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MIGRATSIYA RIVOJLANISHINING TARIXIY BOSQICHLARI

Annotatsiya

Tarix ijtimoiy harakatlarga asoslangan uzluksiz jarayon sifatida qaraladi. Maqolada migratsiyaning paydo bo'lishi va uning rivojlanish bosqichlari, sabablari va uning orqasida qanday omillar borligi muhokama qilinadi. Migratsiya jarayoni dunyoning barcha hududlarida uzluksiz kechishi va har bir nuqtada turli shakllarda sodir bo'lishi tahlil qilinadi. Dunyoda yuz berayotgan muammolar mamlakatlar aholisi uchun migratsiyaning ahamiyati va ko'lamini baholash imkonini beradi. Shunga asoslanib, migratsiyaning ko'lamini va ahamiyatini baholashga harakat qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: Migratsiya, aholi migratsiyasi, ekspluatatsiya, agrar inqilob, majburiy migratsiya, ekologik migratsiya, Delmun, dravid.

ЭТАПЫ РАЗВИТИЯ МИГРАЦИИ С ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ

Аннотация

История рассматривается как непрерывный процесс, основанный на действиях человека. В статье рассматривается возникновение миграции и этапы ее развития, ее причины и какие факторы стоят за ней. Анализируется, что миграционный процесс происходит непрерывно во всех частях света и в каждой точке протекает в разных формах. Проблемы, происходящие в мире, позволяют оценить значение и масштабы миграции для населения стран. На основании этого была предпринята попытка оценить масштабы и значение миграции.

Ключевые слова: Миграция, миграция населения, эксплуатация, аграрная революция, вынужденная миграция, экологическая миграция, Дельмун, дравид.

DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF MIGRATION FROM A HISTORICAL POINT OF VIEW

Annotation

History is seen as a continuous process based on human actions. The article discusses the occurrence of migration and the stages of its development, its causes, and what factors are behind it. It is analyzed that the migration process takes place continuously in all parts of the world and occurs in different forms at each point. The problems occurring in the world make it possible to assess the importance and scope of migration for the population of countries. Based on this, an attempt was made to estimate the scale and importance of migration.

Key words: Migration, population migration, exploitation, agrarian revolution, forced migration, ecological migration, Delmun, dravid.

Introduction. 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 difficult or difficult to predict that such concepts as the nation and the homeland will be evaluated by the end of the century. Therefore, it makes it possible to assess the importance and scope of migration for the world's population. Population migration is a movement of the population associated with a change of place of residence. Population 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 peoples. Changes in the location of production directly create the need for regional redistribution of labor resources, which is achieved with the help of migration.

As a result of the movement of people, a whole era of mankind led to the arrival of human steps to all parts of the earth and the conquest of those lands. Due to migration of peoples from one area to another and assimilation with native peoples, new peoples appear in new forms with enriched culture and outlook.

Literature review. We can see the first scientific definition of "migration" in the studies of E. Ravenshtey in 1885-1889. The scientist gives a brief description of the process and says that "migration is the movement of a person to change his permanent or temporary place of residence." It is worth noting that the laws on the migration process formed in his research serve as a methodological basis for experts in this field until now.

L.L. Rybakovsky, who studied the concept of "migration", expresses the opinion that no concept has so many different interpretations in the sciences that study it. However, it should be noted that there is still no clear definition of the term "migration". In the studies of V.A. Iontsev and Yu.A. Prokhorova, it is shown that the phenomenon of migration is the object of study of many disciplines. S.K. Bondoreva defines migration in her research. According to this scientist, this definition reveals the socio-philosophical essence of migration.

CIS scientists N. N. Totsky (Russia) and E. Yu. Savovskaya (Kazakhstan) also conducted research on migration and gave its definition.

Continuing the topic, it can be said that the Sumerians, who lived in Mesopotamia from the oldest countries, were not indigenous people, but, according to several assumptions, came from the island of "Delmun" (Bahrain) or Indo-Iranian (Dravidian) peoples or Central Asia. there are opinions that settled [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. Linguists state that all languages in the world are spread from common language families, so they conclude that the differences in languages are related to the wide spread of peoples across the earth [1]. Manifestations of such migration can be continuously observed as a continuous historical process.

Research Methodology. In the 16th and 19th centuries, European population migrated to America, South Africa, and Australia in order to develop many vacant lands in the world. In accordance with these processes, the black people of Africa were brought to America as slaves. At the same time, it caused the local Hindu people to move to the interior of the region.

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. In this history, the process of forced migration and the rise of slavery and the exploitation of the labor of African peoples have intensified. It is causing these peoples in today's United States to meet unmanageable cultural and ideological differences.

After the two world wars, the scale 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 towards Europe and North America. At this point, it is appropriate to correctly assess the political mood of the colonial countries. Colonial countries, for example, 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, so they organized policies with long-term plans (North America, Australia). In the second view, the harshness of the living conditions and nature of the colonies, due to the limitation of natural and subterranean resources, it is noteworthy that the policy was not intended for a long time and was more focused on the center (colonies in India, Africa). But if we observe today's migration flow, we are witnessing the migration of people from the south to the north and people from the east to the west in various forms.

Analysis and results. 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 is worth noting that most of the peoples of the earth lived a nomadic way of life based on animal husbandry in ancient times, and this is due to the continuous migration and the continuous process of mutual assimilation of the peoples of the earth. 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 existence of a specific purpose for the migration of a certain part of the population is also important, as well as its socio-economic and other goals.

At this point, 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 agrarian 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 that are 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 unrest and the freedom of the population is somewhat limited, to areas where it is the other way around.

The essence of migration can be more clearly seen when considering the above reasons separately. The primary reason is the journey of early humans across the earth in search of food as a simple form of life. According to the sources [3: page 4], it took 2.5 million years for the evolution of the first human on earth, which started from Africa, and it took a long time to spread from this area to other parts of the world and to master the entire planet. The roots of humanity found in Europe are only 500,000 years old, while in Australia these roots are 45,000 years old. It is said that the Turkic-speaking population belonging to the Mongoloid race came to America much later from Northeast Asia [5]. New inventions played an important role in human migration and settling in new places. The discovery of fire, the domestication of plants and animals, writing, money, the development of statehood, empires, the scientific revolution, and the industrial revolution are the paths that mankind has taken so far. It seems that it was the starting point for mankind, and from this area, mankind traveled to other parts of the earth in search of food and a new place to live. Also, this journey for mankind has not stopped even today.

The next reason is the occurrence of the historical agrarian revolution and the desire to occupy fertile lands. According to the theoretical views of scientists, it can be seen that agriculture is spread on the earth along the parallels, that is, after the retreating cold air after the last ice age on the earth, mankind moved along the meridian to the north of the African equator. In fact, the agrarian revolution began slowly and in a certain geographical area in the hilly parts of southeastern Turkey, western Iran, and the Levant region, between 9500 and 8500 BC. Wheat and goats around 9000 BC, peas and mushrooms 8000 BC, olive trees around BC

5000 BC, horses 4000 BC and grapes 3500 BC. Despite our advanced technology, we still get more than 90 percent of our current calories from a handful of plants that were domesticated by our ancestors between 9500 and 3500 BC [4]. With the development of these benefits, the tribes and peoples had a food reserve, the need for inefficient migration disappeared, and the tribes began to settle on serunum lands. At the same time, efforts and struggles to acquire fertile lands have intensified. With this, the development practice of new settlements expanded.

Conclusion/Recommendations. We also considered that migration is considered as a process and that this phenomenon cannot be stopped, and that it is a condition for the viability of today's countries and societies. Also, taking into account that the formation of a positive view of this process and the correct education of citizens' view on this matter is the main issue, it is necessary to see the impact on the areas that lead to the development of the society.

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