



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROCEDURES IN SIRDARYA AND JIZZAX REGIONS IN THE SECOND HALF OF XX AND BEGINNING OF XXI CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The study of historical and demographic processes in all areas of Uzbekistan today is one of the most important problems. The article assesses the demographic situation in the Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions in Soviet times, in particular, based on digital data, factors that influenced migration and population growth are shown.

Keywords:

Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Demography, population, nationality, Birth, Death, Migration, Urbanization, City, Village, Gender difference, The number of the population, Historical demography, Region.

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INTRODUCTION

Each state has its own population, and its specific population policy. In the periods of history, the demographic science is used to study the population-related policies. Although demographics have actually spanned more than two hundred years, that is demographic history is one of the youngest. The word demographics is derived from the Greek word meaning demo, which means "write about the population". Demographic history as a science in the second half of the 20th century was formed in Western Europe. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has got a unique population policy. In Uzbekistan, the official demographic history began with the registration of citizens from 1897, part of the territory of our homeland. So far, the total population census has been carried out six times in our country (1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989). According to such populations, there are many sources of demographic history in Uzbekistan, and historians need to have sufficient access to them. In all historical stages Uzbekistan has been distinguishing itself with its demographic status and has its own paths. However, during the Soviet era, the characteristics of the Uzbek people were completely ignored. Thanks to independence, this issue has become one of the central issues in the public eye. One of the most important tasks of today is the need to study the historical and demographic processes in all regions of Uzbekistan. As the First President of Uzbekistan

Islam Karimov mentioned, "The demographic situation in the country is one of the most important features. Population and labor resources in our republic are growing at high rates every year. More than half of the population lives in rural areas, mainly farming. The population is over 60, with children, adolescents, young men under the age of 25. The population of the republic is characterized by lack of inclination to immigrate to places where old ancestors lived (Karimov, 1992). Another feature of the country is the uniqueness of the national composition. Indigenous populations dominate the ethnic composition. At the same time, there are representatives of more than a hundred nationalities with their own culture and traditions in the republic. From the evolution of humanity till now, it has gone through many historical periods. At all times, problems with the population have become a hot topic. The population is also crucial in the development of society as the main producer and consumer. In this regard, it is necessary to consider the demographic characteristics of Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions. Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions are one of the regions with a strong economy. Syrdarya region was founded on February 16, 1963. Its area is 4.28 thousand square kilometers, with representatives of 36 nationalities. Syrdarya region has its own share in socio-economic potential of Uzbekistan (Ghulomov *et al.*, 2003). Djizak region was founded on December 28, 1973, its area is 21.1 thousand square kilometers. Representatives of more than 70

nationalities live in this region. Jizzakh region has own place in the socio-economic potential of Uzbekistan. It is clear that the central committee of the party and the former Soviet government announced on 6th of August, 1956 that the harvest of irrigation and new lands in the steppes of Mirzachul and Kazakhstan would increase the harvest of the cotton. First of all, labor force was needed for this work. The task is to move 100,000 people to the desert to carry out construction work. It is likely that these works were going to require a lot of money. First of all, it caused a water problem, the Aral tragedy which led to the emergence of various diseases among the people living nearby the Aral, and the terrible disruption of the ecological environment. The city of Yangiyer was formed in 1957 due to the development of the Mirzachul land. In 1963, after the formation of Syrdarya region, the city of Yangiyer was designated as the center of the region. However, the place chosen for the city of Yangiyer from a natural geographical point of view was not advisable to set it up as a new regional center. First of all, it is worth noting that the new obtained lands were in the vicinity. There is a strong, occasionally stormy and is difficult to withstand the winds which adhere to it. The rise of heavy dust in the sky caused by such severe winds caused the disaster. For this reason, the center of the Syrdarya region has been moved to Gulistan. In the Djizzak steppe, a lot has been done in the development of new lands. Djizzak Region was established in 1973 with the aim of assimilating new land (Akhmedov, 2002). In 1970, a large number of people from the far abroad began to move to Syrdarya and Jizzakh deserts. Fergana, Andijan, Namangan regions and Tajikistan moved to settlements. As of January 1, 1964, Syrdarya region accounted for 617.1 thousand towns and 475.2 thousand rural residents. The uneasy Soviet regime led to the policy of keeping people alive, making the population more complex. With the pretext of helping the industry, many people moved to Uzbekistan, including Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions. We did not have the capacity to limit the emigrants and immigrants to the population.

The solution to the problem of population growth was a major and important issue. The Djizzak region was growing rapidly in the 1970's and 1980's (more than 135 per cent), while in Syrdarya region, this figure was about 125-134%. In this regard, the number of population is 341,000 in Jizzakh in the 1970s, 343,000 in Syrdarya, 511,000 in Jizzakh in 1979, and 449,000 in Syrdarya (The Resources and Labor of the Population of Uzbekistan, 1992). The increase in population has created a number of problems. For example, in Jizzakh region, 30.5 people per 1 sq. Km (The National Economy of Uzbek SSR in 1984). As you know, with the start of industrialization, the urbanization process will accelerate. However, this process was not necessary for the republic, where the cotton industry also occupied an important place in the agricultural sector. The process of creating new cities in Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions has begun. In particular, Dashtobod 1974, Gagarin 1974, Pakhtakor 1974, Gallaorol 1973, Marjonbulak 1980, Yangier 1957, Gulistan 1952, Shirin 1972 were artificially created as new cities. This has also been the result of administration. Most of these cities did not differ much from the socio-economic development and demographic development of villages. Significant changes were also observed in the distribution of sex by gender. Equal number of men and women is a good demographic situation. But in the 1970s-1980s, it was not normal if there were more men in Jizzakh region than women. The reason for this problem in rural areas is that men go to work in searching for jobs.

Between the 1970s and 1980s, birth rates in Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions were somewhat diminished (The National Economy of Uzbek SSR in 1984). Most families would prefer 4-5 children. The former Soviet Union has moved to new cities mainly from Russia. In Yangier, there is a lack of basic population, many of whom have come from different cities of the Soviet Union (International Relationships, Culture and Binalminal Outlook, 1993). The well-known demographer V. Perevedentsev pointed out that Russia's Siberia and the Far East regions have a lot of flow in Central Asia in recent years, to stop the external migration. But that did not happen. On the contrary, the local population, who soon came to work in rural areas, was unqualified to many industrialized enterprises and did not receive employment. Basically, it has begun to provide housing to foreigners (Bobojanov, 1995). On this basis, the population of Yangier, artificially multiplied, and reached 618,000 in 1959. The importance of migration in the life of the city is very significant. Village population was linked to city life through migration. According to data of 1985, in Jizzakh - 17.2; In Gulistan, 27.3 percent were labor migrants (The East Truth, 1989). The migration process in the formation of population and labor resources in the cities of Yangier, Gulistan, Zarafshan, Navoi, Mubarek, Marjonbulak, Talimarjan, Pakhtakor and other towns as a result of mastering of the Mirzachul, Karshi and Jizzakh deserts have become especially important. It should be noted that in the early stages of new lands, a great number of people from other areas were involved, but over time, due to the severity of natural conditions and the vulnerability of the economic sector, the population, especially young people, has been abandoned (Mullajanov). This, in turn, indicates that this policy is not in the right direction. As a result, there are various excuses for the local population. This indicates that the old regime has pursued a one-on-one policy. The demographic policy has been pursued clearly in Uzbekistan thanks to its sustainability. The main goal of the demographic policy of Uzbekistan is to protect the health of mothers and children, to decrease the death rate of the population and increase the span of life, to utilize the labor, the main of source of manufacture, effectively.

In process of transforming to market economy and liberalization of the economy as well as in the natural, eco-social and demographic development of the regions it is very crucial to consider the inhabitants, particularly, the issue of being human, its role and development, current status, influence, potential and significance. It is considered very important to pay attention to the number, increasing and sources of increase of population, more precisely, birth rate, death rate, marriage rate and divorce rate in the process of transforming to market economy. Especially, every area can be seen in the complex socio-economic demographical situation of the population. This very situation caused to the changes of demographic condition of Syrdarya and Jizzakh in independent period. For example, in the Republic of Uzbekistan 634,810 people were born, and from them 16,260 people were born in Syrdarya and 25,942 people were born in Jizzakh in 2010. In Syrdarya region 7,714 were males and 8,546 were females of the born children and in Jizzakh region 12,449 were males and 13,493 were females. We can notice that birth rate was 3,449 people in Syrdarya and 4,440 people in Jizzakh. From them 1,536 dead people were females and 1,913 dead people were males in Syrdarya (The Annual Demographic Collection of Uzbekistan, 2015). In Jizzakh region 1,969 dead people were males and 2,471 dead people were females. The proportion of the death rate between males and females has been changed

over the world. Death rate was higher among females in the past due to the following factors: poor status in the society, hard labor and earlier and frequent births. Nowadays, death rate among males is much higher rather than females in the developed countries. The same condition can be seen in both, Syrdarya and Jizzakh, regions. In Syrdarya 3,761 people died in 1991, and 4,177 people died in Jizzakh. Subsequently, in 1995 3,682 people died in Syrdarya and 5,034 people died in Jizzakh. In 2000 3,524 people died in Syrdarya and 4,308 people died in Jizzakh. The death rate decreased noticeably in 2000 than 1995 in both, Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions. The main for the decrease of the death rate is the increase of a good health care, more attention towards hygiene in the society, as well as, growth in better lifestyle of the population. Thus, it has been effective to have a clear aim in our country. In the process of spreading healthy lifestyle of our country it was considered to be important that the institution of "Salomatlik Instituti" was founded under the ministry of health care of Uzbekistan Republic, according to the recommendation of the project, "Salomatlik-1", with the help of the world bank in 2001. The recommendations of the project of "Salomatlik-1" on behalf of the foundation of the institution were based on great worldwide experiences. Nowadays, the Institute of Health at "Salomatlik" institute has organized a health-care center in 14 avenues, 156 districts and 15 cities, for the development of the service – in the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the city of Tashkent (Demography, 2014). Healthy lifestyle agencies have been cooperating well with the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Women's Committee, Family Scientific-Practice Center, the Fund of "Makhalla" and "Sog'lom avlod uchun", the National Drug Enforcement Agency and Mass Media. The process of urbanization in Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions has been changed in the period of Independence. The great 965 neighborhoods which have more than 2000 inhabitants, were given the name of "towns" by the law of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result of this, the number of city dwellers has increased to 4,4 mln people. According to the law of the Government 33 villages in Jizzakh region and 15 villages in Syrdarya region, were converted to towns. As a result, the number of the population of Syrdarya and Jizzakh has slightly increased. For example, if we look at the people who were born in Gulistan in 2008, it can be seen that 1269 Uzbeks, 8 Azerbaijanians, 1 Arman, 1 bashkir, 1 Georgian, 13 Kazaks, 10 Kyrgyzs, 15 Koreans, 48 Russians, 82 Tajiks, 47 Tatars, 7 Turkish, 3 Turkmenains, 1 Ukrainian, 3 Uyghurs were born. These figures show that the population of Gulistan is mainly included by Uzbeks, Tajiks, Russians, Tatars, Koreans, Kazaks. In addition, if we look at the people who were born in Yangier in 2008, it can be seen that 715 Uzbeks, 2 Azerbaijanians, 2 Armanians, 2 Kazaks, 4 Kyrgyzs, 2 Koreans, 31 Russians, 77 Tajiks, 14 Tatars, 2 Turkmenains, 5 Ukrainian, were born (The Government Archive of Syrdarya Region).

These figures show that the population of Yangier is mainly included by Uzbeks, Tajiks, Russians, Tatars. In Shirin city it can be seen that the proportion of Uzbeks and Russians is nearly similar with the proportion of two above cities, Gulistan and Yangier. It refers to the decrease of the population of Armanians, Turkish, Azerbaijanians, Uyghurs in the cities of Syrdarya region. One of the main reasons of this decrease is considered to be the migration. Now, we will analyze the migration of cities of Jizzakh region over 1998. 3,715 people moved in Jizzakh and 7,918 people moved from Jizzakh region in 1998. For example, 891 people moved in and 1400 people

moved out of Jizzakh city over that period. 2 people moved in and 66 people moved out of Dashtabad city. 48 people moved in and 187 people moved out of Ghallorol city. 37 people moved in and 48 people moved out of Marjanbulokh city. 517 people moved in and 242 people moved out of Dustlik city. 205 people moved in and 626 people moved out of Gagarin city. 218 people moved in and 309 people moved out of Pakhtakor city. 25 people moved in and 46 people moved out of Kuytash village. 8 people moved in and 19 people moved out of Usmat village. 41 people moved in and 263 people moved out of Zamin town. 143 people moved in and 150 people moved out of Bustan village. 76 people moved in and 98 people moved out of Zardar village. 8 people moved in and 31 people moved out of Yangikishlak village. The number of the people who moved out of the cities of Jizzakh was much higher than those who moved in, at 1,661 people. 366 people moved from the cities of Jizzakh to Kazakhstan, including 335 Kazaks. 21 people moved to Kyrgyzstan, including 3 Russians, 14 Uzbeks, 2 Kyrgyzs, 2 Tatars. 769 people moved from the cities of Jizzakh to the Russian Federation, including 331 Russians, 36 Ukrainians, 47 Uzbeks, 5 Kazaks, 5 Azerbaijanians, 4 Moldovans, 1 Latish, 1 Kyrgyz, 3 Tajiks, 26 Armenians, 27 Boshkirds, 169 Tatars, 10 Crimean, 15 Koreans, 19 Germans, 22 other nationalities (The Republic of Uzbekistan). After the Soviet Union had been broken, a new change which was migration of the population of the republic, was seen in Uzbekistan in the second mid of 1970s. This process had been increased year by year, and finally, rocketed in 1990. The number the migration of this year which was recorded by the government, was 140 people. After the Soviet Union had been broken, the migration process changed completely. The tendency between the migration of Russians and other nations and the immigration of Uzbeks to their own country increased. Nowadays, the proportion of migration to other countries stands for only Europeans. In 1991 and 1999 years 356, 8 Russians, 32,3 Ukrainians, 55,5 Jewish, 22,6 Germans, 108,0 Tatars moved out of the cities of Uzbekistan (Ubaydullaeva *et al.*, 2006). Overall, during the period from 1990 to 2003, 1,5 mln people moved out of the country, and 500,000 people moved in the country. The minus of the migration is 10 mln people.

The population of Syrdarya and Jizzakh provinces has undergone some changes. In Syrdarya region in 1996, there were 622 thousand inhabitants, while in Jizzakh region there were 931 thousand inhabitants. 288,000 in Jizzakh region and 204,000 in Syrdarya region live in cities. In terms of gender, women made up 463,000 in Jizzakh and 315,000 in Syrdarya. By 2006 women made up 531 thousand in Jizzakh and 347 thousand in Syrdarya. It is worth noting that in Jizzakh province, men are 8,000 more than women. As of January 1, 2010, the population of Syrdarya region is 716.9 thousand people, and in Jizzakh region - 1122.7 thousand people. The population of the city is 296.3 thousand people in Syrdarya and 529.7 thousand in Jizzakh region. In the republic, Jizzakh region is 12th and Syrdarya region is 14th. In summary, it should be noted that, despite the demographic situation in the former Soviet Union, there were many shortcomings. In regions of Syrdarya and Jizzakh, artificial growth of the number of cities was formed. It did not give any fruit. In the rapidly growing population, the old alliance was misleading capital and eventually led to economic and social poverty. But for many years this unpleasant situation has not come to an end. The population was not in good health and service. Thanks to independence the great achievements in social and economic

spheres of Syrdarya and Jizzakh provinces have been achieved. In this process, it is less important to thoroughly study the existing demographic process and to determine the future so as to avoid errors and omissions. Realization today, the objective study of historical and demographic processes in all regions of Uzbekistan is an important issue. The article assesses the demographic situation in the Soviet era in Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions, in particular the factors influencing the population's migration and growth.

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