



From The History Of The Population Census In Uzbekistan

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Abstract

When studying the state of demographic processes in Uzbekistan, data from the population census, which will be conducted for the first time in the years of independence of the country, are of great importance. For the first time, the history of the population census in Uzbekistan is studied, scientific methods of historical demography are used, and the modern processes of official population censuses are also revealed. The population census in Uzbekistan is considered an event of national significance. The participation of the people of the republic in this event is considered a necessary condition for democracy.

Key words: census, population, program, every five or ten years, primary source, principle, recruitment of volunteers, “critical moment of the census”, “simultaneously”, “sabotage”, microlist, civil marriage, road map, statistical agency, Internet, tablet and paper methods, separate data.

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Introduction. There has never been a census of Uzbekistan after independence. In many countries, it is firmly established that the census is regulated by law. In order to further strengthen the scientific study of these processes, it is planned to be carried out in Uzbekistan with the implementation of census work in 2025-2026 [1]. Resolution No. 114, signed by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 4, 2024, sets out all the rules of the census, which categories of citizens, households, enterprises and institutions are registered, who conducts the census, what Survey sheets should be. This article lists the rules for hiring census Accountants, their service duties, and census rules.

MAIN PART. In order to reflect on the population of the region, city or district in the implementation of the census in Uzbekistan, it will be necessary to determine data on the population, age sex, national, religious composition, birth, death and natural growth of the population, age of marriage, divorce. Such information is studied during population lists. The study of the population is carried out mainly in two ways: the first is the population census, the second is the population census. Population counts are determined by the number of Births, Deaths, arrivals and departures each year. The census is conducted on a large scale. During the population census, All information about the population is collected on the basis of a specific program.

Review of thematic literature. Scientific, methodological, practical aspects of the study of historical and demographic processes are expanding in Uzbekistan. Demographer - population,



geographer scientists G. on population accounting and population list issues on the problem under study. R. Asanov [2], M. A. Kadirov [3], economists Q. X. Abdurakhmanov and Kh. X. Abduramanov [4] showed very good information. They believe that in ancient times, populations were counted in some countries, such as China, Egypt, Iran, as well as the Roman Empire, a few centuries before the era, but the current population list cannot be compared with the population list at that time. Accounts from that period were necessary to determine the number of persons who were required to pay taxes, or those who were qualified as soldiers, for a specific purpose. Even then, men were taken into account. The first modern population census, which began in 1790 to be conducted in the United States with the aim of gathering a complete demographic, can be said. However, these population lists are very simple in form as well as long-lasting. The first U.S. Census was conducted over an 18-month period [5].

At the moment, the population of the whole world is taken into account by the United Nations. An annual demographic collection is published by this organization each year. The population register is an event held during a certain period in which all information about the population is collected. This information is evaluated, analyzed and the results are published. During the population census, demographic, economic and social information is collected on the basis of an interview with each citizen of the country. The purpose of the census is to collect a number of data, such as population, composition, location of the population, social status. This information occupies a huge place in the economic and social life of each country. All information about the population is collected only during the census process [5].

As noted in the methodology of the study, the last full population list on the territory of Uzbekistan was conducted in 1989 year. The history of the nationwide census event in New Uzbekistan shows that the list of the fuller population on the territory of our republic was conducted by Tsarist Russia in 1897. This population list did not take into account the population of the khanates of Bukhara and Khiva. List of residents during the years of former union power 1920, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 held in years. A detailed population census of the present territory of Uzbekistan was conducted in 1926. For this reason, we will study the national population census in New Uzbekistan using the subject of historical demography.

New Uzbekistan is considered one of the countries with a rapidly growing population. By 2030, the population of Uzbekistan will reach 40 million people, which makes up almost half of the population of Central Asian countries. According to some predictions, the population of the country in 2040 can reach 50 million [6]. In view of the above, before the nationwide event is held, under the law "on the census" [7], we will study historical and demographic processes, retrospectively, in connection with the formation of official statistics on demographic, social and economic issues and the need to use its results at the regional, national and international level.

In fact, in the science of demography, by the end of the XVIII century, new information was collected about the number of inhabitants of the world, as the source of its increase. The main source about the population of the world was the holding of events to obtain a general list of the population. But in the past, the census did not have a clear program. The data obtained was analyzed and scientifically studied for years. For example, in 1846, a population census was conducted in Belgium. This was led by the Belgian scientist Jacques Caetle (1796-1874 [8]). After that, when conducting a



general census of the population, the principle of following certain requirements was formulated. In modern times, the most important principle of holding a general census of the population event is universality, that is, for a general census of the population it is necessary to fully cover some groups of the population, or not part of the country, but the total population of one country. The UN has developed various recommendations for surveys and programs in the census, for international use. This provided extensive coverage of the results of the general census in the countries of the world and an increase in the quality of demographic processes. Thanks to this, the conduct of general census events will serve to study the number of inhabitants in the world and its composition [9].

When taking into account the total population, the hired handlers who count the population will record the population, taking into account all the demographic data. This is similar to a photograph of residents on a given date when hosting a census event. A general census event held on a given date is called a "significant moment of registration". This moment usually refers to those who have the least mobility of the population, more rest. Therefore, in the census, the middle of the week is chosen – Wednesday or Thursday. This principle of the census is called "at the same time". The attitude of the population to the census process is important for the successful passage of the census. This means that the preparation for the census will have to take long and thorough.

Shuning uchun, ro'yxatga olishda haftaning o'rtasi tanlanadi – chorshanba yoki payshanba. Aholini ro'yxatga olishning ushbu printsipli "bir vaqtning o'zida" deb nomlanadi. Aholini ro'yxatga olish jarayoniga munosabati aholini ro'yxatga olishning muvaffaqiyatli o'tishi uchun muhimdir. Bu shuni anglatadiki, aholini ro'yxatga olishga tayyorgarlik uzoq va puxta talab qilinishi kerak. The census of the last All-Union population in the former USSR was conducted for eight days, from January 12 to January 19, 1989, by conducting a survey of citizens at the actual place of residence. As in previous censuses, the recording of requests and responses on census blanks was carried out by specially trained census personnel, recruited from enterprises, institutions and organizations. The data had been recorded by registrars from respondents' statements, without requiring documentation to confirm the accuracy of the responses. The peculiarity of the 1989 census was that for the first time, along with information about the population, data on the living conditions of various socio-demographic groups of the population in all regions of the Republic, the development of housing cooperation, the level of housing construction were also collected. It would have made it possible to obtain information on the living conditions of different socio-demographic groups of the population in all regions of our country, the development of housing cooperation, the level of housing supply of the population and its improvement.

The full development, analysis of census materials was completed in late 1990. The materials of the 1989 census were published in small volumes for several years without much in-depth analysis. Initially, it was published in five collections containing brief information about the number and distribution of the population of the former USSR and Union republics, the gender, age, marriage and national composition of the population, its level of education and the composition of the family. It was then published in a little more detail in several small volumes with the same information. In Russia, after that, census events were held in 2002, 2010, 2020 [10].

Meanwhile, it should be noted once again that after the breakup of the former Soviet Union in the 1990s, census events were also held in many former Union republics. During the



independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the census was carried out in 1999, 2009 and 2021 [11], the population census in Tajikistan was carried out in 2000, 2010[12], and the population census of Kyrgyzstan was carried out in 1999, 2009, 2022[13].

The possibility of strengthening the population census in Uzbekistan, which will serve to carry out its implementation in 2025-2026, was laid down in the annex of Resolution No. 114, signed by the president on March 4, 2024 [1]. On the road map for the deepening of reforms in the field of official statistics, approved by the decision of the president, the tasks of organizing census work in 2025-2026 were assigned to the statistical agency under the president and responsible ministries and departments.

In particular, this resolution stated that during 2024, the statistical agency, together with the responsible ministries and departments, will prepare for conducting a census, including the preparation of videos, banners, flyers and leaflets for use in propaganda work to explain the census to the general public, improving the forms of census questions based on the results of the test in 2021 and recommendations Earlier, decree RF-5655 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 5, 2019 “on approval of the concept of conducting a census in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022”[14], the law of March 16, 2020 “on the registration of the population” was adopted in Uzbekistan [15].

Later, due to the coronavirus pandemic, the deadline for holding this event was extended and, according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers “on measures to prepare for and conduct a census in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023” on November 1-25, 2023, it was established that the population census in the Republic will be held [16]. At that time, the Census measure was also planned not only to determine the population, but also to serve to clarify several criteria, such as housing, employment, marital status, marital well-being. However, given the world experience and the fact that this event is being held for the first time in our country, in 2021, the event based on the slogan “be a part of Uzbekistan” was held in two stages. That is, in the first stage, on November 1-10, citizens were determined to register voluntarily and over the internet, and in the second stage - from November 11, registration work was carried out in apartments. The census survey included 53 questions. To ensure data immunity, buildings and archival rooms of statistical departments were established in all regions of Samarkand region except Narpay and Jomboy districts. From this, the work of taorlik was carried out in all regions of the Republic. For example, on November 1-25, 2021, a trial census event was held in Khojaabad District of Andijan region, Upper Chirchik District of Tashkent region, Khiva City of Khorezm region and Yashnabad District of Tashkent City. Registration processes were organized in 3 different ways, namely through the internet, tablet and paper methods. In the testing processes, the tablet method showed that the census was more convenient, faster and more economical than the paper method. It is known that according to preliminary estimates, it was said that the amount of money spent on census work could be from an average of US \$ 3 per capita [17]. It was also established that these expenses will be covered from the state budget.

Analysis of the scientific study of research. I express that the results of the Census law serve to further develop our society. The census collects individual data about each person on an individual basis. The anonymity of information received from respondents is guaranteed. The



census sheet is used only to summarize the results. Based on the results of the test and the experiments of advanced states, work is underway to conduct registration processes through the internet and using tablet devices extensively, abandoning the paper method. Therefore, preparatory work is being carried out to make the main event perfect and high-quality.

Conclusion. The census is planned to be conducted in 2025-2026, and the results will be prepared and published in 2026-2027. In the years of independence, however, a sample population census was conducted in 2012, selecting specific areas. Based on the goals and objectives of the study, we will report the following recommendation. It is extremely relevant to hold a census event in Uzbekistan. Such events have been held several times in distant and nearby neighboring countries. But these events, held in neighboring countries, remain untenable in Uzbekistan, in the conditions of independence. Thanks to this, it is extremely important to carry out this event. Scientifically, a nationwide census event will be of great importance in the historical and demographic development of the country.

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