

# Conduction National Social Constraints and Its Social Impact

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**Abstract:** *The article examines issues such as the national-territorial division in Central Asia and the resulting changes, changes in urban and rural populations and the national composition of the population*

**Key words:** national, frontier, population list, urban population, national structure, district, autonomous, immigration, demography, zoning, union, administrative, gubernia, volost.

One of the changes that has been carried out by the Soviet Union in the mid-20s of the last century and which has been adversely affected by the present-day Asian people is the state's national constraint. As a result of national-territorial delimitation in Central Asia, Uzbekistan consisted of seven provinces: Turkestan, Khorezm People's Soviet Republic and Bukhara People's Republic of the Republic of Uzbekistan in seven regions: Tashkent (Syrdarya), Ferghana, Samarkand, Zarafshan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm and Konimex the district. Samarkand and Ferghana regions (Ferghana valley and Zarafshan valley), Khorezm, Bukhara and Syrdarya

provinces, which played an important role in the economic life of the USSR.

National restriction was so held that some of the people of this or that nation remained in the territory of the other republic. In 1926, the administrative division of the government of Uzbekistan, which was called zoning, was also reformed. Localization in addition to coordinating internal administrative zones of Uzbekistan on the basis of unity of economic management and unity of irrigation systems, the second objective was to simplify and streamline governance. Accordingly, there are four systematic forms of governance: the regional, the uezd, the volost, the three Soviet: the district, the district and the rural Soviet Union. As a result of the district, the capital of the whole Central Asian region, Tashkent, Ferghana and Andijan, Khujand, Bukhara, Zarafshan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Khorezm in the Ferghana region and Konimex, an autonomous Kazakh district [1. 1b]. The territory of Uzbekistan, excluding the territory of the Tajik ASSR, was 183438 sq.km. In terms of population and density, Uzbekistan ranks first among the Central Asian republics. According to the Census of the United Nations in 1926, there were

4 million people in the country. 621 thousand people were registered. It was only 135,000 more than in 1917. During this period. Ie the average growth rate of the population 1917-1926 was only 0.33%, or an annual average increase of 15,000 people. Scientists studying the new demographic development of Uzbekistan in the 20<sup>th</sup> century: O.Otamirzaev, V.Genshtke, R.Murtazaevs, as they have noted were in a difficult demographic situation of that time, the socio-political and economic situation in the early years of the Soviet regime. As you know, the October Revolution caused a vilonet confrontation, economic downturn, destructiveness and hunger. As a result, many innocent people were killed, physically abducted and some left their homeland. The number of indigenous peoples in the republic has dropped. Some increase in the population of Uzbekistan is explained by the influx of European population from Russia, Ukraine and other regions of the Union. Long-term relocation The United Nations Population Census (UNHCR) report on the population life expectancy of 1926 also testifies to the population census results. For example, if in Uzbekistan in 1926 more than 383 thousand people or 8.6% of the total population of the republic were non-practicable, of whom 30% were more than 10 years in the republic, 34.6% in Uzbekistan in 1926 just a couple of years before its launch.

This information indicates that the flow of migrants to our country has grown dramatically during the first stage of the establishment of the dictatorship in the Soviet state [2. 13-15b].

In the following years, immigration to Uzbekistan became tense because of famine, mass repression and persecution in Russia. The authors of the book “Uzbekistan”, which used the statistics of many large cities’ data tables and some other relevant indicators. I.Ivanov and Y.N. Krivonogovs say: “The mechanical growth of Uzbekistan’s population is noticeably high every year because of the permanent or temporary living conditions, mainly due to the large cities, the migrated Russians and the influx of other nations in the European part of the USSR. The main stream of this immigration is the Volga-Volga governorships (Samara, Saratov, Ulyanovsk), which come to Uzbekistan for easier earnings. Moreover, every year, several thousands of Chinese populations will come from China to Turkestan and Andijan to work in cotton and other fields in Uzbekistan [3. 46b]. Due to the fact that at the end of the study period there was a sufficient number of labor force, the Uzbek government restricted immigration to the Ferghana Valley. During this period, the natural increase in the natural population has also grown. All of these were collected to determine the population growth (see Table 1).

Population growth in Uzbekistan between 1925 and 1930 (thousand people) [4. 134b]

Years	Total population
1925	4418
1926	4621
1927	4565
1928	4673
1929	4786
1930	4926

It is known from the table that the population growth in Uzbekistan in 1925-1930 is observed. Except for 1927. This is probably a job for the Ferghana valley. The peculiarities of the natural and mechanical growth of the population of Uzbekistan have been reflected in its national composition. The Census data showed that in 1926, more than 65 nationalities lived in the country, of which 91.4% were born and 8.6% were native [97b]. The main people of the Republic of Uzbekistan were about 75% of the total population. In addition to Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyzs, Kazakhs, Uighurs, Kipchaks, Arabs, Karakalpakhs, Turkmens, Turks, Central Asian Jews, Persians, Turkeys and others were registered in the registration process [6, 119b]. As can be seen from this list, some of the population indicated themselves by seed names rather than people.

The record of the location of the in the territory of Uzbekistan is also of great importance for the Commission in Micronomy in the USSR. In particular, his materials indicate that the number of Uzbeks in some districts is changing. For example, in the Khorezm, Uzbeks accounted for 97.4% of the total population, while in Khujand they dropped to 29.9%. In the Kashkadarya, Zarafshan, Bukhara and Ferghana districts, the total number of Uzbeks fluctuated from 80 to 83%. Tajiks forming a national minority in these four districts – from 6 to 9.5%, Arabs in Bukhara- 5%. Turkmenistan – 3.2%, Turkmenistan – 4.1%, Zarafshan – 5.5%. the Russians only had a significant (-3.7%) in Ferghana. the declining number of Uzbeks will be followed by Samarkand, Syrdarya and Andijan. Here the percentage of Uzbeks ranges from 73% to 75%. Tajiks in Samarkand – 14.5%, Russians – 4.5%;

Tajiks in Surkhandarya – 20.2%, Turkmen – 3.8%; Kyrgyzs in Andijan – 7.9%, Kipchak – 5.2% and Uyghurs- 3%. Only in the Khujand district there were only Uzbeks – 29.9%, and Tajiks – 64.2% of the total population. It should be noted here that in May 1929, the government considered the issue of transferring the Khujand district to the Tajik ASSR. In October, Tajikistan was transformed into a unified republic and left the Uzbek SSR,

in Tashkent, Uzbeks are also relatively small: 57% of Uzbeks, 16.3% Russians, 13.9% Kazakhs and 5.9% of Kurds. In cities, mostly Uzbeks, Tajiks and Russians. In general, the zonalization of Uzbekistan shows that the national population distribution is as follows (in% to total). In general, zoning regulations in Uzbekistan it provides the following information on the national composition of the population of the republic. [7.8-9b]

Nations	In Cities	In Villages	Total
Uzbeks	63,6	77,5	74,3
Tajiks	13,7	7,7	9,1
Russians	12,7	0,6	3,3
Kazakhs	0,5	2,9	2,4
Kyrgyzs	0,0	2,5	2,0
Arabs	0,1	1,5	1,2
Turkmens	0,0	1,4	1,1
Kuramas	0,0	1,0	0,8
Kipchaks	0,0	1,1	0,8
Karakalpakhs	0,0	0,7	0,5
Uighurs	0,0	0,6	0,5
Others	9,4	2,5	4,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

This table shows the dynamics of the national composition of the urban and rural population, according to which most of the urban and rural population is Uzbeks and Tajiks. The Russians mainly live in urban areas, while the rest of the population lives mainly in rural areas, mostly populated by the population. As part of our research, qualitative characteristics such as the sex and age composition of population populations are

of particular importance, as the peculiarities of the sex age composition of the population are directly reflected in the process of forming labor factors in the country. As in all Central Asian republics, there are more men than women in Uzbekistan: there are 885 women on average per 1000 people. There is a slightly different gap between urban and rural areas. 893 people per 1000 inhabitants, 883 women per 1000



population in urban areas. In general, the stability of the proportion of women in Uzbekistan's population is explained by the high mortality rate among them. One of the main reasons for this is the physiological overweight of birth, the natural exhaustion of the female body due to frequent and multiple infants (10-15 children).

From the point of view of economics, the proportion of young people in the population is labor-intensive, part-time or inexpensive. Labor force coverage ranges from 16 to 60 years for men and 16 to 55 for women. By January 1, 1927, when the United States ceased its census, it had to

pay 2 million USD in Uzbekistan. 514 thousand people, 56% and 57% for the rural population. It is clear that the proportion of the working age population (%) is almost the same for both urban and rural [8.34-35]. The high labor force and the high labor productivity index have raised the issue of improving the employment of the population. Overall, in the years under review, the rural population in Uzbekistan remained the majority.

Urban and rural population of Turkey between 1925 and 1930 Growth Rate (thousand people) [9. 134]

Years	City population	Rural population	Total population
1925	955	3463	4418
1926	1012	3609	4621
1927	925	3640	4565
1928	968	3705	4673
1929	1015	3771	4786
1930	1077	3849	4926

One of the peculiarities of the demographic situation in Uzbekistan during this period was the steady growth in rural and urban populations. Exceptionally, the urban populations dropped by 1927. However, this did not affect the overall size of the population. The urban population grew by 21.9% in 1930, just as in 1926. It is noteworthy that in the period under study the population

of the city was less diverse than the rural population and its labor skills were at the same level. Cities differed with the fact that craftsmanship was more developed than farming. It should be noted that in Uzbekistan, a number of cities are different from those of large villages, not just in terms of their appearance, but also with the population training. They are just a city and the vast majority of their

population is engaged in agriculture. Although large cities of Uzbekistan were of great commercial and administrative importance, their position as industrial centers was low. There are 5 cities in the country, with a population of more than 50,000, 321,000 in Tashkent, 104,000 in Samarkand, 74,000 in Namangan, 73,000 in Andijan and 69,000 in Kokand. As the capital of Uzbekistan, Samarkand was considered as a major administrative center of Tashkent as the center of Central Asia.

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