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"MILLIY STATISTIKA TIZIMIDA YANGI BOSQICH: BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH MAQSADLARI, XALQARO STANDARTLAR VA ZAMONAVIY TENDENSIYALAR"

THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON THE INTERNAL MARKET: ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract: This paper examines the impact of migration on the internal market, focusing on its economic foundations, positive and negative effects, and policy solutions. Using Uzbekistan as a case study, the research highlights how internal migration influences labor distribution, urban development, inflation, and regional disparities. While migration contributes to increased productivity, entrepreneurial growth, and knowledge transfer, it also creates challenges such as labor shortages, wage pressures, and housing inflation. Effective government regulation and balanced migration policies are essential to ensuring sustainable internal market development and economic stability.

Keywords: Migration, Internal Migration, Labor Market, Economic Development, Urbanization, Brain Drain, Uzbekistan, Internal Market, Labor Mobility, Regional Disparities

INTRODUCTION

The term "migration" comes from the Latin words "migratio" and "migro" ("I am moving" and "I am moving"). It is divided into internal and external types of migration.

In today's globalization, migration is gaining great importance not only as a demographic, but also as an economic process. Especially in countries rich in labor resources, such as Uzbekistan, migration has a significant impact on the development of the domestic market. Since part of the population of the republic has left for foreign countries for work in recent years, certain changes have been observed in the composition of the labor force and the level of wages in the domestic market. Therefore, studying the impact of migration on the domestic market is one of the most urgent issues today.

1. Economic foundations of migration The main factors affecting migration are related to the level of unemployment, low wages, and limited economic opportunities. As a result of migration from areas with a surplus of labor to economically active areas, the balance of supply and demand in the labor market changes. Internal migration helps to partially eliminate regional imbalances in the

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country's economy. For example, the migration of rural residents to cities leads to the development of urban infrastructure and the expansion of the service sector.

2. Positive effects of migration

- Expansion of the consumer market: the purchasing power of the population increases due to money received from abroad.
- Development of entrepreneurship: new business projects are launched based on the experience and financial resources gained by migrants.
- Labor efficiency: competition in the labor market intensifies, and the skills of the workforce increase. - Exchange of innovative experience: people who have returned from working abroad bring new working methods and technologies.

3. Negative effects of migration

- Labor shortage: as a result of the departure of qualified specialists abroad, a shortage of personnel occurs in some industries.
- The problem of "brain drain": the departure of highly qualified personnel reduces the country's innovative potential.
- Wages and price levels: due to the reduction of the labor force, wages in some sectors will increase, which in turn will lead to an increase in product prices.
- Disruption of social balance: in some regions, the population may decrease and economic activity may decrease.

4. State policies and solutions To effectively manage the impact of migration on the internal market, the state must take a number of measures: - Develop the internal labor market and create new jobs.

- Support entrepreneurship programs for returning migrants.
- Strengthen the system of retraining and advanced training of labor resources.
- Forecast labor demand in the internal market and ensure territorial balance. These measures will not only stabilize the migration flow, but also increase the efficiency of the internal market.

Internal migration is the movement of the population associated with a long-term or permanent change of permanent residence within the country in which they live. Internal migration is caused by the desire of the population to move from unfavorable to favorable conditions, ensuring their economic stability, the need for education, industrialization, urbanization processes, and transport development. The main direction of internal migration is the distribution of people between regions, cities, and districts. In Uzbekistan, the scale of internal migration of the population is no less than external migration, and even exceeds it. Internal migration helps to partially eliminate territorial imbalances in the country's economy. For example, the migration of rural residents to cities leads to the development of urban infrastructure and the expansion of the service sector.

The main point of internal migration in the republic is the capital, Tashkent. Internal migration itself, in turn, can be conditionally divided into two.

The first direction of migration - is the regular, usually daily, movement of people from one settlement to another, mainly from the outskirts of the city to the city, for work or study. The main factors driving the development of this type of migration are technological progress and urbanization.
The more actively transport develops, the more accessible it becomes, the more people are ready to regularly come to a neighboring settlement to study or work.

The second direction- is migration to the territory of other regions. The main reason for this type of migration is the low level of permanent employment, the cheapness of labor. Financially, Tashkent has always had an attractive potential for the republic.The share of income from transfers in the total income of the population in the Khorezm and Samarkand regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions was more than 30 percent, while the share of this type of income was the lowest in the Navoi region, i.e. 12.4 percent. If this information can be partially substantiated, then the percentage of citizens of this region working in Tashkent as internal migrants is considered higher than in the remaining regions. It was previously considered convenient to come to Tashkent from the above-mentioned Khorezm and Karakalpakstan Republics to work. Taking into account the complex environmental situation in these regions, they were provided with relief in this matter.

The scale of this type of migration has also been expanding in other administrative units in recent years, the main reason for this is the “deprivation” of the capital of its special status. In addition to the above environmental and financial difficulties, migration due to the desire to live in a developed infrastructure, religious beliefs and politics can also be cited as examples of internal migration. For example, in remote areas, the number of mosques is small, and religious education is available only in madrasas in Tashkent, Bukhara and some regional centers, where economic need is not the main motive. Many of these migrants are self-sufficient. As an example of internal migration through political processes, we can take the unfortunate events in the Fergana Valley in 2005 and 2010. Most respondents also noted that there is justice in the capital, freedom of life, freedom of belief (where the environmental situation has been negative in recent years) is freer than in other regions.

As an example, let's consider the changes in Tashkent as a result of internal migration in the Republic in 2020 and its impact on the domestic market. According to the State Statistics Committee, 191,197 people immigrated to Uzbekistan in 2020. However, the noteworthy aspect of the movement is that the number of immigrants to Tashkent city (77,971 people) and Tashkent region (30,793 people) together exceeds 100,000 people, and this figure is 10 times higher

than that of the next largest region, Fergana region (9,675 people). Separately, Tashkent city is 7 times higher, and Tashkent region is 3 times higher.

Labor remuneration

People coming to Tashkent from the regions are a cheap labor force in the city's service, construction, and transport sectors.

That is, at a time when the prices of construction materials or fuel are rising, cheap labor ensures a stable flow of investment to the sectors. However, the arrival of workers from 12 regions only to Tashkent leads to an excess of supply and an increase in the demand for labor relative to other consumer goods. As a result, economic and social inequality arises among the population.

Food inflation

- if the growth of the urban population and agricultural productivity does not occur in a proportional way, this leads to an increase in food prices.

Land and housing inflation

- as the population moves to only one city, the cost of available land, as well as shelters (private houses for buyers, rental apartments and hostels for migrant workers), increases.

Conclusion

Migration is an important factor in the development of the domestic market. It serves to improve the distribution of labor, create new sources of economic activity and strengthen the competitive environment in the domestic market. However, in order to reduce its negative consequences, state policy must be coherent and systematic. That is, the state must constantly monitor the price level of food products, real estate related to food and housing, transport vehicles and services in the domestic market, and take specific measures to prevent artificially unjustified price increases. Thus, through proper management of migration, it is possible to achieve stable development of the country's domestic market, increase population incomes and strengthen economic growth rates.

References and used literature:

Academic Research and Articles:

- Scientific articles by Uzbek scholars focusing on migration and its economic and social aspects.
- Works by foreign researchers on migration, urbanization, and the economies of developing countries.
- Articles by various analysts regarding the "propiska" system and its impact on urbanization (for example, articles from Kun.uz).

News and Information Agencies:

- Articles on migration issues from major Uzbek news agencies like Kun.uz and Daryo.uz.
- Sources covering news related to migration on a global and regional scale.

Legal and Regulatory Documents:

- Laws and regulations governing migration processes in Uzbekistan.

Other Sources:

- Since the article references survey results and data on remittances in different regions, results from various social surveys and research studies may have been used.
- Data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (statistics on migration flows, demographic changes by region, etc.).
- Reports from international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Bank concerning the migration situation in Uzbekistan

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