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THE ROLE OF MIGRATION IN THE GEODEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF JIZZAH REGION

Omanova K, Berdalieva V.
National University of Uzbekistan

Abstract: In this article, the mechanical movement of the population of Jizzakh region was analyzed in the framework of its two main directions, immigrants and emigrants. In this, the uniqueness of the migration process that occurred in the region and its territories, its change over time was revealed.
Key words: migration, labor migrants, migration balance, rural population.

Today, geodemography, a branch of science that serves as a unique "bridge" in the study of the social and economic development of the countries of the world in connection with demography, has emerged. Geodemography is directly related to demographic processes. In particular, according to the information provided by the United Nations, "The population of the entire globe will be 8.07 billion as of November 2023." makes up a person and the world population is growing by 0.88% per year. This represents a population increase of approximately 70 million people per year" [6].

If we look at the demographic situation of the countries of the world, in some countries there is a sharp increase in the birth rate, while in others, due to the high death rate and low birth rate, changes are taking place in the population, age-sex structure. This causes a number of problems in the economic and social development of countries. Demography also studies the movement of people from one place to another - migration. But in the study of this process, in contrast to population geography, the main focus is not on the territorial features of the migration process, but on the changes in the demographic status of the region that occur as a result of this process.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of works are being carried out to ensure the stability of the population, to achieve all-round positive results in the development of demographic processes. In particular, one of the important tasks is to study and in-depth scientific research of the specific changes in demographic development in regions that differ according to their geographical location, i.e., population growth, population dynamics, migration processes, collecting and analyzing information about them, and determining their future prospects.

As a result of the socio-economic and political changes that took place in the years of independence, significant changes occurred in the migration of the population of our region. As in all regions of our country, Jizzakh region is characterized by the mass migration of Russian-speaking people to foreign countries, on the other hand, as a result of economic changes, our citizens also go to foreign countries as a labor force.

At present, organizational and legal frameworks ensuring active participation in the world labor market have been formed within all regions of our country. In order to implement labor activities of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to their professions in foreign countries, to ensure the protection of the labor and social rights of our citizens abroad, to expand the involvement of labor migrants who have returned from abroad in entrepreneurship and labor activities, on July 5, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan announced the "Further Development of the External Labor Migration System of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Decision No. PQ-3839 "On additional measures for improvement" was adopted [1]. This, in turn, serves as a basis for protecting the rights of labor migrants and providing them with comprehensive support.

At the next session of the international press club in August 2020, organized on the theme "Labor migration: safe, orderly and legal", the share of labor migrants abroad among the citizens of Uzbekistan was reported [4]. According to him, a total of 2,040,100 people are working abroad, of which 992,600 are official, and 1,048,000 are unofficial. Also, the main part of these migrants is 1.5 million in Russia. people (73.5% of total labor migrants), 240 thousand people (11.7%) in Kazakhstan, 71 thousand people (3.4%) in Korea, 43 thousand people (2.1%) in Turkey and 125

thousand people in other countries of the world or total labor 17.2% of migrants are working. These numbers show that 12% of the working population is working abroad. The contribution of these migrants in our region is 88 thousand people (9th place in the republic) or 4.3% of the total labor migrants.

Migration of residents of Jizzakh region is mainly related to internal migration. These are urban-rural migrations of great importance. It is known that high natural population growth has been preserved in rural areas of our country. This requires ensuring the employment of labor resources, as well as increasing the number of jobs in non-agricultural areas.

Among them, one can see the complexity of the territorial nature of the migration of the population of Jizzakh region. The reason is that the population is unevenly distributed across the regions, the economic and social development is not the same in places, the age-sex composition of the population, and the birth rate are different, which causes changes in migration processes.

According to statistics, in the last 20 years, a total of 177,900 people immigrated to the territory of the region, while 258,200 people immigrated during this period. The largest number of people immigrating to the region was recorded in 2018, amounting to 11,055 people. The largest number of people who left the territory of our region reached 18,911 people in 2005. This is considered the highest population migration in the period 2000-2022, and the migration balance was -11,600 people. It should be noted separately that this process, which took place in 2005, made up 7.2 percent of the population that migrated in 22 years, which is 2.2 times or 10.4 thousand more than in 2022.

Table 1

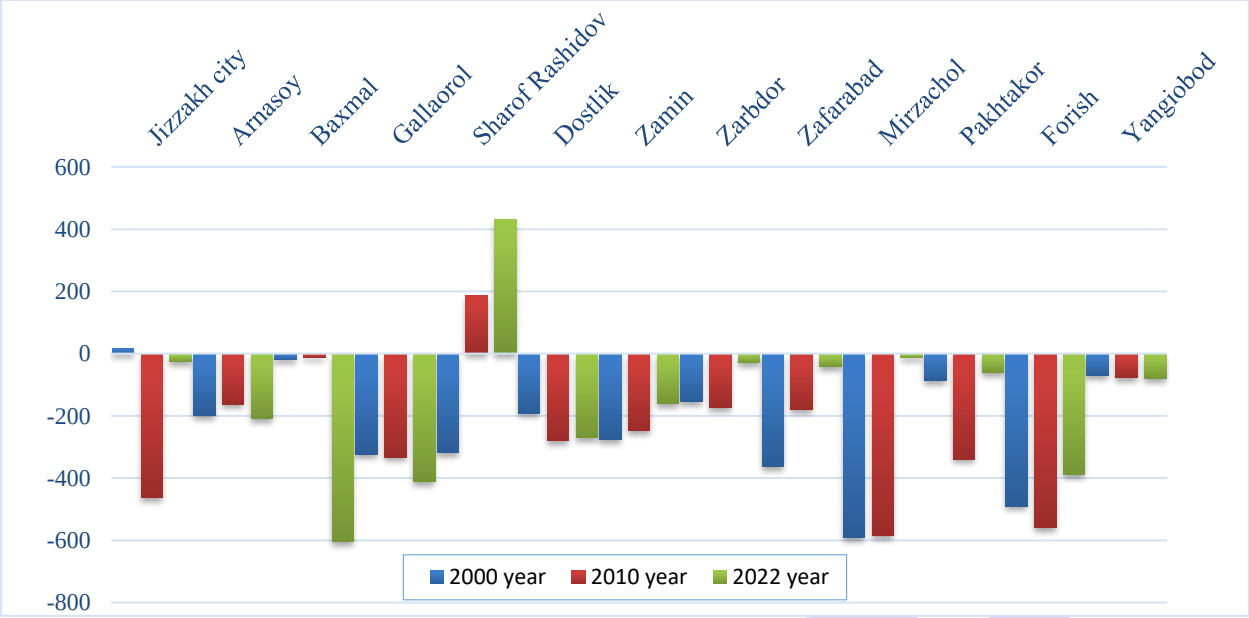
Changes in the indicators of the migration balance of the regions of Jizzakh region (2000-2022)

	2000 year	**2005 year**	**2010 year**	**2015 year**	**2020 year**	**2022 year**
Jizzakh region	**-3065**	**-11599**	**-3224**	**-589**	**-1250**	**-1867**
Jizzakh city	17	-688	-463	-232	-259	-26
Regional districts						
Arnasoy	-198	-886	-162	-140	-242	-209
Baxmal	-20	-102	-12	7	-637	-605
Gallaorol	-323	-534	-333	-312	-279	-412
Sharof Rashidov	-317	-12	186	206	956	430
Dostlik	-191	-653	-280	-117	-173	-269
Zamin	-275	-400	-246	-254	-469	-161
Zarbdor	-155	-165	-173	157	114	-29
Zafarabad	-364	-1482	-180	-107	-122	-43
Mirzachol	-592	-4510	-585	313	359	-13
Pakhtakor	-86	-391	-339	-44	-97	-60

Forish	-490	-2006	-560	-56	-357	-389
Yangiobod	-71	-70	-77	-10	-40	-81

Source: Compiled by the authors based on the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is not only in the regions, but according to the statistics of 2005, the migration of the population was the highest in the country itself and in the regions. From 2001 to 2010, the weight of those who emigrated was high and constituted more than 11 thousand migrants. According to this situation, the number of emigrants decreased from 2011 to 2017, and the emigration of the population exceeded 11,000 people by 2018-2021. When the number of people who migrated in the regions of the region is studied, it is clearly visible that the migration process is not the same for all regions. Mirzachol District is considered to be the most emigrating region among the regions of the region, and the number of people who moved out in this district in 2005 was the highest in comparison to other periods, that is, a total of 5472 people. This indicator included 28.9% of the total emigrating population of the region during the period 2000-2022 and 16.7% of the total emigrating district population.



Source: Compiled by the author based on the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Figure 1. Differences between the balance of migration of the population of Jizzakh region in 2000-2020.

The total number of immigrants to Jizzakh region did not make a big difference in 2000-2017. The lowest figure was 5528 people in 2002, and the highest figure was 9339 people in 2017. The highest growth of migrants in 2000-2020 was observed in Jizzakh city and Sharof Rashidov district (especially in Mirzachol district in 2006-2012). Jizzakh city, Mirzachol, Forish, Sharaf Rashidov and Dostlik districts prevail in terms of the number of emigrants. Migration balance. The region's migration balance has a negative trend. The number of people who emigrated has a higher rate than those who immigrated. Regions with a positive indicator of the

migration balance in the regions of the region are: Sharof Rashidov (2010; 2020; 2022), Zarbdor (2015; 2020) and Mirzachol (2015; 2020) districts. The highest indicators of negative migration balance were observed in Mirzachol (-4510 people) and Forish (-2006 people) districts in 2005.

Sharof Rashidov district is considered to be the district with the highest population among the regions of the region, and it ranks first in terms of other demographic indicators. Sharof Rashidov district ranked 3rd in the region in 2001-2008, 2nd in 2009-2017 and 1st place in 2018-2020. As of January 1, 2020 year, 2,503 migrants have moved. It ranks 4th in the region in terms of the number of emigrants in the last 20 years. The highest and most positive indicator of the migration balance was in 2020, making 956 people. This is a positive change not only in internal migration, but also in the migration balance of regional regions (Figure 1).

Although the city of Jizzakh ranks second after Sharof Rashidov district in terms of the number of permanent residents, and ranks first in terms of the number of settlements and total migration, it does not have an advantage in terms of other demographic indicators (births, deaths, marriages). According to the total amount of migration (immigration and emigration), although it did not lose its leadership among regions of the region in all periods (2000-2022), it has a low trend in terms of migration balance. The main reason for this is the fact that industry and service industries are mainly located in this area, and the ratio of the labor force to production. In 2000-2022, a total of 32,000 people immigrated to Jizzakh, while 42,800 people left the city. According to the migration balance, it was 17 people in 2000, and the highest negative migration balance was -688 people in 2005 (Table 1).

Conclusions and suggestions. The majority of rural residents of the region migrate to cities for work and study. For the purpose of permanent residence, the flow of migration in the inner regions of the region and neighboring regions is high. Today, we can observe the migration of many young people to cities for work and education. It has advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of this migration are that it can be expressed by getting a good and quality education, broadening the worldview, social and cultural exchange of information, and most importantly, contributing to the development of our country, on the other hand, young people from the rural areas of our region move to the cities for further work and study, and also for permanent residence. stagnation leads to a decrease in demographic and socio-economic productivity. Summarizing all these events, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Increase in population capacity in cities;
- Decrease in the weight of the working-age population in the rural areas of our region;
- The lack of specialists in places and the development of industries will be the cause of lagging behind.

As the main solution to this, it is appropriate to cite such issues as ensuring the stability of local personnel, creating decent jobs, preventing their unemployment, and proper placement of production based on the economic and social potential of the regions.

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