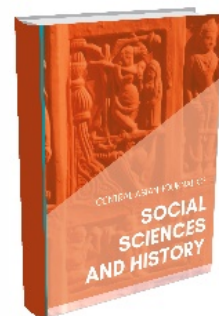




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From the History of Kazakhstan Uzbeksv (From the End of the 90 Years of the XIX Century to the Year 1991 of the XX Century)

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ABSTRACT

In this article, opinions were made about the number of Uzbeks who lived in the territory of Kazakhstan from the XIX century to 90 1991, about the history and occupation of the country through the analysis of literature and sources.

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Introduction

The Republic of Kazakhstan occupies the first place in Central Asia in terms of territory, and the second in terms of population after Uzbekistan. Representatives of the Uzbek nation as a national minority take the third place in this country after Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the centuries-old history of the representatives of the Uzbek nation living in Kazakhstan, their location throughout the territory of this country, the process of spreading, the dynamics of growth and changes associated with their number over the years on the basis of historical sources as much as possible.

Main part

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a multinational country, in which more than 130 representatives of nationalities and ethnic groups live in friendship and solidarity. Taking into account the national values

and views of all nationalities in the country, more than 100 national schools, 170 Sunday schools have been established and they are taught in 23 languages. In addition, 29 sections on the study of 12 native languages have been set up in three national revival schools.

Uzbeks live mainly in the South-West regions of Kazakhstan, in the regions along the middle stream of Syrdarya. To be more precise, southern Kazakhstan was densely inhabited, that is, in the cities of Chimkent, Sayram, Turkistan of the old Turkistan region, as well as in the agricultural oasis adjacent to the city of Taraz of the Jambil region. The main factor of the high level of Uzbek health in these regions is explained by the fact that from time immemorial ethnic groups related to Uzbeks live in these regions and the basis of the Uzbek profession is peasant. In addition, in the documents on the registration of the population in 1897 year, 4 million 333 thousand inhabitants lived in Kazakhstan, of which 3.882.350 people live in the villages, data were recorded. Kazakh Uzbeks have extensive experience in the field of artificial irrigation farming, and they have become masters of the farm in the cultivation of cotton and grain (spike) crops. In particular, the achievements of the peasants in the field of gardening, vegetable production on their farms also deserve special attention. Among the Uzbeks of Kazakhstan there were also those who were engaged in crafting and livestock farming as an additional occupation. Also, Uzbeks also worked in the field of household services, in industrial enterprises as workers and servants. It is known that during the years of Soviet power, Kazakhstan was among the Uzbeks in the system of administrative management, as well as in the composition of local governments, a number of individuals were engaged in folklore.

According to sources, the number of Uzbeks in Uzbekistan in 1897 amounted to 29.6 thousand people, the share of Uzbeks in relation to the general population was 0.7 per cent, while in some sources it was noted that the number of Uzbeks was 29.5 thousand people and 0.75 percent in relation to the general population. According to the data of registration of the population of 1926, the number of Uzbeks is 129.407 people in Kazakhstan. In this regard, these data indicate that between 1897-1926 years (in the past thirty years) the number of Uzbeks in Kazakhstan increased by fourfold. In our opinion, the census of 1897 year some confusion has been made in determining the number of national groups. Because the quadruple growth of a nation during the quarter century cannot be achieved only by the demographic factor. After all, in the statistics and reports of this period it is possible to be informed about the fact that 381 of them died from the birth of every thousand people. The mortality of children under the age of 1-6 years was also in high indicator. It should also be borne in mind that the non-implementation of measures for the resettlement of Uzbeks to the territory of Kazakhstan between 1897-1926 years is also a historical fact. In our opinion, it is not necessary to take into account the current territorial border of Kazakhstan in the processes of registration of its population in 1897 year. These foundations are based on the idea that the number of Uzbeks was more than 1897 year in the population list. In particular, the final statistical data on the registration of the population in 1897 included 5.896 people in Verny wilde, 8.474 people in Avliyoota wilde, 1450 people in Perovsky wilde, 52.752 people in Chimkent wilde and the report on the residence of representatives of the Uzbek nation. This aspect shows that the Uzbeks lived on the territory of present day Kazakhstan earlier than the establishment of the Kazakh SSR.

From the events of November 1917 year (October revolution 1917 year. A.Y.) Then, the Kazakhs established their autonomy in the Alash Horde (26.12.1917-05.03.1920 years A.Y.). By the decree of the Council of people's commissars of the RSFSR on June 10, 1919, the Kyrgyz ASSR was established on the territory of Kazakhstan, and on August 26, 1920 the RSFSR was included in the composition as the Kyrgyz autonomous USSR. In June 1925, the Kyrgyz ASSR was renamed the Kazakh ASSR, and

on 5 December 1936, Kazakhstan became a full member of the former Union as the USSR. These processes lead to the emergence of new historical realities and stages in the life of the Uzbek people.

Uzbeks, who lived in the Syrdarya region, had a traditional way of life, mainly engaged in farming, but also in the field of livestock, they were considered part of the economic life. Representatives of Uzbek residents of cities were engaged in education, science, trade, as well as various branches of crafts.

It is important and significant that data on the dynamics of national-ethnic units, their living area, gender, demographic growth were recorded during the events of registration of their population in the former Union. After all, on the basis of the analysis of this data, it is possible to have a clear idea about the number of Uzbeks, their living areas, their activities.

In the table below 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 on the basis of the population census conducted in the USSR in the years, information was given about the national-ethnic groups that lived in the Kazakh SSR in the plural.

№	Nations	Years	Number	on the account of interest	Number of changes in the registration interval (-+)	Notes
1	Kazakhs	1926	3627612	58,5		As a result of the famine in 1930-1932 years, more than a million of the Kazakhs were exterminated, between 1926-1989 years they grew 1,3 percent year-on-year on the crossroads. The growth rate between the years 1959-1989 was 7,8 percent.
		1939	2327625	37,8	-1299987	
		1959	2794966	30,1	467341	
		1970	4161164	39,7	1366198	
		1979	5289349	36,1	1128085	
		1989	6534616	63,1	1245267	
2	Russian	1926	1 275 055	20,6		Although as a result of the famine in 1939-1932 years there was a decrease in the number of Russians, but in the post-famine period, that is, in the process of industrialization, a large influx of Russians from the central regions of Russia entered Kazakhstan, which served a sharp increase in their number.
		1939	2 458 687	39,9	1183632	
		1959	3 974 229	42,7	1515542	
		1970	5 499 826	37,8	1525597	
		1979	5 991 205	40,8	491379	
		1989	6 227 549	23,7	236344	
3	Uzbek	1926	129 407	2,1		Although the number of Uzbeks decreased in the years of famine, growth indicators were preserved. Between 1926-1989, Uzbeks increased by 2.6 times, which is an average of 4 per cent per year, and between 1959-1989 an increase of 8.1 per cent per year was achieved.
		1939	120 655	1,9	8752	
		1959	136 570	1,5	15915	
		1970	207 514	2	70944	
		1979	263 295	1,7	55781	
		1989	332017	2,1	68722	

4	Ukraine	1926	860 201	13,9		As a result of the famine in 1939-1932 years, more than two hundred thousand of Ukrainians were exterminated, between 1926-1989 years they grew by 0,01 percent year-on-year. The growth rate between the years 1959-1970 reached 11 percent. Later it is observed that their number has decreased.
		1939	658 319	10,7	-201882	
		1959	762 131	8,2	103812	
		1970	930 158	5,4	168027	
		1979	897 964	6,1	-32194	
		1989	896 240	2,1	1724	
5	Germans	1926	51 094	0,8		Between the years 1926-1939, the demographic growth of the Germans reached 1,8 times, after the years of the Second World War, more than five hundred thousand Germans were brought to Kazakhstan. They grew by an average of 1959-1989 percent year-on-year between 3.8 years.
		1939	92 571	1,5	41477	
		1959	659 751	7,1	567000	
		1970	839 649	5,8	179898	
		1979	900 207	6,1	60558	
		1989	957 518	1,1	57311	

It is noted that the population of Kazakhstan ASSR consists of 106 nationalities, representatives of ethnic groups and in statistical reports it is known that the number of Uzbeks is 129407 people and has a share of 2.1 per cent compared to the general population. It was indicated that the main part of the Uzbeks is located in the regions along the middle flows of Syrdarya, and also accurate information on the residence of Uzbeks in some regions of the Yettisuv region was noted. However, the share of Uzbeks in these regions did not constitute a single in this region either.

The population of Kazakhstan was 6,151,102 during the 1939 census events, and the Uzbeks occupied the fourth place after the Kazakhs, Russians and Ukrainians with 120,655 people and had a share of 2 percent of the population of the Caspian Sea[13]. 966-1001]. But if we pay attention to the numbers, then the number of Uzbeks is in the range of 13 years (in 1926-1939-A.Y.) instead of growth decreased to 8752 people. As the main factor for this, it is appropriate to bring the terrible famine that occurred in 1939-1932 year in Kazakhstan. After all, because of the famine in these years, one and a half million people have been exterminated in Kazakhstan, which has led to a decrease in the number of quarters of the total population. As a result, there was a sharp decrease in the number of representatives of all nationalities (except Russians) residing on the territory of the country. The increase in the number of Russians and representatives of European nationalities in this place has had its significant impact on the penetration of the influx of industrialists from the central regions of Russia and Ukraine due to the industrialization activities in Kazakhstan in the 30-ies of the XX century.

The 1959 registration events held in the former Union show that in the 20-year period (1939-1959 years A.Y.) there is some stagnation in the growth of the population, which is explained by the mobilization of its population for the Second World War. Between 1939-1959, the number of Uzbeks increased by 15915 people, and between the above years increased by 13 percent, on average by 0,6-0,7 percent per year.

Demographic growth in 1959-1970 led to an increase in the number of Uzbeks residing in Kazakhstan

by 1.6 times compared to 1926. The demographic growth is mainly due to the contribution of the cities of the South Kazakhstan, Chimkent, Sayram, Turkistan, Taraz, where Uzbeks live in large numbers. These changes served as the basis for the development of representatives of the Uzbek nation in later periods of history in other regions of Uzbekistan.

Kazakhstan, the growth rates of the population did not decrease even in 1979-1999, the population increased by 5-6 per cent per year, while the share of Uzbek population in was around 8-9 percent. Between the years 1979-1989 increased to 68.722 people. These factors led to the fact that the number of Uzbeks residing in Kazakhstan reached 332.017 when the 20th century reached 90 years.

Conclusion

So, although the Uzbek population of Kazakhstan decreased from 1926-1939 to 8752 people, between 1939-1959 to 15915 people, between 1959-1970 to 70944 people, between 1970-1979 to 55781 people, between 1979-1989 to 68722 people, in general, between 1939-1989 increased 211362 people, in the 63-year period (1926-1989) to 2.8 times increased and ranked fifth among the national minority in this Republic. It is worth noting that on the eve of the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, representatives of the Uzbek nation spread throughout all cities and villages of this country. The South-West Kazakhstan region remained a densely populated territory of the Uzbek national minority, and now the majority of Uzbeks live in these regions.

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