



OBJECTIVE REASONS OF THE MIGRATION PROCESS IN THE FERGHANA ECONOMIC REGION

Islombek Abdukhamidov¹

Teacher of Ferghana Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

Umidjon Tojiboyev²

Teacher of Ferghana Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article examines the objective causes of migration in the Ferghana economic region. The periodic boundary of the study covers the years 1991-2016. The reasons for the migration processes during this period have been scientifically explained.

KEY WORDS: labor migration, migration, internal and external migration, demography, population.

INTRODUCTION

In today's globalization, the issue of migration is a topical and controversial topic for scientific research. Significant changes and problems in migration processes in recent years have led to a further increase in scientific interest.

The head of our state also pays great attention to labor migration in the process of developing cooperation with neighboring countries. "During the state visit, we reached an important agreement on labor migration," he said. Our position on this issue is clear: a person should work wherever he is, take care of his family and children "[1, p.474].

Migration is derived from the Latin word (migratio - to move, to move) to move from one place to another [2, p.640]. It covers all types of migration, regardless of the duration, composition and causes of migration [3, p.14].

OBJECTIVES

The state of migration processes that emerged during the years of independence is the result of historical, demographic, ethnic, geographical, economic, social and political processes that have taken place over the years. Proof of this is reflected in the works of historians and demographers of our country [4, p.8]. Therefore, a deeper study of this process from a historical point of view is important in our socio-economic life.

METHODOLOGY

Scientific research methods such as comparative-analytical, historical and logical were used in the study of migration processes in the Ferghana economic region.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to sources, the increase in the total urban population in the former Soviet Union was due not only to high natural growth rates, but also due to large-scale migration from other regions of the country, large-scale migration of Europeans, especially during World War II and in the post-war years [5, p.22]. In 1974, 88,000 people moved from villages in different parts of the country to the cities of Uzbekistan, and a total of 50,000 people moved to the villages of the republic [6, p.12]. According to the data, 91 people lived in Uzbekistan in 1926 and 127 in 1989 [7, p.26].

In 2005, the growth rate of migration from CIS countries to Russia was 135,000 people. The majority of migrants are Russians from countries close to Russia. In recent years, there has been a decline in Russian immigration. For example, the share of Russians was 80.0% in the 90s and 52.0% in 2005 [8, p.175].

The book "Cities of the Ferghana Valley (some ideas about demography)" by demographers O.Otamirzaev and I.Katanov, published in 1970, describes the national composition of the cities of the region at that time as follows: Uzbeks make up more than half of the city's population. Russians are the second largest



population group in the world. Russians make up about a third of the valley's population.

Today, there are two main types of migration. The first is that the socio-economic changes that are taking place in our country are related to the internal movements of those living in rural areas in industrialized cities and centers in a market economy. The second is due to the fact that the population continues to leave the country. In a sense, the increase in migration over the last decade is a natural phenomenon. This is because in the context of the

republic's multi-ethnic nature, most departures are characterized by repatriation, that is, the return of non-indigenous peoples to their historical ethnic homeland [9, p.48]. In recent years, labor migration by indigenous peoples has also become a major factor in migration processes in the republic and in the Ferghana Valley.

The negative balance of migration in the region in 2016 was 4,579 people, accounting for 24.8% of the total participants:

Name of the region	1994 y.			2016 y.		
	Came	Gone	Migration balance	Came	Gone	Migration balance
Andijan province	13399	16743	-3344	5854	7525	-1671
Namangan province	8168	11337	-3169	4619	5548	-929
Farghana province	3106	35313	-12207	12135	14114	-1979
Farghana valley	4615	63393	-18774	22608	27187	-4579

An analysis of the participation of the population in migration movements in the Ferghana Valley shows that in 2016 it decreased by 7.6% compared to 1996. These processes are also reflected in the migration of urban (6.8%) and rural (8.7%) population. These processes have always been more widespread in urban areas than in rural areas. For example, in 1996, 54.5% of the total participants were in cities, while in 2016 the figure was 51.2%.

In 1996, the urban population dominated at all stages of the migration process. In particular, 84.4% of migration with foreign countries, 52.7% of interregional migration and 50.5% of internal migration of the region were urban residents. In 2016, the situation was different. This is due to the fact that in all processes, except for the migration of the population to foreign countries (86.8%), the activity of the rural population has increased compared to the urban population. For example, in 2016, 52.2% of inter-provincial migration, 52.4% of intra-provincial migration, and 52.3% of intra-republican migration accounted for the rural population. In January-December 2016, the number of migrants in the country amounted to 141,548 people (from 139,280 in 2015). The balance of migration amounted to minus 2268 thousand people.

During these years, the urban population dominated the valley areas in terms of migration with foreign countries. This is due to the ethnic composition of the urban and rural population. Indeed, in the valley areas, which are one of the stages of migration, a special feature is observed when the population participates in internal migration, i.e. in the last years of the study period there was a predominance of villages in urban-rural migration.

Internal migration processes in the Ferghana Valley differ in their directions. For example, between 1991 and 2016, although internal migration declined slightly, it played an important role in the lives of the valley's population. This situation was reflected in the constant migration, in the "pendulum (weekly trips to work in the city or village and educational migration)" [10, p.17].) In the process of migration, the population of European nationality moved to their historical homeland. As a result of their departure, their settlements became

more populated at the expense of the rural population. The voluntary-compulsory nature of secondary special education is explained by the fact that they are encouraged to study in lyceums and colleges in the cities. At the same time, the interest in



learning from professors and teachers in lyceums and colleges of higher education, studying and working in higher education processes also temporarily expanded migration to cities. Only in the years studied as a result of internal migration in the Ferghana region, the urban population increased by 19.2 thousand due to the rural population.

The migration of the population through the districts and cities of the region was dominated by the number of migrants. The city of Ferghana has the largest number of migrants in the region, accounting for 28.1 percent of all migration between 1998 and 2006. In addition, Kokand (11.5%), Margilan (7.3%), Quvasoy city khokimiyats (6.1%), Kuva (5.1%), Uzbekistan (4.8%), Tashlak (4.0%), Besharik (4.3%) districts have more mobility. Among the districts of the region, the negative balance of migration processes is typical for all districts, except for the city of Quvasoy, Kuva, Uchkoprik, Tashlak districts. Ferghana, Kokand, Qoshtepa and Besharik districts stand out.

In the Andijan region, as in the Ferghana region, from the early years of independence until 2002, the rural-urban direction was widespread, but its weight decreased compared to previous years. In 2013, in contrast to the Ferghana region, the movement of migrants from the city to the countryside began to grow, and year by year.

In determining the quantity and quality of the migrant population, it is important to study their age groups. When this process is studied in the example of 1995-2016, the movement of people of all ages in the migration activities of the population of the valley is observed. Their actions have created a negative balance of migration. For example, in 2016, 42.6% of migrants came to the valley and 57.4% left.

There are also significant changes in the level of education of migrants. In the past, the majority of migrants from Uzbekistan were people with professional training and high qualifications. This was against the economic interests of Uzbekistan. However, to date, this level of migration has been steadily declining [11, p.62].

By the way, the uniqueness of the valley's population in comparison with other areas of migration depends on the quality and quantity of those involved in these processes. Between 1995 and 2016, the qualitative structure of migration participants in the valley included citizens with higher, incomplete higher, secondary special, general secondary and incomplete secondary, primary education. Among them, the movement of general secondary education was relatively high. The movement of migrants in terms of quality has a negative balance, which is relatively high in the Ferghana region. The next level is observed in Andijan region. The share of general secondary education in migration processes in the valley was relatively high in 1996-2016 (53.6% -

51.4%). This situation can also be observed in the actions of urban and rural residents.

The regional mobility of secondary special (23.5%) and higher (12.2% -14.6%) people was relatively high during the migration process. Incomplete secondary (4.6% -4.2%), especially those with primary education (1.6% -0.09%), had a very low level of movement across the valley. In general, one of the main goals of the participants in population migration is to meet the needs of migrants and to be targeted.

The share of secondary education with active participants in migration in 2016 decreased by 1.5 times compared to 1995. The number of people with secondary special education decreased by 1.1 times, those with higher education by 1.2 times, those with incomplete secondary education by 1.5 times, and the number of people with incomplete higher education by 1.9 times. This is due to the migration of the population.

CONCLUSION

In addition to the republic, labor migration in the valleys has also been a key criterion in migration. These processes expanded during the years of independence, and the movement of the population, both formally and informally, continued. However, due to the fact that the majority of participants in this migration are indigenous peoples, especially Uzbeks, the main migration movements have taken on the character of temporary migration.

In the age group of valley migrants, the activity of 20-24 year olds was higher than in other age groups. The share of this age group in the total migration process was 22.0% in 1995 and 32.8% in 2016.

Indeed, the family structure of migrants also plays an important role in the in-depth study of migration processes. The valley has a negative balance in the general classification of migration movements from 1995 to 2016. This also applies to migration in urban and rural areas. Only in 2016, migration operations by unmarried and divorced people in the cities of Andijan region and by single people in the cities of Namangan region had a positive balance. This process did not lead to a positive balance in total migration movements.

The highest level of activity in the family structure of migrants is in Ferghana region, and the lowest level is in Namangan region. This is the case with the negative balance of migration, as well as with the participation of urban and rural residents. The family composition of the valley's migrants was high. This situation was repeated in the towns and villages of all three provinces.

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