

THE CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF MIGRATION.

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Abstract: The article examines the concept, essence, and historical and modern development stages of migration processes. It analyzes the development of international relations between the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries, as well as the adopted legal documents on migration and their significance. Furthermore, based on historical sources, the article reviews various types of migration, including internal and external migration, immigration, emigration, permanent and temporary migration, and the forms of forced migration (deportation) during the Soviet era.

Keywords: Migration, globalization, internal migration, external migration, immigration, emigration, forced migration, deportation, labor migration, legislation.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada migratsiya jarayonlarining tushunchasi, mohiyati va uning tarixiy hamda zamonaviy rivojlanish bosqichlari yoritilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasining xorijiy davlatlar bilan xalqaro hamkorlik aloqalari rivojlanishi hamda migratsiyaga oid qabul qilingan huquqiy hujjatlar va ularning ahamiyati tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, maqolada migratsiyaning turlari — ichki va tashqi migratsiya, emigratsiya, immigratsiya, doimiy va vaqtinchalik hamda sobiq Ittifoq davridagi majburiy migratsiya (deportatsiya) shakllari tarixiy manbalar asosida ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Migratsiya, globallashuv, ichki migratsiya, tashqi migratsiya, immigratsiya, emigratsiya, majburiy migratsiya, deportatsiya, mehnat migratsiyasi, qonunchilik.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются концепция, сущность и историко-современные этапы развития миграционных процессов. Анализируется развитие международного сотрудничества Республики Узбекистан с зарубежными странами, а также принятые нормативно-правовые акты в сфере миграции и их значение. Кроме того, на основе исторических источников исследуются различные виды миграции: внутренняя и внешняя миграция, иммиграция, эмиграция, постоянная и временная миграция, а также формы принудительной миграции (депортации) в период бывшего Союза.

Ключевые слова: Миграция, глобализация, внутренняя миграция, внешняя миграция, иммиграция, эмиграция, принудительная миграция, депортация, трудовая миграция, законодательство.

As a result of the reforms carried out in our country in recent years, friendly relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with other foreign countries are developing, including relations with the Russian Federation, Germany and South Korea. Among these, many laws and memorandums on migration have been signed with these countries. Several laws were adopted during the term of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev.

For example, the content of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4829, adopted on September 15, 2020, is also devoted to migration issues. In it, the draft law "On the organization of safe, orderly and legal labor migration" provides a legal assessment



of the issues of working abroad and engaging in other types of activities. In addition, the resolution of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 13, 2022 No. SQ-617-IV defines practical and legal work and prospects for legalizing the activities of our citizens in external migration processes abroad.

In the current process of globalization, all sectors are rapidly developing, including the migration direction. Migration processes have long been of great importance. That is, previously, many representatives of the nomadic and sedentary population migrated, and it is worth noting that there were various reasons for this. Now, by the 21st century, migration has become a widespread process and is developing. There is no country that does not have migration relations or that does not accept migrants.. In this regard, let us turn to the concept of migration, which has been defined by scholars in many ways. Migration can be defined as the temporary or long-term departure of people from their place of residence for a variety of social, political, and economic reasons. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another, whether within a country or across borders. It is a fundamental aspect of human history and continues to play a significant role in shaping societies, economies, and cultures around the world. Migration can occur for a variety of reasons, including economic opportunities, social causes, political instability, environmental factors, or a combination of these. Understanding migration involves studying its causes, effects, and policies. The word "migration" is a scientific term that comes from Latin and means "to move" or "to move over." The goals of migration are the development of new lands, education, tourism, and the conscious mechanical movement of the population from a political point of view.

Despite the opinions and definitions of a number of scientists, there is no clear definition of the term migration. However, according to the tariffs of the International Organization for Migration, "migration is the movement of the population from its place of residence (home, workplace)." Migration is a very broad field, and it encompasses many sectors (problems, solutions, factors, and causes). Now let's analyze them together. According to the famous scientist V.A. Iontsev, "migration can directly affect the population's reproduction, that is, as a demographic process it can only occur in the form of resettlement or non-return migration, and only in this form does it directly enter the subject of demography." Types of migration. Migration can occur not only within a country, but also between countries. Therefore, two types of migration processes are distinguished: "international (external between countries) and internal (within a country), for international migration, such concepts as "immigration" and "emigration" are suitable. Immigration means the movement of people to a country for permanent or temporary (usually long-term) residence for work or study. It is also possible that in most situations and cases there are a number of reasons related to the change of citizenship (for example, family reunification). Emigration means the voluntary or forced movement of people to another country for permanent or temporary (for many years) residence. International migration is divided into intercontinental (for example, from Europe to the USA or Australia, to different parts of the world) and intracontinental (for example, within the territory of Europe). "Internal migration" means the movement of the population from one place of residence to another within the territory of the country. For example, the movement of the population within the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is internal migration. Internal migration flows are distinguished by the following directions: from city to city, from village to village, from village to city, from city to village, etc. These directions are also characteristic of international migration in a certain sense. "Permanent (lifelong) migration is associated with a complete change of permanent residence: moving to another country or from village to city, etc. and not returning." "Temporary migration means moving for a sufficiently long period, but limited, often for a predetermined period." For example, the movement of most workers to sparsely populated areas to work under a contract for several years is considered temporary migration. etc. Forced migration is one of the modern forms of migration, which is the result of political reasons. For example, during the



USSR, mass deportations of the population from one place to another were considered one of the forms of forced migration. It was carried out in several directions. A series of deportations were used against people known as kulaks. They were carried out in the early 1930s under the slogan of collectivization and the elimination of kulaks.” ” According to these plans, kulaks were resettled to various regions, from the Volga region and Belarus to Siberia, from the North Caucasus to the Urals and Kazakhstan. The population of the western regions was resettled to Eastern Siberia and the Far East.” . In general, the following trends were observed in these resettlement: firstly, to keep them away from their homeland by moving them as far as possible from their homeland, and secondly, to test them by sending them to completely different climatic conditions. In the geography of kulak deportations in 1931, there was a transition from plans to master the northern and remote regions to solving local and practical tasks of economic development of the regions. Another type of deportation was called by representatives of the Soviet government - “clearing the borders”. Between 1930 and 1934-1935, the largest practical work was carried out, when people living in the border regions began to be resettled from their homeland to distant territories: from the west - Finns, Germans, Tatars, Poles; from the south - Kurds, Iranians; in the Far East - Koreans living in what is now North Korea. And, finally, during the Second World War, there was a process of deportation of entire peoples and ethnic groups to distant regions of the country (for example, to Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Siberia, the Far East). With the collapse of the Soviet Union, a stream of forced migrants appeared. By now, we include the following among them: refugees - persons granted temporary asylum; forced migrants; internally displaced persons.

Conclusion:

Summing up the article, it can be said that migration is an integral part of human history and, in today's era of globalization, is a comprehensive process that affects the economy, social life and demography of any state. The reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years, in particular, legal acts aimed at ensuring safe and orderly labor migration, serve as an important foundation for protecting the rights of citizens abroad. An analysis of historical forms of migration (for example, forced deportations during the former Soviet Union) and modern types (voluntary, economic, permanent or temporary) shows that this process is always formed under the influence of certain political, economic and social factors. Proper management of migration flows and a deep study of their causes and consequences are of strategic importance in ensuring the sustainable development of countries.

List of used literature

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