



## THE ROLE OF MIGRATION IN CHANGING THE NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF FERGANA VALLEY

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### Annotation

The article analyzes the influence of the migration factor on the ethnointegration processes that took place in the regions of the Fergana Valley during the years of independence. The author focused on the analysis of the role of migration processes in the change of the national structure of the population of the region based on evidence and statistical data.

**Key words and phrases:** Republic of Uzbekistan, Ferghana Valley, years of independence, migration, workforce, national values, population, Uzbeks, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, Uyghurs, Russians, interethnic harmony.

### РОЛЬ МИГРАЦИИ В ИЗМЕНЕНИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СОСТАВА НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ

В статье анализируется влияние миграционного фактора на этноинтеграционные процессы, происходившие в регионах Ферганской долины в годы независимости. Автор сосредоточился на анализе роли миграционных процессов в изменении национального состава населения региона на основе фактических и статистических данных.

**Ключевые слова и фразы:** Республика Узбекистан, Ферганская долина, годы независимости, миграция, рабочая сила, национальные ценности, население, узбеки, киргизы, таджики, уйгуры, русские, межнациональное согласие.

There are three thousand to seven thousand nations and peoples on earth. At this point, it should be noted that the territory of Uzbekistan is one of the ancient centers of world civilization, and the aspiration of all the peoples living here for harmony and harmony is a unique sign of stability. The Uzbek people are distinguished by the spirit of inter-ethnic respect and harmony in the conditions of multi-ethnicity and multi-religiousness. In the first years of independence, 129 nationalities and peoples lived in the republic [1. B. 41].





It can be said that the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 13, 1992 opened a wide way for the activities of cultural centers in order to systematically and strongly carry out work on the preservation and development of national values. As a result, the number of national cultural centers, which was only 10 in 1991, has reached 160 [2. 82]. For example, 5 national cultural centers are operating in Andijan region, 4 in Namangan region, and 8 in Fergana region [3. B. 98]. Their activities are widely covered by mass media, and representatives of different nationalities conduct programs in their native language. In fact, the multi-ethnicity of the population of Uzbekistan is characteristic of all its regions. During the twenty-five years between 1991 and 2016, the number of Uzbeks in the Fergana Valley has been steadily increasing in all regions and its territories. The increase in the weight of Uzbeks in the national structure of the population was on the one hand due to the relatively high natural growth of representatives of this nation, and on the other hand, their participation in the migration processes of the population and their relatively low participation in these processes.

During the years of independence, there were changes in the national composition of the population. For example, the nation that gave the country its name - the Uzbeks - reached 71.4% in 1989, 77.6% in 1999, and 80.4% by 2016 [4. B. 34]. Fergana Valley is characterized by multi-ethnicity, repeating the traditions of the republic. In 2016, 89.2 percent of the valley's population were Uzbeks. However, they made up 79.1 percent of the total population in 1970 and 88.2 percent in 1999 [5. B. 133].

In particular, the share of Uzbeks in the population of Andijan region increased to 95.0 percent in Izboskan, Baliqchi, Andijan, Oltinkol, Shahrikhan districts and in the city of Asaka. Although Uzbeks are less visible than in other districts in the districts of Khanabad and Jalakuduq (71.7%-74.6%), they made up the majority of the population in the area [6. B. 32].

In Namangan region, in 2016, compared to 1992, the share of Uzbeks in the population increased by 7.3 percent. In all administrative-territorial structures except Kosonsoy and Chust districts, more than 96.5 percent of the population consisted of Uzbeks [7. B. 26].

It should be noted that Fergana region has the largest number of Uzbeks in the republic. In 2016, the share of Uzbeks in the ethnic composition of the population of Fergana region increased by 6.3% compared to 1991. For example, in Furqat, Beshariq, Buvayda, and Dangara districts, more than 99.0 percent of the population consisted of Uzbeks. The regions where Uzbeks are relatively small are the cities of Kuvasoï (42.9%), Fergana (64.2%) and Rishton (78.9%). Tajiks lived mainly in Sokh



district, Uzbeks made up 0.1% of the population. In the remaining regions, they were 80.0-99.0 percent of the population [8. 38].

In 1995, the share of Uzbeks in the migration movement of the population was 67.9%, and the negative balance of their movement was -4386. In 2016, Uzbeks made up 87.7 percent of the participants in migration, and the negative balance was 4,579.

In fact, in the first years of independence, as observed in the case of representatives of other nationalities, a positive balance of migration movements occurred as a result of the migration of Uzbeks from foreign countries to the republic. indicates.

As a result, the number of Uzbeks among the population has increased. The share of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Moldovans, Estonians, Latvians, Koreans and others in the population of the republic has decreased. According to industry experts, there are specific reasons for this. Including, firstly, the opportunity to return to their native countries for those who were forcibly relocated here after the disintegration of the former Union. The second is that the inter-ethnic conflicts that have arisen in the republic have turned into a conflict. The third is the emergence of religious extremism and terrorism in the region. The fourth is the uniqueness of natural reproduction, etc. [9. B. 155]. For example, Russians accounted for 8.3 percent in 1989, 5.0 percent in 1999, and 4.0 percent in 2016. This process can be explained by the decrease in birth rate among them and relatively high participation in migration.

As in the republic, the birth rate among the local population of the valley is much higher than that of the Russian-speaking peoples. For example, according to 2016 data, Uzbeks have a birth rate of 22.1 per thousand, Tajiks have 17.6 per thousand, Kyrgyz have 16.9 per thousand, Kazakhs have 19.7 per thousand, it was 21.4 per thousand in karakalpaks. Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Tatars and representatives of other nationalities are distinguished by a much lower birth rate. The percentage of these nationalities was higher in Tashkent city, Tashkent, Bukhara, and Navoi regions, which had the lowest rate when the average birth rate was studied in the republic.

As mentioned above, the migration of the population is characterized by the diversity of the able-bodied. In 2016, 91.6% of those who came to the valley regions and 89.9% of those who left were considered to be of working age. Adults of the working age population made up 3.0% of the total arrivals and 4.6% of the departures.

The same characteristic was observed in all age groups of the migration participants of the population of the region. Among the working-age population of the valley, those who came made 43.2 percent, and those who left made up 56.8 percent. These processes were repeated in older than working age (33.2%, 66.8%) and younger than





working age (42.3%, 57.7%). The percentage of able-bodied people in the valley migration has always been high, and in 2016 they made up 90.6 percent of migrants. 5.5 percent of working-age adults and 3.9 percent of working-age youth.

By the way, the superiority of those who left over those who came is observed in all regions of the region. For example, in Andijan region, 58.3 percent of the working-age population left for work, this situation was 59.8 percent in Namangan region, and 55.0 percent in Fergana region.

The potential of the working population was high even with the participation of representatives of different nationalities in the migration movements in the valley. Among the nationalities that participated in the total migration, the percentage of able-bodied people was relatively higher among Uzbeks at 93.1%, Tajiks at 89.9%, Kyrgyz at 92.0%, Russians at 71.0%, Tatars at 73.6%, it was equal to 77.7% in Koreans, 64.1% in Ukrainians, and 76.7% in Armenians. In addition, Turkmen, Kazakh, Jewish, Turkish, Uyghur, Belarusian, Kazakh, Bashkir, and German nationalities also had a large number of able-bodied people in migration. However, among the total participants, the share of representatives of each of these nationalities did not reach 0.1%. Regardless of the small number of representatives of different nationalities, the policy conducted in Uzbekistan is significant because of the peaceful coexistence of all nationalities living in its territory.

So, the population of Fergana Valley, like other regions of the republic, has a multi-ethnic character. In the years 1991 - 2016, due to the factors affecting the general population growth, the share of representatives of local nationalities, especially Uzbeks, in the population of the valley is increasing and the share of representatives of certain nationalities is decreasing. The preponderance of the multi-ethnic composition in the cities compared to the villages showed the ethnic characteristics of the urbanization process.

In short, as in the republic during the years of independence, there were changes in the national composition of the population of Fergana Valley. For example, Uzbeks made up 88.2 percent in 1999, and 89.2 percent in 2016. In particular, 95.0% of the population of Andijan, Oltinkol, Shahri Khan districts and the city of Asaka of Andijan region, 96.5% of the population of all administrative territorial units except Kosonsoy and Chust districts of Namangan region, Furqat, Beshariq, Buvayda of Fergana region, Uzbeks make up more than 99.0 percent of the population in Dangara districts. The reason for this is the relatively high birth rate of Uzbeks, the characteristic of being attached to their homeland, on the other hand, on the eve of independence and in the first years of independence, as a result of the return of





representatives of other nationalities to their historical homeland, they there was a decrease in the number.

When the needs of representatives of different nationalities to return to their homelands were satisfied, the manifestations of this migration began to decrease. In fact, the next appearance of migration processes was related to labor migration. Uzbeks participated more in this type of migration. As a result, in 1995, the share of Uzbeks in migration was 67.9 percent, and in 2016 it reached 87.7 percent.

After the Uzbeks, Tajiks and Kyrgyz had a relatively high share in the valley. The European population has been decreasing in number. At the same time, the share of the population of Russian nationality in the total population of the valley changed from 5.3 percent to 2.3 percent in 1991-2016. The share of Ukrainians, Belarusians, Azerbaijanis, Tatars, Jews, Germans and others in the population has also decreased. This is due to their high participation in migration and age-related birth and death rates.

The participation of representatives of different nationalities in the migration movement has a high potential of the able-bodied. In addition, the share of Turkmen, Kazakhs, Jews, Turks, Uighurs, Belarusians, Bashkirs, and Germans among the participants of migration did not reach 0.1%.

In conclusion, it should be noted that as a result of Uzbekistan's participation in migration processes as a component of world countries, a new situation has arisen in the republic. Today, there is internal and external migration, the first one includes the processes of migration within the republic, inter-province, within the region, and the second one is movements to foreign countries. In the following years, labor migration also became the main factor of migration processes in the Fergana Valley. Migrants differed from each other in terms of quantity and quality, age, gender, family structure, level of work ability, needs to participate in migration.

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