



ANALYSIS OF OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE FACTORS OF MIGRATION

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the impact of migration processes on all countries of the world and all spheres of social life. The interrelationship, impact and specific features of objective and subjective factors of migration are discussed, as well as the types of objective and subjective factors, the impact of factors on migration processes. The close relationship and significance of objective and subjective factors with conditions are also analyzed.*

Key words: *Migration, factor, objective, subjective, process, condition, phenomenon, need, culture, language, cause, effect.*

INTRODUCTION

Analysis and interpretation of the mechanisms of migration processes is an urgent problem in the current period, and various concepts have been formed during its study. In particular, the study of migration factors is gaining importance in scientific research. Researching the conditions of migration processes, their objective and subjective factors is important in finding solutions to problems in this area.

Research methodology. Analysis, synthesis, comparison, deduction, and induction methods were used in researching the nature of the migration phenomenon, the dialectics of its

objective and subjective factors, and its specific features.

Analysis of relevant literature. In the era of globalization, serious research is being conducted on the impact of objective and subjective factors of migration on various spheres of social life. As a result of studying sources on migration, certain opinions can be expressed about the scientific research being conducted. According to researchers of the migration phenomenon, this process is not only associated with globalization, but also multifactorial. One of the researchers of migration processes, E. Ravenshtein, believes that migration is a continuous process and is associated with the interaction of four main groups



of factors. This subjective, as recognized by the scientist. (Iontsev V.A. M.: MGU, 1999].

According to the scientist L.L. Rybakovsky, in the early periods, factors and conditions were often simply equated. Initially, the researcher himself supported this idea. Later, he came to the conclusion that factors and conditions differ from each other, that they have their own XOC characteristics. [Rybakovsky L.L., 2017.].

Researcher V.I. Perevedentsev divides factors into natural and social factors. According to him, natural factors of population migration are regional differences in natural conditions, and social factors are regional differences in social conditions. [Taskaeva S.V. 2007].

Migration factors are described more thoroughly in S.V. Ryazantsev's studies. This scientist gives six classifications of migration factors. Objective and subjective factors of migration are briefly reflected in these descriptions. (Ryazantsev S. 2001.).

Nowadays, migration processes are becoming one of the global problems. Migration processes are a social phenomenon that affects all countries of the world. It is associated with the change and relocation of people's place of residence, covering all countries of the world, many areas of socio-economic, political and cultural life of society, social strata and groups. Therefore, migration has acquired a global character. As a result, migration has become one of the

most important factors of world development. Migration has a significant impact on the geography, structure and dynamics of countries and the world's population. Population migration affects both the area of departure and arrival, as well as social and political processes through various factors. The factors of migration are the general socio-economic and other reasons that cause it. Usually, the combined effect of factors determines the migratory mobility of the population. Migration processes occur under the influence of certain factors. The concept of "factor" is used to express the driving force of any process, phenomenon. Scientists widely use the concept of "factor" in the study of population migration. Defining the objective factors of population migration as territorial differences in living conditions that are possible significant for humans.

Migration processes are large-scale, global and multifactorial. According to E. Ravenshtein, migration is a "continuous process" that involves the interaction of four main groups of factors. These are: a) those affecting the previous place of residence (country) of the migrant; b) those affecting the stage of migration of the migrant; c) those affecting the place (country) of the migrant's migration; d) factors of a personal nature. By factors of a personal nature, we mean, first of all, the system of personal preferences, the set of his demographic characteristics, etc. [1;16.].



The following factors of modern migration can be classified. 1. Natural (weather, climate, environmental situation); 2. Social (health, vitality, family relations, children); 3. Economic (level of wages, availability of work); 4. Ethno-religious (ethnic identity, religion); 5. Administrative factors (migration policy, control over migration). The above factors of modern migration are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. None of these factors has a dominant status, all of them are of great importance in the life of society. In general, in the period when the initial studies of migration were conducted, the idea was formed that the difference between the factors and conditions of migration was not distinguished, although they have exactly the same essence. Therefore, later, one of the major researchers of the migration phenomenon, L.L. According to Rybakovsky, first of all, factors and conditions are often simply equated, a sign of equality is put between them. Even this scientist himself took this path. L.L. Rybakovsky wrote that in the 1970s of the 20th century, we emphasized that migration factors are "a certain set of conditions and circumstances that, due to their specific combination and interaction, cause differences in the territorial mobility of the population." [2;53]. Thus, living conditions (their entire social and natural complex) are always richer, broader and more diverse than factors, since conditions are a general set, and factors are their small set.

These subsets can be any combination of the general set. The same components of this set (living conditions) can be included in different subsets. Thus, factors, firstly, only certain components of objective conditions, a part of them; secondly, the set of these components is determined by the essence of the phenomenon. In this sense, factors are secondary, logically located between the conditions and the phenomenon they entail. [3;54].

There are different approaches to identifying and classifying migration factors. Some researchers divide all factors into objective and subjective factors, others into attractive and push factors, and some into economic and non-economic factors. According to V.I. Perevedentsev, the objective factors of population migration are the result of territorial differences in living conditions that are important for a person, most of which are systematically regulated by society. This scientist classifies the objective factors of migration as natural and social. Natural factors of population migration, in his opinion, are territorial differences in natural conditions, and social factors are territorial differences in social conditions. [4;175-176]. Thus, whether a particular component of the natural and social conditions surrounding a person is a factor or not depends entirely on the nature of certain events and processes. Even in migration itself, each type has its own set of factors, in addition to the factors common to all



types. For example, for labor migration it is the availability of vacancies in temporary accommodation areas, while for educational migration one of the decisive factors is the availability of higher education institutions there. [5; 53-54].

S. V. Ryazantsev believes that it is necessary to more thoroughly distinguish the factors of migration by their origin, that is, the component parameters that provide a clear assessment of each migration factor. S. V. Ryazantsev describes the factors of migration in more detail. From the point of view of this scientist, the classification of migration factors is as follows:

- ecological-geographical - geographic location of this area, natural and climatic conditions, natural cataclysms and disasters, man-made disasters; ethnic composition of the ethnic population, inter-ethnic relations and ethnic conflicts,

- ethnic - deportation, ethnic division of labor, cultural dominance, language situation, religious situation;

- military-political hostilities, changes in state borders, the need for evacuation; development of the economic territory, production and socio-professional mobility, participation in privatization, use of resources, availability of employment and jobs, level of income, implementation of entrepreneurial initiative;

- social adaptability of migrants, social protection, human rights, migration

policy, satisfaction with housing conditions, the possibility of obtaining citizenship, the possibility of registration, the exercise of electoral rights, property rights, the desire to change social status;

- demographic-psychological-sexual and age-related mobility characteristics, family migration relations. [6;21-22]

Natural factors of migration can be divided into factors related to relief, soil, surface and groundwater, underground resources, climate, flora and fauna. Although in most cases the climatic factor is the main one, this is not always the case. This is a zoogeographic factor related to the animal world. Thus, natural factors can be divided into orographic, soil, hydrological, geological, climatic, phyto- and zoogeographic factors. These factors affect migration not only directly, but also indirectly, since natural conditions are the natural basis of many industries. Natural factors play an important role in population migration, they have a repellent and attractive effect. Natural factors of migration include natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, forest fires, and slower processes such as desertification and sea level rise. Also, natural factors include climate, landscape differences, and the presence or absence of natural resources. Ecological migration, which occurs under the influence of natural factors, is often of a nature that requires attention. It is a serious problem that requires the attention of international organizations and states. In general, natural factors are of great



importance in population migration, and they should be taken into account when analyzing migration flows and planning measures to protect the population from the negative consequences of natural phenomena.

The structure of social factors of migration is extremely complex. Economic, ethnic, sociological, demographic, socio-psychological aspects of the social factor can be indicated. Each of these groups has a complex structure. For example, among economic factors, regional differences in the structure of the national economy, employment opportunities, nominal and real wages, supply, and housing conditions can be distinguished. Economic factors that influence population migration include employment opportunities, income levels, prices of goods and services, and differences in living standards between different regions or countries. Finding work and improving living conditions are the main motivating factors for migration, both within and between countries. The theoretical significance of economic factors is that economic life is the basis for all other aspects of social life.

Among the factors of migration and territorial redistribution of the population, ethnic factors undoubtedly play an important role. They are factors associated with the ethnic characteristics of the population in different places. These include the specificity of language, lifestyle, material and spiritual culture, customs, habits and skills. Demographic

factors include the age and sex composition of the population, its reproduction indicators, and differences in the level of education of the population.

All factors are complex, interconnected, and can enhance or weaken the influence of each other. These influences create very complex combinations of factors. Thus, a factor is the driving force of the process, manifesting itself both as a factor of degree (statics) and as a factor of development (dynamics). Thus, factors can be defined as determinants of the degree or development of a phenomenon. In addition, the concept of "factor" cannot be defined outside the system of other concepts. A factor is an objective reality, existing not in itself, but in interaction with the phenomenon it influences and the conditions into which it enters.

Objective and subjective factors can be distinguished among the factors affecting the attitude of the population to migration processes. Analysis of the literature shows that the main driving forces of population displacement are objective and subjective factors based on social and personal needs. In relation to population migration, the factor is territorial of the population due to a special combination and interaction considered as a certain set of conditions and circumstances that lead to differences in the movement of people. V.I. Perevedentsev, who studied the process of population migration,



expressed the opinion that all factors can be divided into two groups. Those that are on the side of the person are subjective factors, and those that are on the side of the "world" are objective factors. However, this scientist concludes that subjective factors are also objective in a certain sense. [7;232].

Objective factors indirectly influence migration processes, since the main driving force of migration is the inclination of individuals to migrate, which plays a decisive role in making decisions about moving to a particular region. In this case, subjective factors, i.e., the psychophysiological needs of a person and his value orientations, which are directly influenced by objective factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, and social status, are of decisive importance.

Objective factors are divided into three main types:

a). uncontrollable (permanent) factors. These include: geographical location of the place; natural and climatic conditions; natural disasters; man-made disasters and catastrophes; b). "temporary" (indirect effects): development of the territory; gender composition of the population; migration of migrants; ethnic composition of the population. c) current regulatory factors: employment and availability of jobs; income level; migration policy; personnel policy; national policy. [8;78].

Objective factors, in turn, have a socio-economic, political, demographic basis. Such factors are decisive factors.

Nevertheless, subjective factors are sometimes more important in the decision to migrate, because the decision is made by the individual based on his value orientations, social status and perception of the objective factors of migration.

It should be noted that, along with studying the objective factors of migration, it is also important to study the subjective (social-psychological) factors of migration, which are related to the structure of the human personality. Subjective factors of migration mean the differences in decisions made under the same conditions, and in this, the specific characteristics of the personality of individuals. According to L.L. Rybakovsky, a number of researchers included migration experience, awareness, attitudes, etc. in subjective factors, replacing the term "subjective factor" with a social factor, which includes social relations and what is on the side of the individual. [9;56].

The subjective factor shapes all subsequent stages of migration. It determines where the migrant will go, how he will prepare for the move, what resources he will use, how he will adapt to the new environment. The subjective factor is the activity of the subject, which includes various degrees and forms (ideological, political, organizational) and is aimed at changing, developing or preserving objective social conditions. The category of subjective factor is related to the category of objective factor or objective conditions. The subjective



factor always operates within the framework of objective relations and conditions. Objective conditions determine the nature, structure and direction of the movement of the subjective factor. The actions of the subjective factor must take into account objective conditions and the laws of their development. Although the subjective factor is related to the objective factor, it is incorrect to derive all the various aspects, forms and characteristics of the subjective factor directly from the objective conditions, since the development of the subjective factor has relative independence. The subjective factor category expresses the mechanism of human influence on objective conditions, reveals their importance in changing reality. In practical activity, objective and subjective factors are manifested as interacting aspects of one phenomenon. According to L. Rybakovsky, two conditions are necessary for purposeful activity. This is, firstly, the influence of objective factors on the human psyche; secondly, the activity carried out by the subject. The environment surrounding a person and the subject's need for them are two foundations for the formation of one or another type of action in any sphere of social activity, including migration. [10;56-57].

Subjective factors include:

a). Desire to improve the quality of life: a migrant may decide to move to get

a better education, find a job, or have more comfortable living conditions.

b) Family reunification: Migration may be related to the desire to move in with relatives living in another country.

c) political and social factors: a migrant may leave the country due to the social situation.

d) Cultural and personal motives: migration can also be associated with the desire to live in a particular culture, learn a new language, travel. Subjective factors are important, which help to understand the reasons for migration and predict its possible consequences. This is an important element in the study of migration processes.

The subjective-objective factor is the "convenience factor", which determines the attractiveness of a particular region for a particular migrant or a set of migrants. Convenience is determined by a combination of objective and subjective factors. Thus, the potential migrant is dependent on migration, the goals of migration are formed as a result of the interaction of objective and subjective factors, and only their combination leads to a decision to migrate, to real migration. [11;161].

The subjective factor of migration is the choice of the migrant, the decision made by him to move. It begins with emigration and determines the subsequent steps of the migrant. [12;36]. In it, subjective factors express behavioral aspects (value orientations, needs, interests, etc.), that is, everything that is



on the side of the person. Migration is not only due to objective reasons (economic, political, etc.), but also a person's personal choice. A migrant may decide to move to another country or region for various reasons related to his personal needs and desires. The subjective factor shapes all subsequent stages of migration. It determines where the migrant will go, how to prepare for the move, what resources to use, how to adapt to the new environment.

Conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, it can be said that migration processes are associated with the

influence of objective and subjective factors. To date, objective factors of migration have been studied by scientists to a certain extent. However, there is no clear conclusion about what factors can be included in the structure of objective factors. Therefore, in the future, we will discuss the objective and subjective criteria of factors. Conducting scientific research is of great importance. When analyzing the migration process, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the interrelation and connection of objective and subjective factors.

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