

ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. This article discusses the development of the Uzbek economy, labor migration, causes, consequences, problems of labor migration, employment problems, negative and positive aspects of migration, the most important economic and social causes of unemployment, ie unemployment, Finding suitable jobs, obtaining higher and secondary special education, ie studying and other types of problems are studied and scientifically based proposals are given to solve the problems.

Key words. Migration, emigration, immigration, labor market, rural and urban population, family, women, migration balance, title population, region, population, seasonal work, insurance, infrastructure.

Introduction

The movement of population migration occurs as a result of the interaction of various factors and reasons. Among the reasons that force people to move from one place to another, the most important are economic and social reasons, that is, unemployment, finding a decent job, getting higher and secondary special education, that is, studying and other types. It is also possible to list negative effects of climate, dissatisfaction with material, cultural and household conditions, and effects of family conditions and others.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, "...the factor that gives the fastest results in reducing poverty and increasing the income of the rural population is to ensure the employment of the population in agriculture and to regulate migration processes" [1], - is set as one of the main goals for 2021.

The migration factor plays a very important role in reducing poverty and increasing the income of the rural population. The results of research show that the participants of external labor migration are mainly rural residents. Therefore, the development of the rural labor market and the support of internal migration will cause a significant decrease in external labor migration.

Migration is divided into internal and external migration. Internal migration leads to a redistribution of the population within the country across regions, that is, between urban and rural areas. External migration refers to the departure of the population from the territory of the country [2].

The migration movement of the population is mainly divided into three types, i.e. permanent migration, seasonal migration and fluctuating migration. The movement of people from one settlement to another, for example, from

rural to urban or interstate to change permanent residence, is a process typical of permanent migration. Permanent migration can be internal and interstate.

Seasonal and fluctuating migration is mainly a characteristic of internal migration and is one of the main types of population migration. Temporary territorial movement of the population is characteristic for seasonal migration. It, in turn, is divided into types specific to economic and socio-cultural processes according to its content and purpose. The intensity of migration is characteristic of both men and women. Studies show that the number of migrants among women has increased slightly in recent years.

The directions of population migration are determined by the development and location of productive forces, the level of supply of economic sectors and differences in the standard of living of the population. Migrant population moves in four directions. These are city to city, city to village, village to city and village to village [3]. The directions of population movement are mainly from the village to the city, and from there they go to other countries.

Literature Review

Migration problems have been widely studied by leading Western and Russian economists, demographers and sociologists for many years. The role of migration in societies, economies and socio-economic development. analyzed by

Sheffer G., Terrazas A., Yudina T.N. who studied the role of the diaspora in the socio-economic development of society and countries, the main concepts of immigration, emigration, re-emigration, migration residue "brain drain" used in the study of this process are prof. I.P. proposed by Nikolaeva [4]. Prof. V.A. Iontsev studied the main types of foreign labor migration in terms of classification of factors and forms affecting the country of departure and the country of entry [5].

At the same time, academician Abdurahmonov K.Kh., Ubaidullaeva R.A., Maksakova L.P., Umurzokov B.Kh., Mamarasulov F.U., Zokirova N.Q., Khudoyberdiev Z.Ya. , Rasulova D. and other professors and scientists expressed their views. By the last decades of the last century, the industrialized-technological system had a strong influence on the increase in the rate of migration, the globalization of the world and the processes of international integration. The interest of sociologist researchers in researching migration issues has increased dramatically.

In researching the migration of labor resources, academician Q. Abdurakhmanov's scientific researches are given attention. These descriptions are compared with the composition of labor resources in places where migrants are located and where they left, which allows for a more complete and comprehensive assessment of the quality indicators of migration, not just the number of labor resources [6].

Thoughts about the place of man in existence, his social nature, thinking and potential were expressed in the works of ancient philosophers: Confucius, Aristotle and Plato, as well as Central Asian thinkers Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek. For example, issues of the human factor are also indicated in sacred religious sources, in particular, in holy books such as the Avesta, the Bible, the Psalms, and the Holy Qur'an.

Research methodology

In the course of scientific research, the problems of population migration, its importance in scientific observation, using methods based on the principles of abstract-logical, systematic analysis, analysis and synthesis, analytical analysis, comparative analysis, statistical data analysis are identified in the article, and scientifically based proposals are given as a solution to the problems.

Results and Discussion

If we make a general assessment of the migration situation in the republic, migration is one of the most important directions of population movement. It covers all movements of the population, including domestic and international movements. Population migration is closely related to all socio-economic and demographic factors. On the one hand, it is considered as a complex of influencing factors, on the other hand, it reflects important problems of socio-economic and demographic development. Migration processes have some influence on population size and location.

In the context of the market reform of the economy, significant changes have occurred in the external migration of the population of Uzbekistan due to both global processes and socio-economic and political changes within the republic. The complex interrelationship of various factors with different influence has led to quantitative and qualitative changes in the migration situation.

The migration mobility of the population of Uzbekistan is relatively low, according to the latest population census, it was 4-6 times lower in Uzbekistan than in European countries. This downward trend has been observed in recent years. According to estimates, the intensity of migration of the republic's population in 2000 was 5.8 per thousand, and in 2021 it was 5.1 per thousand. The highest intensity (10.9 per thousand) occurred in the early 90s, as a result of repatriation processes. Rural-urban migration has been taking place on a relatively small scale in recent years. According to estimates, the migration of the rural population to the cities currently accounts for 5-6 percent of the growth rate of the rural population.

In 2021, 172,000 people changed their permanent residence in Uzbekistan, including: 156,300 people moved within the republic (90.8%), 13,200 people went to foreign countries (9.2%) [7].

The most important trend of the current migration situation in the republic is the decrease in the gross volume of population migration. The

number of people who came to the republic, especially compared to previous decades (71.95.4 thousand in 2000), has decreased significantly (up to 3-4 thousand people per year). The emigration flow has also decreased significantly. In 2018, 1,917,600 people left the republic, and in 2021, 13,200 people left the country, which is less than the 12,862,500 people who left the country in 2000. As a result, the total volume of external migration is continuously decreasing. According to calculations, in 2018, its share in the total migration of the population of the republic was 13.9%, in 2021 it was 9.1%, at the end of the Soviet era it was 50-60%, and in the early 90s it was 45-50%. This means that the population of Uzbekistan mainly moves within the territory of the republic. In 2021, those who came to the republic made up 1.6% of the total population, and those who left made up 7.8%[7].

In Uzbekistan, emigration traditionally exceeds immigration, as a result of which Uzbekistan is losing its population in the process of migration. The republic has a negative balance of migration, which was formed in the mid-70s of the last century, and since then it has never turned positive.

In the early 1990s, the negative balance indicator was significant (141,200 people in 1994, 83,300 people in 1995), it decreased in 2000 and amounted to 57,810 people. In recent years, the emigration of the population from the republic has been steadily decreasing: in 2016 - 26.2 thousand people, in 2017 - 20.6 - 18.6 thousand people, in 2018 - 16.2-14.7 thousand people. In 2021, the negative balance of migration was 10,700 people, which is the lowest figure in the last half century[7].

Significant expansion of the migration process of the republic, the main external migration of the population is taking place within the CIS. In the total volume of external migration, non-CIS countries occupy a small share - 2 - 3% (in 2021, the "growth" is up to 5.1%). Migration relations, which determine the national composition of modern emigration, have developed most widely and stably with Russia and Kazakhstan. Of the total number of people who left the republic in 2017, 50.4% went to Russia, 43.9% went to Kazakhstan, and in 2021, 37.1% went to Russia and 57.8% went to Kazakhstan.

At the beginning of the 90s, emigration flows were distinguished by their national character. About half of those who left the republic are Russians - 45-48%, Tatars - 16-17%, Uzbeks - 7-8%, Ukrainians - 5-6%, Jews - 5-9%, Germans - 2-3%. . In addition, representatives of many other nationalities were in the 1-2%. Kazakhs dominate among those leaving in recent years, the share of Russians has decreased significantly.

External migration processes in Uzbekistan mainly cover non-local population. The participation of the titled population (Uzbeks and Karakalpaks) in interstate migration is relatively low. In modern emigration flows from Uzbekistan, the share of the titled population was 6-7% at the beginning of the century, and today this indicator is in the range of 10-11%. However, this relative increase is mainly due to the overall decrease in

emigration, the absolute values of the departure of Uzbeks and Karakalpaks are slightly increasing. In external migration, Uzbekistan loses part of its titular population, because its emigration flow is slightly more than the immigration flow.

In the past 20 years, the national structure of those who came to the republic has also changed. In the beginning of the 90s, immigrants of Uzbek nationality (39-40%), Russians (24-30%) and Kazakhs (10-12%) made up the immigrant flows. The share of Tatars (6-8%) was much higher, and among the rest, Tajiks (2-4%), Kyrgyz (1-1.6%) and Koreans (1.5-2%). Currently, the titular population of the republic (a third of the arrivals), as well as representatives of the Kazakh and Tajik nationalities, dominate, but the absolute number of immigration at the country level does not have a large impact.

The age structure of the population participating in internal and external migration flows differs. All migration processes are dominated by the working population (85-88%), but young people are more active in internal migration. The share of the population under the age of 30 is 65-70%, and the population over the age of 60 is very small: from 3 to 3.5%.

The share of the population under 30 years of age in external migration is slightly lower: in 2017, young people made up 47.0% of the emigration stream, in 2021 - 46.4%, the share of elderly people is much higher. Among those who left the republic in 2021, the population aged 60 and older made up 15.2%[7].

Currently, the low mobility of the population contradicts the socio-economic development strategy developed until 2030, which envisages serious changes in the structure of the rural and urban economy. With the adoption of the strategy of accelerating the urbanization processes, the issues of increasing the mobility of the population were raised to the state level.

Features of migration processes in the cross-section of territories.

The general indicators of migration in the republic are formed on the basis of the processes taking place in cities and villages, so the general trends and characteristics have aspects specific to all regions.

Most regions are characterized by a very low participation of the population in external migration. According to 2021 data, the share of foreign migration in the total number of arrivals in a number of regions of the republic was 0.1-0.3% (Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Andijan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan). Out of 10,378 people who came to Surkhandarya region, 6 came from outside the republic. In other regions, the share of foreigners is slightly higher: 1.1% in Navoi, Namangan, Samarkand regions, 0.6% in Khorezm, -2.0% in Syrdarya. Most of those who came from abroad came to Fergana (2.6%), Tashkent (4.2%) regions and Tashkent city (1.7%) [8].

All regions of the republic are characterized by local movement, that is, within the region. According to the accounting books, in 2021, in the total volume of migration within the republic, movements within the territory made up 60.4%, according to these indicators - Tashkent (57.6%), Samarkand (66.3%), Navoi regions (68.1%) , in Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions (69.0%). In Andijan, Fergana, Kashkadarya regions, this share was high, 87-89%, and in Surkhandarya region, it was 93.0%. 98.3% of those who came to Tashkent came from the regions of the republic and 1.7% came from abroad [7].

For the republic as a whole, in 2017-2021, the number of arrivals increased by 19.6 thousand people (by 14.1%), moreover, all this growth occurred at the expense of the city of Tashkent, where the migration flow of the population increased by 2.8 times during these years (12 .6 to 34.7 thousand people).

In the total number of emigrants in many regions (Surkhandarya, Andijan, Bukhara, Fergana, Namangan, Jizzakh regions) foreign migration is not very large (from 0.4 to 1.9%), in Khorezm and Samarkand regions it is somewhat higher (respectively). It was 3.4 and 2.9%. The level of participation in external migration is more noticeable in Tashkent (13.4%) and Navoi (11.8%) regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan (25.0%) and the city of Tashkent (41.6%). It should be noted that for many years the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has been going to Kazakhstan in large numbers. In 2021, they made up more than a quarter of those who left the republic, 27.2%[7].

The main factor of population growth throughout the republic is natural growth, i.e. at the expense of repopulation. Mechanical growth (migration balance) is small and generally negative, nevertheless migration affects the formation and movement of the demographic potential of the regions.

According to the accounting books, over 20 years, the territories of the republic lost 1,120,900 people due to migration. In 2000 - 2009 - 683.9 thousand people (an average of 68.4 thousand people per year), for 2010-2021 - 437.0 and 48.6 thousand people, respectively. In all regions, the balance of migration from year to year had a negative indicator. In a number of regions (Samarkand, Tashkent, Navoi) in some years, the flow of migration was greater, and 8-9 thousand people left the republic from each region. In terms of the total migration flow over the past 20 years, the most from the Republic of Karakalpakstan (213.4 thousand people), Tashkent, Samarkand regions and the city of Tashkent (146.9, 113.8 and 116.1 thousand people, respectively) are the leaders [7].

The positive values of mechanical population growth in the regions were episodic in nature and small in size (in 2011-2012, 0.2 thousand people each in Syrdarya region, 0.4 thousand people in Kashkadarya region in 2008, etc.). The largest influx of population due to migration occurred only in the

city of Tashkent (9.8 thousand people in 2012, 59.7 thousand people in 2016-2021).

In a generalized form, the migration intensity coefficient describes the level of participation of the population of regions in migration processes. In 2021, among the regions of the republic, Tashkent city, Navoi and Syrdarya regions were distinguished by the most intensive migration mobility of the population. In the regions of Tashkent and Jizzakh, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a little lower, the regions of the Fergana Valley, as well as Samarkand and Khorezm regions were distinguished by the lowest migration movement.

Labor migration of the population. The strongest migration flow in Uzbekistan is labor migration. It affects several million people every year. These are migration flows outside Uzbekistan for temporary and seasonal work (at least 2.5-3 million people every year) and within the republic - from villages and small towns with more income to the city of Tashkent and regional centers. The scale of migration within the republic is also quite large. However, labor migration does not affect the dynamics of the permanent population either in the republic as a whole or in the regions.

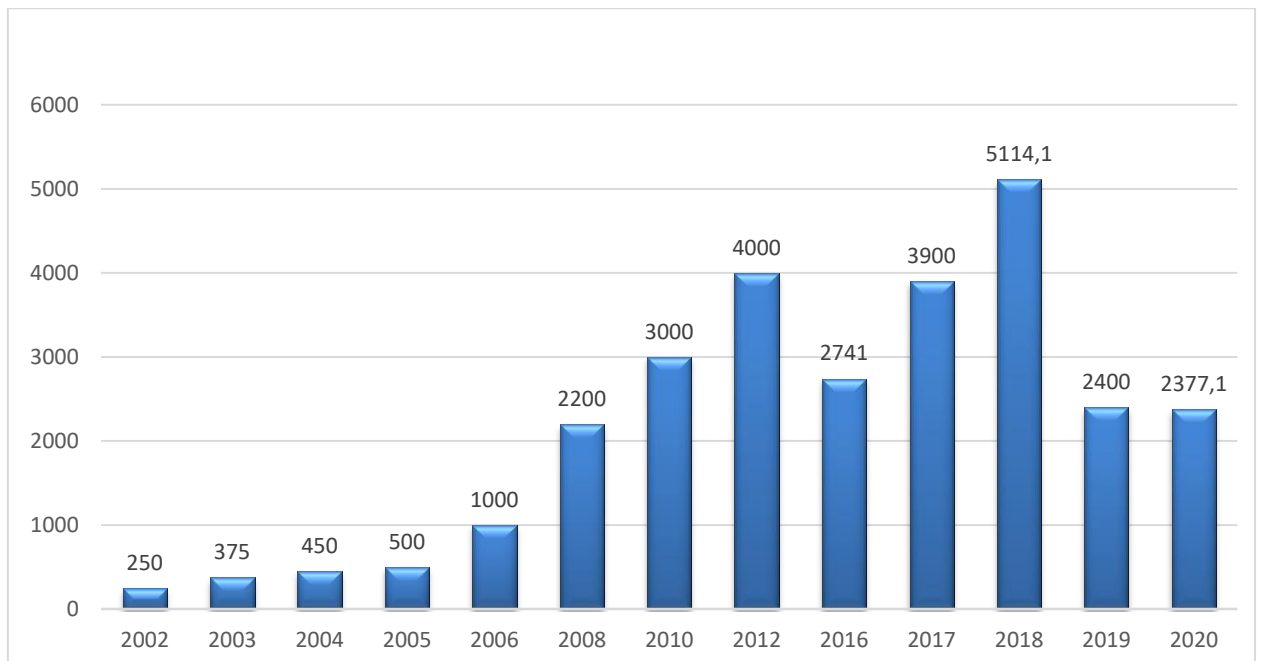
Currently, Uzbekistan is developing international cooperation in the field of foreign labor migration, organizing the employment of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, training citizens in professions and foreign languages before going to work abroad, expanding the practice of insuring their lives and health, and adopting other legal protection guarantees and regulatory frameworks. did 95 billion soums were allocated by the state for these purposes.

The pandemic has had a negative impact on the global labor market. In 2020-2021, 400,000 enterprises temporarily stopped working or reduced their workload in Uzbekistan. About 150,000 people are unemployed.

In 2021, the number of labor migrants abroad was 1,678,400, which is 780,000 less than in 2020. In 2020, 498,000 migrants lost their income due to the pandemic. 70% of returned migrants were employed. Subsidies were allocated by the state for mortgage loans for the needy families returning from abroad to buy houses, preferential loans were given for the purpose of financing family business. Financial assistance was provided to 10,000 citizens of Uzbekistan who were in a difficult situation abroad during the pandemic.

The amount of money transferred to Uzbekistan by labor migrants in 2021 is 1.42 billion. amounted to 957,100,000 million dollars compared to the same period last year (2,377,100,000 in 2020).

The current state of migration in aspects of the development of migration processes in the future. Population migration affects the formation of the population of the republic and its territories.



1 – picture. Labor migrants from Uzbekistan money transfers, mln. dollar.[8]

From the point of view of interstate migration, it should be noted that the migration potential of Uzbekistan has significantly decreased. The future development of external migration processes depends on the migration behavior and migration skills of the titular population, which is currently small and does not have a strong growth trend.

In the following years, the development of external migration relations will be influenced by many factors. On the one hand, factors contributing to the expansion of the participation of the titled population in external migration are increasing in the republic.

Uzbekistan is joining the world economy and the world community, entering world markets. Economic and business relations with foreign countries are expanding. The number of young people working in complex production enterprises and foreign companies located in the territory of the republic is increasing. Many of them are training abroad and learning foreign languages through joint ventures and relevant government agencies.

In addition, the processes of democratization of migration policy are clearly visible in the receiving countries, in particular in Russia. All this can increase the opportunities and conditions for the titular population to be involved in migration processes. At the same time, the limiting factors in the republic are very strong: national mentality, social stability, significant acceleration of the republic's socio-economic development have positive dynamics. Thus, the development of external migration relations is influenced to a certain extent by the socio-economic situation of the republic itself and its level of progress in interstate cooperation within the CIS and foreign countries.

Another important aspect of migration is that the quality composition of international migrants is changing (for example, in terms of educational level), the participation of highly qualified professionals in interstate migration flows is becoming more active. If this situation is positive for developed countries that are centers of immigration, it is the opposite, i.e. negative, for countries that are centers of emigration - developing and transition economies.

Conclusions and suggestions

Prospects of migration of the population of Uzbekistan within the republic depend on many factors: improvement of the structure of the economy not only in large, but also in small and medium-sized cities and urban settlements through the creation of modern infrastructure, rapid development of basic industries, development of urban-forming industries. All this can contribute to the expansion of the demand for labor resources, the increase of employment opportunities, and the increase of rural-urban migration.

However, the development of rural-urban migration largely depends on the readiness of cities to receive a large influx of incoming migrants, mainly unskilled workers coming from the countryside, which requires certain changes in the system. Vocational training and retraining of personnel will be required. Achieving a real increase in the level of urbanization will be possible only if effective measures are adopted and implemented to create and expand the base of the city formation in urban settlements that have been transformed from large rural settlements.

They will be related to changing the structure of the rural economy, in particular, the organization of urban production, building the necessary urban infrastructure, modern educational, communication and cultural institutions in rural areas. All this together can create a real basis for the qualitative development of the economy, the improvement of the educational and professional skills of the population, and the spread of the urban lifestyle, that is, all this is the rationality and expediency of urbanization. At the same time, such changes can become an important factor in the social, professional and territorial mobility of the rural population.

In Uzbekistan, most of the directions of such development are already foreseen in the Urbanization State Program. Currently, it is necessary for Uzbekistan to increase the migratory mobility of the population, because it helps to develop social and professional mobility, to use their labor potential more effectively, and to improve the quality of life of the population in the republic's territories. It is desirable to strengthen the factors that have the strongest influence on the motivation of people to move, which reflect the cumulative advantages of living conditions in the places of entry and migration. When deciding to move to another place of residence, first of all, economic factors are taken into account (availability of jobs, employment opportunities, employment conditions, income level, prospects for solving the

housing problem, etc.). Taking this into account, it is possible not only to increase the flow of migration within the republic, but also to regulate their routes.

The modern migration policy of Uzbekistan makes a great contribution to the regulation of migration. The general strategy of managing migration processes, its basic rights, the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, the national security of the country and the observance of state interests, as well as the main directions of state activity in managing migration processes were determined. It is important to consistently implement the developed strategies, including in the actions of the population within the republic. It is desirable to develop and implement the necessary programs to increase the migratory mobility of the population, which will help accelerate economic growth in the republic.

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