

BASIC CONCEPTS AND ESSENCE OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF MIGRATION AND MIGRATION PROCESSES TODAY

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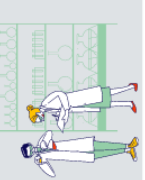
Abstract

This article presents the basic concepts and essence of the classification of migration and migration processes. The directions of migration in the world are studied and this process continues. Although migration is growing rapidly in our country, few studies have been conducted on this area, it has been studied little. Scientific works and projects on migration in the world and in Uzbekistan are scientifically justified.

Keywords: Migration, labor migration, causes of migration of men and women, positive and negative aspects of migration, man, society, socio-political institution.

Introduction

Population migration in the world is one of the important factors affecting the economic and social development of each country, and in the current stage of globalization, no country has been left out of the migration process. According to the UN, in 2024, the total number of international migrants has more than doubled over the past 25 years, equaling 4.5 percent of the population of our planet and amounting to more than 287.4 million. By 2050, this number is expected to exceed 460 million. Migration processes have been developing in human history since the time of primitive communities, when social relations and cooperation were formed. A new scientific direction has also emerged in this regard - the science of migrationology. To date, the development of the doctrine of political migrationology to a high level, the definition of its object and subject, the development of its conceptual apparatus are of significant scientific and practical importance for both foreign and domestic scientific and practical thought in the field of migration studies. The scientific development of the phenomenon of migration has deep historical roots. Theoretical research on population migration was initiated in the 19th century by the English scientist A. Ravenstein. For a long time, the undisputed priority in the development of theoretical concepts belonged to demography, economic science and social geography. For example, in the demographic sense, population migration and



numerical growth are two demographic components, the size of which and their mutual influence are closely related to population dynamics.

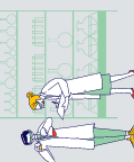
The economic approach to understanding migration focuses researchers' attention more on rational behavior expressed in survival strategies. Compared to socio-geographical data, the importance of population migration is associated with changes in the distribution of labor processes, regional foundations of labor productivity. In our opinion, by the beginning of the 21st century, the scale of the migration phenomenon, its status, and significance pose the task for scientists to develop new knowledge and solutions that allow us to fully clarify the significance of multifaceted processes. The term "migration" is derived from the Latin word "migrare" and means "I move" and "I move". Despite the widespread use of this category, there is still no single and complete classification. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines migration as "the movement of people from their usual place of residence across an international border or within state borders.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

There is no universally accepted definition of the term "migrant" at the international level. The ILO has developed the following definition for its own purposes: "Migrant is a general term not defined in international law, reflecting a general non-professional description of a person who leaves his usual place of residence, either temporarily or permanently, within a country or across an international border, for various reasons." Russian scientist S. Ryazantsev, who has been conducting research in this area for many years, analyzes it in detail in his work "The Impact of Migration on the Socio-Economic Development of Europe: Modern Trends" and recognizes L. Rybakovsky's definition as the correct approach in this regard. In his opinion, migration is any territorial movement that occurs between different settlements of one or more administrative-territorial units, regardless of its duration, regularity and purpose. Two approaches are commonly used to define the term "migrant": - The IFC is based on an inclusive approach, considering the term "migrant" as a general term that covers all forms of migration; - The residual approach excludes from the term "migrant" those fleeing war or persecution (i.e. refugees and other categories of forced migrants).

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs defines an international migrant as "any person who has changed their country of usual residence" for the purposes of compiling migration statistics. The UN definition excludes migration for "holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment and religious pilgrimages."

There are various classifications and typologies of migration movements in the demographic, economic and sociological literature. This diversity is explained by the fact that different authors base their classifications on one or another basis. For example, V. Ionsev in his typology divides migration into five categories determined by the time factor: type, appearance, form, reason, stage⁴. According to V. Ionsev, according to the nature of crossing borders, he proposes to distinguish two types of migration: external and internal. External migration is called migration that crosses state borders. It, in turn, is divided into intercontinental and



intercontinental systems. External migration in relation to a particular state can also be divided into emigration, immigration and re-emigration (repatriation).

One type of external migration includes such parts as illegal, illegal, clandestine. Internal migration includes movement between administrative territories and settlements within one country. We can see that there are several types of migration, depending on the type of expression.

1. Distinguish between external (international, intercountry) and internal (intra-national) migration of the population, taking into account the distances traveled. The ILO defines international migration as the movement of individuals from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not a citizen. International migration can affect the population of both donor and recipient countries. Leaving a country is called emigration, and the people involved are called emigrants. Coming into a country can be called immigration, and the people involved are immigrants. In this regard, it is useful to pay attention to several definitions used by the ILO: From the point of view of the country of departure, emigration is the movement of a person from his country of nationality or habitual residence to another country with the aim of making that country his habitual residence. From the perspective of the sending country, an emigrant is a person who moves from his country of nationality or habitual residence to another country with the intention of actually making that country his habitual residence. Immigration, from the perspective of the receiving country, is the act of a person moving from his country of nationality or habitual residence to another country, where the country to which he moves is recorded as his new place of residence. From the perspective of the receiving country, an immigrant is a person who enters a country from his country of nationality or habitual residence with the intention of making the country of destination his own or his new place of habitual residence. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs defines international migration flows as the number of international migrants (immigrants) arriving in a country or the number of international migrants (emigrants) leaving a country during a given period.

There is also the concept of “international migrant stock” - the total number of international migrants who have ever changed their place of usual residence in a country during a given period of time (the concept is used for statistical purposes). The ILO defines internal migration as a change in the location of people within a country who intend to create a new, temporary or permanent place of residence. Within a country, migration is divided into migrations within a certain administrative-territorial unit (district, region, republic, etc.) and interregional migrations. These movements do not affect the total population of the country, but change the location of the population within the country.

2. The time spent by a migrant in a place of residence or stay depends on the regularity and periodicity of migration. It is possible to distinguish between permanent (irreversible) and temporary migration (including long-term and short-term). Permanent (irreversible) migration is associated with a change in permanent residence. A classic example of such migration is considered to be moving from a village to a city or to a place of permanent residence abroad (irreversible emigration). However, in modern conditions, the population moves much more

actively and frequently, and “permanent residence” is becoming increasingly blurred and ambiguous. For example, many people have an apartment in a city and a country house, in which they spend approximately the same and quite a long time. Therefore, it is difficult to say exactly what their permanent residence is. Some even live in two countries. The ILO defines the term “permanent residence” as “the right granted to an alien by the authorities of the State to which he has moved to reside on a permanent (unlimited or indefinite) basis in that State.” However, the living conditions for permanent residents vary from one State to another. Accordingly, “a permanent resident is a stateless person who has the right to reside permanently in a given country.”

Temporary migration is divided into long-term and short-term. The UN Department provides the following definition: “A long-term migrant is a person who moves from his or her usual place of residence to another country for a period of at least one year, with the intention that the country of destination will in fact become his or her new usual place of residence. From the perspective of the country of origin, the person is a long-term emigrant, and from the perspective of the country of destination, the person is a long-term immigrant.” The UN definition of a long-term migrant, used for statistical purposes, applies only to international migrants. Short-term migrant. A person who is away from a country for three to twelve months is considered a short-term migrant. According to the UN, the definition of a “short-term migrant” does not include persons who travel to that country for leisure, to visit friends and relatives, to do business, to seek medical care, or to perform religious pilgrimages. The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (adopted on 18 December 1990, entered into force on 1 July 2003) uses the concept of “cyclical or circular migration”. This is a form of migration in which people move regularly between two or more countries and back. The term “cyclical migration” is used in several contexts. It is used to describe migration that occurs spontaneously (for example, in border regions, as part of regional integration processes, such as the European Union, or between two or more countries where an individual has the legal right to reside in more than one country). Such migration is encouraged by countries and development actors through programmes and schemes specifically designed to help migrants go abroad, usually temporarily, to find work and then return to their home country. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the development of cyclical migration programs, since this form of migration may not always be an optimal solution for sectors of the labor market with long-term structural shortages. These forms of permanent entry and long-term integration into labor markets can meet the needs of both employers and labor migrants. Cyclical migration can also be used as a strategy to combat the effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Thus, cyclical migration schemes can be an effective way to replenish local budgets and increase the resilience of communities affected by climate change. The following types of migration can be distinguished from short-term migration: Random migration includes trips (vacation, business trips, and similar types of migration) that are carried out without planning the migration event (accidentally) for various reasons (business, spiritual and educational recreation, etc.). Pendulum migration is associated with regular visits to a place of work or

study outside the place of residence. Their number is growing even in modern conditions, including due to the development of transport infrastructure. Seasonal migration is characterized by the movement of the population at certain times of the year. For example, summer trips to agricultural work or to vacation places. The UN uses the concept of “seasonal labor migrant” - this is a migrant whose work or migration is seasonal in nature and is carried out by him only during part of the year. Sometimes temporary migration is associated with crossing the borders of countries for a certain period of time and with the condition of returning back. In this case, the term temporary migration includes daily or seasonal trips to another country for the purpose of engaging in labor activities, and the concepts of “seasonal border workers”, “frontier workers”. The UN uses the concept of a "border migrant worker" - a person who maintains their habitual residence in a neighboring country and usually returns daily or at least once a week.

3. This is the participation of the state in the formation of migrant flows and their participation in the process of relocation and resettlement. In this case, independent migration (unorganized, irregular), carried out by migrants themselves and through their own means, and organized migration (state migration programs, organized recruitment, conscription, etc.) is carried out in full or in part at the expense of state bodies or certain organizations (international, national, ethno-cultural, economic, etc.). Organized forms of migration are usually more expensive for the state in the short term, but in the long term they pay off, since people move to pre-prepared places in an organized manner, integrate faster into the host society.

4. It is based on voluntary migration. When migration occurs against the will of the migrants, it can be divided into voluntary migration and forced migration, when it is caused by various factors that require them to migrate. In this regard, the UN approach includes a) “forced migration”; b) the movement of persons who are forced or compelled to leave their homes or habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid, armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters; c) “internal displacement” – the movement of persons or groups of persons who are forced or compelled to leave their homes or habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid, armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who do not cross an internationally recognized state border.

5. It is based on the principle of legality of the migrant's crossing the border and stay in the country. The following concepts are used in the ILO terminology: - “permanent migration - A permanent type of migration is migration from the country of current residence, transit and destination in accordance with the legal provisions of the country of destination”; - In accordance with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights and Freedoms of All Migrants and Their Close Relatives for the Purposes of Work: “permanent migrant - a person who moves or crosses an international border in a normal situation and who has the right to enter or remain in a country in accordance with the laws of that country and international treaties to which that country is a party”; - “irregular migration” - the movement of persons who are not subject to laws, regulations or international treaties regulating entry into or exit from the country of origin, transit or departure; - According to the International

Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: “An irregular migrant is a person who is crossing or has crossed an international border and who is not entitled to enter or remain in a State in accordance with the law of that State and the international instruments to which that State is a party. It should be noted that even in irregular situations, migrants continue to have the right to the enjoyment, respect and protection of their human rights. In addition, refugees should be given access to international protection and should not be punished for entering or remaining in a country without authorization when they leave a place of danger.” An undocumented migrant is a stateless person who has entered or remained in a country without proper documentation. Migrants may be unregistered for two reasons. First, they have identity documents but do not have documents confirming their right to enter and remain in the country, or such documents are forged or invalid. Second, they do not have any identity documents or other evidence of their right to enter and stay in the country. Undocumented migrants who do not have any identity documents usually face greater difficulties in accessing services, obtaining residence or work permits, or returning to their home country. Undocumented migrants may also be at risk of losing their citizenship in the long term if they are unable to obtain any evidence of their citizenship. The sixth criterion is migration, the purpose of which may be economic (employment, commercial activities), social (study, marriage, family reunification), political (asylum), or environmental (climate change, environmental situation). The most common form of economic migration is currently labor migration.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

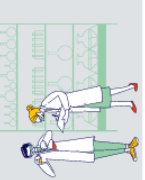
As noted above, population migration occurs in both external and internal forms. The problem mainly arises in external migration. First of all, the long-term separation of those who go abroad to work can lead to the breakdown of family relationships, and in many cases, the loss of mutual trust. Also, those who come from abroad face many problems. Because providing them with medical care, educating their children, and participating in other social relations requires additional resources from the state budget. Some of those who cannot find decent work in another country resort to petty hooliganism and fraud, which negatively affects the criminal situation. Today, human trafficking, which is one of the global problems, is associated with illegal labor. Victims of it can be found in almost all countries. According to expert estimates, the income from human trafficking is 5-7 billion US dollars per year worldwide²³. Currently, the largest wave of migration is from developing countries to developed countries. The United States receives the largest number of foreign migrants. In recent years, the number of immigrants in this country has exceeded 45 million. people. Among Western European countries, the largest number of immigrants came to Germany, Great Britain and France. Each of these countries has 7-10 million. immigrants. The main part of immigrants to Western Europe comes from Southwest and South Asia, North Africa and Eastern Europe.

Among other developed countries, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Israel and South Africa receive a large number of foreign migrants. Therefore, the migration balance in all developed countries is positive. Large migration flows have also occurred between developing countries,

most of which have a negative migration balance. In particular, a large number of foreign migrants are attracted by the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf, especially Saudi Arabia and the UAE, and newly industrialized countries such as South Korea, Singapore and Malaysia. Millions of immigrants from Asian and African countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Yemen, Indonesia, Vietnam and Egypt go to work in these countries. In Latin America, Asia and Africa, we can see that there are not only political, but also economic, environmental and national factors, but also local (local) migration ties between neighboring countries, which are large in terms of number, but also in terms of territorial size. For example, millions of people are migrating from Syria to Turkey, from Afghanistan to Uzbekistan, from Uganda to Kenya. Large migration flows also exist in the CIS, mostly directed towards Russia. We can see that there are a number of features and specific problematic situations in the current global population migrations. What we should pay attention to is that the phenomenon of migration has become truly globalized by now, the migration process covers almost all countries. External migration in some cases, especially for highly developed and developing countries, is becoming increasingly important in increasing the population. However, international migration relations significantly affect the composition and movement of the population of countries that have become centers of immigration, the national and confessional (religious) diversity in society, and inter-ethnic and inter-religious relations. Sometimes there are clashes and conflicts between the local population and immigrants. At the same time, in recent years we can see that the number of forced migrations in the world has increased significantly compared to previous years. Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Libya, Afghanistan and other countries with a difficult military-political situation and a danger to the broad masses of the population stand out as centers of migration movements. One of the important aspects of migration in currently globalizing countries is that we can see that the potential of international migrants (for example, the quality of education) is changing, and an even greater burden is falling on specialists with high potential in interethnic migration relations. If we see that this situation is of great positive importance for highly developed countries that are centers of immigration, we can see the opposite for emigration centers - developing countries and countries in transition in terms of development.

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