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## Legal Analysis Of Powers Of Public Administration Bodies In The Field Of Migration

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### ABSTRACT

As a result of comprehensive reforms implemented in our country within the framework of the Action Strategy and the Concept of Administrative Reforms, the powers of public administration and executive bodies have been reconsidered. In particular, the powers in the regulation of migration have been further expanded and aimed at fundamentally solving problems in this area. This article provides a legal analysis of the system and powers of public administration and executive bodies in the legal regulation of migration, and offers recommendations for improving some of the powers of these bodies.

### KEYWORDS

Public Administration, Executive Power, Powers, Regulation Of Migration, Migrant, Citizen, Protection Of Rights.

### INTRODUCTION

Migration relations, as an object of legal regulation, give the institutions performing the function of public administration the authority to manage and regulate these relations. In addition to the adoption of

normative legal acts, public administration bodies also have executive-administrative powers related to the movement of people, control over the provision of public services. State authorities protect the

rights of migrants from illegal actions and decisions by other entities. Therefore, when considering the fundamental issues of migration law, it is necessary to consider issues related to the powers of public institutions [1, 69].

Indeed, the regulation of migration is carried out within the competence of several entities and at the intersection of several other social relations (civil, labor, etc.). Therefore, one of the tasks of this analysis is to clearly define the powers of public administration bodies with authority in the field of migration.

In order to implement the Action Strategy in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 and the Concept of Administrative Reforms, as well as large-scale reforms in public administration are being carried out in order to improve the socio-economic development and living standards of the population.

In particular, significant reforms have been carried out, such as improvement of the institutional and organizational framework of the executive authorities, defining their tasks (functions, powers), implementation mechanisms and areas of responsibility, improvement of coordination and cooperation processes, further reduction of administrative influence on the economy and expansion of market mechanisms of management, improvement of mechanisms of cooperation between the vertical

management system and the executive branch, introduction of modern forms of strategic planning, innovative ideas, developments and technologies, formation of an effective civil service system, introduction of effective mechanisms to combat corruption in the executive branch.

In addition, a number of measures have been taken to improve public administration in the field of migration. As a result, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, the Border Troops of the State Security Service and other similar government agencies, which are directly responsible for these processes, are further improving their functions.

In recent years, the activities of the bodies with general authority in the field of migration have been noticeable. In particular, laws, decrees and resolutions aimed at regulating migration reflect the constitutional powers of the Parliament, the President and the Government to determine the state migration policy, and its further improvement has become a requirement of our time.

The role of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in public administration is of special importance. The main, most important strategic provisions in the field of state and society building, judicial reform, socio-political, socio-economic, cultural construction and economic reform

are being developed at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and confirmed by his legal acts [2, 32].

Taking into account that according to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents the Republic of Uzbekistan within the country and in international relations, ensures the observance of the negotiated by the Republic of treaties, agreements and assumed by it obligations, receives letters of credence and recall from diplomatic and other representatives accredited to him, appoints diplomatic and other representatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan to foreign states, he has significant power in the field of migration.

If we pay attention to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [3], we can see that a number of its articles define the powers of the Head of State in this area. In particular, the following issues are defined:

Firstly, decisions on admission to the citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan, restoration of citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan, exit from citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan or loss of citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan are made by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the form of decrees and their enter into force from the date of their signing (article 4);

Secondly, of a Commission on Citizenship under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is formed for a period of five

years in order to implement the constitutional powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to resolve issues of citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan (article 46);

Thirdly, the regulations of the Commission on Citizenship under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (article 46);

Fourthly, the main tasks and rights of the commission (Articles 47-48).

The Government's role in the regulation of migration is to monitor the implementation of foreign policy decisions, as well as to take measures to protect the economic, social and other rights and legitimate interests of citizens in this area.

Thus, in accordance with Article 15 of the Law "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [4], the Cabinet of Ministers has five main powers in the field of implementation of foreign policy and development of international relations:

Firstly, to take measures to ensure the implementation of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development and strengthening of intergovernmental relations;

Secondly, to ensure the representation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign states and international organizations;

Thirdly, within the limits of its powers, to conclude international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ensure the fulfillment of the obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan under international treaties, and also monitor the fulfillment by other participants of these treaties of their obligations;

Fourthly, to take measures to protect the rights and interests of individuals and legal entities of Uzbekistan abroad, as well as to develop trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties;

Fifthly, to ensure the organization of the activities of intergovernmental commissions on bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries.

Today, the migration sector has become an important part of public policy. Based on the above tasks, a new subdivision of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Department for the Protection of the Rights of Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan engaged in Temporary Labor Activities Abroad and International Economic Cooperation, was established.

The Department, headed by the Adviser to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, carries out five main tasks in the field of labor migration. In particular, the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of migrant workers, coordination of international cooperation on external labor migration, initial vocational training,

implementation of adaptation measures, employment of migrant workers abroad, the increase of the incomes and living standards of family members of labor migrants in the Republic of Uzbekistan and protection the rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan temporarily working abroad, as well as and the development of "road maps" on international economic cooperation, among others.

It should be noted that the main reasons for the establishment of this department in the Government are, first of all, the fact that the majority of Uzbek citizens abroad are migrant workers, secondly, the Government forms the executive branch and in cooperation with its ministries and departments has extensive powers to systematically study and address migration issues, which are broad and multidimensional.

Therefore, it is appropriate to designate this Department as responsible for institutional mechanisms in the field of migration, in particular, work with public authorities, ministries and departments, law enforcement agencies, state border and customs authorities, diplomatic representatives, self-government bodies, foreign organizations, private employment agencies, non-governmental organizations, national diasporas abroad.

As a result of the work carried out in our country within the framework of the Concept of Administrative Reforms, public

administration is gradually being decentralized and its financial opportunities and role are expanding. This includes the provision of soft mortgages and other loans in order to review the competence in the field of migration, in particular, to attract investment for economic development of the region, to provide employment through local production and industrial development, to organize educational migration among young people, to support young families.

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