

MÖ Nahçıvan'da Nüfusun Doğal ve Mekanik Hareketi

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the problems of the population movement. For this purpose, the natural and mechanical movements of the population settled in Nakhchivan are emphasized. In the former tribal and tribal associations based on the ethnogenesis of the Nakhchivan population, employment and resettlement issues are addressed. The impact on the location, formation and number of migration population is justified.

Key Words: population, natural movement, mechanical movement, ethnogenesis, migration.

ÖZ:

Makale, nüfus hareketinin sorunlarıyla ilgileniyor. Bu amaçla, Nahçıvan'a yerleşen nüfusun doğal ve mekanik hareketleri vurgulanmıştır. Nahçıvan nüfusunun etnogeneze dayalı eski kabile ve kabile birliklerinde istihdam ve yeniden yerleşim konuları ele alınmaktadır. Göçün nüfusun konumu, oluşumu ve sayısı üzerindeki etkisi haklıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: nüfus, doğal hareket, mekanik hareket, etnogeneze, göç.

B.C. Natural and Mechanical Movement of Population in Nakhchivan

1. Introduction

The displacement of the settlement is one of the natural characteristics of the natural and mechanical movement of the population. In this respect, natural conditions, especially climate, have great influence on mechanical movement. Undoubtedly, the impact of natural conditions on migration depends on the way people live.

Unlike the natural increase associated with biological quality, mechanical movement is characterized by socio-economic development of the country. Migration occurs when natural

growth exceeds socio-economic development. For this reason, the world countries are trying to maintain this balance. In the process of the mechanical movement of the population, economic-social, national, religious, military and so on. The causes have a certain role. Migration process is different according to its characteristics according to its characteristics, including voluntary and compulsory, permanent, temporary, seasonal, land cover (3, 35).

2. Old tribes living in Nakhchivan.

In Nakhchivan, the natural and mechanical movement of the population began in pre-period periods. The migration of the population with the combined mechanism has been related to all areas of life and has been selected with its particular characteristics in various historical periods. As proto Azerbaijan, considered as the ethnogenesis of the whole Azerbaijani and Nakhchivan population, is interesting in this respect. This historically popular tribal community has its own alphabet and language. VI. Millennial love is under control in Turkey's lands. The assets of the Nakhchivan region are reflected in many sources and information. While Herodotus does not provide separate information on Asians, his name is recorded as Assyrian state, city and region between South Azerbaijan and its former Irish territories. These names carried the name of the ancient Ascilians who had participated in ethnogenesis of the Nakhchivan population (6, 106).

Not yet. The writing of the old Nakhchivan landscape as "Naxarin" in the 3rd millennium BC is the factor that affirms the participation of Naxiar in the formation of ethnogenesis of the local population. The information about the Matien-Mitan belonging to the history of the world and the East is shown as a state in the north-west of the Mitan state. It is noted that the land of the Mitan state Dicle and the Upper Mulls of the Euphrates has been up to the Urmiyan lake environment. This includes the present Nakhichevan territory, the Aras river basin. Herodotus's knowledge is recorded in the Naxarin country from the Matien (Mitan) mountains of the Araz tea (6, 108).

Some researchers claim that the name of the Nahar tribe is written in the form of "Nax" in the Hittite texts of the 3rd millennium BC. They also show that these tribes move from Nakhichevan lands to Iraqi, Chechen lands.

Naxhar Turks, eg. VI-III miniliklər Sub + er, Kas + er, Fur + er, Bulq + er and so on. like the tribes, became "Nuh + er" and "Nax + er" in the name of "Noah" in accordance with the principle of Turkish legend and commission. The Naxiar country of the Mitan state had the right to participate in the historical processes with the Turks and other proto Azerbaijani Turks in that

area and to be a strong tribal union of Urumiye, Van lakes, Araz, Dicle and Euphrates information. Some sources record the names of nearly 50 settlements in the former Nakhchivan region, such as Derekend, Sair, Mazvazi, Agsaqli, and Asnax, Bornax, Naxçivancq, Xunax, Naxadək, which are affiliated with the Nax crew in counties and subheadings (6, 109).

The formation of the ethnogenesis of the Nakhchivan population has also played a major role in the size of the TURUKKU'S TURUKKUs. The sources, especially even the Assyrian writings, tell us that in the countries of Urmiye and Aras basins are the alleys of the Türksurrin Hurru, Subaru, kutu, lulubi, naxalrləllək (10). Diqqətədəyər Facts, TURUKKU'S TURUKKU ' There is also a great deal of information on the presence of local residents in the IV Chambers, Mesopotamia, Pre- and Small Asia, Eurasia steppes, Caucasus, Nakhchivan, Mesopotamia, Urmia, Van Lake, etc. (9, 338).

As one of the local tribes playing a special role in ethnogenesis of the Nakhchivan land population, Kuti proto Azerbaijan should not be forgotten. This people group is known as Sumer-Akkad, Babylon, Assyria, even Kuti-im, gutuya-im, quteu, guti in their writings. They played a special role in the ethnogenesis of the Nakhchivan, even the Azerbaijani population, from the III. Millennium. The Dicle and the Euphrates northeast, the whole of Azerbaijan from the Persian Gulf to Derbent ills, In the 1st millennium BC were the Albanian, Usti, and Arabian tribes in the Caucasian Albanian of Azerbaijan (9, 53).

At the same time, all the territories of the Irish Khanate, whose population was entirely composed of Azerbaijani Turks, and also Ağrı, İğdır, Maku, Kars, etc., Old Nakhar-Nakhchivan land area. (2, 183). Numerous chronology data confirmed that the martyrs had settled in Nakhar. Various sources belonging to 1590, as well as the archival documents of 1774-1828, record the names of 22 məntəqə in Nakhichevan such as Kut, Kutan, Tuquti, Kutus, Kətili, Kutiltavr, Kütüs (2, 41-42). These ancient prototypist names are the historical evidence that the Nakhar-Nakhchivan land is firmly built.

Information on World and Eastern history, e. There is information about the settlement of the old Naxian-Nakhchivan territories of Azerbaijani territory, which is mentioned with the letters of Lulu, Lulubbul, Lulubi in IV-III thousands. B.C. In the IV-III thousands these ideas are recorded in Sumer, Akkad, Assy, Het written accounts with the spread of these tiles in Northern Mesopotamia, Naxiar country, Urmia.

3. The formation of the Nakhchivan population.

The territory of Nakhichevan is one of the oldest urban centers allowing the population to move naturally. Some sources, e.g. IV-III approves the agriculture of thousands of lulub names in the fields such as Suz, Qaur hill, Arpaçay, Tureng hill, Tel successor, Sialk hill from the west of South Azerbaijan to the east (10, 192). Interesting ideas about the archaeological cultures of Dicle and the Euphrates in Mesopotamia in Nakhchivan territory and the revolutions in Eastern Anatolia are noteworthy. The cultural relations in these regions and the proto-Azerbaijani cultures on these lands are explained. Nakhchivan once again confirms that their land is actually one of the oldest urban centers. In this old country, Lulu, Lalabyyli, Uluqlu, and so on, the name of the 28-year-old Lulubyy has been traced.

In the formation of the Nakhchivan population, the Hurrians, known as political power in history, play a special role. B.C. There are historical records about these tribes living in the IV-III millennium and the ancient Naxian land which has been the ancient land of Yerevan. Hurrians lived on this land in the III th millennium, and the Caucasus had the same culture and language as the peoples of the Eastern Anatolia (13, 13). Names such as Hürmusin, Hürendüz, Hürevadik, Horadiz, which are taken from Nakhichevan places, confirm once more that these peaks are aborigen-indigenous peoples in Naxer-Nakhchivan country.

Kas proto Azerbaijan tribes, which have a special place in the history of Nakhchivan population. In the vicinity of the Urmiya lake in the thousands of III-II, ancient Nakhijivan lands and Arazboi Mites are recorded as great power on the shores of Asia Minor and Black Sea.

These tribes had the same beliefs as TURUKKUs, Hurru, kuti, lulubəy, naxər, Subera, team and other prototypes, An / Anu, Saban / Şumakun, Şamaş, Umay, Şar, Kaş, Harbe, Kiur, Enlil, Tork, Şax such as the gods (12, 130-134). There are ancient god names such as İl-An Mountain, Kiurna, Şur-ut, Shax-taht in the lands of old Nakhchivan. In these countries, I and II Kültepe, Oğlankala, Xoşkeşin, Nehecir, Maxta and so on, which are coming from IV millennium to I thousand. Archaeological cultural examples of the regions are also sound proofs (8). The names of 48 ethnoids, such as scabbard, Keştaz, kecil, Keçili, Kisək, Kasən, Kaskalan, are also approved for their aboriginal residents in Nakhichevan territory.

Subar tribes have a special place in the history of ancient Nakhchivan ethnogenesis. Sources include diarrhea, shroud, sugar, sword, submarine and similar materials. These tribes were

written before the Caspian Sea (15, 16-17). These include the fourth millennium Shumer-Akkad writings, such as Subarti, occupying the upper reaches of Baghdad. Their Mitani, as a kind of Naxarin country, with ace, turkey, kutu, lulu, team and another Turkish tall and BC. In the second millennium there are ideas based on facts about the fight against Assyria, Shri-Mitanni, Babylonian and Elamic states. These rich ones were found on the land of Nakhchivan. They lived in a thousand years. In the year 1590 the former Alinja, Shuregel, Zabil, Talin and others. Substratum, Suvar, Subarchi, Subarton and Shabran, as well as 23 stations (2, 124). Subartan, which is active in the regions of Sharur, Babek, Ordubad, Shahbuz and Culfa in Nakhchivan, is located in Shapurqala-Subarqala geographical areas. IV-II thousands of arxeoloj culture and settlement period BC. Historical facts about what happened five years ago.

The ethnogenesis of the Nakhchivan population has also played a major role in the Shu-Su column, which has a special role in the history of Azerbaijan. They participated in the historical processes of the millennium. The Shumen-Ulu city, which is adjacent to the former Naxian-Nakhichean territory, is on the shores of the Black Sea exposed to the first blows of the Russian armies during the Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878 (14, 69). The tracks of the Old Shoal are living in Azerbaijan in the Nakhichevan area with names like Shusha, Surut, Suyu, Shada and 21 station with dozens of geographical names such as Şuşa, Suvelen and Suulu.

4. Ethnogenesis and toponyms of Nakhchivan population.

In ancient sources, Oğuzlar, located in the names of Interior and Exterior \ Oguz, has found geographical names such as Elincin kala, Siyah dere, deres, Şerur, Aġagöz, Şurəküz, İğdır, Maku, which are located in almost all regions of Nakhichevan. In the land of Nakhijivan, which had the old historical land, From the 2nd millennium to the XXth century AD Bozok tribe Lieutenant, Azalea, Alkaravli, Black Avul, Yazır, Uğur, Durdurqa, Yarurlu-Ceyirli, Avşar, Kızık, Beqdili-Beydilli, Salur, Eymür, Alayutlu, Kürükür, Toplatmak-İğdır, Yıva, Buqdüz and Kınıqlar are settled. Halaç, Kenger, Kənəsər, Tone, Ediz, Edizkər, Uz, İzgillər which are later on the stage of history are accepted as heirs of these positions (7, 39-41). The traces of the Pechenegs, the oguz arm, built from the II minilik in the ancient Nakhichevan territory, show up in the names of the 49 villages in the old Nakhijivan lands such as Biçenek, Parci, BEC, Bulgan, Kafan, Para Tolmaç, Pişənk, Çul and Qarabağlar.

In terms of the natural and mechanical movement of the population in Nakhchivan, Med tayfaları also can not remain in the vicinity. Herodotus "History" in book I shows that the Med tribes are busses, parthenges, strucuts, ariesants, buddies and maqns.

In the area of Nakhchivan it is called Buzqov, Shahbuz, Basri, Ərmus, Bist, Bazur, manqlar Ağmanqan, Maxta, Muğancıq, Meng, Ayrimanq, partagh Partav, Purtak, Bardak, arizantlar are the names of the 53 məntəqə-etnooykonim bus coordinated.

Thus, the ethnogenesis of the ancient Nakhchivan population dates back to the millennium BC. Founded in the ancient Azerbaijani territories starting from the ministerial VI, Aratta, Mitan, Manna, Med, Atropatena were formed with the prototypes of the Turkish-Azerbaijani states.

In the settlement of the population, the influence of the content and the number change is great. Factors affecting the operation of new land, the dropping of new settlements, natural disasters, military interventions, training, changing their lifestyle, finding a job, and other reasons. The immigration has great preoccupation with the development of productive forces, the formation of ethnic communities and the development of society.

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