

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MIGRATION PROCESS

Halimov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich

Researcher of the Samarkand State

Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract:

The relevance of the study of migration processes, its connection with global problems, the fact that it is a research object of social and humanitarian sciences, the role of philosophy in the study of the migration process, and the attitude of people to the migration processes are investigated in the article.

Key words: Migration, problem, social phenomenon, global, history, sociology, demography, philosophy.

The problem of migration is one of the most pressing issues in the world. It can be said that it is difficult to meet a person who does not have an idea about migration these days. However, researchers dealing with migration problems admit that it is difficult to regulate, that there is no integrity in understanding the nature of this social phenomenon, and that there is no uniform approach to studying it.

Traditionally, migration involved the movement of people to settle in a new place of residence. In today's globalization, they have not only become more intense, but also more diverse. This led to the need to expand the scope of the term "migration". Currently, migration is increasingly becoming a reason for temporary movements of the population related to work, study, tourism, commercial activities. Migration can be not only interstate, but also intrastate. Global migration occurs between continents and has a positive impact on the socio-economic and demographic development of cities and countries. The role of migration in population formation and economic development is becoming stronger. Taking this into account, the 21st century can be called "the century of global migration".[1;70]

Representatives of all social and humanitarian sciences pay attention to the study of this complex phenomenon. In particular, the main issues of study for historians are related to specific places and periods. Anthropologists tend to focus on the concept of ethnographic research. It is important to emphasize that the theories of anthropologists are concrete. The main question for demographers is to determine the nature of demographic changes. Demographers are researching the nature, model and direction of migration flows and the characteristics of migrants (age, gender, profession, education, etc.) based on general data.[2;37-39]

The influence of cultural characteristics of migrants on the dominant group is weak. However, there is no person in the world who has not felt the influence of other cultures. If we look at

this issue from the point of view of the phenomenon of migration, the culture of the country receiving the migrants has a strong influence on the social behavior and cultural image of the "immigrants". They naturally try to adapt to new social conditions and cultural environment. The process of adaptation has a two-way character, that is, not only the culture of immigrants, but also the national culture of the host country changes its initial characteristics. It is this process of influence that is expressed in the phenomenon of acculturation. In some literature, the suppression of the culture of migrants belonging to relatively small nationalities by the dominant (titul nation) culture is interpreted as a process of cultural transformation without conflict, that is, as a simple assimilation phenomenon. However, assimilation and acculturation are not the same thing.

Population migration and the entire period of development of human society and social institutions are inextricably linked. Migration, as a specific phenomenon of the social system and culture determined by socio-historical conditions, serves the objective needs of the existence and development of human society and provides the collective character of human existence. Migration is thus a manifestation of social dialectics, and therefore it becomes a topic of research in philosophy. On the one hand, migration is directly related to people. These are the problem of physical survival, the unity of spiritual and spiritual culture, the question of the role of the individual and his social existence in history. But it is the person and his or her characteristics that determine the specific characteristics of social cognition.

It is important to study migration from the point of view of social philosophy, not just as a collection of people, but as a concrete system of social relations. Therefore, it is known that the existence of different points of view on certain scientific problems can often be explained simply. These may arise from the use of the same concepts in different disciplines and the use of the same terms for different concepts. In this case, studies of philosophy can be used in the field of history, sociology, demography. Because migration processes cannot be analyzed without a philosophical concept. There are other areas of application of the philosophical analysis of migration processes. Especially in the conditions of sustainable development of different countries, migration may lead to different axiological principles [3;70]

In general, the philosophical side of migration consists in clarifying its necessary and valuable features, dynamic and static experience, various personal transformations, and it is the uniqueness of philosophical research that is able to combine all current knowledge about migration into an integrated system. Therefore, migration is a manifestation of social dialectics, which allows us to perceive it as a topic for research in social philosophy. In the ontological sense, it is appropriate to understand migration not only as a search for geographical areas, but also as survival for "itself" and creation of conditions for new situations. .

In conclusion, the study of migration processes requires the cooperation of social and humanities, and this process can create a perfect concept.

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