



## DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION, MIGRATION MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

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### Annotation

This article covers demography, demographic situation, migration process of population, origin, development of migration, migration processes, types of migration, occurrence of migration, important aspects of migration.

**Keywords:** Migrational actions of population, Mechanic actions of the population, migration, immigration, emigration, migration rate, reemigration, in-migration, out-migration.

### Introduction

Migration soy is derived from the Latin word, which means emigration. For the purpose of those living, working, studying, crossing administrative boundaries, emigration to a permanent or certain period from one addressee to the second addressee is called migration. Hence, the movement of ayholi across the territories represents a migration of the population. And those who participated in migration are called "migrants". The migration (movement) of the population from one place to another for the purpose of changing the place of residence is the migration of the population. Sometimes the so-called pendulum migration is the return of the population from the village to the city or vice versa from the city to the village and developed in the literature. Of course this is not true. Because when you come to work from the village to shkhar or from the city to the village and return home in the evening, the most important condition for Migration is not fulfilled - the place of residence of the population is not changed. Therefore, it is appropriate to call this process the mayanticular movement of the population.

According to the direction of migration:

- External migration.
- Internal migration.

External migration is the migration of the population from one state to the second state, from one continent to the second continent. In the process, the population of





states is redistributed and there is a decrease and increase in population in them. Internal migration is the migration of the population across regions within one state. In such migration, a redistribution of the population occurs throughout the city and village, districts, within a certain state. But the total number of inhabitants of the same state does not change. Migration of the population in its essence is divided into three types, namely permanent, temporary (seasonal) and vibration (pendulum) migration. Permanent migration is the migration of the population from one place to another according to the definition of the UN, living for more than a year. And temporary migration is the return of the population by moving from one place to another and living for a certain period of time. To temporary migration it is possible to introduce a temporary change of place of residence for residents to study, army service, work under a contract. In vibration migration, people participate every day or every week in order to work or study from one address to another. This migration develops in most cases in the conditions of urbanization.

The main direction of vibration migration will be from the village to the city, from small towns to large cities. In scientific sources, the concepts "migration movement of the population", "mechanical movement of the population", "emigration", "immigration", "Reemigration" are used in expressing the movement of the population from one place to another. The concepts of "migratory movement of the population", "mechanical movement of the population", basically represent one process - the migration of the population. Emigration is the process of emigration of the population from a certain state, and they are called emigrants, that is, immigrants. Immigration is the process of emigration of the population to a certain state, and immigrants are called immigrants. Resettlement of the population to return again to the state of emigration is a process of reemigration. It should be noted separately. There is no international single definition for the concepts "Emigrant" and "Immigrant". Xar their criteria of a state of charisma on these concepts. For example,. In Bulgaria "immigrant" came from another country with the aim of settling in the same state: while "emigrant"-those who left to live in another country completely abandoned Bulgaria: in Poland - Those who first lived abroad, that is, in another country, and then came for permanent citizenship to the same state are "immigrants", and those who left Poland completely are called "emigrants". In Russia, those who came to Russia for more than 1,5 years for the purpose of working or studying, and their observers say "immigrants", and those who went to another country for more than 1,5 months to study or work, are called "emigrants". Those who came to the US for permanent residence from other countries on a legal basis in the US are called "immigrants", while the emigrants have no definition. Factors





affecting the migration movement of the population: economic, social, political, national, religious, environmental, military, demographic.

International migration will be divided into six groups:

1. Emmigrants who went from one state to another for the purpose of permanent residence for family and other reasons.
2. Migrant workers.
3. Nolegal immigrants.
4. Refugees.
5. Students, interns-researchers, academic staff and teachers.

6. Migrants, tourists, holidaymakers, conference participants, etc. for various purposes. The main place in the current international migration is labor migration. Because in the present period, the importance of the economic factor for the survival of man has increased. Migration indicators are used in the study of migration movement in different social groups in a certain historical period of the development of society in the world and its individual regions. Especially when studying the migration process from a demographic point of view, its indicators are analyzed in detail.

Migration Indicators:

1. Absolute and relative number data of migration.
2. Intensity or coefficient of migration action (the number of migrants per 1000 people in the population living in a given area).
3. Migration surplus (the subtraction of the ahotli that has moved with the population that has moved for a year). The balance of migration is negative or positive, and it is expressed as an absolute (for example, 3000 people per year), as well as relative indicators (on the account of 100 and 1000 people). It is known that migration affects both the demographic situation of the territory where the population moved, and the area in which it moved. The role of external migration in population growth in the 1980s was an average of 25 per cent in countries such as the United States, Canada, France, Australia. In other words, 1/4 of the population growth in the above-mentioned countries was accounted for by immigrants. In the regions directed by the influx of migrants, the salhdos of migration is positive, that is, the number of immigrants, is more than the number of immigrants. As a result, the population in such 55 regions is growing. This in turn has a positive effect on the state of marriage, the increase in the amount of families, the process of childbirth. And in the regions where the population is migrating, the health of young people, in the aggregate population, decreases, while the health of the population older than the labor age, increases and negatively affects the demographic situation of the region.





The transition of the population from one socio-economic environment to the second environment is due to its demographic predisposition (access to marriage and family building, the number of children in the family, the attitude to family cohesion, etc.k.) will have a direct effect. Migration of the population is also an important factor in the formation of labor resources. The influx of migrants is reflected in the young sexual composition of the population. Labor resources are increasing. As a result, a number of problems or, conversely, a decrease in labor resources can also occur, which also causes problems.

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