



POPULATION MIGRATION DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

In the article, based on major factitive materials, analyzed trends and factors, dynamics and structure, and direction of migration of the population of Uzbekistan in the periods of 1991 – 2021 years. Discussed gender–age and ethical structure of migration, regional specifications of migration of the population of the Republic.

KEYWORDS

Population migration, dynamics and structure, gender–age and ethical structure of migration, regional specifications of migration.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of population migration, there will be changes in its current and constant quantities. In the displaced areas, the age, sex and ethnic composition of

the population will change, and it will "age". Birth rates throughout the country have dropped dramatically already, as have deaths. At the same time, the age,

gender and ethnic composition of the migrant population will change, its "rejuvenation" will be observed, the marital status will become more active, and the birth rate (especially in new settlements) will increase.

Population migration has a strong selective or selective character. It often "collects" and filters out the educated, skilled segments of the population. This function of migration is also related to employment, use of labour resources, their quality indicators. In particular, it should be noted that it is associated with the development of cities and the process of urbanization.

The main results and findings

This is because rural-urban migration is usually developed. At the same time, the reverse, that is, the urban-rural direction, although small, brings urban life to rural areas. External labour migration is also important in this regard. External migration has become an integral part or indicator of the modern globalization process.

In addition to the fact that this process has a global character, it also has regional, geographical aspects. In this regard, the migration of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan, its volume, direction, intensity, consequences are unique. First of all, it should be noted that in the past, experts acknowledged the weakness of the migration inactivity of the indigenous population of the republic, especially its tendency to move to other places. In the current situation, the migration mobility of the local population has also

increased significantly. However, this process is observed more within the republic, and it does not have a strong impact on population change.

Until the 1980s, the population of Uzbekistan was growing at a high rate, which was due not only to its high natural increase, but also to the positive results of external migration. The analysis shows that in 1980-1990, the number of immigrants and displaced persons, as well as the total volume of population turnover, was significantly higher. For example, in 1987-1989, the number of arrivals and departures, in particular, was around 400-500 thousand people. It is noteworthy that the negative balance of migration, typical of the years of independence, began much earlier. Thus, in 1988 it was minus 30.1 thousand, in 1989 - 80.5 thousand and in 1990 - minus 115.5 thousand people.

During the years of independence, as a result of the return of those who once immigrated to the republic for various reasons, the negative balance of external migration has become traditional, regular. Although the number of arrivals and departures has declined slightly since the 1980s, the gap between them has widened. The highest number of visitors was recorded in 1991. (371.0 thousand people), and the lowest number is in 2011 (136.6 thousand people). The number of emigrants in 1992 was 424.1 thousand people, the lowest level will be observed in 2021 - 183.9 thousand people. Thus, from 1991 to 2021, the number of arrivals decreased by 2.2 times, and the number of departures decreased by 1.9 times (Table 1).

Table 1
Population migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand people)

Years	The newcomers	They are gone	Migration balance +, -
1991	371,0	401,3	-30,3
1993	349,0	424,1	-74,7
1995	302,4	356,5	-54,1
1997	221,7	360,7	-139,0
1999	167,8	256,8	-89,0
2001	148,6	198,9	-50,3
2006	146,6	195,0	-48,4
2007	143,3	193,3	-50,0
2008	162,6	224,7	-62,1
2009	145,9	212,5	-66,6
2010	151,8	229,6	-77,8
2011	152,8	236,1	-83,3
2012	139,7	232,7	-93,0
2013	147,4	243,5	-96,1
2014	144,8	246,4	-101,6
2015	144,0	209,2	-65,2
2016	151,2	214,3	63,1
2017	149,7	195,8	-46,1
2018	138,1	187,7	-49,6
2019	139,8	183,9	-44,1
2020	136,6	184,1	-47,6

2021	169,7	210,6	-40,9
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The table was calculated by the author on the basis of data from the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In general, the migration of the population of the republic during the years of independence can be divided into 3 main phases or stages. The first phase covers 1991-1993. The number of visitors during this period was 300-370 thousand people a year. The second stage covers only one year in terms of arrivals, 2004 (in some regions, for example, in Tashkent, it was a bit longer). This year, the number of arrivals was 222 thousand people, and in the remaining period - in the third stage, the numbers of this level were not repeated, ie did not reach 200 thousand people.

In terms of arrivals, the first phase will be observed from 1991 to 1993, and the second phase from 1995 to 1999. The third, the current phase, begins in 2001. The end result of the migration cycle, that is, the rest, is a little more difficult to determine such stable stages. However, the general conclusion is that the migration balance during this period was always minus (negative) for our republic. The highest level of this indicator was in 1997 (-139.0 thousand people), and in 2014 it was more than 100 thousand. On average, the country "loses" about 67,000 people a year due to external migration.

The total migration balance in the period under review was minus 1473 thousand people. If we assume that the result of external migration in this period was zero, the population of the republic would have reached 36906,7 thousand people instead of 35433,7 thousand (01.04.2022). In other words, when the population of Uzbekistan increased only due to its natural increase, its above condition was noted.

However, external migration has "taken away" some of the existing natural increase, and natural increase has covered the negative balance of migration and ensured the gradual growth of the republic's population. For example, in 2008 the total natural increase in the country was 414.3 thousand people, and the balance of migration was minus 62.1 thousand people, or the balance of migration was about 15.0% of the final natural increase.

The natural increase in 2009 was 394.7 thousand, the migration balance - 66.6 thousand people. In 2014, these figures were 392.2 and 101.6, respectively, in 2015 - 411.6 and 65.2, in 2016 - 508.9 and 46, respectively. 1, 519.0 and 49.6 thousand in 2018, 479.9 and 40.9 thousand in 2021, respectively. The share of negative migration balances in the natural increase over these years will vary from 25.9% in 2005 to 8.5% in 2021. The slab migration residue mentioned above is naturally formed at the expense of external migration.

Although internal migration accounts for 75-80 percent of the turnover, its results have no effect on the total population of the republic. In 2014, 95.1% of the total arrivals accounted for 59.0% of the outflows, while in 2021, these figures were 97.3% and 78.4%, respectively.

As mentioned earlier, the negative consequences of migration in our country are not mainly due to indigenous peoples, but due to the return (re-migration) of more Russian-speaking peoples. For example, 26.7 thousand out of 115.5 thousand people who moved to urban areas of Uzbekistan (mainly from Tashkent, as well as industrial centers such as Angren, Almalyk, Chirchik, Fergana), in 1999 from 117.0

thousand to 34.0 thousand people of Russian descent.

The share of these nationalities is even higher in the migration balance: in 2006 they were 28.1 percent, and in 2007 they were 19.3 percent. The share of Kazakhs is even higher. In 2004, 36.5 thousand people, including 16.9 thousand people from rural areas, were Kazakhs.

This means that while the ethnic composition of migration ties was originally Russian, which consisted almost entirely of urban areas, in recent years the migration activity of Kazakhs has increased in both urban and rural areas. At the same time, in previous years, the participation of Jews, Tatars, and Ukrainians in the final migration balance was significant; Later, as a result of the decrease in the number of representatives of this nation in our republic, their performance in this area was minimized. At the same time, the participation of Tajiks in the migration process from the local population was also negative for our country.

The ethnic characteristics of population migration have influenced its recurrence, i.e., indicators of natural movement, as well as the national composition of the country's population as a whole. It is known that the total demographic rate of birth (per thousand people) is determined by the number of births, relative to the population. In the context of a declining number of ethnic groups with low birth rates, these processes are more likely to be considered only for indigenous peoples with traditionally high birth rates.

Naturally, in this case, the overall performance may rise slightly. At the same time, as a result of the migration of non-indigenous peoples, the share of indigenous peoples, ie Uzbeks, in the total population of the country is growing. In particular, if in 1989 the Uzbek population was 71.4% of the population, today this figure has reached 82.9%.

Men are more actively involved in migration than women. In terms of age, 20-24 year olds are more numerous (23-25%), followed by 16-19 (20-22%) and 25-29 (14-16%).

Table 2
Migration of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(per thousand people)

Regions	1991 y	1995 y	2000 y	2005 y	2010 y	2021 y	Total 1991-2012 y. immigrants	Total 1991-2021 y. emigrated
Uzbekistan Republic	371.0 401.4	168.7 256.8	145.9 212.5	144.8 246.4	139.8 183.9	169.7 210.6	40116.0	53227.1
Karakalpakstan Republic	31.4 31.6	13.2 18.8	12.9 16.8	12.8 34.2	14.3 27.0	12.1 23.1	467.4	537.4

Provinces								
Andijon	21.9 25.2	8.5 12.0	6.2 8.3	4.7 6.8	5.7 6.3	5.8 6.3	207.2	235.9
Bukhara	38.2 40.4	6.8 11.1	6.1 9.6	4.0 8.9	4.3 6.9	4.5 8.9	169.0	241.1
Jizzax	12.7 16.0	3.7 9.1	6.2 9.3	7.3 18.9	7.9 11.2	7.7 10.0	161.5	216.8
Navoi	-	15.1 16.6	11.2 14.5	12.1 21.4	11.4 13.7	12.1 18.9	254.4	357.2
Namangan	18.0 9.8	5.8 8.4	4.3 6.3	3.3 4.9	4.4 5.2	4.2 5.1	122.0	140.2
Samarkand	27.9 36.5	9.8 19.6	9.9 17.2	10.8 19.2	12.3 15.4	9.3 13.7	264.3	427.3
Sirdaryo	14.2 17.3	5.4 11.0	7.8 10.9	6.3 12.3	6.7 8.8	7.1 8.2	170.2	245.6
Surxondaryo	20.1 19.3	9.3 12.0	11.1 14.0	10.7 14.7	11.6 12.7	12.1 13.5	280.5	337.7
Tashkent	56.7 67.3	26.6 44.0	23.6 32.1	23.2 37.1	15.5 27.5	22.3 34.5	577.7	832.1
Fergana	40.2 40.2	16.2 22.6	12.8 18.5	13.0 16.8	12.7 14.0	12.9 14.1	360.3	447.4
Khorezm	16.7 11.8	5.8 6.5	7.3 8.6	6.4 10.0	7.3 8.3	7.3 9.5	167.4	188.8
Qashqadaryo	20.6 21.2	7.2 10.0	11.7 14.1	8.3 9.8	10.1 10.9	12.8 13.6	238.0	283.2
Tashkent	52.4 64.8	34.3 54.4	14.8 32.3	21.9 32.1	15.6 16.0	39.5 29.7	571.7	786.7

The table was calculated by the author on the basis of data from the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

However, these figures do not fully reflect the migration activity of the population of the regions. In this regard, especially when calculating the intensity of migration, it is necessary to determine the number of arrivals and departures, the balance of migration per thousand inhabitants of the regions. For example, in 2000, the total number of arrivals in the Republic of Uzbekistan was 6.0 per thousand, those who left were 8.7 per thousand, and the migration balance was minus 2.7 per thousand. By 2021, these figures have declined slightly: 5.7; 7.1 and minus 1.4 per thousand.

In terms of regions, the intensity of migration is highest in Tashkent and Navoi region. In Tashkent, the situation is more likely to be in 2021, while in Navoi region, the intensity of migration was higher in both years: in 2000, the region had 14.4 people per thousand inhabitants, and 18.5 people left; these numbers were 13.8 and 21.4 per thousand in 2012, respectively.

According to Table 3, the intensity of migration is also slightly higher in the Syrdarya region.

Currently, its level in the population of the Fergana Valley is insignificant (especially in Namangan region). The largest negative balance of migration in 2000 was in Tashkent (8.2 per thousand or 0.82%), as well as in Syrdarya (minus 4.8 per thousand), Navoi (4.1 per thousand) and the capital region (3.6 per thousand). is recorded. In 2021, the population of these regions will also decrease more than in other regions due to migration (more precisely, a large part of the natural increase of the population was "received" by negative migration). This year, the number of migrants from Karakalpakstan also increased slightly, resulting in a negative migration balance of 6.5 people per thousand population.

The highest figure is in Navoi region - 7.6 per thousand. In Tashkent region it is 4.5 people, in Bukhara - 2.6 people. Relatively few indicators will be observed in 2021 in Namangan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Fergana and Andijan regions.

CONCLUSION

In general, in many provinces, the migration turnover (sum of arrivals and departures) and its balance decreased between 2000 and 2021.

Only in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and in Navoi and Tashkent regions did it rise at the expense of those who left the most. At the same time, it should be noted that in Tashkent, which had the largest volume of migration during the years of independence, the results were positive for the first time: in 2021, 17.1 per thousand came to the capital, 12.9 per thousand left and 4.2 per thousand.

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