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SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MIGRATION MOVEMENTS OF THE POPULATION OF JIZZAH REGION AND ITS PERIODIC CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the processes of population migration and its features, which are gaining special relevance in the current globalization conditions. In particular, issues of population migration, labor migrants' movements, as well as increasing and decreasing tendencies of population migration, internal migration issues, population employment were analyzed in Jizzakh region.

KEYWORDS

Migration, population migration, labor migration, population employment, internal migration, external migration, migration balance, immigrants, emigrants.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a global phenomenon caused by a number of factors. It is the movement of a person from his homeland due to his desire for a decent, safe and peaceful life for himself and his children. A certain part of the world's population is changing the place of living and working as a result of various influences. This factor is called migration, and it is simultaneously social, economic, political, religious and ecological in nature. Today, migration has become one of the

pressing problems of the world community. The problems inherent in migration have existed since the beginning of human society, and the factors that caused migration in the past remain today, even if their relevance has increased, as the development of modern technologies solves problems related to information and communication[1].

MAIN PART



Population migration is a movement of people related to the change of place of residence, and it is considered as a complex social process of people, as it is one of the main problems of the population while gaining importance in today's globalization era. In the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the migration movement of the population has existed for a long time under the influence of its socio-economic and political situation. Population migration is a process of great importance in the development of mankind because it is connected with the settlement of the population, the economic development of the land, the development of productive forces, the emergence and mixing of races, languages and peoples[2]. Features of migration processes, impact on regions were studied by Maksakova L.P, Ubaydullayeva R.A, Abdurahmonov Q.X, Tolametova Z.A, Tojiyeva Z.N and others. Among the territorial characteristics of population migration, internal migration is a unique process. is implied[3]. Population migration in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan is different, and it affects their demographic situation, "migration resources", the structure and level of development of the economy, the age-sex and national composition of the population, so rural residents move to the central cities of the republic, as well as to foreign countries, due to unemployment and financial difficulties. are migrating. One of the main directions of internal migration of the republic is the relocation of the population from rural areas to cities[4]. According to statistical analysis, today rural areas of Uzbekistan are "losing" a certain part of their population due to migration. Rural-urban migration is a powerful factor in the population's increase in information, acquiring a new profession, improving their skills, as well as their professional mobility [5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Migration processes in Jizzakh region have a traditional character. In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, in connection with the development of the Mirzachol steppe, many people moved here from other regions of our republic, especially from Jomboy, Poyarik, Bulung'ur, Pastdargom, Nurota districts of the neighboring Samarkand region[6]. The population of Jizzakh region and the new rural districts established in its territory was mainly formed as a result of migration. In the years of independence, the migration of the population of our republic began to take place based on the citizens' wishes and choices [7]. In the year when Uzbekistan gained independence, the number of people who immigrated to Jizzakh region was 12,749, and the number of emigrants was 16,006. Out of 12,749 people who immigrated to Jizzakh region in 1991, 1,718 people live in Mirzachol, 1,482 people live in Dostlik and 1,425 people live in Arnasoy districts [8]. The process of migration has its tendency to increase and decrease, therefore, the number of people moving to the region increased until 1995 and decreased from this year. The analysis of statistical data shows that the number of immigrants to the region decreased from 1991 to 1998, and the number of immigrants increased from 1999 to 2005. Also, in 1999, 9,630 people emigrated from the region, and in 2005, this figure was 18,911. Also, in 1991, 3,280 people immigrated to Jizzakh region from abroad, and 5,522 people emigrated, and the migration balance was -2,242[9]. Not only residents of the republic, but also residents of foreign countries have moved to Jizzakh region. In 2001, 85 people immigrated to Jizzakh region from foreign countries, and 3035 people moved abroad from the region, the migration balance was -2950. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the significant improvement of the standard of living and the quality of the population, the constant increase in wages and incomes, in turn, have an effect on the external migration of the population. In 2012, the balance of external migration in Uzbekistan

decreased by 50.7 thousand people compared to 2005[10]. In the period from 1991 to 2020, the largest number of people emigrated from Jizzakh region in 2005, i.e. 10,281 people. In 2006, the largest migration loss was observed in the Tashkent region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the migration balance was much larger in the Jizzakh and Navoi regions as well[11].

Migration processes affect the population of one or another region and also change the structure of its nationality, gender, age, education, level and profession. In 2009, 77 of the 3,528 women who immigrated to the Republic of Uzbekistan from abroad immigrated to the Jizzakh region. 1,548 of the 27,899 women who moved abroad from the territory of the republic this year are women of the Jizzakh region. In 2012, there were 7,748 people who immigrated to Jizzakh region, and 10,016 people who emigrated [12], and in 2013, the migration intensity was high in all rural districts of the region and in the city of Jizzakh, and its result was negative. In this year, 21.6 people came and 14.6 people left in Mirzachol district, the balance of migration was equal to 7.0. Also, the result of population change is positive in Jizzakh and Zarbdar districts, the biggest loss is observed in Yangiabad and Arnasoy districts [13]. In order to work, study, live, and improve living conditions, people always migrate across regions for different periods of time. At the same time, one of the necessary conditions of market relations is labor migration. The main reasons why citizens of Uzbekistan go to work in foreign countries are the low economic growth at the place of permanent residence, the problem of unemployment, and the lack of family income for a comfortable life. The regions with high labor migration flow in Jizzakh region are Gallaorol ("Ko'kgumbaz", "Kashqabulok", "Samarkand", "Gafur Ghulom" neighborhoods), Sh.Rashidov, Dostlik, Pakhtakor districts. Today, the

number of labor migrants abroad in Jizzakh region is 35,676, and the number of returning labor migrants is 86,233[14]. Implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens to work is considered an important component of the reforms that are consistently ongoing in Uzbekistan, and large-scale work is being carried out in the field within the framework of the main principles of state policy. One of the main factors in the development of any country is the creation of jobs, ensuring employment and thus increasing the well-being of the population. Ensuring employment of the population in our country is one of the priority directions of socio-economic development, and is defined as an important condition for raising the standard and quality of life of the people[15]. In 2016, 5,624 people applied for employment in Jizzakh region. Of these, 5,044 people were employed[16]. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, stated, "The issue of ensuring employment is our most important and urgent task"[17]. The migration process, in turn, affects the demography of the country. In 2016, the number of permanent residents of Jizzakh region was 1,301.0 people[18], of which 15,999.5 were women. In this year, the unemployment rate in Jizzakh region was 5.4 percent[19]. In 2018, 11,055 people immigrated to Jizzakh region, of which 3,580 people immigrated from the republic, 7,416 immigrated from within the region, 59 immigrated from foreign countries [20], 236 immigrated to foreign countries [21]. In terms of population migration, as of December 2019, the number of people who immigrated to Jizzakh region was 10.3 thousand people, and the number of people who emigrated was 11.6 thousand people. [22]. According to the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2010-2020, the share of women who immigrated to the Republic of Uzbekistan increased more than men. "We have to use all the possibilities to create decent conditions for



more than 17 million of our sisters, daughters, mothers and grandmothers living in our country”[23]. According to the statistics department of Jizzakh region, in 2021, the largest population of the region moved to Sharof Rashidov district - 1 thousand 252 people, 1 thousand 107 citizens moved to Jizzakh city, and the least population moved to Yangiabad district. In the Jizzakh region, the migratory movements of the population are manifested in different ways in terms of time, reason, and territory. Population migration has always been a necessary, objective process in all countries and has influenced the country's socio-economic and political stable development[24].

CONCLUSION

As society develops, the migration movement becomes a socio-economic necessity and intensifies[25]. It is natural that the migration processes will intensify as the Republic of Uzbekistan integrates into the world community in the era of globalization. Nowadays, when economic globalization is intensifying, the increase in the flow of migration affects the processes of monitoring and managing internal and external migration processes in the region, as well as the processes of regulating the territorial movement of the population. Because the emergence of migration movements of the population in Jizzakh region is related to various factors and is of great importance in the social and economic development of the region.

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