



POPULATION REGISTRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

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Abstract:

This scientific article provides a comprehensive overview of one of the factors that influenced the demographic situation and national composition of the population during the Soviet era - the policy of population resettlement. The main goal of this policy was to develop new lands, expand cotton fields, further strengthen the cotton monopoly inherited from tsarism, and "achieve cotton independence" This aimed to solve a number of tasks, such as eliminating the existing demographic problem in the republic, collectivizing individual peasant farms, and settling the nomadic part of the Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, and Turkmens in the republic.

Keywords: Population register, repartition, Tatars, Jews, Belarusians, Ossetians, Bashkirs, Chuvash, Azerbaijanis, Uyghurs, demography, migration, demographic explosion, population resettlement.

Introduction

In 1949, a large group of political emigrants from Greece arrived in the cities of Tashkent, Chirchik, Bekabad, and Yangiyul. They were warmly welcomed there, provided with housing and work. After 40 years, in the fall of 1989, the Greek parliament adopted a law allowing them to return to their homeland. As a result, the process of repatriation of the Greeks began.

By the time of the All-Union population census of 1939, the number of Russians living in Uzbekistan had reached a million people. Their share in the republic increased by 1.9% compared to 1939, reaching 13%. During this time, despite the demographic consequences of the war. Largely as a result of the war-related migration of the population, the number of Russians living in Uzbekistan increased by 324.4 thousand people, or 1.6 times.

During this period, the number of Tatars, Jews, Belarusians, Ossetians, Bashkirs, Chuvash, Azerbaijanis, Uyghurs, and others in the republic increased especially significantly. In 1959, compared to 1939, the number of Azerbaijanis living in Uzbekistan increased by more than 11 times, Ossetians by almost 5 times, Bashkirs, Belarusians, Koreans, Tatars, Chuvash, Uyghurs, and Jews by 2 times or more.





According to the 1959 All-Union Population Census, 444.8 thousand Tatars, 138.5 thousand Koreans, 94.3 thousand Jews, 87.4 thousand Ukrainians, 40.5 thousand Armenians, 27.4 thousand Azerbaijanis, etc. lived in Uzbekistan.

We can see the relative increase in the number of the population of Uzbekistan by individual nationalities in 1939-1959, as well as the changes that occurred in the national composition of the population during this period, including the fact that in 1939 the population of Uzbekistan increased from 6 million 271 thousand to 8 million 105 thousand people in 1959. In 1939, Uzbeks made up 65% of the population, while by 1959 they made up 62.2% of the population. In 1939, Tajiks made up 5.1% of the population, and by 1959, they made up 3.8% of the population. In 1939, Russians made up 11.5% of the population, and by 1959 they made up 13.4%, an increase of 1.9%. In 1939, Tatars made up 2.3% of the population, and by 1959 they made up 5.5% of the population, an increase of 3.2%. In 1939, Kazakhs made up 4.8% of the population, and by 1959 they made up 4.1%, a decrease of 0.7%. Over the twenty years under analysis, the number of Uzbeks increased by 1 million people, taking into account the negative consequences of the war. During this time, the share of Tatars, Koreans, Jews, Armenians, Azerbaijanis, and others in the national composition of Uzbekistan increased.

It should be noted that in the periods under review, a multinational composition of both urban and rural populations was formed.

If in the years before World War II the national composition of the urban and rural population was formed almost equally due to the migration of the population, then in the post-war period this population was mainly settled by persons of European nationality in the cities. This was reflected in the data of the population censuses of 1926, 1939, and 1959. In later periods, this trend was further strengthened and consolidated.

The share of these nationalities in rural areas of Uzbekistan differed significantly from each other. Thus, the share of Uzbeks in the urban population of Uzbekistan decreased from 40.5% to 37.2% in 1939-1959, and the share of Tajiks from 3.7% to 2.4%.

The number of representatives of European nationalities in cities also increased significantly in 1939-1959. Russians increased from 0.5 million to 0.9 million, Tatars from 0.1 million to 0.3 million. The number of Jews, Ukrainians, Belarusians and other nationalities also increased in this way. However, the share of the urban population of Uzbekistan changed differently in 1939-1959. The share of Russians in the urban population of Uzbekistan decreased from 35.5% to 33.4%, the share of Ukrainians from 2.7% to 2.5%. At the same time, the share of Koreans, Jews, Belarusians, Armenians, Azerbaijanis and other nationalities in the urban population



of Uzbekistan increased from 0.1% to 0.3%, the share of Jews from 3.1% to 3.3%, and the share of Koreans from 0.8% to 1.6%.

The rural population of Uzbekistan increased from 4.8 million to 5.4 million people during 1939-1959, primarily due to natural growth, that is, it increased by an average of only 0.3% per year. In 1939-1959, the growth of the rural population of Uzbekistan was almost 15 times lower than the growth of the urban population, which reflected many socio-political events that took place during this period. The processes associated with the development of new protected lands, the construction of industrial facilities, and so on also played a significant role. Tens of thousands of workers were sent to these facilities "voluntarily", but in fact often forcibly, primarily from rural areas, through resettlement and organized labor. This policy could not but affect the structure of the population of Uzbekistan.

These and many other factors had a significant impact on the process of forming the national composition of the rural population of Uzbekistan.

The absolute number of Uzbeks in rural areas increased by 1.2 times in 1939-1959, and their share amounted to 74.4%. The share of other indigenous nationalities in the rural population of Uzbekistan decreased significantly. The share of Kazakhs decreased from 5.6% to 4.9%, the share of Tajiks from 5.5% to 4.5%, and the share of Karakalpaks from 3.5% to 2.5%.

In the pre-war years, the share of immigrants in the rural population of Uzbekistan was quite significant. For example, in 1939, the share of Russians in the rural population of Uzbekistan was 4.4%, and the share of Ukrainians was 0.6%. According to the 1959 population census, the share of Russians was 3.3%, and the share of Ukrainians was 0.4%. That is, during 1939-1959, the share of immigrants, primarily Europeans, in the rural population of Uzbekistan sharply decreased.

The constant increase in the number and proportion of the country's main ethnic group - Uzbeks, and the formation of the national composition of the population of Uzbekistan became the main characteristic of the subsequent stages. In 1959-1970, the number of Uzbeks increased by almost 2.7 million people, and their share in the total population of the republic amounted to 65.5%.

In the demographics of Uzbekistan, at the stage of its history under consideration, it is possible to see an increase in the number of Slavic peoples (Russians and Ukrainians), as well as neighboring peoples of Central Asia. At the same time, the share of the indigenous population of Central Asia remained largely unchanged, while the share of Russians and Ukrainians in the total population of the country began to decrease.



During 1961-1975, almost 400 thousand people were brought from abroad, two-thirds of whom were provided at the expense of Russia. The population that came from abroad was settled mainly in the cities. The cities of Fergana, Chirchik, Navoi, Samarkand, Tashkent were among the most popular cities for migrants. The last migration that occurred was the arrival of builders to rebuild Tashkent after the 1966 earthquake. Tashkent residents who were deprived of their homes moved to other districts of the country, some of whom settled there permanently. Builders, architects, and qualified personnel from various regions arrived in the devastated Tashkent. Moscow, Leningrad. Some of the team members who came to help from the capitals of the Soviet republics and other large cities remained in Uzbekistan after the construction work was completed, as they became permanent residents.

In 1939-1970, the ethnic diversity index decreased in most regions, but in the Bukhara region this index increased and amounted to +0.003, in the Karakalpak ASSR it was +0.001. In Tashkent, its value changed from 0.64 to 0.69. Thus, among the regions of Uzbekistan, the regions with a reduced diversity of the national composition are more diverse than those with an increased diversity.

The main reason for this is the large difference in the processes of natural increase of the indigenous population in Europe. In particular, the birth rates of Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz and Kazakhs were 2-2.5 times higher than the birth rates of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians and others. From 1959 to 1970, the number of Russians in Uzbekistan increased by 382.8 thousand people, that is, by 13.5%, while their share decreased by 0.9%, reaching 12.5% in 1970. The share of Tatars, Ukrainians, Koreans, Jews and others also decreased.

During this time, the number of Tajiks increased by 137.1 thousand people or by 144%, while their share in the total population of the republic remained unchanged (3.8%). A similar picture was characteristic of Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, and Turkmens.

The above-mentioned main principles in the development of the national structure of Uzbekistan have been preserved in the future. However, at the same time, certain specific features have also intensified. Here, we are talking about the fact that, although the number of Russians, Ukrainians and other Slavic peoples increased in absolute terms, their share decreased somewhat.

For example, in 1979, the share of Russians fell to 10.8%, which is 1.7% less than in the previous census of the same year. However, during this time (1970-1979), the share of Russians increased by 192.2 thousand people. Over the past 9 years, the average annual absolute growth of Russians amounted to only 21.4 thousand people. This indicator is almost 15 times less than the absolute growth of Uzbeks. Over these 9 years, Uzbeks increased by 3.16 thousand people annually.



Over the 9 years under review, the number of Uzbeks increased by 2.8 million people, exceeding the 10 million mark. During this time, the average annual increase of Uzbeks was 1.6 times higher than that of Russians. In particular, the average annual growth among Uzbeks was 3.6%, and among Russians was 1.4%.

Despite the increase in the number of Ukrainians, Koreans, Tatars, Kyrgyz, Karakalpaks, Kazakhs, and Armenians in Uzbekistan, their share in the total national composition of the population has not changed. This trend has not changed to the present day, until the last All-Union Population Census in 1989.

In 1979-1989, the absolute number of Uzbeks increased even more significantly. During this period, they increased by almost 3.6 million people, reaching 14.1 million people. As a result, the share of Uzbeks in 1989 was 71.4% of the total population.

During this period, the number of Russians remained at the previous level of 1.7 million people, while their share in the national structure of Uzbekistan decreased to 8.3%.

During this period, the number of Tajiks increased rapidly from 594.6 thousand to 933.6 thousand people, the number of Kazakhs from 620.1 thousand to 808.2 thousand people, and the number of Karakalpaks from 297.8 thousand to 411 thousand people. The weight of the above-mentioned peoples in the population of the Republic increased somewhat.

As a result of the rapid increase in the number of Tajiks during this period, they took third place in the population of the Republic after Uzbeks and Russians, leaving the Kazakhs behind. In 1989, the number of Tajiks in Uzbekistan almost reached a million people, and in the last 30 years of the Soviet era (1959-1989) it tripled. However, their weight increased by only 9% at that time.

During this period, fundamental changes occurred in the dynamics of inter-republican migration relations of the population of Uzbekistan. Until the middle of this decade, a positive balance in the field of migration was maintained. In 1971-1975, it amounted to 100 thousand people. The negative balance in migration, which began in 1976, became a long-term trend. During 1976-1980, the migration balance was constantly negative, and the population outflow amounted to 110 thousand people, and in 1981-1988 - a thousand people. By this time, political factors began to influence the formation of migration flows. In these years, the population outflow from Uzbekistan reached 97 thousand people, an average of 30.5 thousand people per year. It is natural that the migration situation of this period cannot be described in one phrase, since it was determined by complex and diverse socio-economic, demographic and geographical factors. The migration traditions of the population of Uzbekistan have always been and will remain strong. It should be noted that the historical, socio-



economic and political features considered above in the formation and development of the multinationality of the population of Uzbekistan are currently reflected only in the urban population of the republic. The current rural population consists mainly of the indigenous peoples of Central Asia - Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, Tajiks, Kazakhs and Turkmens. Their share in the rural population of the republic in 1989 was 96.7%. The remaining small part of the rural population of the republic, according to the All-Union Population Census of 1989, is made up of Kyrgyz (0.3%), Uyghurs (0.2%), Azerbaijanis (0.1%), Iranians (0.1%) and other nationalities (0.4%). The share of Russians in rural areas was extremely small (0.7%), according to the 1989 census, only 85.8 thousand people out of 1,653.6 thousand Russians lived in rural areas of the country.

In the early stages of Soviet colonialism, this picture was completely different, since they were faced with the task of land development and the need for the metropolis to achieve cotton independence in a short time. They demanded the resettlement of the main ethnic group from all over Russia, to the remote national regions of the country, as well as to remote rural districts of the union.

For example, in 1939, 212.3 thousand Russians lived in rural areas of Uzbekistan. Their share in the rural population of the republic was 4.4%, that is, they were slightly less than Kazakhs (5.6%), Tajiks (5.5%) and slightly more than Karakalpaks (3.6%). At that time, the share of Russians among the urban population of the country was quite high. In 1939, they occupied almost the same share among the urban population as Uzbeks. If the share of Uzbeks in the urban population was 40.8%, then the share of Russians was 35.5%. Later, this share gradually decreased, and in 1989 it amounted to 19.5%, or almost halved. The share of Uzbeks in the urban population of Uzbekistan was constantly growing and, according to the All-Union Population Census of 1989, amounted to 53.7%. One of the factors that influenced the demographic situation and national composition of the population during the Soviet period was the policy of population resettlement. The main goal of this policy was to develop new lands, expand cotton fields, further strengthen the cotton monopoly inherited from tsarism, and "achieve cotton independence." This was intended to address a number of tasks, including eliminating the existing demographic problem in the republic, collectivizing individual peasant farms, and settling the nomadic part of the Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, and Turkmen peoples in the republic.



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