

The Significance Of Internal Migration In The Development Of The Process Of Urbanization In Uzbekistan

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Annotation: the article will focus on the process of urbanization in mamlkat and the role of internal migration in it, the problems arising and coming in this regard, their prevention, as well as offer and recommendations.

Keywords: new Uzbekistan, migration, urbanization, demography, propiska, roadmap, migrant activity areas, sustainable internal migration factors.

INTRODUCTION

Humanity has appeared that constantly moves from one place to another for different purposes. Sometimes in order to gain knowledge and or work. Other reasons for people moving from one address to another can also be indicated. Today, this process, called migraines, it can be divided into two parts, internal and external migraines. In our opinion, if external migration realizes that a citizen of a particular country moves to another state God for various purposes, then internal migration is understood to mean moving from one administrative God to another in that state God. Migration plays a large role in urbanization. One of the important signs of Zero cities is a certain norm of the population.

In the early times when Uzbekistan gained independence, the activity of internal migration can be seen in contrast to external migration. This situation continues today. But to date, the proportion of external migration has also increased significantly. How did internal migration develop in our country until 2017 or, in other words, a new stage of development – the era of New Uzbekistan? What was its role in urban development? Have there been developments in urbanization policies in general? If so, what is the role of internal migration? In order to find answers to similar questions, we will turn to a number of sources.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Q.Abdurahmanov, H.In the abduramanov book "demography" [1; 229] Z. In Kadyrova's article "international regulation of labour migration in labour exporting countries", D.Mo in ydinov's dissertation autoreferat" the impact of modern migration processes on the stability of society " [2; 14] our teacher A.Huseynova's paper,"globalization and migration "[3; 28-29]," the moral nature of migration " [6; 48-49], and other scientific sources reflect on the issue of migration.

The article used scientific methods of cognition such as analysis, synthesis, comparison.

DISCUSSION

As we noted above, the migration of citizens in our country has become an ordinary state of anchayin. But we can see that the issue of internal migration is much less than the norm, that is, the level of urbanization is low. In his address to the Supreme Assembly on December 28, 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that "today the urbanization rate of our country is 35.5 percent, and if necessary measures are not taken from now on, this indicator may decrease in the near future [10-2]. It is not surprising that this is what they mean when they say that this area can cause many problems in the future if not paid attention in time.

It is worth noting that to date, a number of works have been carried out in the field of internal migration. Citizens are moving from the village to the city with their own desires, for the purposes of good, stable income, living in favorable conditions,

obtaining cultural rights. But until this period, why was the migration of people from villages to cities slow? Why was the focus on migration processes slow? These questions make us look back.

First of all, it is worth noting that in a period when the former Soviet state was liquidated, the migration of people from one place to another was in many cases in the same process as moving near their loved ones. That is, it is explained by the fact that many people of different nationalities aim to live at a close distance with their Ethnos in this process. They did not move to the places where they moved, often for the purpose of finding work and living well. Rather the dissolution of the Union created various socio-economic problems in many cities. Many factories and factories stopped because of the lack or absence of raw materials. Such cases aggravated the morality of the population living in the city. It is also undeniable that some factories that continue to produce products have moved to existing places as cheap labor, of course.

Even in the years that followed, there were no changes in the state of internal migration for various reasons. This can be explained by the lack of employment and the availability of affordable housing in cities. Because it motivates people to move primarily to a guaranteed place of work, a comfortable living environment, as well as a cultural choir. Currently, people focus mainly on similar factors when migrating.

Another of the artificial obstacles to stop internal migration was the presence of the "propiska" regime. If you are going to the capital from your place of residence, it would be necessary to take your passport. That is, so that you can confirm your identity and live in Tashkent. This process also served as an obstacle to the development of internal migration in the country. As a result, many material goods that could be produced were not created.

As an obstacle to the development of internal migration, it can be said that infrastructure in cities is not well developed and it is possible to live a good livelihood in the village.

But since the 2010s, a new era has begun in the migration of people to cities. Now people began to move to cities. Many of them began to work in industry, in science, in service. This process led to

a further increase in the cost of housing in urban areas, along with an increase in the number of rental houses. Most of the settlers struggled with the "propiska" issue. The payment of house rents weighed heavily on tenants on many occasions, and conditions were not good. It is also true that such processes caused disagreements between the tenant and the landlord.

Another of the bad aspects of internal migration is the payment of the noteng Haq, and it is worth mentioning that when paying the Haq to migrants, more work towards the locals has applied a less Haq regime.

Simply explained, urbanization processes were not sufficiently regulated or artificially suspended, a large discrepancy arose between the number of inhabitants of cities and the number of infrastructure, housing, jobs available there. This, in addition to bringing the general image of the city to a deplorable state, has also caused many social and economic problems following, in addition to the above.

- Job limitations;
- price increase;
- housing shortage;
- lack of educational and health facilities;
- low quality of Service;
- increase in urban crime;
- low income;
- interruptions in the communal sphere, etc.

Processes such as the above have in our opinion had a serious negative impact on the growth of internal migration. This pushed Urban Development back a certain period.

Since 2017, a long-term urbanization policy has been implemented in mamkatiim. In the process, the issue of migration also went to the upper rakurs. As a result, a number of regulatory documents were adopted, and they serve the development of society.

In order to regulate urbanization processes from the sides of our president, on January 10, 2019, the decree "on measures for the radical improvement of urbanization processes" was adopted [8; 1-12] in which special attention was paid to the issue "creating conditions for the free movement of population from rural areas to cities by improving the system of administrative regulation of migration processes". Measures have

been outlined in this regard. It is worth mentioning that even now there are a number of problems, although there are changes to the positive by doing a lot of work in this area. And to eliminate them, it is not enough to pay attention to the work being done in our opinion.

Today, observing a sharp increase in the number of people participating in migration in our country, it can be predicted that in the near future their number will increase even more. Currently, the following factors can be said to be responsible for the expansion of the scale of internal migration.

- poverty;
- unemployment;
- violation of human rights;
- despair towards the future;
- depression;
- various conflicts;
- search for favorable conditions;
- the quest for science;
- striving to do business, etc.

What is the life of migrants in Uzbekistan today and what torments them? It is worth mentioning that migrants are by their nature business and mobile members of society. Looking back on history, migration has led to economic growth, the assimilation of nations, the enrichment of marginal cultures. But as a result of the studies, it was found that there are a number of problems in their lives that such factors need to be eliminated. Those that we can cite as stable internal migration factors are the following:

- exploitation of migrants in most cases;
- violation of rights;
- the difficulty of adapting to the culture and lifestyle of the cities in which migrants are located;
- the cost of rental houses;
- poor migrant relations of local residents;
- low confidence in living in the city, etc.

For these and many other reasons, it is required to study the problem of migration in every possible way, including socio-philosophical.

Summarizing, the migration process, which leads to changes in the economy, is one of the important factors determining the nature of supply and demand for labor in the labor market. In particular, migration is the basis for urbanization processes, the creation of new jobs in industrial and

service sectors and qualitative changes in the socio-economic development of Regions. In such conditions, on the one hand, covering a new infrastructure of the labor market, labor-intensive sectors and the technological process of production, on the other hand, it creates and develops market relations in traditional sectors of the economy.

RESULTS

A number of currently accepted Huguenot regulatory documents have played an important role in regulating the issue of migration. Many problems are being eliminated to the above. It is worth mentioning that the abolition of the "propiska" system also played a big role in the development of migration in the conditions of new Uzbekistan. [11; 1]

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 112 "on amendments and additions to certain documents of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the improvement of the public service system in the field of citizenship and migration", adopted on April 20, 2022, [9; 1-7] also became important in the field.

As a result of the research work carried out, it turned out that the increase in internal migration is most likely caused by the following factors.

- Social and economic justice;
- The presence of an incentive system;
- Provision of affordable housing;
- Stability of income;
- Fair working mode;
- Healthy lifestyle.

Currently, the following can be indicated as the main areas of activity of migrants:

- Field of Education;
- Service;
- Government and community management;
- Art and mining;
- Production;
- Health;
- Trade, etc.

It is known from the above that a large part of those involved in internal migration is made up of an intellectual layer. Many of them are moving from one place to another in search of good and

stable income, Justice, career growth and favorable conditions. There is also a saying that the abolition of the "propiska" system, as we noted above, is causing many talented personnel to leave for the capital. But it should be remembered that this situation leads to the growth of migration to the development of cities.

It should be noted that with the adoption of the Presidential Decree PF-5984 of April 22, 2020 "on measures to make permanent residence and reform accounting procedures for the place of stay", in May 2019, the growth in the number of real estate purchase and sale contracts compared to the corresponding period reached 148.7% in Tashkent, 26.5% in Tashkent region, in June this figure was 257.5% and 190.7%, respectively.[12; 1] this is manifested as the result of the "propiska" system. That is, people began to buy houses and ensure the growth of internal migration when this system was canceled. This plays an important role in the development of urbanization in our country. In the future, we hope that the various problems facing the urbanization processes in the country will be baratarafed, and the proposals that we have shown in this process will not be unprofitable.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in relation to the regulation of migration processes, first of all, the development of a "road map", second, the regulation, control and management of mainly illegal migration in migration processes, third, regional aspects of the social sphere, in particular, the optimization of urbanization and migration processes in the intensification of the social life of Regions, fourth, the justification of psychological and innovative solutions, it is required to harmonize urban and rural life, increase the role and role of changes in the composition of the population in the dynamics of the social sphere. All this ensures the opportunity to develop urbanization in our country.

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