

## **MIGRATORY PROCEDURES HUMAN RESOURCES IN GLOBALIZATION PROCESS.**

**Navoi State Pedagogical Institute head teacher Norov Sherzod Shodmonovich, UZBEKISTAN**

**Annotation:** This article provides information on current trends in migration flows, internal and external factors influencing it, factors that contribute to migration and its current state of affairs.

**Key Words:** migraine, pessimistic migrations, "great migration of peoples", capitalist migrations.

Movement from one place to another (movement) of the population to change the place of residence is a migration of the population. Sometimes in the literature, the return of the population from the village to the city, or vice versa, from the city to the village, is called laxative marijuana. That's not true. Because when you move from village to city or town to village and return home at night, the most important condition for migration is not fulfilled - the place of residence does not change. For this reason it is appropriate to call this process as a monastic movement of the population.

Migration can be internal (that is, between some districts, from a village to a city) or from an external (from one country to another, from one continent to another). Migration can also be permanent and temporary (including seasonal ones). The causes of migration can vary widely. The most important of the reasons why people are forced to move from one place to another are: economic reasons (for example, looking for a job or improving their financial situation from one region to another or to another country, political reasons (political, national, as a result of the transformation of borders between states or the withdrawal of troops from areas where the hostilities took place, as well as division of nationalities among nations). Domestic migration does not affect the population growth or decline, but it may lead to the redistribution of urban populations within the country's borders.

External migration, on the other hand, is an important factor that can lead to a single country, even a population. International mobility is divided into six groups:

1. Immigrants traveling from one state to another regardless of their age or family status.
2. Labor migrants.
3. Illegal immigrants.
4. Refugees.
5. Students are researchers, researchers.
6. Various artists-tourists, vacationers, participants in the forum.

It has been a very ancient city since the population moved from one place to another. However, migration of each epoch is unique and has various

consequences. The migratory movements in the late antiquity and the beginning of the Middle Ages and the so-called "great epoch of the peoples" in the literature have a great impact on the ethnic composition of many peoples in Europe and Asia. The location of the German people in Central and Northern Europe, their entry into the British Isles corresponds to that period. At that time, the Slavic nations occupied Eastern Europe and the Balkans, and the Turkic peoples of Central Asia emerged. Arab invasions (especially in the Middle East and North Africa), wars, and others are also important events that have influenced nations to move from one place to another and to their ethnic background. . Great geographical discoveries in the XV-XVI centuries caused the population to migrate. As a result of the discovery of the New World (America) in this era, many people from Europe began to drift, and then to North America, the British, the Dutch, the French and other Europeans. A great role was played by the slave of Africa from the southern parts of North America and Central America. Population migration, especially with the development of capitalism, is intensifying. This was the direct result of capitalist production, derived from the laws of its inhabitants. As a result of the growth of capitalism in Europe, the relative excesses of population, unemployment and inequality have led to the increase in numbers. Prior to monopoly capitalism, there were significant privileges and plenty of space for those who traveled from Europe to America, Australia, and other continents. This has made it difficult for Europe to move to other continents, especially to America, Australia and New Zealand. From the XVI century to the middle of the Second World War, more than 70 million people from other continents have crossed the continent. In other regions, the Han has gone from Europe, and especially to a large part of the population. If in the 1870s and 1980s immigrants left the countries of Greater Northern and Western Europe (Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavian countries, etc.), since the late 19th century, the number of immigrants was higher in South and Eastern Europe (Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia) took first place. The main reasons for this were the development of capitalism in agriculture and the peasant cultivation. In the meantime, the development of transport links has made it much easier to move. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the demand for cheap labor in the US increased. South and Eastern European countries have become such a cheap labor supplying region.

Thus, after the Second World War, in the early 1960s, it became a continent for immigrants to other European countries. Only in recent years, emigration in Europe has diminished somewhat. In some cases, Europe started to have positive migratory balance in migratory relations with other continents. When you finish a brief overview of the migratory movement of the population in foreign countries, the consequences of migration should be summarized briefly. As a result of migration, a country's population increases or decreases as well as the age, gender composition of the population. This leads to several consequences. As a matter of fact, migratory movements often involve young and middle-aged young people (best-quality labor resources). This will greatly enhance the composition of labor

migrants from the immigrant population, if the emigration worsens the labor force in the country of emigration. More migrant workers are more likely to be employed or older than men. That is why scientists compare the outcome of emigration with the outcome of wars. Because, like many wars in the countries where many emigrants are, they lose their young and middle ages, mostly male labor resources. It also has a negative impact on the future rebuilding of the population in the country and on the economy. As with both sides, there are both negative and advantages of the migratory movement. What is wrong is the fact that one of the advantages or disadvantages associated with some degree of development of states is negative.

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