



GLOBAL MIGRATION PROCESS AND ITS INFLUENCE TO THE POLITICAL – ECONOMIC CONDITION OF IMMIGRATING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

This study explores the economic and political impacts of global migration on receiving countries. Using a mixed-methods approach and data from OECD, UN, and World Bank (2015–2025), it analyzes labor market shifts, fiscal effects, and policy responses. Findings reveal migration's dual role—stimulating economic growth while intensifying political tensions—and propose integrated international strategies for effective migration governance.

Keywords: Global migration, economic impact, political influence, labor market, integration, globalization, policy, OECD, UN, World Bank, governance, demographics, social inclusion, international cooperation, sustainable development, innovation, employment, public perception, migration management, global economy.

Introduction

Migration in the state of qua is one of the key and major phenomena in globalization. Thousands of people annually are crossing the borders of other states because of different reasons, such as for good living conditions, searching a job, security. The states that are receiving, are the countries with a high level of immigration, are encountering complex economic, political threats and issues. The economic influence of migration is manifested itself in the shifting of dynamics in labor market, internal demographic balance, governmental finance and innovational potential. When it comes to political issues, political impact covers the issues of migrational policy, integration, public opinions and dynamics of different parties. Nevertheless, regardless these types of propounded discussions, this issue remains not clarified till the end, that is how and in what scale migrational processes can effect receiving countries at all. These processes elucidate economic and political issues and results in the consequence of an augmented wave of migrants. The analysis anticipates revealing how the tributary of migrants influence to the labor market and governmental finances and what type of political changes are seen in the background of migration. So, if there is a strengthened and successful



economic integration of migrants, their influence is positive, but considerable amount of them can lead to the political tensions.

This study employs a mixed-methods design to thoroughly examine the factors affecting different spheres of life, such as politics, economy, social life in the receiving migrants countries. Qualitative data were collected from official national and international databases, including Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, United Nations, focusing on indicators of different states, growth, productivity levels and with a qualitative comparative analysis examples of immigrating countries. Statistical techniques, including trend analysis and correlation were applied to identify relationships and measures the impact of migration on the governmental system over time. The study period spans from 2015 to the present, allowing evaluation of recent changes, reforms and their statistical evidence alongside expert opinion and policy frameworks, thereby producing actionable conclusions relevant to discussion-makers aiming to enhance the countries' positions in the world orders at all.

According to Zygmunt Bauman's reports from his work named "Globalization: consequences for humanity", process of a massive migration is inevitable satellite of globalization, as it forms up economic and informational streams of new mobility and dependence among different states¹. Migration totally changes not only the demographic structure of receiving states, but also it has a complex impact on their economy and political system.

In addition to this, as emphasized by P. Krugman (Nobel Prize, 2008), the economic benefits of migration become sustainable only if migrants have equal access to education, employment and social protection². The political aspect of migration is no less significant. The research by S. Castles and M. Miller in their work called "The Age of Migration" indicates that mass migration flows provoke an increase in nationalist and populist sentiments, which can lead to a change in the political landscape of host countries³. An example is the debate about migration policy in the United States and EU countries, where issues of national identity, security, and cultural integration are becoming central elements of public debate.

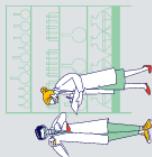
At the same time, the integration of migrants is seen as the key to reducing political tensions. According to German researcher Klaus Badura (2021), successful integration is impossible without the participation of local communities and without a well-thought-out public policy, including language training, intercultural education and employment support. The experience of Germany and Canada shows that it is precisely comprehensive integration programs that contribute not only to economic but also to social stability.

Thus, the results of the study confirm that migration has a dual effect: economically, it promotes growth and development, but politically it can cause tension. However, with proper

¹ Zygmunt Bauman (2004). Globalization, p: 125-128. / <https://yanko.lib.ru/books/cultur/bauman-globalizaciya-81.pdf>

² <https://www.nationalreview.com/corner/krugman-immigration-rich-lowry/>

³ S. Castles, Mark J. Miller (2003). The age of globalization: international population movements in modern world. / https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263134302_The_Age_of_Migration_International_Population_Movements_in_the_Modern_World





regulation, long-term integration strategies, and cooperation between States, migration can become a factor in the sustainable development and modernization of host countries.

In the state of the art, in the fast paced developing world, people are moving instantaneously to other countries because of some reasons, such as in the search of good living conditions, political conflicts, economic instabilities, climate change and others. Correspondingly, it leads to positive, as well as to the negative consequences. It directly effects to the economy, that it is a merit for the economies with the amount of migrants in the labor force, that helps to increase the productivity and the amount of Gross Domestic Product, and the temps of expenditure and saving will be stabilized. The rate of states in the quality of migration elucidates massiveness of international migration and it provides a performance on how states become main centers for the attraction or exodus of a population. The migration tendency of different countries are given in the basis of annual report "World population prospects 2025", data of a department of economic and social issues of United Nations⁴. According to UN statistics, the most attractive one for migration is United States of America. The second is Syria that millions of people are returning to their own motherland who emigrated during the war times. The third place is token by Germany, country with the most peaceful and supportive legislation for foreign migrants.

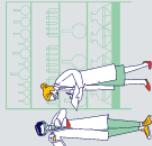
On the one hand, why there are a major strata of population is trying to move to the USA, it is about the capability of taking different aids. Approximately 63% of children of non-American families take a welfare from the government. Moreover, the number of native Americans, who take this type of aid consist of only about 35%. The reason why America is taking a plethora of migrants is that, there is a low education quality, only 36% of Americans have higher education, so it is a good way to improve, to be thriven and to make better its infrastructure⁵. So, migrants fulfill vacancies especially in the sectors that are in deficit of workers and it leads to the rise of industry. It means that international migrants play a crucial role in the global economics with 4.7% of the whole amount of workers in 2022. Most of them are employed in the countries with the highest rate of profit, as mentioned above, in the sectors such as economy, service sector, in particular, the provision of care services. It is mentioned about, even in new report of International Labor Organization. In some countries immigrants contribute more in taxes and contributions than they receive in services, but much depends on the degree of their integration⁶.

Nevertheless, it has a political impact too. The escalating number of migrants is related to the issues of identity discussions, citizenship and national security. In the receiving migrants countries it is shown a strengthening populistic and nationalistic acts especially in a sharp increase in the influx of migrants. The policy of migration is about restricting control, integrational programs and increasing attention to social inclusion and public perception.

⁴ <https://population.un.org/wpp/data-sources>

⁵ <https://cis.org/Report/63-NonCitizen-Households-Access-Welfare-Programs>

⁶ <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/economic-impact-of-migration.html>





Furthermore, in the context of Uzbekistan, migration plays a particularly vital and indispensable economic role. If we talk about in 2024 alone, a major strata of population with the 6.2 million of Uzbek people travelled abroad for work and it was seen a 29% increase over the previous year⁷. They sent to their homes nearly \$14.9 billion in remittances. These funds now are accounted for about 14% of Uzbekistan's GDP, it elucidates and underscores how deeply the country depends on external labor migration. According to the World Bank, cutting off remittances would nearly double the poverty rate in Uzbekistan, from 9.6% to 16.8%. Yet despite this dependence, a plethora of Uzbek migrants are work without formal authorization. While the government has started to regulate migration more systematically, through various bilateral means of labor mobility agreements and strengthened capacity at its External Labor Migration Agency.

To better harness migration's benefits and reduce its risks, Uzbekistan should scale up, augment, safe organized migration mechanisms. Specifically, the government could develop vocational and language-training centers to prepare workers for higher-skilled opportunities abroad, align its labor export policies with national development priorities, and deepen bilateral labor agreements that ensure social protections for migrants. Moreover, by improving data collection and monitoring, Uzbekistan can better forecast migration flows and more effectively integrate remittances into long-term economic planning, reducing vulnerability to external shocks while maximizing the developmental potential of its diaspora.

In conclusion, to increase the effectiveness of migration policy, it is necessary to combine economic, social and humanitarian approaches. States should strengthen integration programs aimed at language learning, professional adaptation and cultural interaction of migrants with the local population. It is important to ensure equal access to education and the labor market, which will reduce social tension and increase economic returns. It is recommended to develop international cooperation and exchange best practices in migration management. In addition, it is necessary to create a positive public perception of migrants through educational campaigns and dialogue emphasizing their contribution to the economy and development of host countries. One of the effective solutions may be the creation of a unified digital platform "Global Migration Hub" under the auspices of the United Nations, which will ensure transparent data exchange, simplified paperwork and coordination of integration projects between countries.

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⁷ <https://migration.uz/uz>



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