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## REGIONAL FEATURES OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF FERGANA REGION)

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### ABSTRACT

*The article examines the unemployment rate and the needs of people for housing, leading to external migration. The purpose of the study is to study the unemployment rate in the regions of Uzbekistan and its impact on migration. In conclusion, it should be noted that in regions with a high level of industrial production, a high share of small business and private entrepreneurship, labor migration will be positive and can serve as an important factor in preventing external labor migration.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Migration, Unemployment, Economically active population, Labor migrants, Uzbekistan, Fergana region.*

### INTRODUCTION

In the XXI century, the role of labor migration in the process of integration and liberalization of the world economy is constantly growing. That is why revealing the socio-economic content and essence of labor migration shows how important it is.

Problems related to labor migration in the world economy also affect the social life of Uzbekistan. The process of internal and external labor migration is regulated by law and organization, the interests of our citizens working abroad are protected, and in order to provide them with practical assistance, the Agency for Foreign Labor Migration has opened a representative office in the Russian Federation and several other countries. At a time when organizational work is being carried out, the prevention and elimination of social and economic

consequences of labor migration is supported by the state, it is important to study labor migration and its social aspects in Uzbekistan.

Therefore, the formation and development of labor migration in our country is due to the economic and social and littemics features of the region.

In particular, Fergana region is the region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was founded on January 15, 1938. In the east of the republic, located in the south of the Fergana Valley; Kyrgyzstan borders from Namangan, Andijan regions, south and east Tajikistan from Tajikistan.

Area: 6.8 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. The population is 3 million 752 thousand people. Of these, 50.3% are men and 49.7% are women.

The urban population accounts for 56.7% of the total population. (As of January 2020)[1]

The 1990s coincided with a period of heightened political and socio-economic processes in the former Soviet Union and the international arena. Such profound changes have led to the strengthening of interethnic relations in a number of countries. As a result of the strengthening of interethnic relations, the Central Asian states have also formed their own "hot spots". One such area is the Fergana Valley, where the entire historical development of the peoples of the valley has been interconnected. In the process of demarcation of the national union in the former Soviet Union in 1924, little attention was paid to the historical, geographical, economic and social characteristics of the peoples of the Fergana Valley, Khorezm oasis, Tashkent, Samarkand and Surkhandarya. As a result, the population of the Fergana region has become one of the most complexes in terms of ethnic composition.

Today, more than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups live in peace in Fergana region and make a worthy contribution to the development of our country.

All conditions have been created for them to fully implement their traditions and customs, preserve their national traditions and values.[2]

Uzbeks, Kyrgyz and Tajiks have lived side by side in the Fergana region since ancient times. From the 17th century, Karakalpaks settled in Fergana along the Syrdarya. From the second half of the 19th century, Russians, Tatars, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, and other peoples of Russian territory migrated as a result of the Russian occupation of the Kokand Khanate. As a result, the ethnic composition of the region has become more complex.

From the beginning of the XX century Russians, in the 1930s Koreans, in the Second World War and in the post-war period Crimean Tatars, Germans (from the Volga region), the peoples of the North Caucasus were forcibly relocated to the Fergana region.

He increase in the share of Uzbeks and Tajiks in the Fergana region in recent years is explained by the high rate of natural growth, as well as the passivity of the local population in external migration compared to other nationalities.

Important political, social and economic events in the former Soviet Union since the 1990s have intensified migration processes as a result of the emergence of independent states instead of allied republics. As a result, the return of Crimean Tatars, Meskhetian Turks and other nationalities to their native lands has led to an increase in the share of indigenous peoples in the region - Uzbeks.

From 1991 to 2018, the share of Uzbeks in the region increased from 85.6% to 90.3%. This figure increased from 82% to 89% in Fergana region.[3]

Also, in the first years of independence, the share of ethnic Uzbeks in Fergana region was the lowest among the regions of the republic. The population of Sokh district in the Kyrgyz Republic of Fergana region is predominantly Tajik, with Uzbeks accounting for only 5.5 percent. The ethnic composition of the population of Fergana district of Fergana region is almost equal to that of Uzbeks and Tajiks, and about 46% of the population of Fergana district are Uzbeks. In addition, 68% of the population of Quvasoy and 89% of the population of Rishtan district are Uzbeks. In other districts and cities of Fergana region, the share of Uzbeks is 90% or more. More than 97% of the population of Margilan and Buvayda districts is Uzbeks. From the beginning of the 20th century, Karakalpaks, Kipchaks and even Kazakhs in the Fergana Valley began to call themselves Uzbeks.[4]

The population of the Fergana region is second only to the Uzbeks in the national composition, and in the analyzed years, the share of the population in the region increased from 5.1% to 5.3%. Tajiks make up 6 percent of the population in Fergana province. The share of Tajiks is high in Sokh, Fergana districts and Quvasoy city of Fergana region, accounting for 90, 44 and 20 percent, respectively.[5]

After Uzbeks and Tajiks, Kyrgyz make up the majority of the population. From 1991 to 2018, the share of this ethnic group in the population of the region decreased from 2.4% to 2.1%. Kyrgyz people are also common in Rishtan, Yazyavan districts of Fergana region and in the city of Quvasoy. It is noteworthy that 7.6% of the population of Quvasoy is Kyrgyz.

Prior to independence, Russians made up 3.2 percent of the region's population. By 2018, Russians made up only 0.8 percent of the region's population. Russians mostly lived in regional centers and cities.[6]

Due to the presence of different nationalities and ethnic groups in the region, seasonal migration related to weddings and values in the spring and autumn seasons with neighboring Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as well as the establishment of kinship ties, has also developed permanent migration.

The permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of July 1, 2019 amounted to 33.5 million people, the largest population as of July 1, 2019 was Samarkand region (11% of the population), Fergana region (11.1%), Kashkadarya region ( 9.7%) and Andijan region (9.2%). Fergana region is one of the regions active in both internal and external migration. As of 2019, there were 12,667 immigrants and 14,482 immigrants in the area.[7]

We can also see the impact of economic factors on labor migration in the region.

Fergana region is one of the most industrialized regions of the country. There are 86 large industrial enterprises in the region. The leading industries include fuel and energy, chemicals, machinery, construction materials, cotton ginning and processing, light and food industries, and other energy bases, mainly thermal power plants, the largest of which are: Fergana, Kokand thermal power plants , Quvasoy thermal power plant. The largest enterprises of the chemical industry are located in Fergana and Kokand. These include the Nitrogen Production Association, chemical fiber, furan compounds chemical plants, Kokand superphosphate plant and others. The

Fergana oil refinery is located in the region. The building materials industry is well developed. The cement plant in Quvasoy produces more than a quarter of the cement produced in the country. In Quvasoy, slate, brick and other construction tools, spare parts for other industries are produced at Elektromash, Tekstilmash and other metallurgical plants. The food industry is developing every year. The enterprises of this sector produce various types of oils, flour, bread, pasta, canned food and other products. There are 84 joint ventures and more than 22,000 small enterprises in the region. There are Nodira, PSMK3, Polina, MargilanTongi in Margilan and Zilola in Kokand, Uzsalam, Kabul-Fergana, Besteks and Ishonch joint ventures in Fergana. [8]

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The Kokand Free Economic Zone also operates. In the free economic zone 6 chemicals and oil, 14 building materials, 4 deep processing of agricultural products and food production, 12 light industry, 7 leather shoes, 3 electrical, 4 pharmaceutical, 3 modern production facilities are being set up in the fields of mechanical engineering and automotive, 3 paper processing and furniture.

Currently, 4 projects worth \$ 7.2 million are being produced at Shaffof Methane Industry LLC: high-pressure methane gas cylinders, Admiral Group LLC flour and flour products, KamtarBegoim LLC footwear and artificial fur products.

It is planned to implement 21 projects worth \$ 32.2 million in 2020, and 40 projects worth \$ 125.1 million in 2019-2020. [9]

**TABLE 1[10] VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY REGIONS (BILLION SOUMS)**

№	Cities and Districts	2010 й	2015 й	2016 й	2017 й	2018 й	2019 й
<b>Total region</b>		<b>3265,5</b>	<b>7170,2</b>	<b>8040,7</b>	<b>9728,5</b>	<b>13613,8</b>	<b>18661,2</b>
1	Oltiariq district	17,0	160,3	173,6	177,4	204,2	181,4
2	Koshtepa district	9,4	105,7	110,6	116,1	142,7	339,5
3	Baghdad District	61,0	197,1	212,1	252,8	296,3	511,2
4	Buvayda district	47,9	238,7	248,8	252,7	279,4	250,8
5	Besharik district	11,8	126,0	128,0	200,3	259,5	333,3
6	Quva district	36,5	154,7	175,9	218,7	419,8	529,7
7	Uchkuprik district	66,0	230,0	266,9	309,0	315,1	982,7
8	Rishtan district	50,5	196,5	207,6	255,6	249,4	295,0
9	Sokh district	4,8	75,4	82,5	108,9	81,3	40,4
10	Toshloq district	200,4	490,6	522,9	915,3	1610,4	2165,0
11	District of Uzbekistan	54,3	240,4	270,6	342,6	348,3	452,7
12	Fergana district	18,6	131,7	144,7	192,2	192,9	230,9
13	Dangara district	19,3	143,8	207,0	266,0	579,7	395,5
14	Furqat district	10,6	101,4	105,4	154,2	113,8	102,0
15	Yazyovan district	7,5	101,2	102,8	148,6	122,4	88,0
16	Fergana city	1913,8	2442,3	2903,3	3152,6	4536,7	6784,3

17	Kokand city	336,9	995,3	1113,4	1362,5	2264,3	2910,3
18	Quvasoy city	349,1	671,0	667,4	812,2	1063,6	1187,4
19	Margilancity	50,1	368,1	397,2	490,8	534,0	881,0

The volume of industrial production in the region in 2010 amounted to 3265.5 billion soums, in 2019 this figure amounted to 18661.2 billion soums. Fergana city, Kokand city, Toshloq district is in the first place in the region in terms of industrial production. The region has developed the production of textiles, food products, coke and oil refining products, chemicals and other mineral products.

Although the volume of industrial production in the region is growing from year to year, the region ranks second in the country in terms of the number of external labor migrants.

According to the data, 1.5 million Uzbeks work in Russia, 240,000 in Kazakhstan, 71,000 in Korea, 43,000 in Turkey, 5,000 in the United Arab Emirates and 120,000 in other countries.

The indicators of the share of labor migrants in the regions are as follows:

From Samarkand - 268 thousand;  
 From Fergana - 247 thousand;  
 From Kashkadarya - 178 thousand;  
 From Surkhandarya - 164 thousand;  
 From Khorezm - 140 thousand;  
 Andijan - 132 thousand;  
 From Tashkent region - 102 thousand;  
 From the city of Tashkent - 90 thousand;  
 From Bukhara - 88 thousand;  
 From Jizzakh - 88 thousand;  
 Namangan - 69 thousand;  
 From Karakalpakstan - 66 thousand;  
 Syrdarya - 57 thousand;  
 25,000 people from Navoi work abroad.[11]

The explanation of such statistics can be given for several reasons. Including:

In terms of population density, the region ranks 2nd in the country after Andijan region and has 544.8 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>;

The average monthly nominal wage of employees of legal entities in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 1892.2 thousand soums. It is ahead of the last Surkhandarya and Namangan regions in the republic.

The migration structure of the region, the diversity of factors influencing it, requires a comprehensive analysis of labor migration in the country to study the regional, demographic and social characteristics of the emergence of labor migration in Fergana region.

Based on the above, the following conclusions and suggestions were developed:

- The labor migration performance will also be positive in areas where the share of industrial production is high, the largest share of small business and private entrepreneurship

• Differences between the living conditions of the village and urban population, the state of infrastructure are also affected by labor migration. Development of water, gas and production infrastructure in rural areas can serve as an important factor in the prevention of labor migration.

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