

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:**The article explains the relevance of the topic, historical the goals, objectives of the demography are determined. Historical in Uzbekistan dedicated to the study of the problems of demographic historiography, this problems of demographic processes in large-scale literature and sources in the article is studied.

**Keywords:**Uzbekistan, population, history, demography.

**Introduction:**After Uzbekistan gained State independence, many years in our historical scienc distorted or obscured demographic evidence during the opportunity was given to research on the principles of truth and historicism.Historical, the need for which is manifested in the development of the historiography of our motherland serious and positive changes achieved in the study of demography, as well as preliminar achievements are clear evidence of this[1]. Such as population, composition and natural growt based on the principles of demographic processes, historicism, in a retrospective way lighting was started. Written using demographic research methods, historical doctoral and candidate dissertations covering the field of demography protection was [2]. This happened in the economic, political, national-spiritual, social spheres to observe complex changes through the prism of demographic history, it is helping to scientifically reflect on the reality of the past.

Not only the territory of the population in the coverage of the historical demographics of Uzbekistan of a set of people who have formed into a people or nation, not tied to the concept history of its participation in various demographic processes within a certain time limit observation from the point of view has become an urgent task. Today by Uzbek people All living in Uzbekistan and other countries, regions of the world it is not for nothing that Uzbeks should be understood.

The development of science, culture and statehood in our homeland is very ancient and rich has a history. Ancient manuscripts, archaeological monuments or series about the population scientific sources testify. For the first time in the history of our motherland, 1 before millod it is partially covered in written sources for the first half of the Millennium. Middle "Avesto" written sources relating to the history of Asia, the first in the history of the world on the socio-economic and political system of elates in our country kept the data within itself.

A constant observation of the population, composition and structure during the medieval period can give an idea of the peoples of Turkestan, even if organizations are not formed information can be found. For example, introduce specific population among those who have done so is Amir Temur. The great of the 14th-15th centuries based on the state, in its "settlements"it is aimed at the problems of the population had created his laws. In"the holes", Amir Temur describes his state as in management, including the policy of maintaining the prestige of the population, many years of experience summarizes in order to convey to future ancestors. These include the conquered a special place in the countries is the rules for communicating with those captured occuppies[3].

Unfortunately, at different stages of our history, as noted above, the Middle Demographic history data that can give a complete picture of the peoples of Asian not summed up in full. Therefore, the future execution of the historian by scientists one of the urgent tasks that is needed is the service to illuminate demographic history from new sources that do, showing past demographic processes consists of searching for data.

According to the analysis of literature covering population problems, Soviet scientific devoted to the study of demographic history during the years of the reign of the state studies were practically not carried out. Because, in Soviet society, demographic processes study as an object of scientific research limited by communist ideology was cast. In other words, the research on population of society to the socio-political and economic structure (dividing the population into classes, only by the type of profession were taken according to age or sexual structure of population composition) [4]. Implementation of research studies related to the study of a demographic topic XX it had remained limited to the 1920s[5].

Even so, the study of the history of the population did not stop altogether. Historians by the scientific study of demographic development problems, 1970s the middle and began from the end of the 1980s. R.X. In the works of Aminova, the society issues of women's participation in production and social life were researched[6]. Olima problem study XX. more with the period of the second quarter of the century although limited, her research work focuses on women's social in Uzbekistan rich factual materials about the condition are brought. In particular, motherhood, childhood that's the analysis of conservation, dedicated to cases related to the death of children serves to highlight the demographic policy of the period.

Of course, the activity of women in the structure of the population until the publication of these works it cannot be said that it has not been studied at all. However, R.X. Aminova the important role of women in society in their research, from the point of view of historical demography close to his eyes, it was revealed on the basis of factors inherent in historicism. It is this from the moment on, the subjects of history, economics and demography in the historiography of Uzbekistan the mutual scientific cooperation of its representatives had begun to take shape. In 1973, S. Mullajonova, H. Tursunov, Q. Fozilkhojaev published in co-authorship " Kray preobrazhenny Oktyabrem " (the land that October changed), which brings historiographical and demographic indicators for the first time. However, to these studies as we evaluate years later, it is worth noting separately, in the conditions of a positive system the study of demographic problems had no place in historical science.

Demographic processes in Soviet society as an object of scientific research the study was limited. Demography of the population of the whole country at that time it was simply limited to taking into account that this is the scientific study in question it did not affect the development of its sphere. But, gradually, the historiodemographic approach, in finding solutions to socio-economic problems became applicable. During this period, the population of Uzbekistan according to its social composition, state-run and fully dependent classes - workers, peasant (collective farmers) combined into collective farms and intellectual-intelligence an attempt was made to consist of strata(strata) [7]. For this reason, our confession, the naming of the works whose titles are given above, is a contemporary of its own although, in accordance with Zaili, it is marked by the influence of ideological, it is still this the reason for the creation of research is the historiography of historical science in Uzbekistan for the first time, even in the source written in dedication, separate demographic problems it was indicated that it was necessary to perform as a scientific research[8].

In the conditions of the regime, the role of historians of Uzbekistan, historical - although perceived in the coverage of demographic processes, only to the demographic subject was manifested only in the emergence of curiosity. Because during this period, the population is still there were several obstacles to the scientific study of their problems. This for researchers who want to deal with finding solutions to problems current statistical materials held in the archives were not given at all. Documents it was kept in state archives in conditions of absolute secrecy. A number of issues open discussion (number of civilians killed during the war years, repression the consequences of the negative impact on the demographic situation; rape of Uzbekistan from their own countries a contingent of displaced citizens, free from their" special living " areas could not).

Historians active during these years have included in their research work past formation of labor resources based on the study of demographic problems, the social, cultural-domestic and educational structure of the population, as well as the population from the point of view of labor activity of various social groups in its composition they approached [10]. This is a flaw in research-the demographic that has taken place is not to use process-appropriate statistics. Nevertheless, in the historiography of Uzbekistan, this research is carried out in specific areas can be positively assessed as a search.

Theoretical-methodological in the study of historical demographics of Uzbekistan reflecting on important research, O. published in 1998. Atamirzaev, V. Genshtke, R. Murtazaeva's "Uzbekistan multinational: istorikodemografichisky aspect" (multinational Uzbekistan: historical-demographic parties) one should dwell on his monograph separately. After all, to the published scientific review it can be said based on Kim, [11] monograph Uzbekistan historical concrete application to the issue, laying the foundation for a specific new direction of its demography it is distinguished by its approach. This book presents the problems of population in the study, a significant contribution to the mutual scientific cooperation of different disciplines is also calculated.

Meanwhile, R.X. Murtazaeva's "tolerance, multinational As a unifying factor in Uzbekistan" in his monograph it is noted that the consequences caused by the Soviet totalitarian regime in Uzbekistan, in the 80s of the last century, the Republic was not only socio-economic, interethnic it also negatively affected their relationship, balkim, demographic processes [12]. Although the increase in the population of the city in Uzbekistan depends on industrial development, in the Republic as a whole, the migration of rural residents to the cities of not by "gravity", but by the sole authority of indigenous cotton on the ground tied up and transplanted to the cities of Uzbekistan from foreign workers-specialists was represented by quotation. Soviet regime policy and unicameral priority of ideology from the economy, social sphere, corresponding to the conditions of the Republic formation of non-production industries, in Uzbekistan to the breakdown of the economy and ecological balance, the production forces placement errors, not taking into account the nature of demographic processes, caused the origin of unemployment.

D.B. Bobojonova's "demographic processes in Uzbekistan and their the monograph "feature" was published in 1995. The focus of the book is 70-80- the number of inhabitants in the years, the problems associated with its growth and migration focused on learning. Author ecology and public health trying to reveal the direct impact of their problems on demographic processes the fact that he did is of great interest. "Social in Uzbekistan" by the same author - economic relations" (1999) in the tutorial on interethnic relations in the study of the process, the evolution of the demographic process is shown, which is a factor of socio-demographic causes are analyzed [13].

Under the current circumstances, historical demography in many countries has established its position acquired, increasingly developed and increasing in importance. We also have a close historical events that have taken their toll on demographic processes in our past interesting scientific works written in dedication are on the rise. Second World among them losses in the years of the war, Uzbekistan was subjected to various peoples and nationalities special mention of research on the history of deportation can. These issues are discussed in the D. Pirimkulov, V.L. Genshtke, P. Kim D.M. Inoyatova in scientific research works, the study was carried out with a preliminary analysis. They contain various sources, witnesses from memories to archival material that has been declared open in recent years involved. To the history of the deported, i.e. forcibly displaced peoples issues of historiography of dedicated works A. Rakhmankulova's scientific summarized in the Article [16]. Population in Scientific Studies noted above imbalances in its structural structure, sharp changes in its number, many valuable information about large losses in demographic processes cited.

In order to achieve more complete accuracy in these matters, by different regions the creative cooperation of scientists engaged in these problems subject to expansion (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation). Because the deported peoples and the exact

number of nationalities is still not fully determined, and they are Historical of their location there are also problems that have not come to a standstill about its geography standing.

Thus, from the directions little studied in the historiography of Uzbekistan one is the historical demographics. New science of historical demography in our republic that it is, the lack of specialists, the study of demographic processes the complexity also shows the extreme importance of doing research work in this area. According to data from 1989, countries with high birth rates of Uzbekistan if the group has entered, thanks to the independence achieved, XXI. birth at the beginning of the century countries with moderate levels and on the verge of a demographic transition gained a place from his group. Demographic situation of Uzbekistan due to independence much better demographic transition is smooth, without any interruptions developing. This situation, deeply thought out by the state, led to a scientific conclusion caused by the implementation of a well-founded demographic policy. Summing up it is possible that the analysis of historical issues of demographic transition in Uzbekistan, population from the decline in growth rates, the low birth rate of children in families low-cost and average childhood is due to the increasing number of families, in particular demographic indicates that we are standing on the threshold of the transition period. New Uzbekistan to fully illuminate its history, it is necessary to study its historical demographics.

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