

THE ROLE OF MIGRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN SOCIETY

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada migratsiyalarning arxeologik belgilarini, ularning sabablari va yo'llarini aniqlash, ilk davrlardagi migratsiyalarni arxeologik, antik davr va o'rta srlarda sodir bo'lgan migratsiyalarni yozma manbalar, lingvistik, epigrafitik hamda topogrpfik ma'lumotlar asosida tadqiq qilishga harakat qilingan.

Аннотация: В данной статье предпринята попытка определить археологические признаки миграций, их причины и пути, исследовать миграции ранних периодов, миграции, происходившие в древности и средневековье, на основе письменных источников. Источники, лингвистические, эпиграфические и топографические данные.

Abstract: In this article, an attempt was made to determine the archaeological signs of migrations, their causes and ways, to research the migrations of the early periods, the migrations that took place in the ancient times and the Middle Ages on the basis of written sources, linguistic, epigraphic and topographical data.

Kalit so'zlar: Migratsiya, buyuk geografik kashfiyotlar, Markaziy Osiyo, ibtidoiy odamlar, Samarqand makoni, xalqaro migratsiya.

Ключевые слова: Миграция, великие географические открытия, Средняя Азия, первобытные люди, Самаркандская область, международная миграция.

Key words: Migration, great geographical discoveries, Central Asia, primitive people, Samarkand region, international migration.

Studying ancient migrations on the basis of archeological monuments and the cartography of the characteristics of the spread of material culture is an urgent task in the science of history. Also, there is a need to determine the archaeological signs of migrations, their causes and ways, to research the migrations of the early periods on the basis of archaeological, ancient and medieval migrations on the basis of written sources, linguistic, epigraphic and topographical data. This, together with the study of the history of migrations from the primitive era to the modern era, serves to discover important aspects of our history that have not yet been explored as a separate topic.

The movement of population from one region (or later state) to another, to region (state) and from one place to another within a state is called a migration flow. The flow of migration can significantly affect the population of a country or region. Throughout human history, there have been many mass external and internal migrations. After the great geographical discoveries, the main flow of migration was towards America, Australia and other newly discovered lands. Mass internal migration is carried out on the basis of the state program. As an example, from the middle of the 20th century, one can cite the policy of new land development, in particular, the development of reserve land in Mirzachol and the policy of forced population relocation.

In recent years, the world's leading scientific centers and higher education institutions have been putting forward new views on the issue of migrations in the history of mankind. Migration is a

special form of migration of ethnic majority population. In this case, the mass migration of the population from other regions and the ethnic mixing with the local population were observed, which in most cases ensured cultural and economic development. Migration processes are usually covered by researchers in connection with the process of the spread of a new culture, language and ethnicity[1]. The history of migration processes, which are common even at the current stage of modern development of humanity, began with the history of the first formation of mankind.

As a result of the integration processes taking place in the economic and socio-cultural activities of mankind, as well as inter-country and inter-national conflicts, conflicts, emergency situations and natural disasters, the population and labor resources move from one place to another on a large scale within the country. walking takes place. On the one hand, these are the majority of migrations using the rights and opportunities created by the international labor markets, the conditions for choosing a place of residence and work, and on the other hand, they are born and die not by their own will, but by the necessity of circumstances. consists of displaced refugees and forced migrants.

An anthropogenic landscape was created as a result of people's entry into the unexploited lands of the world, that is, the development of natural resources and the development of productive forces took place in different places[2]. From the earliest times, like different regions of the world, the tribes spread in Central Asia are located in certain areas. The geographical features and natural conditions of these regions have influenced the lifestyle, material and spiritual culture of the communities. The territory has created the basis for the gradual development and strengthening of cultural, economic and social relations in the clan-tribal system[3]. In the location of primitive (seed-breeding) communities, the principles of blood-kinship relations and the location of relatives in a certain area prevailed.

The size (area) of this area is determined by the degree of exploitation of natural products of the land where they live by one or another community for economic purposes and the ability to protect these areas from other (neighboring) communities.

The expansion of the area inhabited by primitive people, the growth of production forces and the slight improvement of living conditions increased its impact on the environment. The reduction of natural resources in the area where primitive people lived - the destruction of useful plants, tree fruits, and hunting animals - caused them to move to new regions[4]. This historical process initially took place within a small region, but later the deterioration of the ecological situation in addition to natural resources (primarily, climate change) required the migration of mankind across vast areas of the earth.

The first migrations in the history of mankind started from the lands where people were formed. Primitive people left their original habitats and occupied a large part of the large lands of northern Europe and Asia, which had just been freed from the ice. For example, at the end of the Paleolithic period, primitive people moved to Siberia, a part of Northern Germany. They move eastward from Asia through the Bering Strait to America. At the end of the Paleolithic period, and even during the Mesolithic period, for the first time, mankind moved to the Australian continent. When it comes to the Upper Paleolithic period, it is possible to see different cultures that differ from each other on the earth due to human activity.

It is observed that migrations in the history of mankind were especially active during the Upper Paleolithic period. Two lower jaw bones of our ancestors belonging to one man and one woman were studied from the Samarkand settlement of this period. According to experts, both human jaw bones belong to the southern branch of the European race. The odontological analysis of the teeth fully confirms that they are Homo sapiens of the European race. The appearance of the materials of the Samarkand area is similar to the materials of the Late Paleolithic of Siberia (Malta, Buret, Achinskaya, etc.), which gave rise to the opinion that there were ethnic contacts between the cultures of these regions.

A.P. According to Okladnikov, the materials of the Samarkand site structurally repeat the industries of Malta, Buret, Achinskaya monuments. 3. A. Abramova pointed out that the materials of the Samarkand area are similar to the industries of the Late Paleolithic period along the Yenisei River. Z.A. Abramova initially included materials from the Samarkand area in a variant of European or Old Asian cultures. G. F. Korobkova, paying attention to the peculiarities of the industry of the Samarkand area, said that it has no analogues in Central Asia and its neighboring regions. In the researches of M. J. Dzhorakulov, the Samarkand region is included in the framework of cultures of the Siberian-Chinese Paleolithic period[5]. In addition, it is noted that the materials of the Samarkand area are similar to the Sangao cave industry in Pakistan. From this, it can be seen that Paleolithic people made large migrations in search of suitable regions for living.

The Paleolithic period and the early Mesolithic period were the historical stage in which hunter-gatherer communities lived, and a certain part of them later moved to settle down in a certain way. We can also include the territory of our country, which has favorable natural conditions in all aspects, among the lands where it can be found. Since the Neolithic period, material and spiritual culture has changed and acquired a new appearance as a result of people's assimilation of new agricultural areas and production activities, as well as transition to settlement. This is especially observed in the huge migrations that took place in the later Ageneolithic and Bronze Age[6]. The migrations of this period served the mixing of ethnic groups.

The development of human society has led to an increase in the world's population due to the further development of production forces and the increase in the production of food products. The number and composition of the population is evaluated in connection with the tasks it performs. The population is primarily a self-reproducing, self-reproducing biosocial organism. At the same time, the population is the main productive force and consumer of the society. From this point of view, the analysis of population composition, growth rates, and characteristics specific to its location is of particular importance.

The problems of international migration began to be actively studied in connection with economic development in the late 60s of the 20th century. As a result, it was mainly concluded that the international movement of labor as one of the factors of production affects the pace of economic development, and the reason for this movement is that the level of payment for labor is different in different countries. International labor migration appeared several hundred years ago, and since then, significant changes have taken place in this regard. At the same time, the activation of demographic processes in the 20th century was influenced by the world wars and geopolitical processes at the end of the century, and by the 21st century, natural disasters of various types have increased in various regions of the world, especially in Central Asia[7]. It is predicted by world scientists that it will be connected with global warming and shortage of water resources.

The influence of natural resource development on population migration can include the policy of developing new lands and forced relocation of people to protected lands, which was carried out in the Central Asian republics of the USSR in the middle of the 20th century. In the period after the Second World War, thousands of families were moved to the territories to be developed for the development of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, Karshi steppes, and Mirzachol. For example, on June 20, 1949, 6,615 farm families were relocated. In particular, 3,337 families were moved to Mirzachol, and 3,278 families were moved to Syrdarya. During this period, hundreds of collective farms were established and reserve lands were developed. Dozens of irrigation facilities were built. As a result, the consumption of water has also increased several dozen times. The level of the island decreased, and the population of Moynak and other settlements decreased significantly[8]. In recent years, under the influence of complex factors of the environment, there has been an intensive increase in some negative conditions related to the health of the population, showing a secret. A similar situation can be observed in the part of the disaster area belonging to Kazakhstan.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, which is an integral part of the world, is a country with great human potential. In the period after 2000, the number of labor resources is increasing by an average of 400,000 people per year. This factor, determined by the level of social and economic development of the country, plays a decisive role in its development and progress. The main problem of labor bases, especially in rural areas, is that jobs are below the level of demand[9]. It appeared due to the insufficient development of all branches of agriculture over a long period of time. Such inconsistencies are connected with unemployment, population of working age who want to work, but for various reasons are not registered in employment services.

Thus, in today's active globalization process, the characteristics of migration processes are fundamentally different compared to the last century. YA is characterized by the aspiration of labor resources to regions with high production speed and population incomes, developed communications, and favorable conditions. However, the process of globalization requires studying the flow of labor resources to the regions with active conditions, high production speed and incomes, developed communications, and favorable conditions.

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