

**MIGRATION IN INDUSTRIAL ZONES OF SAMARKAND IN 1950-1980**

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**Abstract:** This article provides a comparative analysis of the reasons, goals, forms and types of resettlement in Samarkand in the 1950s-1980s, as well as sources and literature on the history of this process. Through the prism of the development of virgin and fallow lands, as well as migration processes, the results of planned and voluntary resettlement of the population and its socio-economic consequences are critically analyzed.

**Keywords:** Economic situation, migration, forced relocation, politics, collective farm, planned resettlement, state farm, government, new lands.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Migration is the movement of people from one country to another, as well as within a country, region or locality. There have been several stages of migration in the history of Uzbekistan. In Soviet times, increased attention was paid to direct labor migration, rational use of labor resources and redistribution of labor within the country.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

At the XXII Congress of the CPSU in 1961 it was emphasized<sup>1</sup>: “All economists must find a way to more efficiently use material and labor resources in the national economy.” The materials of the congress served as a guide to action for Soviet scientists. Intensive migration of people in the 1960s-1970s. has become a subject of study for the social sciences (economics, demography, statistics, geography, sociology).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Under the influence of social development and changes in social life, the nature and functions of migration became more specific. One of the forms of labor migration was resettlement to newly developed lands. The policy of resettlement to new lands in Uzbekistan spans more than half a century. It can be divided into four stages: 1926-1929; 1929-1930; 1950-1953 and 1954-1980. Each stage has its own specific meaning and character. Since 1926, resettlement work was carried out in the internal regions of the Uzbek SSR, and this became the first stage of inter-republican and inter-regional resettlement<sup>2</sup>.

In 1950-1953 Migrants in Uzbekistan were mainly from dekhkan farms. Regulatory documents regulating the resettlement process indicate that the population mostly moved without permission from one area to another 16 without observing migration rules. Therefore, special government agencies were created to deal with resettlement, and attempts were made to streamline the process.

The fourth stage (1954–1980) is considered the pinnacle of the state’s resettlement policy. This period was “innovative”, and the social base of migrants increased at the expense of the urban population. The location of collective farms and Soviet farms on new lands, in accordance with the state plan, became one of the priority directions of state policy. Voluntary-forced and simply voluntary relocation of the population was organized on the basis of a plan aimed at creating opportunities for independent relocation of the population. For this purpose, ideological and

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<sup>1</sup> Mullyadzhonov I. R. Migration connections of the population of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. 1967, p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Egamberdiev A. Reproduction of labor resources in rural areas of Uzbekistan and the main ways to improve their use. Tashkent. 1972, p. 199-201.

psychological influence, as well as material incentives, were used. Another feature of this stage was the great attention to interregional population resettlement.

In 1950, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR was adopted No. 96, which focused on the development of cotton growing. It was planned to develop 165,700 hectares of new land. The same document spoke about the resettlement of 16 thousand dekhkan farms to new lands. Within the region, that is, by district, the distribution of farms was carried out by local executive bodies and party organizations. On March 24, 1950, the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR and the Central Committee of the UzSSR adopted Resolution No. 449, which provided for the interregional movement of 4 thousand farms: from the Tashkent region - 400, Samarkand - 1000, Fergana - 350, Namangan - 350, Andijan - 750, Bukhara - 200, Kashkadarya - 500, Surkhandarya - 450 farms to new habitats.

Gradually, resettlement activities began to be carried out on the basis of comprehensive scientific analysis and accurate calculations. Thus, in Uzbekistan, migration between regions turned out to be preferable. Particular attention was paid to improving conditions for displaced persons. However, the creation of infrastructure for new settlements proceeded more slowly than the official registration of settlement centers. At first, this led to some fluctuations in the population size in the new economic and administrative formations of the republic. Over time, demographic discrepancies of this kind were smoothed out<sup>3</sup>.

However, there were many mistakes. Thus, residents of the mountainous and foothill regions of the Tashkent and Samarkand regions were moved to the Syrdarya and Jizzakh steppes. This group of migrants had no experience in growing cotton. Therefore, there was a need for residents from the Fergana Valley. In 1974, more than 600 families from the Andijan, Fergana and Samarkand regions, as well as the old districts of the Jizzakh region, were resettled to develop the Jizzakh steppe.

#### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it can be stated that with the coming of the Bolsheviks to power, the relocation of dekhkan farms in Samarkand to new lands began. This was preparation for a mass relocation. The predominance of the migration direction in the internal policy of the state in 1954-1980. became its distinctive feature. At the last stage, resettlement authorities were created, its legal framework and social base were expanded. The state tried to conduct policy in this area systematically, but unresolved everyday problems often led to chaos.

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<sup>3</sup> Maksakova L. P. The influence of migration of the rural population on the redistribution of labor resources in Uzbekistan and ways to improve it (1960-1970) Author's abstract. ...cand. econ. Sci. Tashkent. 1971, p. 23.