



## FEATURES OF THE STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF MIGRATION IN THE CROSS SECTION OF THE SOCIO-HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES

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**Annotation:** *In this article, the author tried to shed light on the concept of migration, the essence of the sacrament and the cross-section of the socio-humanities. In the article, the author tried to make a sociological analysis of the theoretical views that scientists of philosophers and sociologists in the Western and CIS countries give to the concept of migration*

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The violent changes that are taking place in modern societies among different segments of the population in most situations are aggravating situations of migration from one area to another for the purpose of material benefit. Today, population migration as a social phenomenon and process is widely studied in science. In particular, the problems of population, socio-demographic composition, monitoring of changes in the sex-age structure, ensuring the duration of generations are studied in close connection with migratory processes. After all, in the 21st century, migration has become a major factor capable of derailing global socio-economic stability as well as demographic balance.

This somewhat popular process took a strong place in science with the name of population migration. Population migration (lot-migratio - migration) is the migration of people from one region (state, country) to another, O.D.Vorobyova writes that this is a "permanent or gradual change in the place of residence of the population, and any territorial migration occurs under the influence of positive or negative factors" [1]. Migration processes are studied in science in order to ensure and maintain the continuity of generations in terms of Population Population, its quantity, sex-age structure. The processes taking place in this area directly affect the demographic stability of any country.

Migration according to economic approaches is universally defined. That is, migration is obtained as an important regulator of the number of working – age inhabitants of the country. This process stimulates healthy competition in the labor market. Most types of migration are associated with economic necessity, which, to one degree or another, occurs depending on the requirements of the labor market.

And from the point of view of jurisprudence, the establishment of the legal status of migrants, the guarantee of the rights and interests of migrants, the arrangement of the system of relations of migrants and the subjects working with them are considered urgent issues. In psychology, the motivation for the migration of a population from a place of alternative residence to another territory is studied separately. In this science, migration is defined as a means of meeting a number of social needs of an individual, as well as a way to test a person's self-confidence.

The definitions given to the concept of "Population migration" are numerous, and V.A.Ionsev counted 36 different definitions of the term based on a content analysis of special publications in Russia alone. Summarizing the content analysis of V.A.Ionsev, this term categorizes the described foreign and native literature. In the study of migratory processes in accordance with his conclusions, 17 different scientific approaches are distinguished. These approaches combine at least 45 scientific directions, theories and concepts. In particular, economic - consists of 5, sociological theories – 5, pure migratory - 4, demographic - 3, historical-2, typological, political, etc. [2]. The concept of "Population migration" was first introduced by the English scientist E.G. Ravenstein describes in 1885 on the basis of his in-depth scientific research. The scientist analyzes migratory processes in Great Britain and North America. Ravenstein clarifies eleven laws of migration based on his study. Important within them are the following:

- most migration occurs over short distances;
- how attractive are the regional centers, the more they stimulate migration;
- counterpoint against each migratory flow also occurs;
- the impact of migratory flows in the growth of large cities will be greater than in natural processes;
- migration is expanding with industrialization and an increase in the scale of trade, especially with the development of transport;
- the economic factors of migration are considered determining.

It should be noted that the history of migration goes back to the times when humanity appeared. After all, humanity, which originally appeared on the African continent, over time, spread throughout the world, precisely because of migration. During the 16th and 19th centuries, there was a mass migration of European populations to the Americas. This process moved to South Africa and Australia some time later. And in the 50s of the last century, a mass migration of the population of developing countries began, in which the situation was changing. A.V. Yurin divides the largest migratory processes that have occurred from the era of great geographical discoveries to our day into three stages. According to it:

Stage 1: from the great geographical discoveries - the middle of the 20th century. At this stage, the main flow of migration was diverted to Europe.

Phase 2: lasted from the late 1950s to the 1990s. in this, the main flow was directed from developing countries towards developed countries. As a result, in this chaotic migration, the attraction of foreign labor to low-income and low-prestige areas of activity occurred.

Stage 3: from the late 1990s to our day, a policy of sorting out and limiting the scale of migration is being pursued by developed countries in accordance with it. The tendency to involve unskilled workers in disorderly conducting and low-income jobs began to free up its place to attract highly skilled professionals to prestigious positions[3].

Currently, in science, the gravitational (tensile strength) model is used in assessing the scale of migratory processes. The gravitational model of migration makes a logically similar interpretation of migration as a social process, comparing it to Newton's theory of gravitational force in physics. In accordance with it, the beginning of the migratory process. It is motivated by two dimensions as it grows and expands. These are the concepts of "region" and "relevance" that attract everyone, attractive from an economic point of view. Therefore, the region should be able to make a fundamental turn in the life of a migrant with the level of socio-economic development. In our opinion, as a result of a similar law, the state of the "snow heap" is observed, and the number of people moving to the "beautiful region" increases along the way.

From a sociological point of view, the problems of adaptation of migrants to a new social environment stand in the spotlight of scientific research. It is noteworthy that sociology served the role of integrative science in this regard, giving impetus to the creation of the sociology of migration. Special aspects of migration representatives of the school of structural functionalism E.Durkheim, T. Parsons, R. Mertons studied. Considered classic representatives of sociology, these scientists came to a unanimous opinion that population migration is a process that forms long-term social transformations. For this reason, it has been shown that migration is highly likely to perform social functions of urgent importance or cause dysfunctions in society. T.Parsons took an integrative approach to the study of social factors motivating migration from the systemic-functional characteristics of society. It is at the intersection of social, personal and cultural systems that society lives. Population migration forms long-term social transformations in this three-dimensional social space[4]. In E.Durkheim's view, such social transformations form dysfunctional states that, on the one hand, perform socially significant functions in society, and on the other, derail social balance[5]. Similar dysfunctional situations R.Merton suggests that the open or latent social functions of migration may form a bois[6]. Within the framework of the behaviorist methodology formed in the Chicago School of sociology, the processes of population migration were interpreted as a dynamic phenomenon. In particular, the withdrawal trends of migration and the conditions of institutionalization of this phenomenon in society U.Thomas &F.Znanesky's work was reflected in his work. The work "Polish peasant in Europe and America" by these scientists, whose recognition is considered sociologists, was one of the first empirical sociological works on migration in essence[7]. In this sociological study, the process of displacement of the population in the social space was studied on the one hand as a consequence of the social changes taking place in society, while on the other hand, the social consequences inherent in migration became the focus. As M.S. Blinova shows: "U.Thomas & F.Was one of the first sociologists to analyze the social consequences of migration based on the qualitative research methods of the znaneski" [8]. In his time, with the help of this work, the characteristics of having a place among people with different social characters in the newly settled area and modeling internal mechanisms in their adaptation to the social system were clarified.

One of the prominent representatives of the Chicago School was R.Park studied migration as a consequence of a person's propensity for social mobility[9]. R.Park, E.Berjess and R. Mackenzie's "the

city”, migration manifested itself as an indicator of the mobility of families, individual and social institutions in the social space and as a means of revitalizing it[10]. As the authors found, industrialization and urbanization gave impetus to social mobility as two powerful waves, and this in its place exceeded the intensity of migration. As a result, a layer of migrants was formed that occupied a marginal position between the two cultural worlds, that is, the place where he was born and grew up, and the newly settled area.

20-90 years of the 20th century is a scientific study of the gender characteristics of migration in the former Union and Western science. Preliminary scientific studies carried out during this period on the features of migration G.Strumilina and G.F.Ugly [11] s are associated with activity, in the 1960s the works of V.I.Perevedensev, I.S.Matlin W.V.Onikienko, V.A.Popovkin, A.U. Khomra[12] s are noteworthy. The noted authors studied the socio-economic, demographic, financial-employment problems of migratory processes. In Particular, A.U.Khomra studied theoretical and methodological issues of labor migration in the conditions of the former Union. In this, indicators, methods of forecasting trends in population migration were improved, relying on scientific traditions formed in sociological and economic approaches.

During this period, the focus would be on former Union-wide internal migrations. In these scientific studies, which have become ideological, labor migration is focused on the tasks of improving the unoccupied territories of the former Union. In this, the population of the republics within the union was watered with ideas of internationalism, and internal Labor migrations were formed in Siberia, the Far East, and in Uzbekistan, which took Mass with the aim of digging the Big Fergana canal, mastering the Mirzachul territories.

I.B.Britvina came to the conclusions that in the process of researching the gender problems of the process of adaptation of participants of forced migratory flows to the new territory, the 20th century is the "era of migrations". By the 21st century, however, migration has become a leading factor in worldwide social change[13]. The population of developing countries began to make up the majority of migrants. International organizations estimated that 210 million worldwide during this period. that is, almost half of the migrant, 105 mln.ni women organized[14].

It was in this content that he conducted his own scientific research N.L.Mikidenko, S.P. Storojevas while studying the issues of adaptation of those subject to labor migration from the Central Asian region, found that “one of the main trends in international labor migration is the intellectualization of migratory flows in large megacities” [15]. A.A.Ilimbetova argues that migration has become a process at a global level[16]. It shows structural changes in the world economy as a key factor in this. In particular, the development of the service industry, textile industry, leisure and entertainment industries has precisely exceeded the demand for intellectual labor. In the same content, K.V.Bendukovich regulation of intellectual migration in megopolis, M.I.Seredina studied the formation of ethnic communities of migrants in modern megacities and the interaction between them[17]. Also, scientific research Yu.F.Florinskaya, I.N.Bogdanova, H.R.Kadirova[18] s has shown the acceleration of migratory processes among representatives of the younger generation.

These studies clarify the trends of changes taking place in this global process as a result of the development of society, while revealing the sociological characteristics of migration. The dynamic course of these trends and its positive-negative aspects have been embodied in various sociological studies.

The scientific study of the features of intellectual migration in sociology is carried out in close connection with the categories of cause and effect. As in any social phenomenon and process, there are factors that stimulate the formation and development of intellectual migration. Because these factors have become vital in most situations, people leave the places where they live and join the flow of labor migration in search of a better source of life. This process causes most migrants to achieve their goals. If it causes an improvement in the material and domestic condition, then in some situations it leaves a negative mark on the fate of those who left their homeland with noble intentions. In particular, the first time migrants leave for another country leads to a state of "cultural shock". This situation is explained by the fact that a person who is accustomed to certain traditions, national customs from one country, cannot accept cases contrary to his own socio-cultural values in the second state. This condition is observed to last for a certain period of time, and most labor migrants are forced to adapt to social norms that are characteristic of another nation, going through the stage of forced adaptation.

At the end of this paragraph, we will put forward the following conclusions:

Migration has become a growing global process today. While most developing nations are now migrant suppliers, transmitters (transits), developed nations have gained the status of adopters. Especially the fierce dynamics in labor migration is causing such socio-economic consequences for both parties.

In this case, the labor force of migrant receiving countries is rejuvenating and motivates the intensive development of certain areas (agriculture, construction, personal services, Entrepreneurship, Social Protection, personnel shortage areas). In contrast, countries that supply migrants have a financial interest in a large migrant in the form of a monetary unit.

In modern societies, there is a question of the formation of "fair migration", through which the following priority trends are observed in the protection of the rights of workers and migrants, the creation of decent living and working conditions for them:

First of all, migration is not a need for people to raise to the level of the issue of personal choice. Providing migrants with decent jobs in their respective states for Bunnig.

Second, respect for human rights, including respect for migrant rights.

Third, to change the conditions of hired labor, to provide with fair conditions, to guarantee equal rights with citizens of the state receiving migrants, in preventing the rights of workers-migrants from becoming paymol.

Fourth, the introduction of a fair Order of migration in the process of regional integration.

Fifth, to promote a bilateral agreement in the introduction of fair migration conditions between states.

Sixth, assistance in social partnership in making decisions in the field of migrants between the ministries of Labor and social protection, trade unions, employer organizations.

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