

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIVE INDUSTRIAL CITIES AND PROCESSES OF MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITY POPULATIONS**Ashirov Valijon Ilkhomovich**

teacher of the Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: In this article, Navoi industrial cities and issues of population migration in these cities are highlighted, population numbers are highlighted based on statistical data. Demographic processes of the cities of Navoi, Zarafshan, Uchkuduq industrial zone are also reflected.

Key words: Migration, demographic process, Navoi, Zarafshan, Uchkuduq geology, gold, uranium, Uzbek SSR, industry, international relations.

From the second half of the 20th century, the discovery of the main raw materials for industry in the Kyzylkum deserts and the founding of new industrial cities in these areas intensified the processes of population migration and urbanization. In fact, these processes were reflected as a strategic plan of the political vision of drawing up a master map of the territory and developing underground and surface natural resources after the conquest of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia.

As a result, by the 1960s and 1970s, after the establishment of the “Central Asian Mining Society”, “Turkistan Branch of the Russian Geographical Society” and “Tashkent Chemical Laboratory” in Tashkent, Central Asian geology and mineral deposits were systematically studied. began to be studied”¹ Although the industrial wealth of these lands was not fully exploited during the period of the Khanate and the Russian occupation, later the study and exploitation of the territories was carried out at a rapid pace, and as a result of innovations in the field of mining from the beginning of the 20th century, in 1905 the geologist Sosedko Besapan (now He found pieces of gold in one of the mines in the region of Zarafshan) and gave an official report about it².

Due to some reforms implemented at the beginning of the 20th century and the lack of development of related techniques and technology, the mining sector did not develop much. Later, from 1940, the geological department of the Uzbek SSR carried out extensive research in the Kyzylkum mountains with the participation of M. T. Burak, R. Ya. Boyko, L. I. Kvashinoy, M. L. Rivkina, K. K. Pyatkova and others, as a result of which maps were made³. In this way, the study and exploitation of the Kyzylkum deserts led to the founding of the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine in the city of Navoi, and later in cities such as Zarafshan and Uchkuduk. Also, population migration, like other cities of the Uzbek SSR, the number of cities increased. Navoi and Kashkadarya regions and Karakalpakstan ASSR currently have the highest intensity of intercity migration⁴. One of these industrial areas is the Navoi industrial city and the early years of activity of the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine in the area achieved some good results in the extraction of uranium and gold, the products necessary for the Union.

¹ Lower Zarafshan oasis. Materials of the scientific theoretical conference held on the topic of history and modern times. Tashkent: Science, 2005.-B.31.

² L.M. Wetstein. More valuable than gold. Tashkent: creative publishing house. The world of economics and law, 1999.-B.13.

³ The triangle is my destiny. The book-album is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of NKM and the city of Uchkuduk. – Uchkuduk, 1998. – B.3.

⁴ Maksakova L. Migration of the population of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1986. - P.82.

“By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated November 21, 1969, the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine was awarded the Order of Lenin”⁵. The reason is that the main locomotive developments in the Republic were organized by the cities of the mining industry in those years and were considered its backbone. Along with other cities of the Uzbek SSR, the founding of the industrial cities of Navoi in 1958, Zarafshan in 1972, and Uchkuduk in 1978 and their role and importance in economic and social development are somewhat controlled by Moscow’s instructions in relations with the leadership of the Uzbek SSR also reflected negative situations. In these years, Sh. Rashidov, who was appointed as the head of the Uzbek SSR, and the minister of medium machinery industry, Slavsky, did not have good relations during the ministry is also reflected. In fact, Sh. Rashidov’s determination held Moscow’s views in the field of industrial production more than planned. That is why the relationship did not work well. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, under the most difficult conditions, during the ministry of Yefim Pavlovich Slavsky, the village of Uchkuduk was established, and this miracle was transformed into the industrial city of Navoi in 1978⁶.

Names of Navoi industrial cities and period of foundation. **Table 1.**

No	City names	Time of foundation	Obtaining the status of a city
1	Navoi city	1958 year	1958 year
2	Zarafshan city	1965 year	1972 year
3	The city of Uchkuduk	1958 year	1978 year

During the founding of each of the industrial cities, representatives of several nationalities and peoples worked as a family and carried out the processes of economic development. The emergence of such problems is definitely reflected in the ideological struggle of the political communist party during the union period, and the failure to properly address social protection issues.

One of the main reasons for the issues of social protection is the promotion of the concepts of one nation and one homeland in the Constitution of the Union, which caused ethnic conflicts in the regions during the disintegration of the Union. “Как жить дальше?”⁷, which allegedly managed to find a solution to such an ethnic problem. The author of the article stated that the government is ignoring the conflicts and protests in the country, and that the problems can change in a positive direction only if the republic remains within the union as a solution to these issues.

Rebuttal to this article was ignored by some of the industrial enterprises, while others emphasized their goodwill. The article “We lived and live in a friendly manner”⁸ sheds light on these problems. That is, before the events of June 1991, in the process of dispersal of the allied republics, the process of migration of representatives of some nationalities began, the majority of the population

⁵ Wetstein L.M. The king of Uranus. - Navoi: 1994. - B.38.

⁶ Razzakov F. Sh. Rashidov: life and fate. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2020. - P. 284.

⁷ Melnikov A, Makhmudov A. How to live?// “Do’stlik Bayrog’I” newspaper, June 12, 1991.

⁸ Saidov T. We lived and will live in friendship//“Do’stlik Bayrog’I” newspaper, September 10, 1991.

moved without any impact, and most of the Uzbeks who worked with them before the departure expressing special thanks to his people is a reflection of the historical truth. Also, conditions have been created for the implementation of comprehensive cultural and educational programs for the population. "Trade, household and medical services are also in order. In Soviet times, the flow of personnel was 9-11%, but now it does not exceed 7%"⁹.

On the one hand, the 1970-1985 years of the Uzbek SSR were called the period of "stagnation", but these years were noticeable in the socio-economic life of the population, but the problems in the socio-political life were openly realized, and these changes were socially could not make changes to the variance. It is recorded in our history that in several of the allied republics in the 80s of the 20th century, changes in relations between nations and cultural views began to cause ethnic problems. During the population census in 1989, the population¹⁰ of Navoi industrial cities was determined as sheep.

Table 2. Population in industrial cities in 1989.

No	City names	Population
1	Navoi city	120,1
2	Zarafshan city	58,0
3	The city of Uchkuduk	28,6

Inter-ethnic relations First President I.A. As Karimov noted, "The events of recent years repeatedly emphasize how important it is for today and tomorrow to unite our efforts to strengthen inter-religious and inter-ethnic harmony and maintain peace and stability in the region"¹¹.

The reason is that the demographic processes in Navoi industrial cities are different from the demographic conditions of other cities because they reflect the high level of external migration to these regions in the early years. Because the leading specialists in production moved with their families. Another main reason for the migration of the population is reflected in the slightly higher wages in the industrial cities of the region. Studying various social, economic and political aspects of these historical processes is one of the important tasks today. Through the table below, we can see from the first ten years of the migration situation in the region that internal and external migration situations are also reflected in the statistical analysis.

Table 3. Demographic migration processes in Navoi region¹².

	1991y.	1992y.	1993y.	1994y.	1995y.	1996y.	1997y.	1998y.	1999y.	2000y.

⁹ The brilliant talent draws on the picture of N.I. Kuchersky. Corresponding author: S.R. Rizaev. - Tashkent: Sharq, 2004. - B.86.

¹⁰ Archive of the administration of the Navoi region. Fund 100, list 25, case 2, sheet 115.

¹¹ Karimov I.A. The path we have chosen is the path of democratic development and cooperation with the enlightened world. Volume 11 - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2003. -B.260.

¹² It was compiled based on the data of Navoi Region Statistical Office.

Total population of Navoi region	690,5	705,6	719,5	729,1	738,4	751,5	763,0	771,8	779,4	787,2
Immigrants	14320	15643	13461	14765	15118	11325	10016	9273	11659	11247
Those who have moved	20452	16963	26522	16631	12609	12840	13175	15311	14497	17575

In the 90s of the 20th century, foreign migration increased, but in addition to Uzbeks, the number of representatives of other nationalities was also high. For example, 20% of people working at the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine were representatives of the local nationality¹³. In 1991 alone, 4,500 people left the city of Navoi and moved out of the republic, and this number of external migrations has decreased slightly since 2000. The reason is that the migratory situations of these years are observed not only in the Uzbek SSR, but in all union cities. Programs aimed at preventing migratory situations, population migration and improving its social living conditions have also been instilled into the society along with the spirit of independence.

For example, “Information is required for the Secretariat of the Supreme Council of the Republic of the Zarafshan city strike commission dated 01.08.1992 about the wages of employees of preschool education and educational institutions of all categories”¹⁴, as a result of which social stability in Zarafshan city.

Today, democratic changes, inter-ethnic relations, and diplomatic cooperation with neighboring and foreign countries are developing in New Uzbekistan.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 “On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, PF-5046 of May 19, 2017 “On International Relations and with Foreign Countries PF-5623 dated January 10, 2019 on measures to further improve friendly relations” PF-5655 dated February 5, 2019 “On measures to radically improve urbanization processes”. “On approval of the concept of conducting the population census in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022”. PF-5876 dated November 15, 2019 “On approval of the concept of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of international relations” on and other regulatory documents related to the field are of great importance in the implementation of tasks.

Table 4. Population in 1991-2023¹⁵.

¹³ Mardiev M. He came by himself.//“Do‘stlik Bayrog‘i” newspaper. December 7, 1991.

¹⁴ Archive of the administration of the Navoi region. Fund 100, list 24, case 1, sheet 19.

¹⁵ It was compiled based on the data of Navoi Region Statistical Office. (application time 25.12.2023).

Permanent population (at the beginning of the year)								
Years	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2023
Navoi region	682,0	731,6	783,3	810,2	851,6	913,2	997,1	1033,9
Including:								
Navoi city	121,4	125,5	144,0	125,5	131,0	133,5	144,2	150,6
Zarafshan city	57,7	60,0	64,6	66,0	72,5	75,7	83,8	85,6
The city of Uchkuduk	40,3	43,3	27,7	25,3	23,1	29,6	32,5	33,7

Even in the Soviet state, which tried to build a capitalist society and expand the middle class by forming a collective of workers, these issues were only applied to the society in an ideological pluralistic direction, and the decisions and decrees adopted in practice were far from the interests of the center of the Uzbek SSR, and social protection was secondary to several allied republics. Also, export speculation was seen as the enemy of trade in some periods, and such a policy created a state of stagnation in the country. Complaints and appeals from the people increased.

Formulating an economic development strategy aimed at effective use of the existing economic potential in the region, finding new factors that provide modern high-level production opportunities is one of the urgent problems.

As a conclusion, the following issues can be noted as one of the problems of the migration situation and the social and political processes in industrial cities today.

Therefore, we found it necessary to mention the following problems as one of the main tasks and to solve them as a problem.

Strengthening the mechanisms of providing housing to young families working in industrial cities.

Providing them with financial opportunities by industrial enterprises. Creating opportunities and conditions for long-term interest-free loans and subsidies.

To present theatrical performances related to the history of industrial cities and the daily life of workers working in these cities. Also, the establishment of green spaces and cultural recreation parks in front of newly constructed residential buildings is of particular importance in the recreation of the city's residents and in maintaining the ecological balance.

Studying the opinion of representatives of the population who moved to such issues based on materials from written archives and historical documents.

Identify and study the increasing cases of internal migration issues.