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ETHNO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA IN THE POPULATION CENSUSES CONDUCTED IN UZBEKISTAN AS A SCIENTIFIC HISTORICAL SOURCE

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Abstract: This article analyzes ethno-demographic data, their study and, in turn, is based on population censuses. Historical aspects of ethno-demographic data in population censuses are presented. This article study the importance of censuses as a historical source, the importance of ethno-demographic data for highlighting the history of the population in such lists is emphasized.

Keywords: ethno-demography, ethnic groups, population census, national composition, demographic characteristics, population dynamics, statistics, factors, nations

INTRODUCTION

The history of mankind is a combination of the history of particular groups of the population, social organisms and their interactions. Among them, which have a special place in the historical process, are ethnic groups. Ethnic demography or ethno-demography is a separate discipline formed on the basis of the objects of study of ethnography and demography, which studies the characteristics of the reproduction of peoples in relation to socio-economic and historical conditions.

Ethno-demography uses in its research mainly the results of ethnic statistics, census data, special ethno-demographic, cultural and household research. Ethno-demographic research is also based on a number of social and natural sciences (geography, psychology, sociology, demography, anthropology, ecology, medicine,

etc.) that study different aspects of ethnic groups, because ethnic groups are the object of study of many disciplines[1].

The study of ethnic groups is of great political, social and demographic importance for every multinational state in the world. The results of a comprehensive study of the traditions, values, demographic characteristics of all peoples living in it serve as a scientific basis for the formation of programs of socio-economic development of states.

The political history and socio-economic development of the countries of the world are connected with the relations and demographic characteristics of the peoples living in it. Uzbekistan is one of the most multinational countries in the world. Ensuring the peace and harmony of peoples and nations in our multi-ethnic country is also enshrined in Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan[2]. Every citizen born and living in Uzbekistan, regardless of nationality, race or religion, is a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also, every nation living in the Republic has its own traditions, values and art, and they are given special attention and respect in Uzbekistan. Regular study of the demographic aspects of nations, such as numbers, age and sex, family and marriage, births, deaths, divorces, migration, is important for the sustainable development of all people in the Republic.

The original census did not cover the entire population of presentday Uzbekistan. The census provides information on the Uzbek, Tajik, Russian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Karakalpak ethnic groups in Uzbekistan, their territorial distribution, education and sexual composition[3].

The 1926 census in Uzbekistan included 65 ethnic groups, and the 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, and 1989 censuses reported an increase of more than 120 nationalities.

The most accurate information about the national composition of the population of Uzbekistan and their demographic processes is collected through censuses. Such

censuses in Uzbekistan were conducted in 1897, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989.

The disintegration of the former USSR in 1991 and the transition of the Republic to the path of independent development also had a significant impact on the ethnic composition of the population of Uzbekistan. The share of Russians, Tatars, Koreans and Ukrainians in the population has decreased to some extent. However, people of different nationalities still live in Uzbekistan as one family. Population lists about their role in the demographic development of the Republic are valuable as the main source.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ethno-demographic research has existed as a separate branch of science since the twentieth century, and in the first half of the twentieth century the Russian ethnographer M.V.Ptux studied the death process of 11 nations living in Europe on the basis of the 1897 census[4]. V.I.Kozlov conducted research on ethnic demography and studied the ethno-demography of people[5]. S.I. Brooke has created very important ethno-demographic works on the study of the national composition of the world's population, changes in their dynamics and the characteristics of demographic processes[6].

In Uzbekistan, historians and ethnographers have conducted a number of studies to study the demographic characteristics of nations indigenous, such as Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz and multiple ethnic groups Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, Koreans living in the country. Examples of this are the researches conducted by M.Karakhanov, V.Gentshke, R.Murtazaeva, O.Ata-Mirzaev[7], M.Burieva[8]. These researches mainly study the national composition of the population of Uzbekistan, the number of ethnic groups, family formation, structure and demographic activities.

Censuses were conducted in Uzbekistan in 1897, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989, which is one of the main sources for studying history. In the study of these sources it is advisable to use historical comparisons, logical, demographic and statistical methods. The presented article studies the history of ethno-demographic features of Uzbekistan in the population census, analyzes the changes in the national composition of the population for 1897-1989. The main purpose of this is to analyze the ethno-demographic data of the population censuses conducted in Uzbekistan as the main source in the study of the demographic history of peoples. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been identified:

- analysis of ethnodemographic data and researches on its study;
- determine the population censuses and their importance in the study of ethno-demographic data;
- to study the population censuses in Uzbekistan and the ethnic characteristics of the national composition, population, family, marriage, formation of social groups.
- the main sources are the censuses of 1897, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989 conducted in Uzbekistan.
- the article used historical comparison, logical, demographic and statistical methods[14].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The theoretical significance of the study of censuses serves as a basis for the development of the theory of the laws of manifestation of socio-economic and political conditions as a key factor in the formation of ethno-demographic processes, the impact of factors such as national traditions and values on demographic processes.

The practical significance of these sources is of special importance in the management and maintenance of peaceful coexistence of all peoples in the

multinational Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in the development of socio-economic programs, demographic forecasts, ethno-demographic programs, textbooks.

Detailed information on the marital status of the population by ethnic groups is based on population lists. The role, position and functions of the family in society are of equal importance to all peoples. But its formation features, demographic activity at the current stage of development of society have separate indicators by ethnic groups.

Population dynamics in the world or in individual countries depends on historical development characteristics, socio-economic conditions, demographic situation and political status. Also, the population dynamics of each state, each nation has its own character, which is formed under the influence of the development, history, customs, values, religion of the people.

Regular statistics on the population of the territory of Uzbekistan are available from the census of 1897. In 1897 the population of Uzbekistan was 3948.0 thousand, in 1920 4470.0 thousand, in 1926 4621.0 thousand, in 1939 6721.0 thousand, in 1959 8119, 0 thousand, in 1970 - 11799.0 thousand, in 1979 - 15373.0 thousand, and in the 1989 census - 19880.0 thousand people. According to the census, the population of Uzbekistan has been growing steadily.

Demographic sources point to the increase in population as a result of natural population growth and migration.

Until the last quarter of the twentieth century, migration in Uzbekistan was positive, ie the share of migrants was higher than the share of emigrants. This situation has had a significant impact on the ethnic composition of the population of Uzbekistan. At the time of the 1897 census, the territory of Uzbekistan (except Bukhara and Khorezm) was inhabited mainly by representatives of 6 nationalities.

Table 1.

**National composition of the population of Uzbekistan in the census of 1897
(except for Khorezm and Bukhara khanates)[9]. (per thousand people)**

Nationality	Total population	City population	Rural population
Overall including	2352,4	489,6	1862,5
Uzbeks	1515,5	253,6	1261,9
Tadjiks	174,0	54,1	119,9
Russians	44,6	37,9	6,7
Kazaks	153,6	2,1	151,5
Krygyz	80,6	0,2	80,4
Karakalpak	93,2	-	93,2

In the 1926 census, the national composition of the population of Uzbekistan expanded. The political events of the early twentieth century, the arrival of many Russians and other European nationalities in the Republic, and the improvement of the quality of statistical census influenced the indicators of national composition. The number of nationalities living in Uzbekistan has exceeded to 65. In terms of numbers, the first place is taken by Uzbeks (3.475.340 people), the second by Tajiks (967.728 people), the third by Russians (246.521 people), the fourth by Kazakhs (106.980 people), followed by Kyrgyz, Karakalpaks, Ukrainians, Tatars, nations such as Jews and Uighurs.

According to the 1939 census, the number of nationalities in Uzbekistan exceeded to 97. In 1926-1939, great changes took place in the national composition of

the population of the Republic. These changes were mainly due to administrative divisions, and in 1929 the issue of transferring Khojakent district to Tajikistan was considered and Khojakent left Uzbekistan. In 1932, Karakalpakstan became an Autonomous Republic, and in 1936 it became part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 1939, the number of Karakalpaks was 181,420. From it 9,888 people lived in cities and 171,532 in villages. In 1926-1939, the number of Russians living in Uzbekistan also increased.

In 1959, the number of nationalities living in the Republic increased to 113, in 1970 and 1979 to 120, and in 1989 to 125.

The number of Uzbeks, the main ethnic group in the country, in 1989 amounted to 16.697.762, of which 14.142,475 or 84.7% of all Uzbeks in the USSR live in Uzbekistan (Tajikistan - 7.2%, Kyrgyzstan - 3.3%, Kazakhstan – 2.0%, in Turkmenistan - 1.9%, in the RSFSR - 0.8% and in Ukraine - 0.1%). In 1959-1989, the number of Uzbeks almost tripled and amounted to 71.4% of the population. This is mainly due to the high rate of natural growth. In general, indigenous peoples such as Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Turkmens, and Kyrgyz have had high natural growth, and their average annual growth over the past 30 years has been 3.15 percent.

In 1989, the Russians ranked second in the country in terms of number and majority. Their total numbers was 1.092.462 in 1959 and 1.653.478 people in 1989 respectively. If we look at the dynamics of growth in the number of Russians living in Uzbekistan, the fastest increase was in 1959-1970, and the average annual growth was about 3.5%. This is due to the fact that after the 1966 Tashkent earthquake, the city was rebuilt, new industrial centers were built in the community, and in this regard, many Russians and other European nations were attracted to Uzbekistan. The growth rate of Russians in Uzbekistan averaged 1.3 percent per year in 1970-1979, and 0.9 percent in 1979-1989. Although the number of Russians in general increased in 1959-

1989, their share in the population of the republic decreased. The main reason for this is, firstly, the declining birth rate in Russian families and, secondly, the rapid increase in the number of births of indigenous peoples over the years.

The number of Tatars and Crimean Tatars living in Uzbekistan is also significant. According to the census, in 1959-1989 the number of Tatars in the country increased from 398.275 to 467.829, and the number of Crimean Tatars from 46.753 to 188.772. During this period, the average annual growth of Tatars was 0.5 %, the average annual growth of Crimean Tatars was 4.7 %. Such a rapid increase in the number of Crimean Tatars can be attributed mainly to their relatively high birth rate and the fact that their numbers were more clearly expressed during the subsequent census. It should be noted that many Crimean Tatars are now returning to their homeland.

The number of Ukrainians and other nationalities living in our country also increased significantly in 1979-1989: they increased by an average of 3.4 % annually. In 1989, the number of Ukrainians was 153.197 and the number of Bashkirs was 34.771. The Koreans, Armenians, Germans, and Uighurs in our republic have been growing steadily over the past 30 years, averaging 1-2 percent a year. In 1989, there were 183.140 Koreans, 50.537 Armenians, 39.809 Germans, and 35.762 Uighurs.

Data on Turks and Persians were first recorded in the 1970 census, and their annual growth is much higher. For example, between 1979 and 1989, the number of Turks increased 2.2 times to 106.302. Persians, meanwhile, increased by 23.7 percent during the period, to 24.779.

Representatives of Azerbaijani, Greek and Jewish nationalities also live in Uzbekistan. However, due to the emigration of some of them in 1979-1989, the number of Azerbaijanis increased from 59.779 to 44.410 or 15.7 %, Greeks from 14.025 to 10.453 or 15.5%, and Jews from 73.920 to 65.493 or 11.4 %. percent

decreased. The number of Central Asian Jews was 21.324 in 1959 and 28.369 in 1989. Their natural growth is much higher than that of other Jews.

Table 2.

National composition of the population of Uzbekistan[10] (in a percentage)

Nationalities	Year 1959	Year 1970	Year 1979	Year 1989
Overall population including	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uzbek	62.1	65.5	68.7	71.4
Russians	13.5	12.5	10.8	8.3
Karakalpak	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1
Tatar	4.9	3.7	3.5	2.4
Kazak	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1
Tadjiks	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.7
Korean	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9
Kyrgyz	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ukraine	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8
Jewish	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3
Turkmen	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Azarbaijen	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2

In Uzbekistan, Russians lived mainly in cities and industrial centers. For example, according to the census, 42.4 % of Russians live in Tashkent, 19 % in Tashkent region, 8.1 % in Bukhara region, 6.9% in Samarkand, 7.5 % in Fergana region and 16.1 % in other regions. Most of the relatively minorities, such as Crimean

Tatars, Jews, Azerbaijanis, and Armenians, lived in Tashkent and in cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, and Fergana provinces.

CONCLUSION

Since the second half of the twentieth century, research in the field of ethno-demography has gradually gained great importance. Research has shown that the natural growth of the population, especially in ethnic groups, is also influenced by the customs, culture and values of peoples. In ethno-demography, the demographic processes of ethnic groups are studied from a historical perspective. The study of ethnic groups serves as a scientific basis for the development of socio-economic development programs of each multinational state in the world, as well as the study of the values of the traditions of all multinational peoples living in it.

Accurate information about the population, dynamics, ethnic processes in a given area is collected through a complete population census. Preliminary censuses provide information on the territorial distribution, education, and gender composition of existing ethnic groups. The role of society in the development of states is unique, as each state consists of a certain nation. The current dissertation research shows that through the registration of ethnic groups in the population and the study of ethno-demographic processes in them, we can obtain information about the existing socio-economic environment, population composition, social composition, demographic processes, education, level of employment, gender, etc. Ethno-demographic data in population censuses (population dynamics, age-sex composition, births, deaths, migration, marriages, marital status, etc.) are all directly related to each other, and a change in one process inevitably leads to a change in another process, they affect each other. For example, the decrease in births affects the whole process in the same way. It leads to an increase in the number of elderly people relative to the number of children in the age group, a decrease in the number of marriages, an increase in the

number of deaths compared to births. Hence, population lists play an important role in accurately knowing the ethno-demographic data on population reproduction.

As a result of this study, it is known that each census in Uzbekistan has different features, although the original censuses had their own program, they contained little information, and due to the simplicity of the program, they took a long time to conduct. Later, as census programs were developed on a scientific basis, census data was identified and expanded. These lists now began to provide information on the demographic processes of the population, their economic activity, level of education, ethnicity and other information[11].

From the above data, it is clear that the dynamics of population growth in the Republic has been steadily increasing, which, of course, was primarily influenced by natural growth and migration. The increase in the share of migrants, especially in the period of dependence of our country on Tsarist Russia, in turn, had an impact on the population and ethnic composition of Uzbekistan. The situation of administrative divisions, wars and natural disasters will also affect the censuses. For example, the withdrawal of a certain region from the state or, conversely, the addition of it will lead to a change in the population lists

In our country, we can see this situation in the example of the withdrawal of Khujakent district from Uzbekistan in 1926-1939, the accession of the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan. From the ethno-demographic data in the present study, it can be seen that the data collected on the sex composition of the population are also of particular importance. The proportionality of women and men in the population directly leads to an increase in the proportion of marriages, families, children in the area[12]. But the sexual composition of the population of all countries in the world is unique, and it depends on the historical development of each country, its way of life.

Thus, the ethno-demographic data in the census, the representation of population, age and sex composition, births, deaths, marriages and divorces, family and population migration by ethnic groups are important scientific tools in studying the demographic history of each nation, defining perspectives and developing demographic forecasts which serves as a historical source[13].

Population lists also provide information on the marital status and composition of ethnic groups, namely changes in ethno-demographic data depending on the marital status of people in society, the number of people living in the family, their customs, values, lifestyle. Thus, the ethno-demographic data presented in the censuses are important for the study of the demographic history of each nation, its prospects, the development of demographic forecasts. serves as a historical source.

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