

**DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT OF MIGRATION: LARGE MIGRATIONS IN
CENTRAL ASIA IN ANCIENT TIMES**

Iskandarov Shodiyor Nurdullo o'g'li

Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

1st year basic doctoral student of the Department of World History,

Faculty of History

E-Mail: shodiyoriskandarov93@gmail.com

Annotation: This article analyzes the concept of migration, its main causes, types and forms, as well as the history of migration and scientific data on the great migrations of Central Asia in ancient times.

Key words: migration, Andronovo culture, India, Neolithic, Nigel Smith, external migration.

**ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ МИГРАЦИИ: КРУПНЫЕ МИГРАЦИИ В
ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ В ДРЕВНОСТИ**

Искандаров Шодиёр Нурдулло оглы

Самаркандский государственный университет имени Шарофа Рашидова

студент 1 курса основного докторантуры кафедры всеобщей истории,

Исторический факультет

Электронная почта: shodiyoriskandarov93@gmail.com

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется понятие миграции, ее основные причины, виды и формы, а также история миграции и научные данные о великих переселениях Центральной Азии в древности.

Ключевые слова: миграция, андроновская культура, Индия, неолит, Найджел Смит, внешняя миграция.

A human society has arisen when, for various reasons, people are forced to leave their place of residence and move to another area, and this process is referred to in science by the term migration (Latin: migratio - I move, I change my place). . People were forced to move from their

place of residence in search of food, climate changes, natural vagaries, mutual wars and other reasons. In history, there have been such large migrations that resulted in the creation of large states and empires.

Humanity has been on the move since ancient times. It is not an exaggeration to say that the phenomenon of migration is not unique to the recent past, but it is equal to the beginning of human history. The history of migration is a long and complex one spanning thousands of years. Since ancient times, people have migrated from one place to another in search of food, resources, and better living conditions. These early migrations were driven by environmental factors such as climate change and the availability of resources necessary for life. As civilizations developed, migration spread over larger areas due to various factors, including trade, political instability, and warfare.

Early in human history, people migrated to build new settlements, establish trade networks, and escape political instability. The Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans were known for their seafaring skills and trade networks that facilitated migration. In the Middle Ages, migration was influenced by factors such as war, famine, and religious persecution. Many people fled the feudal system and migrated to find new land to farm. During this period, new settlements were created, different cultures and religions spread. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the period of discovery by Europeans, the creation of new sea and ocean routes to America, Africa and Asia, and the establishment of the colonial system caused an increase in the scale of migrations. During this period, the forced migration of millions of indigenous peoples and the transatlantic slave trade took place, and this process led to the forced transportation of 20-30 million black people from Africa across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, migration was driven by economic factors, as people moved to industrialized countries in search of work. During this period, a large flow of migrants was observed in countries such as the USA, Canada and Australia. Most of these immigrants were immigrants from Europe and Asia fleeing poverty and political unrest. In the first half of the 20th century, the first and second world wars and the cold war are also major events that caused migration. As a result, war and political upheavals caused millions of people to move from their place of residence. As an example of this, the largest migration in history took place as a result of the artificial division of a single Indian state. As a result, new nation-states were created and millions of people were displaced. UNHCR estimates that 14 million Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims were displaced during the partition.[1] Scholars call it the largest mass migration in

human history. Nigel Smith, in his book *Pakistan: History, Culture and Government*, calls it "the largest migration in history" [2].

We can see that the purpose of migration from the beginning was to seek better and safer living conditions that were not available in their place of residence. At the same time, the migration of the population from one region to another has been carried out in two different ways - permanent or temporary migration. Such processes, like other regions, did not bypass the territory of Central Asia, and many migration processes were carried out from ancient times under the influence of various reasons and factors.[3]

Due to its geographical position on the Eurasian continent, Central Asia stands out as a region where complex and multi-stage regional and transregional migration processes have been in progress since the earliest times of history. The process of transition from the Neolithic period to farming and settled life was observed in the Joytun culture in the southern regions of Central Asia, and then it began to spread to the adjacent southern regions. Sarazm culture is another farming culture that is formed in the upper part of the Zarafshan Valley in the border region of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, and according to the results of archaeological research, it can be seen that the Sarazm people migrated from the ancient Kokkur oasis of South Turmanistan for two purposes. Firstly, if there is a search for arable land suitable for farming, secondly, these areas are rich in copper, tin, lead, gold and silver deposits, and there was a great need for such materials. It was one of the major metallurgical centers of Central Asia until the middle of IV-II millennium BC. were well developed for During this period, migration processes began, such as the entry of pastoral tribes living in the northern regions of Central Asia into Central Asia and settling in the desert and steppe zones. With the passage of time, the interest of the nomadic herders in the sedentary lifestyle of the local population and the economy based on agriculture increases, and they gradually begin to move from the nomadic life to the sedentary lifestyle. They mainly lived in the lower basins of the Amudarya, Syrdarya and Zarafshan rivers, along the mountain slopes. Pastoral tribes were far behind the settled communities of the south in terms of cultural and economic development. Material interests and the absence of any serious opposition from the local population hastened the entry of pastoral tribes into the agricultural zones. In particular, cattle breeders who lived in the deserts of Kazakhstan in the middle of the 2nd millennium BC (they are called the inhabitants of the "Andronovo culture" in science) first entered the northern regions of Central Asia, and then reached its southern borders [4:106].] It is clear that as a result of the emergence and development of the productive economy, such migration processes were carried out in ancient times.

References:

1. ["Rupture in South Asia"](#) (PDF). *UNHCR*. Retrieved 16 August 2014.
2. Nigel Smith *Pakistan: History, Culture, and Government*. Oxford university press – 2014
Page 112
3. Iskandarov Sh.N. Emigration of Bukhara independence and freedom fighters to Afghanistan // *International Journal of Advance Scientific Research* (ISSN – 2750-1396)
Vol 03 Iss 06 (30-06, 2023) Pages: 346-352 Stable URL:
<https://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr/article/view/307>
4. Asqarov A. *O'zbek xalqining etnogenezi va etnik tarxi* Toshkent 2007