

Historical Analysis of Population Migration

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Annotation: Considering the fact that migration is related not only to the social sphere, but also to other branches of science, it is becoming more relevant in the era of globalization. Attention is paid to the analysis of the reasons for the historical occurrence of migration, the consideration of the increasing and decreasing tendencies of the process at certain times, and its positive, negative effects, its political influence on the social life, of a certain region, country, area.

Keywords: globalization process, migration issue, colonies, agricultural revolution, slavery, labor resources.

Analyzing the world today, it can be seen that humanity is implementing the world order on the basis of large-scale social relations, and this is becoming a social necessity. That is, the thinking of the world's population today is being formed in such a way that it is becoming anxious or difficult to predict that such concepts as the nation and the homeland will be evaluated by the end of the century. This allows us to assess the importance and scope of migration for the world's population. Population migration is the movement of the population due to the change of place of residence. Migration is one of the important problems of the population, and it is considered not as a simple mechanical movement of people, but as a complex social process that covers many aspects of socio-economic life. Population migration is related to population settlement, economic exploitation of land, development of productive forces, emergence and mixing of races, languages and people. Changes in the location of production directly lead to the need for regional redistribution of labor resources, which is achieved with the help of migration [1].

As a result of human activity, all parts of the earth were reached by human feet and those lands were conquered. Due to migration of people from one area to another and assimilation with native people, new people appear in new forms with enriched culture and outlook.

The Sumerians who lived in Mesopotamia, one of the oldest countries in the history of mankind, based on existing sources, were not indigenous people, but, according to several assumptions, they came from the island of "Delmun" (Bahrain) or Indo-Iranian (Dravidian) people or Central Asia[2]. The main reason for reaching such a conclusion is the presence of elements from the peoples of Central Asia in the language and culture of the local population. Manifestations of such migration can be continuously observed as a continuous historical process.

In the 16th and 19th centuries, in order to exploit the many empty lands in the world, there was a mass migration of the European population to America, South Africa and Australia. At the same time, it caused displacement of local people. This, in turn, has an impact on the social mood of the blacks in the American region today, and it is also particularly significant due to the high number of offenses and crimes among them.

After the two world wars, the number of migration from developing countries to developed countries increased. Initially, it was the return of Europeans from their former colonies to their homelands, then the population of developing countries began to move to Europe and North America. At this point, it is appropriate to correctly assess the political mood of the colonial countries. Colonial countries, for instance, Great Britain, pursued policies based on two different approaches to their colonies. The first is that the colonists in these areas were favored for their survival based on the natural conditions, wealth, and ease of living in the colonies, and they organized politics with far-sighted plans (North America, Australia), and in the second view, the severity of the living

conditions and nature of the colonies, due to the limitation of natural and subterranean resources, it is important that the policy is not aimed at the long term and is more centrally oriented (colonies in India, Africa).

It can be seen from this that one of the main conditions for the existence of mankind is directly related to the process of finding a place with favorable conditions for him and settling down somewhere. At the same time, it should be noted that most of the people of the earth lived a nomadic way of life based on cattle breeding in ancient times, which is evidence of the continuous history of migration. Therefore, no nation today can claim that its pure lineage has been preserved, and this proves that the process of mutual assimilation of the people of the earth is continuous. This, in turn, shows that historically, migration has been a continuous process. Based on the above definition, it can be said that migration is not considered as a simple mechanical movement of people, but as a complex social process that covers many aspects of socio-economic life. Of course, the presence of a specific goal for the migration of a certain population is also important, as it aims at social, economic and other goals.

Here, it is appropriate to analyze the historical and modern causes of migration:

- The journey of the first mankind on the earth in search of food as a simple form of life;
- The occurrence of the historical agricultural revolution and the desire to occupy fertile lands;
- Forced relocation of the population during the slavery system that occurred in history;
- Processes aimed at developing vacant and fertile areas occupying a large part of the Earth's surface;
- Due to global climate changes, people are forced to leave their place of residence and move to other regions;
- Territorial redistribution of labor resources;
- The aspiration of the population towards areas convenient for living and working, especially large cities and megalopolises, which are mainly processes related to migration from underdeveloped areas to developed areas;
- Moving from areas where there is war, political turmoil and the freedom of the population is somewhat limited, to areas where it is the other way around.

The development trend of migration today can be viewed from two sides: on the one hand, evasion, i.e., "move" factors due to economic hardship, quality of life and low level, and on the other hand, calling, i.e., "attraction" factors of countries, due to the quality of life due to the high demand for manpower, etc. [3]. Based on this, it can be said that it is necessary for every country to analyze and evaluate this process and direct it to the improvement of living conditions.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is expedient to expand the activities of the external labor migration agency under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, which conducts state policy in this matter, in new directions. Therefore, the following recommendations are important:

- to forecast the number of jobs in the regions where the population is leaving as migrants;
- development of organizational legal frameworks for prevention of illegal migration and human trafficking;
- legal and psychological support for migrants who are victims of human trafficking or introduction of a financial support system by establishing separate funds[4].

In conclusion, it is necessary to note that the thinking of the population has left the line of values and has reached the stage of life planning with economic security, satisfaction of household needs, well-established living conditions, comfortable infrastructure and, most importantly, freedom. . Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to its management, having studied the philosophy of the historical formation of this process.

THE LIST OF THE LITERATURE:

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