



PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON THE PROCESS OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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Received: November 7 th 2023	Intercultural communication is private or public communication between representatives of different human cultures. As a result of migration, the situation of international intercultural communication will increase. This article philosophically analyzes the influence of migration types on the material communication of humanity and the transformation of values.
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In order to understand the nature of international intercultural communication, it is necessary to first describe the types of migration. This makes it possible to observe the impact of migration on intercultural communication. Migration can be classified according to the following criteria: by legal status - permanent and illegal; on a territorial basis - international and domestic; by reason (related to work: economic, professional, family reunification and forced: refugees and displaced persons); by period - permanent and seasonal; according to their goals - seeking asylum, obtaining refugee status, family reunification, "brain drain", education, labor migration. [1]

It should be recognized that each type of migration has its own characteristics, often has different goals, and is determined by certain reasons and factors. But since this process is complicated, it can be divided into types only conditionally. For example, at the beginning, permanent migration can become irreversible, or vice versa, episodic migration can become forced.

Scientists M. B. Denisenko, V. A. Iontsev, B. S. Khorev, taking into account that migration occurs within the country and between countries, they distinguish two main types of population migration, i.e. international (interstate, external) and internal (within the state).[2: 7-8] They propose a strict classification of population migration, limiting it to the categories of species, appearance, and form.

International migration is very important because it is related to the development of society and its productive forces. The following types of international migration can be distinguished according to periodicity. These are irreversible (immigration to a permanent place of residence); long term; temporary (seasonal); are short-term, pendulum migrations.

The description of these types of migration is as follows; a) Permanent migration. "Permanent migration" can include specific types such as "forced migration" and "illegal migration". The term "permanent migration" is used when the migrant has no intention of returning to his place of origin and his efforts are aimed at settling down in the new place of residence. It should also be noted that permanent migration is of a labor, commercial, educational or educational nature and is therefore one of the types of return migration. In domestic and foreign literature, it is recognized that the concept of "permanent migration" is often associated with irreversible migration. b) Forced migration. All types of migration are inherently forced to some extent. Forced migration is a set of territorial actions related to permanent or temporary change of residence. Forced migration can be both international and internal. The following example of forced international migration can be given.

To date, despite increased attention to it in recent years, the definition of the categories of migrants it includes ("refugees", "asylum seekers", "deportees", "evacuees", "displaced persons", "forced migrants" etc.) is still unclear. True, among forced migrants there is one category that does not fit these characteristics in appearance. It concerns the category of so-called "asylum seekers", who usually go to foreign countries with a specific purpose. Although this trip is related to study, the main purpose will be to seek asylum in the country of destination. It is this situation that emphasizes the conditionality of the classification of the main types of migration, regardless of the combination in which they are presented.[3: 26]

Illegal migration is the entry and exit of citizens of foreign countries into and out of the country in violation of the current legislation of the state.[4: 370] The problem of illegal migration, its consequences and opportunities for regulation are at the center of the migration policy conducted by many countries. The seriousness of the problem is related to the difficulty of determining the quantitative parameters of this phenomenon, which are much higher than the officially registered data on migration. The conceptual underdevelopment of the problem of illegal migration

causes instability in the socio-political and economic situation in many countries and regions, as well as new immigration flows.

Short-term migration is carried out for a short period of time, less than a year. Seasonal migration, which can be internal or international, is not much different from temporary migration. It mainly consisted of moving the able-bodied population to seasonal work (harvest, construction work) for a period of time, usually for several months.

Mass international seasonal migration is mainly of a labor character and is more visible among the population of border regions where there is an appropriate agreement and legal basis. At the same time, there are opinions about the existence of local seasonal migration in the literature. This means regular movement between the ideal place of residence and the place of work or study. Currently, there are people who come to work and study in the city from the surrounding areas. Taking into account that some of them return to their permanent place of residence every day, it is possible to question whether it is correct to consider this as a seasonal migration. In our opinion, it would be appropriate to call it a "territorial movement". For example, V.V. Pokshishevsky considered that seasonal migration, strictly speaking, does not belong to the concept of "migration", but only a special form of settlement.[3: 244] In international practice, it is also common for border workers to be excluded from the concept of "migrants". At the same time, this type of territorial movement is completely related to the migration of the population according to its nature and importance. The inclusion of "episodic movements" in this concept is also controversial, because most of them are of a short-term nature and may be related to movements around the living space. A similar situation can be observed at the international level. There is another limiting case for including this species in the migration movement. Scholars B.S. Khorev and V.N. Chapek emphasizes the importance of knowing the purpose of this movement. According to them, the movement of migration should include only the movements related to the change of the place of work. In fact, taking such a situation into account when classifying types of migration creates the possibility of a rational approach to the issue.

L.L. According to Rybakovsky, there is another type of migration. According to him, this is called random (episodic) migration. At the same time, if we talk about international migration, which is one of the main types of migration, then this classification can be considered incomplete. First, it will need to include permanent migration. Because according to the internationally accepted rule, migrants who have gone to another country for more than one year are considered permanent or long-term. Second, there are two specific types of illegal migration and forced migration, which are related to conditional return migration. The second type may also refer to internal migration. Thus, the territorial and migration movement of the population should not be confused.[3: 21]

Labor migration plays an important role in international and internal migration processes. Almost all types of migration are directly or indirectly related to labor migration. Labor migration is the act of changing one's place of work. Labor migration includes long-term, seasonal and circular migration. Z.A. According to Tolametova, labor migration is divided into two types. The first is internal labor migration, which involves the movement of labor force within a country; and the second is external labor migration, which refers to the movement of labor from one country to another. Foreign labor migration is important in international economic relations. First of all, it reduces the number of unemployment in labor exporting countries, and on the other hand, it ensures the inflow of foreign currency by the receiving countries.[5: 61]

Two forms of migration prevail: organized and unorganized. Organized migration means that the state has gained the ability to fundamentally influence the migration of people from one country to another. Any state is interested in the fact that migration processes do not conflict with its national interests. In accordance with this, state programs are being developed, concepts for regulating migration processes, relevant laws are being adopted, and agreements with other countries are being concluded. , services are being created to ensure this process, migration quotas are being introduced, material and other resources are being allocated. Organized migration can serve as a mechanism for regulating migration flows in different areas, territorial and administrative dimensions, forming the number and quality of the population in areas of intensive economic development, as well as more actively stimulating the migratory mobility of the population in some regions, and its stabilization in others. In addition, economic organized migration plays an important role in solving problems. At the same time, it should focus on solving demographic problems.

Irregular migration implies a considerable degree of freedom for migrants. At the same time, it has a significant negative feature, as migrants may not have access to basic social protection and the exercise of their rights for almost a long time. Also, this negative feature contributes to the emergence of illegal migration.

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