

THE ROLE OF POPULATION MIGRATION IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SAMARKAND REGION

Abstract . The current demographic situation of the Samarkand region, the role of population migration in its demographic development, Issues such as the territorial characteristics of internal and external migration of the region and the importance of population migration in socio-economic development were analyzed.

Key Keywords : demography, population, migration, Samarkand region, labor market , reforms, **direction** .

Introduction: Demographic in development population migration role very important and to oneself Migration is the movement of people places change and new to places migration The process is also a from the country other to the country , from the city to the village or on the contrary , it is a change .

Demographic in development population migration role when understood , its experimental and scientific accordingly analysis to be done , to be monitored and other useful acceptance to be done for application important . Population migration with related scientific research and programs , industry develop and social order in strengthening big importance has to be possible . World Bank President Jim Yong Kim, in his report “Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 – Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change”, states: “The current era of demographic change could be an engine of economic growth if the right policies were put in place to facilitate migration”... “If countries with aging populations can create pathways for refugees and migrants to participate in the economy, everyone benefits”... “Most evidence shows that migrants work harder and pay more in taxes than they receive in social services” [1].

Literature review and methodology (Methods)

On the subject, well-known scientists of our country such as Z.Tojiyeva, E.M.Muhiddinov, S.A.Ishankhodjaev, L.Kh.Isakov, Sh.T.Tilyabaeva have studied the impact of migration on our country, the social, legal, and political consequences of this phenomenon. F.Ya.Parmonov's scientific research studies social factors influencing the transformation of migration processes, and focuses on increasing the effectiveness of the migration-related activities of relevant organizations in the field [2 ; 8-9] .

Analysis of regulatory and legal documents on the topic includes the logical sequence, interrelation and interdependence of methods for collecting, processing, summarizing data and analyzing the results obtained within the framework of the research topic. As a result, it is aimed at a comprehensive scientific study of the problem considered on this topic.

Discussion and Results

The changes and economic reforms carried out in our country in recent years have significantly changed the socio-economic picture of our country, various mechanisms and approaches to supporting families have been formed in the country, ensuring demographic security. In particular, in the Samarkand region, large-scale work is being carried out to effectively implement directions that correspond to the trends in population migration, its movement, territorial mobility of the population and are commensurate with the conditions of structural transformation of the economy. As A. Kh. Abdullayev noted in his research; "In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a certain system of state regulation of the migration process, citizens' departure abroad for work, education, residence abroad and return has been formed. The state's migration policy is based on universal and national moral values, moral principles such as humanity, nationalism, patriotism, interethnic solidarity, and tolerance. In particular, the legislative system of our

country related to migration is also formed on the basis of moral principles such as humanism, nationalism, and patriotism”[3].

This article will examine the demographic development of population migration using the example of the Samarkand region.

The current demographic situation of the Samarkand region, its demographic potential - in turn, can be a good opportunity to bring it to a new stage of economic development . The population of the Samarkand region has been growing rapidly over the years of independence. In particular, as of April 1, 2023, the number of permanent residents in the region was 4,137.9 thousand people, while as of January 1, 2024, it was 4,208.5 thousand people, an increase of 90.3 thousand people, or 2.2%, since the beginning of 2023 [4].

Table 1 Samarkand region according to permanent population number <i>As of January 1, 2024) thousand person)</i>			
City / district	2023.	2024.	Past per year relatively growth rate in %
Samarkand province	4118.2	4 208.5	102.2
Samarkand	572.8	585.2	102.2
Kattakurgan	93.4	94.9	101.6
districts :			
Akdarya	169.1	173.2	102.4
Bulungur	197.5	202.0	102.3
Jamboy	184.8	189.5	102, 6
Ishtikhan	270.2	275.9	102.1
Kattakurgan district	287.9	293.8	102.0
Koshrabota	139.1	141.9	102.0
Narpay	223.4	227.4	101.8
Foot	266.9	273.3	102.4
Lowland	375.0	383.3	102.2
Cotton farmer	150.0	152.3	101.6
Samarkand	267.3	272.8	102.1

district			
Nurabad	159.4	162.7	102.0
Urgut	545.7	559.2	102.5
Tailak	215.7	221.1	102.5

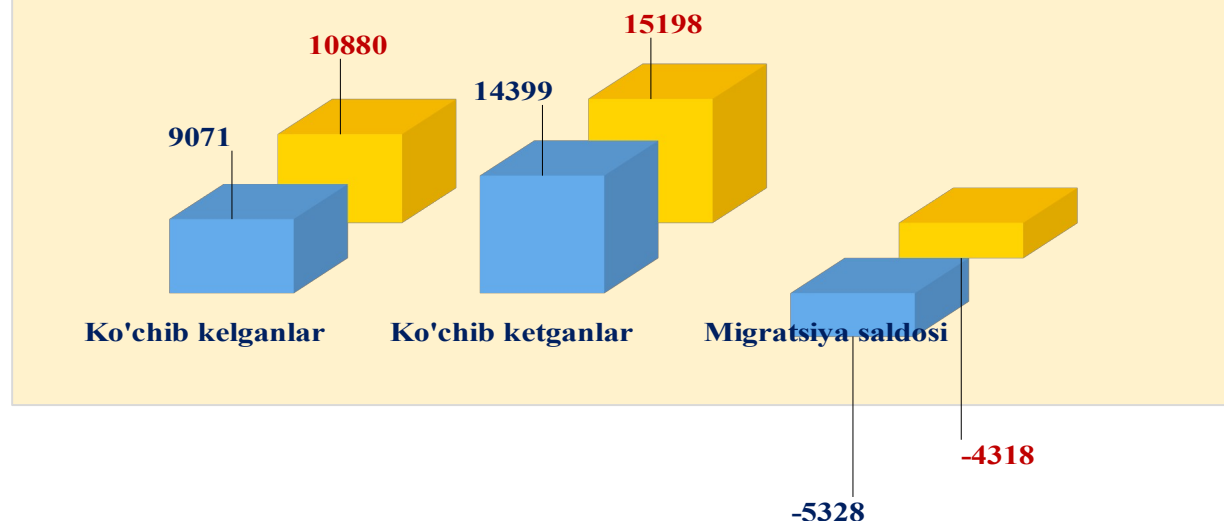
In general, the prospects of population migration play an important role in the overall development of the country, regions and society, in demographic development. Population migration is associated with its own internal and external processes and has its own impact on social and economic development. Population migration helps to increase material income by involving people in jobs or economic activities. This leads to increased economic development of the country.

Migration indicators are used to study the migratory movement of various social groups in certain historical periods of the development of society in the world and its individual regions. In particular, when studying the migration process from a demographic perspective, its indicators are analyzed in detail.

According to demographic data of the Samarkand region [4], the migration balance in January-December 2023 was minus 40,318 people (minus 5,328 people in the same period in 2022). The most big minus remains Urgut (minus 892), Pakhtachi (minus 814) and In the Ishtikhan (minus 685) districts observed (see Table 2).

Table 2
Population migration of Samarkand region
(persons)

■ 2022-yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida
■ 2023-yilning yanvar-dekabr oylarida



There are several types of population migration, such as those that are carried out for legal, social, economic or political reasons, and their interrelationships are understood. Migration usually becomes an active list of jobs, is necessary for ensuring economic and social development, and also ensures the entry of new foreign participation into independent countries. Migration can absorb the strength, experience and knowledge of other countries, but it can also create a number of problems and lead to good or bad demand. Such changes can create problematic situations for governments and societies.

As researcher M. Tursunov noted; "Population migration is a process that occurs in time and space, in this process the population must necessarily cross some territorial border (for example, state, region, district, city, etc.) and the time of migration (permanent, temporary, etc.) must be clear. According to the territorial sign or direction, population migration is divided into external and internal migrations. Throughout the development of mankind, external migration has played a major role. Because in this process, the population is redistributed between continents and countries, and its number and composition have always changed. Internal migration, on the other hand, since it occurs within countries,

does not lead to a change in the total number and composition of the population of countries, but to an internal territorial redistribution of the population ”[5; 213].

Migration movements of the population of Samarkand region began to occur based on the citizens' own will and choices. In the migration of the region's population, by 2023, those who emigrated outnumbered those who arrived, that is, minus 1219 people. In 2022, this figure was 1595 people. (See Table 3).

See Table 3 Migration indicators of the population of Samarkand region, people (January-March)						
	Arrivals		Those who left		Migration package	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Province according to	2444	2549	4039	3768	-1595	-1219
Samarkand city.	1137	1035	579	685	558	350
Kattakurgan city.	106	100	200	155	-94	-55
districts :						
Akdarya	105	152	153	126	-48	26
Bulungur	90	102	254	191	-164	-89
Jamboy	71	110	138	101	-67	9
Ishtikhan	109	74	334	247	-225	-173
Kattakurgan district	154	133	284	252	-130	-119
Koshrabota	70	81	269	259	-199	-178
Narpay	46	58	204	216	-158	-158
Foot	63	123	408	298	-345	-175
Lowland	172	148	224	220	-52	-72
Cotton farmer	12	76	285	326	-273	-250
Samarkand district	161	184	153	179	8	5
Nurabad	35	38	164	142	-129	-104
Urgut	7	55	313	298	-306	-243
Tailak	106	80	77	73	29	7

As can be seen from the above data, in today's actively developing demographic processes, it is necessary to deeply analyze the changes in the migration dynamics of the population of the Samarkand region. After all, the population is the main link of the economy in any conditions. Judging from the

current demographic situation of the Samarkand region, where the population is growing sharply, it can be said that its demographic burden will increase even more in the near future.

Conclusion

Population migration in the process of globalization taking place in the world. The increasing flow of migrants, in turn, has led to internal and external migration processes in the Samarkand region. It has an impact on the processes of observation, management, monitoring, as well as the organization of territorial population movements. The emergence of population migration movements in the Samarkand region is associated with various factors and is of great importance for the socio-economic development of the region.

Literature list (Literature)

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