



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION PROCESSES OF THE POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Sayfullaev Siddik Nosirovich

Tashkent Institute of Finance Department " Statistics and Econometrics " PhD

E-mail: s_sayfullaev@tfi.uz

Abstract:

The article examines the statistical analysis of migration processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and statistically evaluates internal and external migration processes. The dynamics of migration processes have been studied. As a result of these analyzes, conclusions were drawn about the migration processes of the country.

Keywords: immigration, emmigration, migration, internal and external migration, migration balance, migration processes.

Introduction

Since the development prospects of most states in the modern world remain dependent on migration processes, the development of states cannot be imagined without migration processes. Therefore, many countries of the world are trying to improve relations in the field of migration, create and develop the basis of their legal regulation, as well as conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements in the field of migration with other states.

The history of migration is the history of mankind. In the history of mankind, its migration, that is, the migration movement, is considered a very ancient process. But in certain periods of the development of society, the migration of the population, in accordance with the mode of production, the relations of this period, differed in their types, goals, objectives and consequences. However, the migration process of each period has its own characteristics and leads to different consequences. Today, the resettlement and movement of the world's population across territories is also the result of the migration movement. People are constantly moving to different territories in order to live, work, study and improve their financial situation.

Thematic Analysis of Literature

Population migration is the movement of people (migrants) across the borders of a particular territory, meaning that people constantly change their place of residence or arrive for short and long periods or for permanent residence[8]. Their territorial



actions are determined in accordance with their goals for different periods. There are permanent and temporary types of migration, depending on the period of residence, when the population moves from one area to another. One of the main signs of migration is crossing the administrative border. On this basis, migration is divided into external and internal migration. Migration of the foreign population is departure from the country (emigration), while internal migration of the population is a change in the structure of the country, provincial and inter-district habitat [9].

Research Methodology

Several methodologies and techniques of statistical research were used in the preparation of the scientific article. In particular, it has been widely used from indicators of scientific abstraction, expert evaluation, induction and deduction, system analysis of socio-economic phenomena, economic and statistical analysis, comparative analysis, analysis of time series.

Analysis and Results

The versatility of population migration leads to different interpretations of the concept of population migration. To date, there are two approaches to the definition of migration, first of all: any form of territorial mobility of the population is implied, regardless of its permanent residence, purpose and duration. Second: it is implied that the habitat changes from a certain area to another. We know that it is necessary to divide migration processes into two parts. First: if this is done by moving from one area to another for permanent residence. Second: moves to temporary residence. That is, he moves temporarily, mainly for the purpose of work.

In principle, we can divide migration processes into two groups. The first is external migration, and the second is internal migration. External migration is a permanent or temporary migration from one country to another. In the case of internal migration, permanent and temporary migrations are carried out within the country by region. In our opinion, the able-bodied population of working age mainly participates in external and internal migration. It follows that migration processes have an impact on both the demographic situation and economic processes.

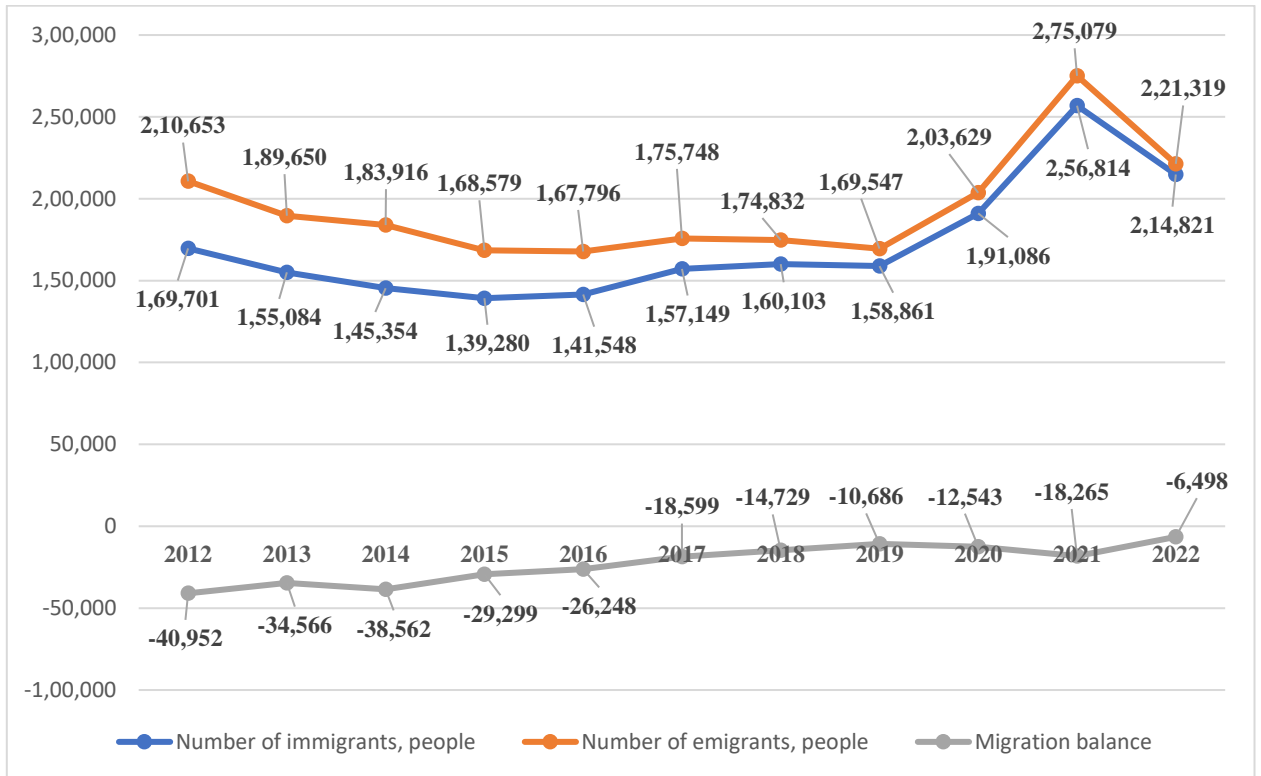


Figure 1. Dynamics of migration flows in the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand people.¹

If we statistically analyze the migration processes in our country in recent years, we can see a large number of migrants compared to migrants. The number of immigrants in 2012 was 5.7 ppm with a population of 169,701 people. However, in 2022, this figure amounted to 214,821 people with 6.0%. That is, in 2022 we may see an increase of 0.3% compared to 2012. However, in 2012, the number of emigrants amounted to 210,653 people at 7.1 ppm, while in 2022 this figure was 221,319 people at 6.2 ppm. That is, in 2022, the indicator decreased by 0.9% compared to 2012².

Compared to 2012, the number of arrivals in 2021 increased by 87,113 people. The population is 64,426 people. The migration balance in 2012 was -40952 people. By 2021, this figure will be -18265 people (see table 1).

¹ www.stat.uz – Data of the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

² www.stat.uz – Data of the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



Table 1. Dynamics of the number of emigrants to the Republic of Uzbekistan, people.³

Years	Number of emigrants, people.	Absolute additional increase, one thousand people		The rate of increase or decrease, %		Additional growth rate (decrease), %		The absolute value of the additional increase (decrease) by 1%, thousand people.	
		Basic method	Chain method	Basic method	Chain method	Basic method	Chain method	Basic method	Chain method
A	1	2	3	4	5	6=4-100	7=5-100	8=3:7	9=1:100
2012	169 701	-	-	100	-	0,0	-	-	-
2013	155 084	-14 617	-14 617	91,4	91,4	-8,6	-8,6	1697,0	1550,8
2014	145 354	-24 347	-9 730	85,7	93,7	-14,3	-6,3	1550,8	1453,5
2015	139 280	-30 421	-6 074	82,1	95,8	-17,9	-4,2	1453,5	1392,8
2016	141 548	-28 153	2 268	83,4	101,6	-16,6	1,6	1392,8	1415,5
2017	157 149	-12 552	15 601	92,6	111,0	-7,4	11,0	1415,5	1571,5
2018	160 103	-9 598	2 954	94,3	101,9	-5,7	1,9	1571,5	1601,0
2019	158 861	-10 840	-1 242	93,6	99,2	-6,4	-0,8	1601,0	1588,6
2020	191 086	21 385	32 225	112,6	120,3	12,6	20,3	1588,6	1910,9
2021	256 814	87 113	65 728	151,3	134,4	51,3	34,4	1910,9	2568,1
2022	214 821	45 120	-41 993	126,6	83,6	26,6	-16,4	2568,1	2148,2

If in 2012 the number of arrivals in the country amounted to 169701 people, by 2022 it will amount to 214821 people. As of 2012, by 2022 the number of arrivals may increase to 45120 people. In the period from 2012 to 2022, the GDP growth rate in 2015 compared to 2012 was 17.9% (1st quarter).

Table 1 Dynamics of change of people who left the Republic of Uzbekistan, people⁴

Years	Number of emigrants, person	Absolute additional increase, one thousand people		The rate of increase or decrease, %		Additional growth rate (decrease), %		The absolute value of the additional increase (decrease) by 1%, thousand people.	
		Basic method	Chain method	Basic method	Chain method	Basic method	Chain method	Basic method	Chain method
A	1	2	3	4	5	6=4-100	7=5-100	8=3:7	9=1:100
2012	210 653	-	-	100	-	0,0	-	-	-
2013	189 650	-21 003	-21 003	90,0	90,0	-10,0	-10,0	2106,5	1896,5
2014	183 916	-26 737	-5 734	87,3	97,0	-12,7	-3,0	1896,5	1839,2
2015	168 579	-42 074	-15 337	80,0	91,7	-20,0	-8,3	1839,2	1685,8
2016	167 796	-42 857	-783	79,7	99,5	-20,3	-0,5	1685,8	1678,0
2017	175 748	-34 905	7 952	83,4	104,7	-16,6	4,7	1678,0	1757,5
2018	174 832	-35 821	-916	83,0	99,5	-17,0	-0,5	1757,5	1748,3
2019	169 547	-41 106	-5 285	80,5	97,0	-19,5	-3,0	1748,3	1695,5
2020	203 629	-7 024	34 082	96,7	120,1	-3,3	20,1	1695,5	2036,3

³ www.stat.uz – Data of the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

⁴ www.stat.uz – Data of the Agency for Statistics under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



2021	275 079	64 426	71 450	130,6	135,1	30,6	35,1	2036,3	2750,8
2022	221 319	10 666	-53 760	105,1	80,5	5,1	-19,5	2750,8	2213,2

In 2012, the population was 210,653 people, in 2022-221,319 people, in 2012 - 10,666 people. By 2012, relative to 2022, the Uzbek rate of arrival in the city was 105.1%. In the period from 2012 to 2022, the lowest indicator was in 2016, this year it decreased by 20.3% compared to 2012 (2nd table).

Conclusion

The working part of the population, especially the high level of labor migration of young men, their long work experience in other countries, is the reason for them to create a new family in the same area. This situation remains a common cause of family conflicts, family breakdown, child etymology and neglect. In addition, migration creates a distant relationship between spouses, increasing the number of incomplete families, widows.

Migration is caused by the migration of qualified specialists and human resources, the spread of various diseases and an increase in the number of deaths, the growth of religious fanaticism, joining terrorist and extremist groups and movements. There is a loss of language, religion, a tendency to lose the values of their history, the continuity of generations and the destruction of cultural heritage, which affects the prestige of the nation.

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