

The Policy of Deprivation of Different Ethnicities to Uzbekistan and its Consequences in the Former Soviet Period

¹ **Tilavov Qorjov Bekboyevich**

Abstract

This article analyzes the origin and composition of the Uzbek people. Also, especially in the second period, as a result of consumption, our country has become part of the largest and most populous nation in the world. As a result, Uzbekistan's multi-ethnicity has begun to change dramatically

Keywords: *Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Kyrgyz, Uyg'urs and other nationalities have lived in our national territory since ancient times. In addition, we had Iranians, Afghans, Indians, and Chinese, the Russian occupation of Central Asia, various military units, The artificial mass, The growth of the multi-ethnic population, 20 nationalities, economic considerations, Uzbekistan's multi-ethnic level.*

¹Tutor of the Pedagogical Institute of Termez State University

As we organize the history of Uzbekistan, one of the aspects that attracts our attention is the multinational nature of our country and people. In his book on the ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Uzbek people, Askarov notes that the history of the origin of the people consists of three stages. In fact, along with Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Kyrgyz, Uyg'urs and other nationalities have lived in our national territory since ancient times. In addition, we had Iranians, Afghans, Indians, and Chinese from neighboring countries who settled here. After the Arab conquest, the Arabs moved to Movarounnahr and settled there, forming small villages on the sides of Bukhara and Kashkadarya. After the Russian occupation of Central Asia, Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Azerbaijanis, representatives of the peoples of the Caucasus, Tatars, Mordovians, Maris and Bashkirs from the Volga region appeared in our region. Tens of thousands of Armenians have fled to Uzbekistan as a result of the Armenian-Azerbaijani policy of genocide against the Armenian people during the Tsarist period. The growth of the multi-ethnic population of Uzbekistan has a long history.

The first period: the centuries before the demand for tsarism;

The second period: the occupation of Central Asia by Russia, ie the colonial period;

Third period: the period after the October 1917 coup;

Fourth Period: Divided into periods such as 1926-1959.

Especially in the second period, as a result of consumption, our country has become part of the largest and most populous nation in the world. As a result, Uzbekistan's multi-ethnic level has changed dramatically.

In 1897, the first census of the Russian Empire was conducted. According to him, 70 different nationalities and ethnic groups lived in Uzbekistan during this period. In the third period of the process of increasing the number of people of different nationalities and ethnic groups in the population of our country, this situation was carried out in several directions. This situation began after the October 1917 coup d'état and the Bolshevik occupation of power. These directions were:

First, the new government began sending various military units from Central Russia to Central Asia to strengthen its minority position and crush enemy forces. Most of the military began to live permanently in the alcove with little or no willingness from the center.

Second, the Center again sent well-educated and intelligent politicians to run the country. Their goal was to take control of the country and use the material and spiritual wealth of the country for their own benefit.

Third, after the end of the Civil War, new industrial enterprises began to be built in the country, and most of the workers were workers and engineers sent from the center. In order to make Uzbekistan a beacon of socialism in the east, he pursued a policy of Russification in our country. The influx of labor from the RSFSR, mainly for the formation of industrial workers in the republic, had a significant impact. From 1926 to 1940, the population of Uzbekistan increased by 750,000 or more than 10% due to newcomers. The artificial mass exodus of the population from the central regions of the USSR was not due to economic considerations, but due to political considerations. This could have been more reasonable and cost-effective if large-scale training of skilled workers had been organized in a few places. However, under the Soviet regime, ideology prevailed over economics. Also, according to the 1926 census, the country is home to 91 nationalities and ethnic groups. Thus, between 29 years (1897-1926), the number of nationalities

and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan increased from 70 to 91, or 30%. In short, it has grown by 30% in 30 years.

In order to keep the national republic under the oppression of the dictatorial regime, the Soviet government had to, first of all, conceal the essence of the new colonial policy under the guise of socialism and prevent it from being revealed. To this end, the Bolshevik Party changed its direction, purpose and essence of national policy at every historical stage, in every situation, depending on the circumstances and the main goal. For example, in 1917-1924, the right to self-determination of minorities, which was the main basis of the party's national policy, was artificially created as a result of its implementation on the basis of the Bolshevik model. The goal is to eliminate the current inequality of nations, to eliminate the economic, social and cultural backwardness of national republics. was given. During this period, the representatives of many nationalities lived in the territory of Uzbekistan as a group. According to the 1926 census, there were 490,000 Tajiks, 130,000 Kazakhs, 81,000 Kyrgyz, 72,000 Arabs, and 36,000 Uighurs. Thanks to the tradition of hospitality of the Uzbek people, constant care was taken of all minorities (national groups) living in the territory of Uzbekistan, which were served by the judiciary and mother tongue schools in the districts where they live to a certain extent.

The next fourth period covered the years 1926-1959, during which time the change in the national composition of the population increased sharply. The most horrific of these was the war of 1941-1945. 1,433,230 people from Uzbekistan were mobilized for this war. The total population of the republic is 6.5 million. was Almost 22% of this population, almost all of those eligible for military service, went to war or labor battalions. Following the best traditions of Eastern spirituality, the Uzbek people have opened a friendly heart to the people of the Union's occupied territories during the tragic years of the war. During the difficult years of the war, the main spiritual and moral features of the Uzbek people, its humanity were clearly demonstrated. He warmed the persecuted who lost their homeland with the warmth of his heart, lifted their spirits with care and hospitality, and helped the fraternal peoples to rebuild their economies and establish their cultural construction. Despite the fact that the population of the republic was extremely helpless during the tragic years of the war, it sought such assistance. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov noted, "Our people have experienced many things during its rich millennial history - culture, science, science, the achievements of the statehood, mutual conflicts, the suffering of strangers, the best of the best. lost his daughters. But neither the month of history, nor the brutal wars, natural disasters and famines have damaged the human nature of our people.

The bottom line is that Tsarist Russia's policies in the former Soviet Union changed the polar composition of Central Asia. In particular, the goal-oriented migration policy of the former Soviet state has led to a more diverse composition of the poleetnik. As a result of Stalin's repression alone, about 20 nationalities were evacuated. The number of different nationalities and ethnic groups also increased in the 1920s and 1930s due to industrialization, deportation of peoples, forced evictions, intensification of urbanization, and Stalin's repression and other factors. In particular, in 1897, 70 nationalities and ethnic groups lived in Uzbekistan, in 1926 - 91, in 1959 - 113, in 1989 - 123, and now there are 136 nationalities and ethnic groups. In other words, during the Soviet era, more than 50 different ethnic groups came to Uzbekistan. As a result, the situation of the population of the pre-independence republics worsened.

References:

1. Asqarov. A. Ozbek xalqining etnogenezi va etnik tarixi.T.; Universitet, 2007, 4-bet.
2. Isarov, U. I. (2019). REVIEWS OF BACTRIAN IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN THE BRONZE AGE. Ўтмишга назар журнали, 17(3).
3. Karimov I.A. O'zbekiston: milliy istiqlol, iqtisod, siyosat, mafkura. T.I.-T.,1996. 77-bet.
4. Karimov I.A. Turkiston umumiy uyimiz. T., "O'zbekiston", 1995, 11-bet.
5. Mualliflar jamoasi. O'zbekistonning yangi tarixi 2-tom. Sharq nashr. T., 2000. 401-bet.
6. Qurbonov Abdusamad. "NEW UZBEKISTAN IN A NEW NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA." Eurasian Journal of Academic Research 1.6 (2021): 12-19.
7. Xonazarov.Q.X. Mustaqillik va milliy munosabatlarning rivojlanishi.T., OAJBNT markazi 2001, 33-bet.
8. Yusupovich, K. S. (2020). The Emergence Of Religious Views Is Exemplified By The Southern Regions. The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations, 2(10), 143-145.
9. Мулладжанов И.П.Население Узбекистана, -Т.,1973.С.113.