

TERMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION MIGRATION PROCESS

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Annotation. The article examines the development of population migration and lists the stages of this process as proposed by scholars. Additionally, it analyzes definitions of the term "migration" provided by both domestic and foreign researchers and presents the author's own definition.

Keywords: labor, migration, process, stage, economy, country, well-being, children, family, relocation, residence, place, lifestyle.

Throughout the world, no state, country, nation, or social group has the ability to fully control the process of labor migration. This is because the factors driving this process cannot be explained in a single word or expression. From this perspective, the migration model proposed by the American geographer W. Zelinsky in 1971, which relates to space and time, remains relevant to this day. This model reflects the significance of globalization in the transformation of international migration patterns. The theory he proposed has served as a foundation for future studies on the relationship between migration and socio-economic development in the context of globalization.

According to Zelinsky, the increase in personal mobility follows a certain structural pattern. Migration consists of five stages:

1. **Traditional primitive society.** This stage is characterized by minimal population mobility and limited movement due to religious rituals, trade, land use, and social life.

2. **Early mobile society.** This stage is marked by large-scale migrations from rural areas to cities. If a country has undeveloped territories, rural populations migrate to settle in remote areas. It also includes a large influx of migrants into easily accessible and attractive countries, along with minor immigration of skilled workers from other nations.

3. **A highly mobile society at the final stage of its development.** This society experiences a decline in rural-to-urban migration, although urban migration remains dominant. At this stage, emigration decreases or ceases altogether, followed by an increase in population circulation.

4. **Developed society.** In this society, population mobility declines, movement from rural to urban areas decreases further, and major migration flows occur "from city to city." This stage is also characterized by significant immigration of low- and

medium-skilled workers, with the potential for substantial international migration of highly skilled professionals.

5. **Overdeveloped society.** In this stage, migration declines, and certain forms of circulation slow down due to advancements in communication and postal services. The main migration flow occurs between cities or within agglomerations. This stage is also characterized by continued migration of relatively low-skilled workers from less developed countries, as well as strict control over both internal and external migration.

It is worth noting that labor migration has several positive effects, including:

- Ensuring employment for individuals;
- Enhancing professional skills, improving family economic conditions, and increasing material wealth;
- Establishing international cooperation between countries;
- Increasing social experience;
- Introducing various innovations into the culture of society.

However, it is no secret that, unlike economic growth indicators, labor migration also leads to various crises in the moral and social life of society. In particular:

- The sharp manifestation of dysfunctional conditions in family life, including disruptions in relationships between spouses and in the parent-child system;
- As a result, an increase in divorce rates and a loss of trust between spouses;
- The rise of social and psychological problems, such as minors being left without parental care or supervision.

The growing interest of researchers from various fields in the process of population migration is driven by several factors:

- The unprecedented expansion of labor migration in terms of both scope and geography;
- Changes in the structural composition of migration flows;
- The increasing scale and geographic expansion of forced migration;
- The growing importance of population migration in modern global demographic development.

As stated in the research: "Migration can ultimately be viewed as a movement related to the spatial redistribution of the population. In this sense, spatial displacement is classified as migration when it involves relocation from one place to another. In the modern world, labor migration constitutes a key component of migration flows. The movement of labor resources encompasses all segments of the global economy and takes place both between countries and regions, as well as within national borders and administrative-territorial structures. As a result of this movement, a global labor market is formed." [3].

According to V.I. Staroverov, migration is a geographical transformation caused by the permanent or temporary transition of people from one socio-economic

community to another, their return to society, or changes in their existence within a society due to spatial mobility [11].

Migration is also defined as one of the forms of population movement, involving a change of residence over a significant distance and duration. This process has socio-economic, demographic, and other consequences (both positive and negative, explicit and hidden, short-term and long-term) [8].

Another perspective states: *"Population migration is a process associated with changing one's place of residence, that is, moving from one settlement to another"* [4].

The Russian scholar N.N. Totsky defines migration as the movement of people aimed at changing their place of residence, whether temporary or permanent, by crossing a particular territorial boundary for various reasons [13].

Kazakh scholar E.Yu. Sadovskaya describes migration as *"the movement of the population across state borders and the change of residence,"* emphasizing that such movements require regulation both within the state and at the international level [9]. Russian scholar O.D. Vorobyova provides a broad interpretation of migration. She considers it to be *"any territorial movement of the population, regardless of the predominant pull or push factors, associated with crossing administrative-territorial boundaries—both external and internal—for the purpose of permanent relocation, study, or temporary employment"* [2]. G.S. Vechkanov views migration as the free change of place of residence and work in harmony with personal and collective interests [1].

Polish scholar A. Jagielski proposed the idea that *"...migration is a form of satisfying needs that require a change of residence"* [18]. Lawyer G.A. Khurinov states: *"Population migration can be considered in a broad sense as the totality of any spatial movement of people and, in a narrower, specific sense, as a set of relocations associated with relatively long-term changes in residence"* [15]. S.V. Soboleva provides a concise definition: *"The essence of population migration is, above all, its territorial relocation"* [10]. Demographer M.V. Kurman argues that territorial migration does not encompass all forms of population migration. The term also includes labor migration (both internal and intersectoral), as well as educational and professional migration (characterizing transitions between educational or professional groups). He incorporates these migration types into the broader concept of *"social migration"* [5]. According to G.N. Chebotaryov and A.A. Mishunina, population migration is a set of movements involving migrants crossing territorial boundaries (whether state or administrative-territorial) while permanently or temporarily changing their place of residence for various reasons, purposes, and regularities [17]. N.N. Filippov and V.A. Sukov define migration as the specific movement of the population within a state, involving relocation to entities different from their initial place of residence [16]. P.Z. Khashimov and G.A. Usmonova [14] describe migration as one of the forms of population

movement, where a significant change in residence in terms of time and distance leads to important social, economic, political, and demographic consequences—both explicit and hidden, positive and negative, immediate and long-term. According to local scholar D.V. Rasulova, population migration represents the initial stage of international economic relations. If migrants embark on a journey in search of better living conditions, thereby contributing to the migration of labor resources between countries, it is considered external migration. If this process occurs within the borders of a single country, it is classified as internal migration [8]. "Uzbekistan's opportunities to participate as an equal partner on the international stage are not limited to its demographic indicators—such as high population growth rates and the significant share of young people in the total labor force—but also stand out due to the high level of education and competence of its population. Uzbekistan holds a significant position in the global economic system, and while its citizens enhance their qualifications abroad, they also demonstrate their knowledge and potential on a global scale" [12]. Another more specialized concept of migration was introduced by V.I. Perevedentsev. He defines population migration as "a set of human movements, that is, their relocation across a territory, intrinsically linked to a relatively long-term change of residence" [7]. Based on our research and the scientific studies we have analyzed, we have developed our own working definition: "Migration is the movement of a person from one country or state to another to change their place of residence or work, either temporarily or permanently, in pursuit of material and spiritual advancement, as well as to enhance their status in their homeland."

In conclusion, despite the existence of nearly 50 definitions of the term "migration" in scientific literature across various disciplines—such as pedagogy, psychology, economics, law, demography, geography, anthropology, sociology, history, and political science—there is still no universally accepted and comprehensive definition of this social phenomenon. This gap highlights the need for further research in this area.

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