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**ON THE NATURE OF MIGRATION MOVEMENTS IN THE REGIONS  
OF UZBEKISTAN (using the example of the Jizzakh region)**

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**Abstract**

The article analyzes the main trends observed in the migration movements of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and shows them on the example of the territorial migration movements of the population of Jizzakh region. It is worth noting that there is a commonality in the nature of population migration in all regions of the country. Therefore, the conclusions of the analysis carried out on the example of the territorial movements of the population of Jizzakh region can be applied to other regions of the country.

**Keywords:** Migration, population, seasonal work, cities, regions, stimulation, factors, periodic movement

The study of migration movements in the regions of our country is a particularly pressing issue. If we admit that the emergence and direction of population migration during the former Soviet Union occurred for certain reasons and laws, it is also emphasized that these reasons and patterns have a periodic significance. The extraction and use of natural resources in different periods affect the development of regions and the settlement of the population and, as a result, cause population migration. In the years before independence, external migration of the population was directed mainly to areas where various construction and new land development works were carried out. The creation of these routes was regulated and organized by the state, which made it possible to control migration movements in general. Therefore, control of migration movements can be specially organized and act for a certain period.

In the years of independence, migration of the population of our republic began to occur at the will and choice of citizens. Now it is impossible to organize and control these actions. Only internal migration movements can be influenced and attracted to

certain destinations. Today, most migration movements are external in nature, and the main goal is to find work in new places and take advantage of favorable economic conditions.

The same peculiarity of migration movements can be observed in the Jizzakh region. The excessive number of emigrants becomes understandable if we recognize that the regions of the region mainly specialize in agriculture, and industrial enterprises are limited in providing employment to the population. Because, as was said above, the main goal of human migration today is to obtain profitable work.

Population migration ratios in districts of Jizzakh region.

(by 2023)

Table 1.

№	Regions and city	Average permanent population (person)	Number of immigrants (person)	Number of emigrants (person)	Migration saldo (person)
1	Arnasay	48068	167	389	-222
2	Bakhmal	166657	336	842	-506
3	Gallaorol	182867	334	758	-424
4	Sh. Rashidov	236835	1136	1017	119
5	Dostlik	68842	326	586	-260
6	Zamin	175251	574	613	-39
7	Zarbdar	92602	341	497	-156
8	Zafarabad	54485	244	389	-145
9	Mirzachol	52675	509	509	0
10	Pakhtakor	79246	485	560	-75
11	Forish	96897	263	608	-345
12	Yangiobod	29455	108	208	-100
	Jizzakh city.	191620	1484	1451	-33
total		1475500	6307	8427	-2120

**Formulated by the author based on statistical data.**

It is evident that the number of emigrants is the majority in all regions, except for the Sh. Rashidov region.

Along with the constant monitoring and calculation of migration movements of the population of the Jizzakh region, it is advisable to identify and classify the forms of these movements. It is necessary to separate migration movements by reasons and



purposes, as well as figures on how many and what composition of the population participates in these categories. But conducting such calculations requires long-term observation and data collection. Therefore, the classification and differentiation of migration movements in the regions can be called the initial stage of such studies.

Migration movements in the Jizzakh region occur at different levels in time, reasons and scales, and from a territorial point of view, these criteria are manifested separately. If we analyze the reasons, it is noted that mainly economic goals are envisaged, then external migration is carried out mainly in the republics of Russia, Kazakhstan and partly in Korea, within the country in the Tashkent region, and within the region, depending on the time criterion, in the city of Jizzakh and in the territory of mountainous areas. is recognized as more oriented. The share of other forms of migration is expected to be very low. Management of migration movements is very important, especially for labor migration movements to other republics. In order for citizens of the republic not to face various problems and find themselves in a difficult situation in the territory of another state, institutions have been created that organize labor migrations and legally send them on the basis of a contract and monitor migration movements.

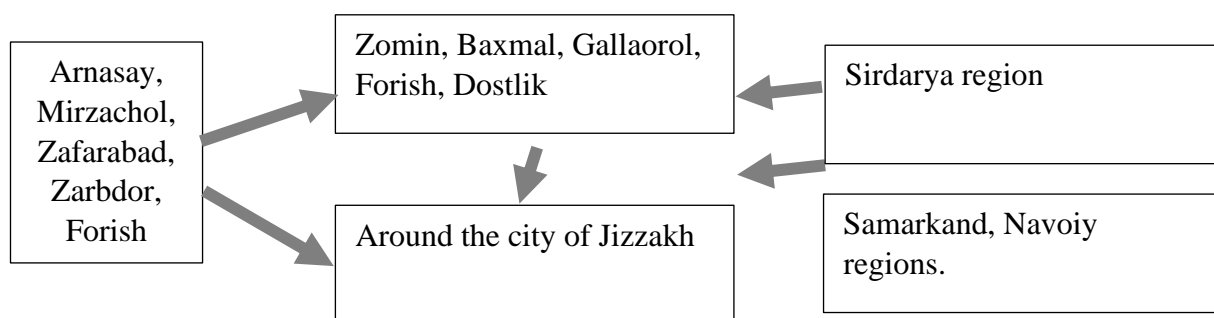
Migration actions within the republic and the region do not require such a level of control, but over a certain period they cannot but affect economic and social development. Accordingly, it is desirable to determine and study the direction and characteristics of these migration movements. The criterion of time is of particular importance in migration movements and arises depending on the mobility of the population in the territory, the provision of work and place, as well as the potential of natural resources of the place.

Migration of the population in the region occurs at the following levels according to the time criterion:

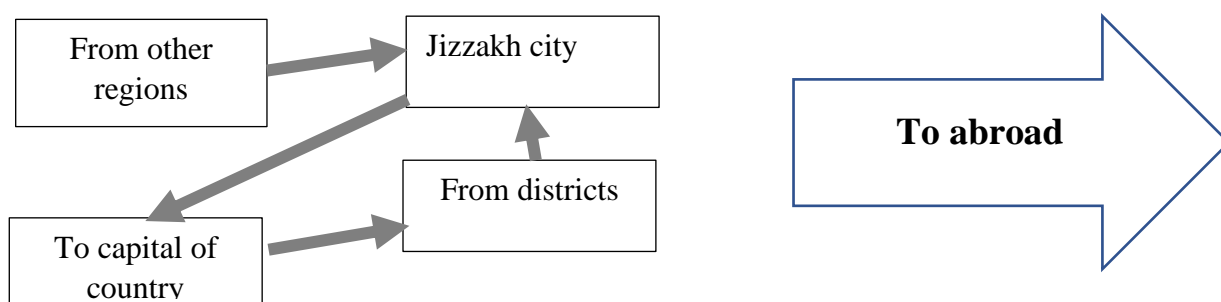
- ❖ Moving to a permanent place of residence;
- ❖ Leaving for seasonal work;
- ❖ Pendulum migration.

These criteria are visualized in territorial terms as follows:

Moving to a permanent place of residence



For seasonal work and pendulum migration



Just as the directions of migration movements have different forms, so do the motivations for these movements, that is, the factors that motivate a person to move, suggest different goals. Most emigrants to the city of Jizzakh and its environs and mountainous areas intend to return to the places of residence of their ancestors. These families, who arrived during the development of the Mirzachol and Jizzakh deserts, are now slowly returning to the places where they were born and raised. However, the descendants of such families, born in the developed territories, prefer the territory of desert areas for permanent residence. Those who move to the suburbs of Jizzakh and to the city area are motivated by housing prices in the city and the opportunity to find a job.

The expansion of the scale of pendulum migration in the city of Jizzakh also depends on such motives. That is, the availability of opportunities to find a job in the city, satisfaction with transport will further expand the range of dynamic migration in accordance with the economic and social development of the city.



It is evident that the emergence of migration movements in the region depends on various factors. Geographical study of the role of these factors in the economic and social development of the region, the degree of compatibility of the population with the possibilities of using natural resources is one of the pressing issues.

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