PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION PROCESSES

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Abstract: The current policy of states on labor migration is primarily aimed at combating unemployment within the country. After all, there is also a concept of internal migration in the economy. Therefore, countries pay special attention to providing employment to their citizens.

Key words: Globalization processes, migration, resettlement, economy, politics, types of migration

In today's world, the process of rapid globalization continues. Socio-economic development and mutual inequality are growing in the countries of the world. The development of international relations, various large-scale reforms in migration processes are all working for man and his factor. The reforms in the field of close neighborhood and economic cooperation on the part of the countries are the basis for further regulation of migration processes with other countries.

Migration - Latin "migratio" means to move, to change my place, that is, the population moves from one place to another [1]. The scope of the concept is rather wide, and along with population migration, it also studies such sectors as animal migration, element migration, energy migration, and capital migration. Therefore, the concept covers not only social but also other branches of science. In the article, we will try to consider the philosophical and cultural analysis of population migration in the context of today's science.

The main conceptual approaches to the study of migration are increasingly being tried to be revealed in the researches of sociology, economy, demography, socio-psychology, law, culture, ideology and ethnology in modern science. As a result of research, it is necessary to evaluate migration not only as a form of mobility of individuals, but also to analyze changes in the life, thinking and culture of social groups and communities after migration, as well as to analyze the impact of the host society on these aspects, and to monitor the dynamics of social relations, analyze

it This ensures that the importance of the field is fully understood, given that it includes a process for evaluating results. Migration is manifested as a movement of individuals. Taking into account the economic development of the regions, the high wages paid for labor, settling in newly opened jobs, the movement of the unemployed population to the regions with a shortage of personnel, the relationship between the labor market, the migration relationship and the interrelationship of the labor relationship. shows that. This economic development is directly related to the increasing demands of the population for a better life, leading to an increase in the scope of globalization, that is, in today's humanity, along with these demands, it also undermines the ancient values of homeland or territorial belonging.

It can be said that one of the causes of migration is the process of demography. As a modern global problem, it can be said that this issue is one of the main reasons for migration, as it poses various difficult questions for humanity. Humanity has grown so rapidly in recent centuries that "in 1804, the world's population was slightly more than 1 billion, and by 1927, this number reached 2 billion. After that, the birth rate accelerated: in 1959, the population reached 3 billion, and in 1974, it reached 4 billion. By 1987, our planet accommodated 5 billion people, and in 1998, 6 billion people." By 2023, humanity will reach the milestone of 8 billion. So, at this stage of demographic development, people feel a strong need to change and expand their residences, and this leads to an increase in the desire for more developed areas and an increase in problems in these areas. It should also be noted that in this process, it also causes an uneven distribution of people across the earth. In order to solve the problem, the increase in the need for housing in the developed regions also leads to systematic mistakes of the governments. For example, neglecting the quality of constructions is an example of this. This, in turn, creates important problems that require legislation and legal regulation from the point of view of jurisprudence. Therefore, only the scientific approach allows to find solutions to social problems. The process of migration causes changes in demographic, political-legal, ethnic-religious and cultural aspects.

There are three types of migration as a social phenomenon: a person changes their place of residence (mobility factor); a person's intention to improve his social status and status (need factor); based on a person's desire to live well, it appears in a new place in the form of a "second homeland" (a factor of stability).

As historical types of migration, invasion, urbanization, colonization, emigration, escape or exile indicated the main purpose of the population's movement. Today's migration development trend can be viewed from two sides: on the one hand, evasion, i.e., "push" factors due to economic difficulties, quality of life and low level, and on the other hand, calling, i.e., "attraction" factors of countries, due to the quality of life due to the high demand for manpower, etc.

Based on this, it can be said that the processes listed as historical types of migration reflect the historical reality. That is, here it can be seen that the actions of the population are directed based on the interests of the state, not on the basis of the interests of the citizens. Even more ancient development, i.e., 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 should be noted that in ancient times, most of the peoples of the earth lived in a nomadic way of life based on hunting and gathering, and later on animal husbandry, which also indicates the continuous history of migration. Therefore, no nation today can claim that its pure lineage has been preserved, and this proves that the process of mutual assimilation of the peoples of the earth is continuous. This, in turn, shows that historically, migration has been a continuous process. Based on the above definition, it can be said that migration is considered not as a simple mechanical movement of people, but as a complex social process that covers many aspects of socio-economic life. Of course, the presence of a specific goal for the migration of a certain population is also important, as it aims at social, economic and other goals.

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At this point, focusing on the first factor of avoidance, it can be said that the current policy of the states regarding labor migration is primarily aimed at combating unemployment within the country. After all, economically struggling countries try to supplement the social and economic support of their citizens at the expense of other countries.

On the other hand, calling, i.e., the "attracting" factors of countries, due to the high quality of life, the need for labor force, etc. For example, if you look at the composition of immigrants entering the United States, you can see residents of developing countries along with countries with a low level of development. The conclusion is that the population not only wants to move to another country to fill their stomachs, but also moves due to the need to improve their current living conditions.

Therefore, we have 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 in this regard is also the main issue, a targeted approach to this is necessary in the process of personnel training.