

About The History And Trends Of Population Migration Processes In Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article analyzes the periodic territorial movement of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, studies the causes of internal and external migration movements in different years. It is known that in certain periods of the economic and political life of the country, various processes and events occurred, the impact of which on migration processes was significant. In particular, population migration is also associated with changes in the distribution of the population across the country and changes in the natural movement of the population. The periodic migration movements analyzed in the article are key factors in the development of the population and territorial distribution.

Key words: Migration, Population Movement, Settlements, Reclaimed Lands, Cities, Villages, Labor Resources.

As always, it was emphasized that population migration was and will be an important factor in the development of countries. At the same time, population migration is a process that requires constant monitoring, since this phenomenon changes depending on the level of socio-economic development. Ancient population migrations in Uzbekistan manifested themselves in the form of trade routes - the activities of the Great Silk Road and mainly as a product of wars of conquest. Before the October Revolution, internal and external migration movements occurred in connection with internal and external political and social events in the region.

The influence of external migration was strong on the composition and growth of the population of Uzbekistan. After the occupation of Turkestan by the Russians, specialists, farmers and workers of various professions were resettled to the territory of the country. According to the data, the number of people who immigrated to the territory of Uzbekistan from different places was 7.6 thousand in 1908, 29.6 thousand in 1916, 54.5 thousand in 1917. According to the first census of 1926, the number of people who immigrated to Uzbekistan from other places in different years amounted to 437,643 people.

As a result of the change in the composition of the population of Uzbekistan and the stabilization of national borders during the former Soviet Union, special attention was paid to the issue of regulating and managing the natural and mechanical movement of the country's population, and population migration was widely used, especially in the creation of new production areas. In this process, a key role was played by activities carried out for the purpose of using natural resources in the regions. In the territory of Uzbekistan, migration movements during the former Soviet Union were mainly directed towards the developed desert zones, as a result of which cultivated areas and new regions of the country were formed. New cities and villages were built, thousands of people settled in new areas.

The development of new lands and the migration of the population are interrelated and interacting processes. On the one hand, the transformation of new lands into agricultural areas significantly expands the scope of economic activity of a country like Uzbekistan, where labor resources are constantly increasing, and has a serious impact on the territorial organization of the population. On the other hand, the migration of the working population to the newly acquired territories will expand the scale of development of new lands and play an important role in the economic and social development of the country. Accordingly, the development of deserts in Uzbekistan, especially in the Mirzachol and Jizzakh regions, played an important role in the rapid formation of new settlements and in the organization of economic activity and the emergence of new opportunities for the use of resources. The management of population migration and the efficient use of labor resources by organizing the use of resources in new territories was the main direction of the agricultural development policy of the former union. The construction and commissioning of irrigation and melioration facilities, especially in the irrigation of deserts, was one of the main tasks in the use of natural resources and the involvement of the population in these works. The introduction of irrigation works on hundreds of thousands of hectares of empty lands required the resettlement of the population for the development of agricultural work. The involvement of the people's labor force was organized for the construction of irrigation facilities.

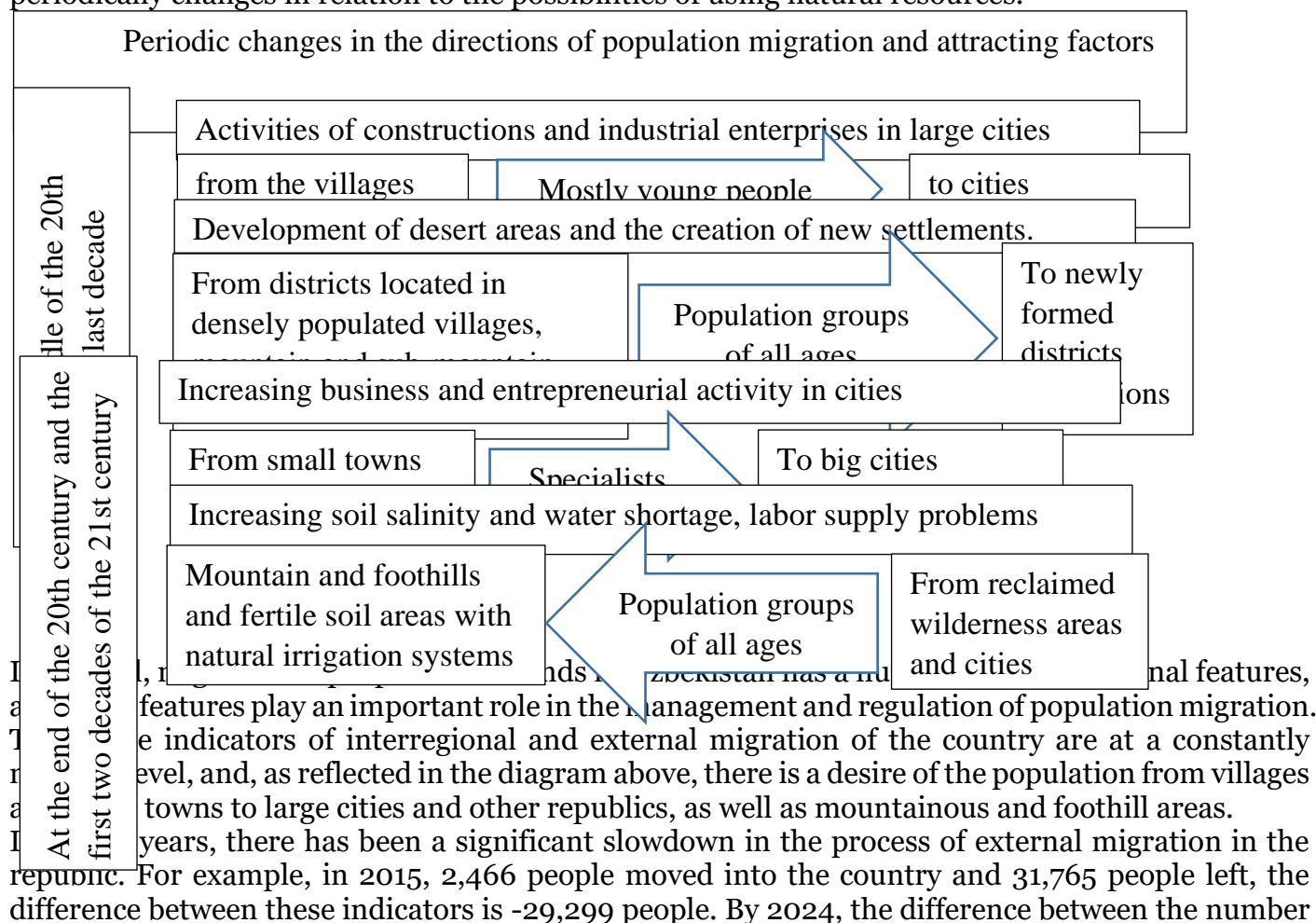
The villagers were involved in the initial construction of the irrigation system. In 1939, 13,000 people were involved in digging the Logon Canal; in August-September 1939, 100,000 villagers took part in digging the Northern Fergana Canal, and 160,000 in digging the Great Fergana Canal. In the 1930s, more than 50 large and small irrigation structures were built by people, that is, by resettling people. After World War II, the development of new lands for the use of natural areas for agricultural purposes continued. Of course, the largest of these works was the development of the Mirzachol and Jizzakh deserts. By the 1980s, more than 300,000 hectares of land were irrigated in Mirzachol, and more than 50,000 hectares of land were developed in the Jizzakh desert itself. More than 60 new rural settlements (state farms) were created. At the same time, the Karshi steppe became a zone of natural resource use as a result of population migration. More than 350 thousand hectares of land were irrigated here and more than 40 villages were built.

Development of natural territories and creation of new population settlement systems is one of the main factors in managing population migration flows. This is manifested in the fact that inter-village internal migration is observed. During the years of increased exploitation of desert territories, rural migration also accelerated. During this period, population migration from densely populated areas to desert areas is observed. Consequently, in those years, the migration balance in the newly acquired territories was at a positive level.

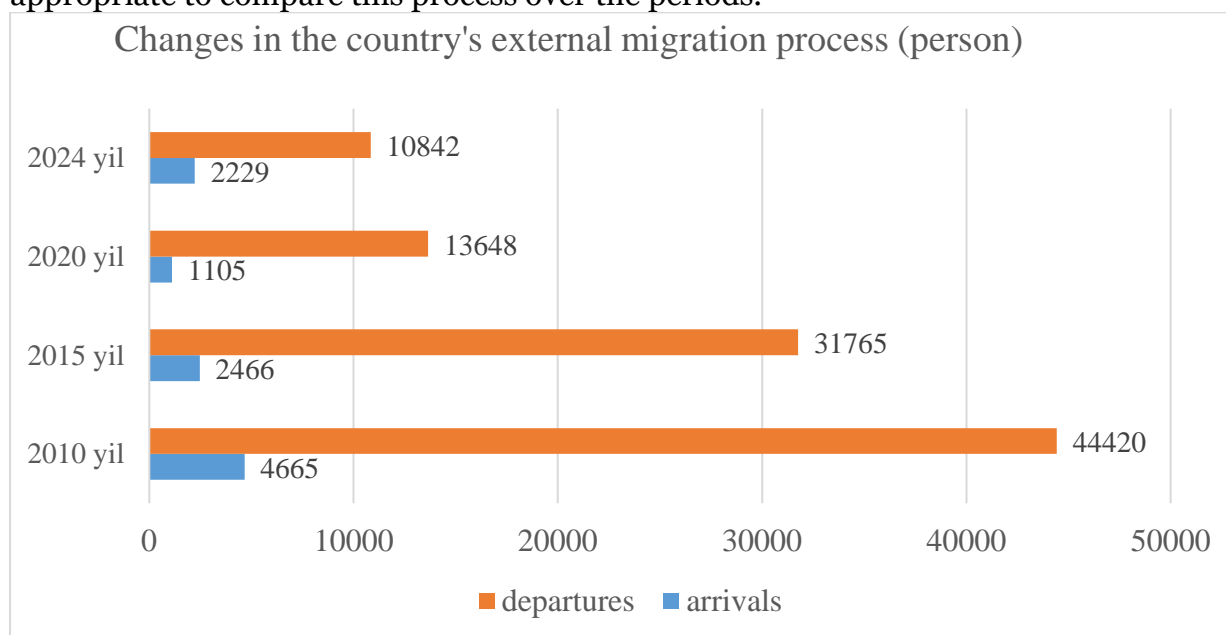
In the 1950s, inter-rural internal migration flows were mainly directed to the territory of the Syrdarya region. During the development of the Karshi steppe in the late 1960s and the Jizzakh desert in the 1970s, the migration directions of the population changed accordingly.

During 1971-1983, several thousand people moved between the villages of Uzbekistan. More than half of them are located in the villages of the Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. Thus, the main factor in the emergence of internal migration of the rural population and the change in its direction is the acquisition of new lands and changes in the level of use of natural resources.

The use of natural resources in the territory of Uzbekistan is determined by efforts to expand and increase the productivity of cotton cultivation in irrigated areas during the former Soviet Union. Therefore, the development of agriculture is mainly limited to the development of new lands and attention directed to areas where the population already lives, where there is an opportunity to grow cotton. In mountainous and foothill areas, agriculture is based on cattle breeding and dry grain farming, but it is recognized that the material interest of workers in this system is lower than that of workers on reclaimed lands. In addition to providing housing and land to the population in the regions, one of the factors attracting the population is a high monthly wage for labor. Low valuation of the labor of the population living in areas not specializing in cotton production led to the relocation of young farms to new lands. But now the migration of the population is moving from the areas of development of the economic system and areas of mountainous and foothill areas to the suburbs. This shows that public interest is based on a new vision. Access to natural resources has increased in mountain and foothill areas, and people are returning to places where they used to raise livestock and dry grain. The overcrowding of suburbs is explained by the expansion of small businesses and markets in cities. This, in turn, confirms the conclusion that population migration periodically changes in relation to the possibilities of using natural resources.



of arrivals and departures has changed somewhat, arrivals is 2,229 people, departures is 10,842 people, and the migration balance accordingly decreased to -8,643 people. When comparing these figures, the ratio of the migration balance over these years is 20,656 people. Over the past 10 years, it has been observed that the number of people leaving the country has been decreasing. It is appropriate to compare this process over the periods.



These figures indicate a decrease in external migration in the country, they show that the problem of directing migration movements of the population within the country and the correct organization of the use of labor resources is becoming acute. After all, the size of the number in the direction of migration movement outside the country indicates the departure of labor resources and indicates the presence of shortcomings in economic and social development. That is why it is necessary to increase new jobs, form new areas of agriculture and the service sector by properly organizing the use of natural resources on the territory of the republic.

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Czech

Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations

Volume 40, April 2025.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0389

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

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