

Migration Processes as a Reflection of International Relations

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Abstract

This article attempts to review the analysis of migration processes in relation to interethnic relations. After gaining independence, the new Uzbekistan faced not only economic problems but also social, including ethno-social nature. It is acknowledged that during the time of the Soviet republic, when carrying out the national-territorial delimitation, attention was paid to such factors as economic gravity, approximate national borders, administrative convenience of management, ethnographic-territorial areas, the geographic location of the republic, etc. As a result, many representatives of the Central Asian nations found themselves not on "their" territory. Uzbekistan has become one of the republics with the most variegated ethnic composition of the population. And therefore, research in this direction is relevant.

Key-words: Nationality, National Borders, Ethnographic-territorial Areas, Geographic Location, Census, National-cultural Centres, Migration, Migration Processes, Non-titular Ethnic Communities, Return Migration.

1. Introduction

Considering the problems of interethnic relations in our republic, it should be noted that according to the data of the State Department of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by 2002 the multinational composition of the population totalled 24813 thousand people from among representatives of more than 100 nations and nationalities [1]. According to statistical studies in 1989,

the total population of Uzbekistan was 19 million people ¹. Over 71.4% of all its inhabitants were Uzbeks. A significant share (16.2%) is formed by the so-called Russian-speaking population - mainly representatives of Slavic nationalities, primarily Russians - 8.3%, most of which is settled in the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent region, where it reached 50%. In addition, many people of other Central Asian nationalities live on the territory of Uzbekistan: Tajiks, Turkmens, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, Uighurs.

2. Materials and Methods

The diversity of the ethnic composition of the republic's population is determined by its historical development. The first thing that should be specially noted is the principle of determining the boundaries between individual national-territorial entities. When carrying out the national-territorial demarcation, attention was paid to such factors as economic gravity, approximate national borders, administrative convenience of management, ethnographic-territorial areas, the geographic location of the republic, etc. As a result, many representatives of the Central Asian nations found themselves not on "their" territory. These statistics reflect the size and ethnic composition of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to the 1989 All-Union Population Census. In the period 1990-2020, the number and ethnic composition of it have undergone significant changes. Subsequent sections of the work reflect this dynamic.

The second moment that significantly influenced the ethnic composition of the population of Uzbekistan is migration. Here we should recall the process of industrialization in the republic. It was carried out hastily, without taking into account the national specifics, the level of development of the region, the consciousness of the people. The ideas of the central leadership that it is preferable to immediately plant large-scale industry on imported labour turned out to be erroneous. To illustrate this statement, let us turn to statistics. Due to the fact that the bulk of industry specialists were formed from among European nationalities, or the so-called Russian-speaking population, we will operate with figures relating to this particular part of the population. So, according to the all-Union census of 1937, in Uzbekistan, the entire population was 5,855,905 people, Ukrainians - 1628, Tatars - 2796 [2]. According to the 1989 All-Union Population Census [3] of the nearly 20 million people living in

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the republic, Russians accounted for 1653478, Ukrainians - 153197, Tatars - 467829 people. As can be seen from the above figures, the number of Russians living in Uzbekistan has increased by almost 1 million people, Ukrainians - by more than 150 thousand, Tatars - by 465 thousand people [3].

To visually represent the ethnic composition of Uzbekistan, we offer the following information [4].

Table 1 - Dynamics of the National Composition of the Population of Uzbekistan (1959-1995),% [5].

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1995</i>
Uzbeks	Uzbeks	Uzbeks	Uzbeks	Uzbeks	Uzbeks
Tajiks	3,8	3,8	3,9	4,7	4,7
Russians	13,5	12,5	10,8	8,3	4,4
Kazakhs	4,1	4,0	4,0	4,1	4
Karakalpaks	2,1	1,9	1,9	2,1	3,3
Tatars	5,5	4,6	3,5	2,4	1,7
Koreans	1,7	1,2	1,1	0,9	1,0
Kyrgyz	1,1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
Turkmens	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7
Ukrainians	1,1	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,4
Others	4,3	4,1	3,9	1,2	3,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

In addition to these nationalities, Belarusians, Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Uighurs, Jews, Koreans, etc. live in the republic. Most of them are united in national cultural centres. In a multinational society, these centres are hotbeds for the preservation of national identity, organizational mechanisms for the maintenance and development of national traditions, cultures, and the identity of nations and national groups. According to historical information, a hundred years ago, representatives of about seventy nations lived on the territory of our republic, 30 years later this figure increased to 91, in 1959 - to 113, in 1979 it reached 123. According to the last census in 1989, Representatives of 136 nations live in Uzbekistan [6].

The processes of revival in our republic that began at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s have significantly influenced interethnic relations.

Migration is very often an indicator and generator of changes in society. At the heart of all types of mobility - the movement of individuals, individual socio-economic groups or mass migration is something in common, since any migration, regardless of its specific form, is always preceded by a feeling of a certain imbalance, a violation of the usual equilibrium [7].

This theoretical postulate formed the basis for the analysis of migration processes in the republic, in particular, of the Russian-speaking population in the regions of its traditional residence.

The question may arise as to why the problems and processes associated only with the Russian and with the Russian-speaking population are being investigated? Indeed, over 130 nations and nationalities live in Uzbekistan.

We deliberately focus on the relationship of the titular nation of the republic - the Uzbeks with the Russian-speaking population, for these, are the largest ethnic communities in Uzbekistan with all the ensuing consequences. Accordingly, in general, the nature of the relationship of these two largest national communities - Uzbeks with Russians and Russian-speaking - creates an interethnic climate in the republic - this is one point... Another: historically, the Russian language has become the language of interethnic communication. For many, with the exception of representatives of Central Asian nations and some others, Russian has become the main, maybe even the only, and for some representatives the native language of communication.

Those representatives of ethnic communities for whom Russian became such are often referred to in the literature as the “Russian-speaking population”.

Thus, since we are talking about migration, and it covered the majority of the Russian-speaking population, the author explains his position on this issue. Further. Because population migration has always existed, based on the objectives of this study, we intend to analyze migration processes in relation to interethnic relations.

Identification of external and internal causes and factors will allow a more complete picture of migration processes in the republic. Until the mid-70s of the twentieth century the migration took place in the direction of Russia - Uzbekistan, this was associated with the development of irrigation construction, transport, energy, mining and metallurgical, machine-building, chemical and textile industries. During this period of the history of the republic, it was cheaper for the authorities to bring labour to Uzbekistan from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, than to prepare labour resources from the indigenous population.

Since the mid-1970s, migration has shifted its direction from Central Asia to Russia. Because by this time there was a shortage of labour resources in Russia. These reasons and factors can be attributed to external ones. Let's move on to considering internal factors. The growth of education of the indigenous Central Asian ethnic groups, and, first of all, the titular nation of Uzbekistan, as well as the desire to occupy a higher social status in society, to get a more prestigious job, etc. led to the fact that the Russian-speaking population began to lose its privileged positions in the field of education, culture, health care, trade. As a result, the growth of employed in these spheres began to be provided at the expense of the indigenous population. In the period from 1981 to 1990, 684 thousand people left Uzbekistan for Russia. Thus, the migration of the 1980s was of an economic nature [8].

In addition to economic reasons, outbreaks of ethnic conflicts have affected migration. In June 1989, Soviet troops had to evacuate 74 thousand Meskhetian Turks. A year later, clashes began between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in the border region of Osh (Kyrgyzstan).

With the formation of independent states in the post-Soviet space, the nature of migration from the republics of Central Asia, including from Uzbekistan, has changed and become diverse - flows of emigrants, repatriates, environmental, ethnic refugees and migrants, relocation of military personnel and their families.

Since 1989, over 9 million people have moved within the CIS countries and between them, i.e. every thirtieth resident of the CIS.

Migrations within each of the five Central Asian republics, between them, or from this region to others, covered 4.2 million people. This means that, since 1989, every 12th inhabitant of this region has withdrawn, in Uzbekistan - every fifth [9]. Outflow from Uzbekistan during 1989-1990 amounted to 124 thousand Russians - 7.4% of the total number of them in the republic [10].

This period, according to statistics, is characterized by a high level of population migration. An analysis of socio-political changes at the turn of the 80s-90s, conflict situations and sociological research shows that starting in 1989, the reasons for migration, along with economic ones, began to acquire an ethnic connotation. According to sociological data, net migration from Uzbekistan to Russia in 1990-1994. amounted to 544 thousand people [8].

The intertwining of economic and ethnic factors affecting migration undoubtedly has its consequences. Migration processes are typical for all CIS countries. Therefore, a comparative analysis of migration in Uzbekistan with some CIS countries will allow a deeper understanding of the characteristic migration trends at the present stage and offer some recommendations in the field of interethnic relations. So, according to the CIS Statistical Committee, for 1991-1998. 140-330 thousand people immigrated to Uzbekistan annually, and 190-350 thousand people emigrated from it; to Kyrgyzstan and from there, respectively, 50-120 and 50-140 thousand people; in Kazakhstan - 180-230 and 40-240 thousand people [11].

A negative trend that is characteristic of all CIS countries is intellectual migration. The decline in the development of some industrial enterprises, the closure of certain workshops and production facilities in others, the curtailment (in fact, the closure) of the activities of others has many reasons. Along with the inability of such enterprises to work in the conditions of market relations, an important reason for stagnation, and perhaps the most important one, is the lack of highly qualified specialists. Nevertheless, the level of industrial production in 1999 compared to 1991 in Uzbekistan was 115%. In 2000, compared to 1999, in all CIS countries, including Uzbekistan, the volume of

GDP increased. In terms of agricultural production per capita, Uzbekistan, along with Belarus, Georgia and Kazakhstan, has an indicator above the average for the CIS [12]. Nevertheless, the level of industrial production in 1999 compared to 1991 in Uzbekistan was 115%. In 2000, compared to 1999, in all CIS countries, including Uzbekistan, the volume of GDP increased. In terms of agricultural production per capita, Uzbekistan, along with Belarus, Georgia and Kazakhstan, has an indicator above the average for the CIS [12].

3. Results and Discussion

Analysis of the above data on the differentiation and dynamics of wages in the CIS countries allows us to conclude that there are negative trends in the economy - the low cost of labour is holding back the development of the market. It is known that the level of wages reflects the real value of a specific product "labour-power"... However, according to statistical data, the level of wages does not fulfil the function of reflecting the costs of reproducing the labour force (food, durable goods, training, raising children, recreation, transport, advanced training, etc.) and another function - it does not stimulate an increase in the efficiency of living labour. This applies primarily to those industries that ensure the social development of society - medicine, education, science. Low wages in these sectors lead to the loss of qualified specialists, which negatively affects the health and quality of education of future generations.

So, for example, since the 1990s. the departure of Russians from such branches of the national economy as industry, construction, communications, education began. Here are some indicators to confirm the above provisions. In the first quarter of 1994, those wishing to leave for Russia contacted the Russian Embassy in Uzbekistan. Here are their educational and qualifications:

- Engineers, technicians, technologists, programmers - 38%;
- Skilled industrial and construction workers - 17%;
- Teachers, professors, doctors, nurses, lawyers, scientists - 28%.

Of these, 40% with higher education and 30% with secondary specialized or technical education [9].

According to departmental statistics, after the emigration wave of 1989-1990. (the balance of migration, that is, the difference between the arrivals and those who left the republic, was equal to 18 thousand 653), there was a certain decline.

The next stage of migration begins in 1991-1994. (the peak of migration falls in 1994). It was during this period that non-indigenous ethnic communities in independent states, including

Uzbekistan, en masse "withdrew" from their habitable places, began to move to traditional places of residence of ethnic groups, to their historical homeland. Here are some data on the number of arrivals and departures in Angren and Nurabad, Tashkent region (Table 2).

Table 2 - Dynamics of the Quantitative Composition of the Population of Angren and Nurabad, Tashkent Region (1991-2005) [Prepared by the Author based on the Data of the Angren City Statistics Department]

<i>Years People arrived. Deceased people. Total population of people</i>	<i>Years People arrived. Deceased people. Total population of people</i>	<i>Years People arrived. Deceased people. Total population of people</i>	<i>Years People arrived. Deceased people. Total population of people</i>
1991	5709	6360	138293
1992	3720	7004	139312
1993	3375	6160	138217
1994	3214	8588	137321
1995	2978	5356	133731
1996	2059	3093	133125
1997	1568	3287	133937
1998	1059	1838	135900
1999	976	1831	137832
2000	792	1728	130351
2001	921	2409	130250
2002	1115	2731	129461
2003	1110	2218	128458
2004	933	1838	129259
2005 (I neighborhood)	236	264	129412

The change in the total population is associated with migration and natural growth. An analysis of the ethnic composition of migrants and re-emigrants shows that those who leave are mainly representatives of non-indigenous nations, the bulk of them are the Russian-speaking population. Those who arrived are representatives of the indigenous nation who left the neighbouring Central Asian republics. Thus, Uzbekistan is intensively exchanging migrants with both Russia and the neighbouring republics of Central Asia.

Streams of Uzbeks go to Uzbekistan from Kyrgyzstan, and from Tajikistan - Russians, Tajiks and Koreans. Turkmen leave Uzbekistan for Turkmenistan. Uzbeks and Tajiks travel from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan. Here are some data indicating the intensity of migration [9].

From 1989 to 1996, 599684 people left for Russia and 169806 people arrived from Russia. Net migration was (-429878) people. Of these, the largest groups (people):

Russians - 279373, Tatars - 56298, Ukrainians - 18949, Azerbaijanis - 14023, Koreans - 7821, Germans - 4386, Armenians - 3717, Jews - 1219.

From 1989 to 1996, 157,115 people left for Ukraine and 27,446 people arrived from Ukraine. Net migration was (-129669) people. Of these, the largest groups (people): Russians - 14583, Ukrainians - 6550, Azerbaijanis - 1486, Tatars - 97054, Koreans - 1447, Germans - 1039.

From 1989 to 1996, 98603 people left for Kazakhstan and 67893 people arrived from Kazakhstan. Net migration was (-30620) people. Of these, the largest groups (people): Russians - 2682, Uzbeks + 7855, Kazakhs - 31932, Tajiks + 1122.

From 1989 to 1996, 30,775 people left for Kyrgyzstan and 51,115 people arrived from Kyrgyzstan. Net migration was (+20 340) people. Of these, the largest groups (people): Uzbeks + 19719, Kyrgyz - 2172, Tajiks + 1720.

From 1989 to 1996, 22,419 people left for Tajikistan and 52,178 people arrived from Tajikistan. Net migration was (+29766) people. Of these, the largest groups (people): Russians + 1472, Uzbeks + 22669, Tajiks + 3170, Koreans + 1116.

The above data, as well as many others, indicate that all nations return "home" for various reasons. The process of returning to their historical homeland also swept over the representatives of the deported ethnic groups - Germans, Crimean Tatars, Meskhetian Turks, Koreans, Kurds. The level of migration among them is very high. According to statistics for 1989, about 188.8 thousand Crimean Tatars lived in Uzbekistan. From 1989 to 1996, 33865 people left Uzbekistan for Crimea, 1158 people arrived from there. 37907 Crimean Tatars left without specifying the address of departure. Thus, the net migration of the Crimean Tatars in 1996 amounted to -70605 people. At the beginning of 1996, no more than 100 thousand Crimean Tatars lived in Uzbekistan.

From 1989 to 1996, 38,003 Germans left Uzbekistan. In 1996, about 13 thousand Germans lived in Uzbekistan. Jews, of whom 29383 remained in Uzbekistan in 1996, migrate to Israel and the United States. European Jews, Greeks and Germans have practically left Uzbekistan by now [9].

Analysis of migration processes in Uzbekistan and other CIS countries confirms the general pattern - non-titular nations in them leave their habitable places and leave for the homeland of their ancestors. Here it is necessary to state the fact that by 2001 the level of migration of non-titular nations is falling. This explains the cited statistics and the sociological survey conducted by the author. Most of the non-titular ethnic communities have already left, and only those who do not want to leave because of their age and natural and climatic conditions, those who have nowhere to go or have nothing to go, have remained.

At present, migration has also affected the indigenous nations of Uzbekistan: Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, Kazakhs, Tajiks. Their departure, mainly to Russia, is due to the fact that, due to population growth and economic problems, the labour market in cities cannot provide jobs for the unemployed, and natural resources and environmental problems in rural areas cannot feed the population. Speaking about migration processes in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to trace the dynamics of the distribution of the most numerous ethnic groups in the total population. Let's turn to statistics. So, from 1979 to 1996, the shares of different nationalities changed significantly (in% of the total population) [9].

Table 3 - Share of the Largest Ethnic Groups in the Population of Uzbekistan

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1996</i>
Uzbeks	68,8	71	77,5
Tajiks	3,9	4,7	5,1
Karakalpaks	1,9	2,1	2,2
Russians	10,8	8,4	4,1
Tatars	3,4	2,4	0,8
Koreans	1,1	0,9	0,8

The high rates of growth in the share of indigenous nationalities (Uzbeks, Tajiks, Karakalpaks) are explained by the expanded nature of the reproduction of these groups, their migration from other CIS countries and the departure of other nationalities from Uzbekistan. The high rate of decline in the share of Russians and Tatars in the ethnic composition of the republic's population is explained by the low level of reproduction and their intensive migration from Uzbekistan. Koreans also migrate, but in small numbers [13-15].

4. Conclusion

Concluding the consideration of the phenomenon of ethnocentrism among the most numerous national groups of Uzbekistan, it should be noted that its emergence on the surface of social and interethnic life is associated with the social and political transformations taking place in the republic as a result of its sovereignty. The next very important circumstance is that the actualization of ethnocentrism in the everyday ethnic consciousness of a group depends on a specific social situation. And, finally, the third circumstance, which also deserves close attention, is the need to defuse the social situation, that is, the creation of a social atmosphere that contributes to a positive solution to the problems of national revival and the preservation of the national identity of all nations living in

Uzbekistan. In a multinational society, national cultural centres are hotbeds for the preservation of national identity, organizational mechanisms for the maintenance and development of national traditions, cultures, and the identity of nations.

At present, external migration has also affected the indigenous nations of Uzbekistan: Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, Kazakhs, Tajiks. Due to the lack of jobs with decent wages, they are forced to emigrate to countries near and far abroad. The change in the total population of the Republic of Uzbekistan is associated with migration and natural growth.

Summing up the results of considering the issues of interethnic relations in the new socio-political conditions and the influence of multifaceted processes on them, it should be concluded that as a result of the proclamation of independence of Uzbekistan, significant transformations have taken place in the minds of the indigenous population of the republic. The tendency towards the dominance of national motives was manifested. The revival of national values, the restoration of the true and objective history of the region and the return of historical names, the revival of the spirituality of the people, determining the role and place of the sacred religion of Islam in the spiritual formation of society, the formation of the ideology of national independence on this historical basis and the mentality of the nation - these are the objective processes of the formation of an independent state. The development of national identity, thus, was accompanied by the accentuation and advancement of the national values of the indigenous population. These processes in the development of national identity served as the reason for the author's analysis of psychological factors, which, along with others, significantly influenced the state of interethnic relations in the republic.

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