



## The impact of migration and repatriation on ethno-cultural processes

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the necessity and directions of regulation of migration repatriation processes in the process of globalization institutions around the world are analyzed.

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**Keywords:**

migration,  
repatriation,  
globalization,  
international migration,  
mentality.

## Migratsiya va repatriatsiyaning etnomadaniy jarayonlarga ta'siri

**Kalit so'zlar:**

migratsiya,  
repatriatsiya,  
globallashuv,  
xalqaro migratsiya,  
mentalitet.

### ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada dunyo miqyosida globallashuv jarayonida migratsiya va repatriatsiya jarayonlarini tartibga solish zarurati va yo'nalishlari yoritib berildi.

## Влияние миграции и репатриации на этнокультурные процессы

**Ключевые слова:**

миграция,  
репатриация,  
глобализация,  
международная миграция,  
менталитет.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье, проанализирована необходимость, направления регулирования миграционных репатриационных процессов. Применительно, к процессу институционального развития глобализации во всем мире.

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## THE FIRST PART

During these days our country has become an active participant in international migration processes, a participant in international relations, as well as in its activities in various areas in the international arena. At present, as a result of the processes of globalization and integration, it is expected that the migration flow will provide security and stability, as well as provide effective guarantees of the individual's rights to free movement and choice of housing for residence.

Uzbekistan is located in the ranks of migrant suppliers (donors), in the following years it has embarked on the implementation of organizational, legal and diplomatic political actions in the field of international migration. In addition, today representatives of different strata of the population of Uzbekistan live in different parts of the world as emigrants. From this point of view, it is important to analyze our country as an active participant in international migration processes.

## METHODS

The article uses comparative review, analysis and synthesis from general scientific methods as the basic methodology of scientific research.

### Results and Literature

Migration and repatriation are the processes that are most characteristic for modern socio-cultural realities, which are constantly changing in motion, changing and configuration forms. Ontologically, when interpreted, modernity and culture are the means of communication.

There are basically two theoretical approaches to determining the causes of international migration: economic and social. Within the framework of an economic approach based on neoclassical economic theory, the causes of population migration at the macro and micro levels are analyzed.

The macro-approach to migration studies focuses on the structural determinants of population migration. The main reasons for population migration are as follows.

- economically developed between regions (countries) \*geographic differences
- high level of demand and supply to the workforce in developed countries
- Wages and well-organized workplaces in developed countries

The specificity of the macroeconomic approach is that the emphasis is on the dependence of the level of economic development of individual countries and regions of the world that cause constant migration flows. Economist J. According to Hicks, the difference in employment is the main reason for migration. This point of view covers all areas of migration research. Economic theories generally do not take into account anthropological and cultural factors. because migration is studied and studied only against the background of globalization, without taking into account the mentality and local conditions. The concepts underlying economic analysis include types of balance, theoretical knowledge related to other directions. S. Staufer's theory of variable possibilities states that the number of people moving in a certain direction is directly proportional to the number of opportunities available there and inversely proportional to the number of obstacles. Saunders' theory of social equilibrium also emphasizes the need for the introduction of psychological, cultural-historical and anthropological elements in the study of migration factors. This point of view is also seen as one of the opportunities for migration to overcome the demographic tension that arises from the imbalance between socio-economic realities in a given region and the population of that region. After

all, the theory of Saunders serves as a guide in the absence of conflicts between the titular population and migrants and in maintaining the social balance between them. There are various points of view on the impact of migration processes on ethnographic processes, it is unlikely that migration processes will accelerate the ethnic integration of nations and peoples. At the same time, several countries of the world have developed several programs for repatriation, despite the global migration processes taking place in the regions.

The repatriation process, unlike other migratory movements, unites in itself both globality and locality. Repatriant, unlike ordinary migrant, he embodies the ethnic cultural peculiarity of the returning historical homeland. Based on this, it seems necessary to first determine the relationship between these two component – repatriation and ethnomadian specificity, which can be manifested in determining the motives and causes of repatriation. At the macrosocial level, repatriation flows do not exist in their own way: they reflect previously established relations between countries tiradi, regulate repatriation agreements between the receiving and sending countries.

#### Discuss and Conclusion

Capital transfers play an important role in analyzing the trajectory of the migration process and the motives of migration. The success of migrants' integration with the host society will also depend on the level of capital ownership. This theory reflects the movement of capital between migrant and recipient countries, while at the micro level individual capital is characterized as a potential factor of social change.

Social capital is “a set of real and potential resources associated with the development of a more or less permanent network of institutional ties based on mutual acquaintances, since this network provides each of its members with collectively acquired capital”, since it consists of obligations based on friendships, personal ties, family or industrial relations. Social capital defines the traits inherent in homo sociologicus. Social capital plays a particularly important role in the implementation of the migration project: people who enter into social contacts with other migrants have access to social capital, which significantly increases the likelihood that they themselves will become migrants. As for the repatriates, the most relevant for the first two generations are the formation and development of social capital: efforts to create networks of connections that go beyond the migration network and cover autochthonous groups, contributing to the processes of integration and acculturation, which, in turn, creates a guarantee of permanent reproduction of economic capital. Economic and social capital contributes to the emergence and growth of cultural capital. Cultural capital is a set of individual characteristics, abilities, acquired skills formed in the system of values and culture of the Society of origin. Cultural capital plays an important role in the implementation of the migration project, especially if the emigrant is the first migrant and can not rely on migration networks. Cultural development, knowledge of the language of the receiving country, the formation of skills, openness to new information, tolerance, ease of adaptation, can affect the growth of the economic and social capital of the migrant and, therefore, predict the success of migration. Thus, the availability of cultural capital in migrants is of great importance for integration into a new society and adaptation to the new conditions of ethno-cultural life. At the same time, migration and reporting processes are inextricably linked, and in the process of globalization, the study of regional features of migration processes in Uzbekistan, the dynamics of its transformation and integration, socio-demographic and ethnic composition closely related to the ongoing reforms.

“The Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of whether it is located inside or outside the country, will continue to guarantee legal protection, sponsorship of its citizens and take all necessary measures”. This makes it necessary to develop a conceptual framework for regulating horizontal and vertical social mobility of citizens, as well as their activity in migration processes.

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