

## **Migration of Population in Kashkadarya Region**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the situation of migratory animals in the Kashkadarya oasis, the balance of internal and external migration, the change in the demographic composition of the population as a result of migration. In particular, the study of the growth of the urban population in relation to the rural population is mainly due to internal migration.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Guzar, Yakkabag, Mubarek, Kasan, Kamashi, district, city, village, Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, migration, emigrant, migrant, balance, statistics.

The movement of population associated with a change of place of residence is called population migration. Population migration is one of the important problems of the population and is considered not as a simple mechanical movement of people, but as a complex social process that covers many aspects of socio-economic life. External migration of the population and internal migration of the population differ in direction. External migration is the movement of people from one country to another, from one continent to another. In this process, the population of countries is redistributed, and their numbers decrease and increase. Internal migration is the movement of people across territories within a country. With such migration, a redistribution of the population occurs among cities, villages, and regions within a certain country. But the total population of this country will not change. Population migration is essentially divided into three types:

- 1) permanent
- 2) temporary (seasonal)
- 3) oscillation (pendulum).

Migration of the population can be permanent (permanent change of place of residence), temporary (moving for a certain period of time on the basis of a contract for work, study and for other reasons from one administrative-territorial unit of the country to another or traveling abroad), seasonal (moving for treatment, vacation and for other reasons), pendulum (shuttle) (in the morning I go to work, study and in the evening I return home) - types of migration. The difference between the number of people who immigrated to a given territory and the number of people who left during a certain period of time is called the migration balance. Tourism, visits to resorts, pilgrimage and route transportation are sometimes included in migration, but cannot be included in population migration because they do not change their place of residence. Among the many definitions of migration G.N. Chebotarev and A.A. Mishunina's definitions are quite consistent: "Population migration is the movement of migrants associated with crossing territorial borders (state or (...) administrative-territorial structures) with a change in permanent or temporary place of residence for various reasons" [1].

The directions of population migration are determined by the development and location of productive forces, the level of labor security in economic sectors and differences in the standard

of living of the population. The migrant population is moving in four directions. It's city to city, city to village, village to city and village to village. According to statistics, the directions of population movement among different nationalities are different: Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tajiks and Turkmens mainly move from villages to cities, and Russians, Ukrainians and Jews - from cities to cities.

Fluctuating migration is the daily or weekly movement of people from one locality to another for the purposes of work and study. This migration occurs in the context of urbanization and is given the opportunity to develop. The main direction of migration is from villages to cities, from small towns to large cities (this is mainly observed in the Kashkadarya region, the city of Karshi, which is considered the center of the region). Fluctuating migration is based on imbalances in the distribution of population and production. The intensity of migration is typical for both men and women.

It is known that the indigenous population of Uzbekistan has a very low propensity to migrate. The local population is especially reluctant to move to foreign countries. The characteristics of the population's low propensity to migrate in the previous Soviet period were aimed at a specific goal. The "Iron Curtain" and the "closed doors" of this state were reflected and became even stronger. Migration processes in the national republics in Soviet times could be compared to one-way traffic on the street.

Since the second half of the 1970s, a new direction began to be observed in Uzbekistan - migration of the population from the republic. This process intensified from year to year and reached its peak in 1990. In the same year, the negative migration balance officially registered by government agencies amounted to 140 thousand people. In subsequent years it gradually decreased. With the exception of 1999, the negative balance of migration increased sharply. Migration relations between the republics of the Soviet Union in Uzbekistan were normal until the end of the 80s of the last century. There were very few migration connections with foreign countries. Over these years, an average of 100-150 thousand people left the republic and the same number immigrated. Serious changes in the migration process occurred in 1989-1990 [2] .

Emigration of Russian-speaking and other nationalities from Uzbekistan, on the contrary, the tendency of Uzbeks from neighboring republics to immigrate to Uzbekistan is increasing. The current negative balance of external migration consists mainly of citizens of European countries. For example, in 1991-1999, 356.8 thousand Russians, 32.3 thousand Ukrainians, 55.5 thousand Jews, 22.6 thousand Germans and 108 thousand Tatars moved from urban settlements of Uzbekistan. 1.5 million from our republic in 1990-2003. people moved, 500 thousand people moved [3] .

It is known that on the eve of the collapse of the former union, the process of migration of many nationalities living in Uzbekistan to their historical homeland began to intensify. Even in the first years of independence, due to the speed of this process, population migration rates remained at a high level. A high level of migration was observed throughout the republic in 1991-1994.

During this period there were many immigrants and emigrants in Uzbekistan. For example, during 1991-1994, about 600 thousand people changed their place of residence annually in our country. At the same time, Russian-speaking nationalities moved to their historical homeland, and Uzbeks living outside of Uzbekistan returned to their homeland. Similarly, Turkmen and Tajiks living in the Kashkadarya region resettled in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, while Uzbeks living elsewhere returned to their countries.

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The migration turnover, that is, the total number of immigrants and emigrants, was about 60-80 thousand people annually in Kashkadarya until 1993, but in subsequent years this figure did not exceed 50 thousand people [5] .

During the period of the highest emigration in the region (1991-1993), 20-30 thousand people annually participated in this process, and in subsequent years the number of emigrants was about 20 thousand people. For example, if in 1991 1,759,600 people lived in the Kashkadarya region, then by 1994 the population increased to 1,917,900 people [6] .

In 1991, 179.4 thousand people lived in the city of Karshi, 65 thousand people in the city of Shakhrisabz, 192.2 thousand people in the city of Karshi, and 97.7 thousand people in the city of Shakhrisabz in 1994 [7] .

The influx or outflow of population into a certain territory affects the dynamics of population growth and the level of employment of the population. At the same time, the socio-economic conditions of the regions are considered one of the factors determining population migration rates.

Also, in recent years, migration carried out by representatives of local nationality has become the main factor in migration processes in the Kashkadarya region. The participation of the region's population in migration can be observed in the following comparative table.

( 1 jadwal ) *Participation of residents of the Kashkadarya region in migration [8] .*

Territorial designation	2010			2020		
	Immigrants	Those who left	Remaining migration	Immigrants	Those who left	Remaining migration
<b>In the area</b>	<b>10,077</b>	<b>10894</b>	<b>-817</b>	<b>9425</b>	<b>30869</b>	<b>-21444</b>
Karshi city	1,935	1181	754	1910	3272	-1362
City of Shakhrisabz				319	1379	-1060
<i>districts:</i>						
Guzorsky	104	514	-410	337	1077	-700
Dekhkanobodsky	539	668	-129	219	1011	-792
Kamashinsky	836	782	54	346	3162	- 2816
Karshinsky	1 494	654	840	1764	1590	174
Kosonsky	465	577	-112	476	1101	-625
Kitobabsky	915	962	-47	522	3786	-3264
Mirishkorsky _	520	359	161	294	582	-288
Muboreksky	377	491	-114	241	556	-315
Nishonsky	1,088	736	352	833	1403	-570
Kasbinsky	60	602	-542	360	835	-475
Chirakchinsky	401	743	-342	264	3167	-2903
Shakhrisabz	1 113	1352	-239	843	3847	-3004
Yakkabogsky	230	643	-413	696	4101	-3405

The table shows that in 2010, those who moved to the cities of Karsha, Kamashi, Karshi, Mirishkor, Nishon have a positive ratio compared to those who moved. By 2020, more people will move from the Karshi district alone to all other districts [9] .

During the study period, as in all regions, in the Kashkadarya region, movement from village to city was carried out continuously. As a result, the balance of migration of the rural population was negative in all years. This situation had a positive impact on the social structure, cultural level and level of knowledge of the rural population.

In the Kashkadarya oasis, migration processes have a significant impact on population growth. If in 1989 Uzbeks made up 85% of the population, then by 1995 Uzbeks made up 91%. This process can be explained by population migration in the early days of independence [10] .

Because in the years after the independence of the Republic, the return of non-indigenous peoples to their homeland, the difficulties of the transition period, especially in urban areas, the decline in the birth rate and natural reproduction led to a decrease in the overall level of urbanization in the country. This situation was also observed in the cities of Southern Uzbekistan, but it was not as acute as in the economic regions of Tashkent and Fergana. This is due to the fact that in the analyzed region there are almost no large industrial cities (the population of Angren, Chirchik, Almalyk and other cities has decreased as a result of a negative migration balance) and the processes of natural reproduction significantly exceed the average level of the country.

However, as a result of the civil war in neighboring Tajikistan in 1992-1993, about 12 thousand people moved to the Guzor, Nishan and Kamashi districts of the region. They are mainly located in the villages of Sherali and Batash in the Guzor region, Shirinabad, 23 state farms in the Nishan region, and in the villages of Kamai and Kalinin in the Kamashi region [11] .

These citizens lived under the old citizen passport until 2000. Since 2010, they have been issued passports issued to stateless persons. Since 2016, they have been issued passports of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 1998, 4,288 people immigrated to the cities of the Kashkadarya region (1,678 from cities, 2,610 from villages), 5,248 people left (3,442 from cities, 1,806 from villages), the remainder of the migration amounted to 960 people. Thus, the negative migration balance of the region (-944) was formed entirely due to the Kashkadarya region, and in the Surkhandarya region this situation was positive. This was mainly due to the return of the Russian-speaking population to their countries and the migration of Uzbeks living in neighboring countries.

Even today, the overall migration balance in the regions of Southern Uzbekistan has a negative indicator, but it is created as a result of migration processes occurring in rural areas. On the contrary, migration processes in almost all cities of the region are positive and are mainly expressed in the migration of the population from villages to cities within the regions.

In the cities of the Kashkadarya region, migration activity is low, that is, the number of people entering (6.1) and leaving (4.1) per thousand people in this region is small. However, these indicators vary widely between cities in the region. In terms of the absolute number of immigrants, the administrative and multifunctional center of the region, the city of Karshi, stands out. A similar situation is observed in the cities of Yangi-Nishon (17.7) and Talimarjon (10.7). The majority of those who moved to the city of Dehkanabad (16.4 people) constitute the majority, but the bulk of it is due to internal migration of the region. Since Dekhanabad is considered a mountainous region, the level of development of transport, communications and other services in its remote villages is very low. This increases the desire of the population to live in the city of Dekhkanabad, which is well provided with a transport network and socio-economic facilities. In 2008, Miroki, Koson, Guzor, Chirakchi, Eski-Yakkabog and Shakhrisabz belonged to the group of cities with a low level of migration [12] .

The cities of Karshi, Dekhanabad, Yangi-Nishan and Mubarak lead the region in the number of emigrants per thousand people, but they all have a positive migration balance. In general, unlike the Surkhan oasis, almost all urban settlements in the region have a positive migration balance (with the exception of the cities of Eski-Yakkabog, Kashkadarya and the city of Guzor).

For example, in 1998, 16,784 people participated in urban migration processes in the south of Uzbekistan (7,248 in the Surkhandarya region, 9,536 in the Kashkadarya region), the migration balance was negative (-944 people), that is, the number of emigrants exceeded the number of

immigrants. In the same year, the number of migrants in the republic amounted to 208,076 people, and the balance of migration was 25,866 people [13] .

Although the impact of migration on population growth is small, it was negative in previous years. For example, in 1997 in cities

The migration balance was minus 1,440; in 1998 it was 1,765 people. In rural areas, this figure, in accordance with the above, is minus 2205 people. At the end of 2013, 9 people arrived in the Nishon region and 6 people left, the balance of migration was 3 people.

In the Karshi district, the arrival rate is 10.5, the departure rate is 4.0 per thousand, the result of migration is 6.5 per thousand, which is 0.65%. In most other rural districts of the Kashkadar region, the result of population migration in 2013 was positive: 4.8 ppm came to the region, 3.7 ppm left, the migration balance was minus 1.1 ‰. Negative indicators were recorded in the city of Karshi, Guzor, Mubarak and Mirishkor regions. It should be noted that the population of some areas of the Lower region (for example, Mubarak, Kasbi, Nishon, Mirishkor) was mainly formed as a result of migration [14] .

In short, in the migration processes in the Kashkadarya oasis, changes in the national composition of the population occurred mainly as a result of the return of representatives of other nationalities to their homeland in the first years of independence.

In addition, in population migration, the process of population migration from rural areas to cities was more observed. For example, the population of Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab districts, mainly rural residents, moved to the city.

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