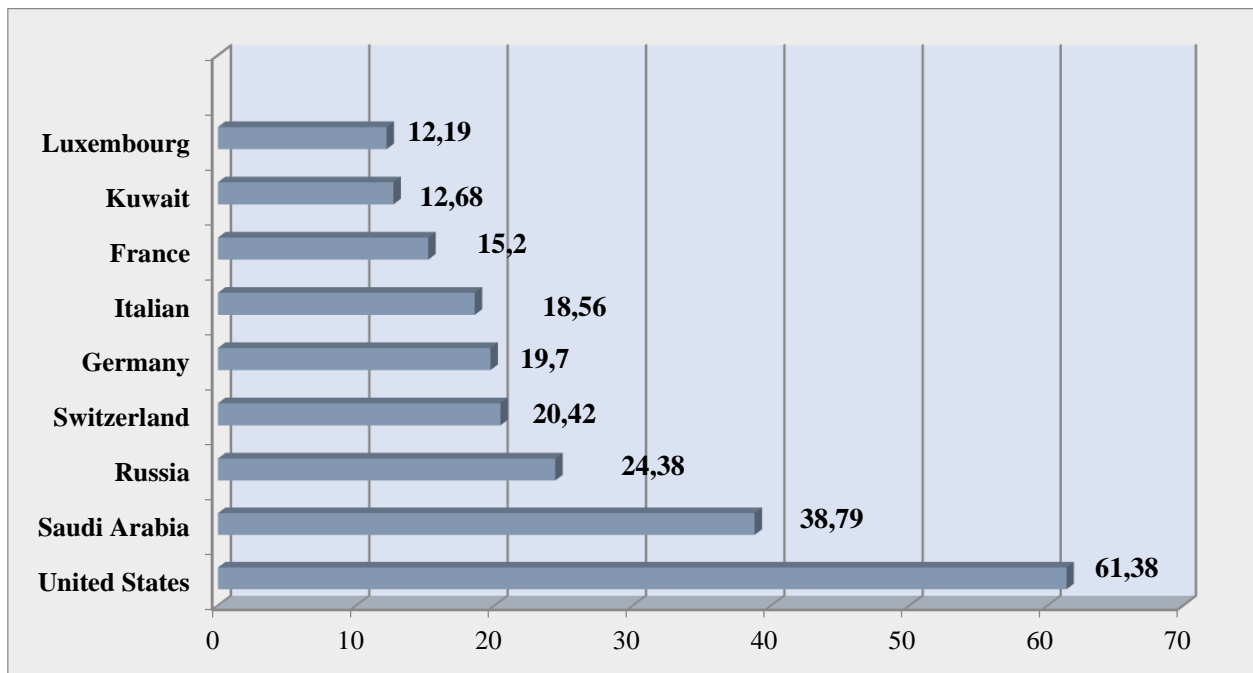


Diagram 2. Countries sending the largest remittances in 2016, billion dollars.

The problem of migration is very urgent nowadays because of the unavoidable access to foreign countries. Most people go to other countries or cities in their own country to earn a temporary or more paid job. The internationally accelerated production process is accompanied by the internationalization of labor force. Labor migration has become part of international economic relations. Migration flows from one state to another. Labor migration, with certain problems, provides

undeniable advantages for the country's employer and supplier.

The accelerated migration processes that have taken place in recent decades have been reflected in quality indicators as in numbers: shapes and trends of labor flow movements are changing.

One of the consequences of internationalization and democratization of economic and socio-cultural life of humanity, as well as inter-state conflicts, direct contradictions between countries and peoples, emergencies and natural disasters, is a result of large-

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scale inter-country and interstate movement of population and labor resources in various forms is calculated.

It is a volunteer migrant who uses the rights and opportunities given to them by the world civilization and international labor markets to choose their place of residence and work. This is the refugee and forced migrant who have left their hometowns voluntarily, but left under pressure.

The international community has recently come to a halt in the immediate extent, nature and consequences of migration processes at the international level and has faced the need to coordinate the efforts of many countries in resolving major migration flows and collective bargaining.

Conclusion and suggestions

Based on the results of the research, the following is suggested:

- Implementation of mechanisms to support migrant associations at the state level in countries with a high level of migration;

- Involvement of the ILO in the agenda of negotiations with migrant recipient countries on the urgent problems of migrants;

- Simplify the process of employment in the US and ensure that the migrant has the opportunity to move to a place of employment abroad and start a business within 1-2 months.

- improving the functioning of private centers to facilitate the official transfer of citizens abroad;

In general, given the fact that the International Labor Organization (ILO) implements international labor management, it is clear that the organization will have a significant impact on the development of labor migration and employment regulation, as the organization develops and regulates the process of external labor migration processes evaluation.

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