

MATERIALS OF THE POPULATION CENSUS IN THE REGION OF KARAKALPAKSTAN - HISTORICAL FACTS (1897-2003s)

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ABSTRACT

The study of the demographic situation of the population begins with the study of its dynamics and population growth. This is because these indicators are directly related to the differences in the historical development of the country and the political situation. The dynamics of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, its settlement, has been associated with the life of the people of Central Asia. The socio-economic and demographic development of the Turkestan region, as well as the political system of King Russia and Soviet colonialism also influenced the growth dynamics of the population of Karakalpakstan over a long historical period. At the final stage of colonial development in the twentieth century, the dynamics of the population was strongly influenced by civil wars, economic crisis, the Second World War, the difficulties of the post-war period, the collapse of the USSR. The article analyzes the demographic situation over 100 years.

Keywords: Demography; history; science; statistics; dynamics; growth; war; peace; Karakalpakstan; population; Turkestan; colony; Russia; census; historical data achievements; tasks.

THE PROBLEM OF RESEARCH

The largest and most comprehensive target information about the population is the population census. In the middle of the XIX century in many countries of the world, according to their modern concepts and first-rate descriptions of the population, the old definitions of the census in science were given as state census operations covering the entire population of the country. At the current stage of development of historical science, the study of the history of the population of Karakalpakstan, the study of historical data is one of the least studied exercises. Books on this subject, information, accounting, inquiries are used as historical data. The purpose of the study is to examine the data of the people of Karakalpakstan in the first quarter of the late XIX century and the first quarter of the XX century. In order to study the history of their renewal in the historical data, we consider the data on reliable information, representativeness.

METHODOLOGY AND MAIN METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

The methodological principle of the work is considered in terms of the historical principle, systematic analysis, systematic analysis of the object data.

THE RESOURCE OF THE RESEARCH

The press used archival materials of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, materials of the Ministry of Statistics of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

THE NOVELTY OF SCIENTIFIC WORK

The first novelty of the scientific article is the study of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 1897-2003 on the basis of historical data. In 1917-1926 in Russia as a historical fact in the former USSR, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to study the history of the population census, it is planned to identify them on the basis of information. For the first time, a special integrated classification of data on the history of the population of Karakalpakstan will be taken into account. At the same time, the dynamics of population growth in the cities and villages of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in particular, in the cities of Tortkul and Chymbay, were examined and historical documents were identified that had not previously been scientifically manipulated.

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL PROBLEM

Researchers of many sections of the data focused on the analysis of social demographic processes, the study of the history, methodology, methods and technologies of the census, the processing of results and other issues. The practice of migration in Karakalpakstan and the consequences of migration in 1897, the first census of the population of Russia, the results of pre-XVIII century research on the ethnographic characteristics of the population, social processes, migration problems and population migration.

DATA OF MY RESEARCH

The issues of socio-geographical and demographic study of the population in our country have been studied by several scholars, including O. Ata-Mirzaev, M. Burieva, M. Karakhanov, I. Mullyadzhayev, H. Salimov, A. Saliev, A. Sadullaev, T. Tazhimov, N. Aimbetov, E. Umarov, A. Kurbaniyazov, Z. Abdalova, G. Khodjaeva, G. Utepova, H. Kamalova and others studied the various aspects of the demographics of the Aral Sea region and the population of Karakalpakstan.

Despite the fact that many studies of the demographic situation of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in modern times, this problem cannot be fully resolved. This is because over the past decade, the demographic situation of the population of the republic has changed significantly. This, in turn, requires special scientific research.

The largest and most comprehensive information of the population is its accounting. In the middle of the XIX century, when the census was close to the modern concept in many countries of the world, the first features of the census were introduced into science as large-scale state census operations that cover the entire population of the country or its territory. For example, according to historical data, the census of the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century was carried out in many countries around the world.

From 1790 in the United States, from 1801 in England, Norway, from 1818 in Austria, and in 1824 in the Netherlands, censuses were conducted regularly over time.

The study of the population of each country, its growth dynamics and settlement are an important scientific work. Demographic situation is a multifaceted socio-economic process, which is associated with the degree of economic and social development and change in each historical period. These relations are also evident in the transition period of Karakalpakstan to modern market relations. The combined socio-economic situation and its response to the

environmental crisis have exacerbated the demographic situation. Such a dramatic situation affects the demographic situation in the country.

The census is a universal, timely comprehensive process of preparation for the purpose of obtaining demographic, socio-economic data, the principles of full processing of the population of the country with the subsequent processing, preparation for publication, the determination of their destiny. It is used for scientific purposes and in governing the state. The population census is one of the leading tools of state and public administration, which allows them to obtain sufficiently objective information about the size and number of the population.

In the course of the study, we would like to draw your attention to the following facts on the issue of population census in Karakalpakstan.

Karakalpakstan was one of the most backward colonies in King Russia. The growth of the population of Karakalpakstan during this period was very low, which was due to several factors: very low living standards; almost no medical services; high mortality rates among the population, especially among young children, etc.

The official demographic history of Karakalpakstan begins with the first census of the Russian Empire in 1897 [1]. The census was incomplete in all regions of Turkestan, including Karakalpakstan.

The use of the 1897 census materials poses significant challenges. This difficulty was due to the recent changes in the administrative-territorial division of Karakalpakstan. First, when we analyze the data of the All-Russian census, there are a number of inconsistencies. Detailed information on the total population of the Amu Darya region can be found in the census of 1897 and in the 1920 census of the settlements of the Syrdarya region.

With the establishment of the Soviet government in the territory of the Turkestan ASSR in 1920, at the time of the 1897 census, the territory of Karakalpakstan consisted of two parts - the left and right banks of the Amu Darya. It did not have a single regional status. Its left bank was part of the Khiva Kingdom, and its right bank was part of the Russian Empire.

After the October Revolution of 1917, the former Amu Darya branch was renamed the Amu Darya Province of the Republic of Turkestan.

Based on this census, AN Maximov's work "What people live in Russia" took into account the territory and population of the Amu Darya region, which was a continuation of the statistical work of the All-Russian census of 1921. A collection of these works was published in 1923. This data provides valuable information on the ethnic composition of the population of each province in each volost.

According to the data of the Amu Darya branch, the population growth in 1913 was 201,465 people, according to the data of the Amu Darya department, on the issue of land use by the nomadic population [2].

Due to the drying up of the branches on the right bank of the Amu Darya delta, the population of rural areas of Chymbay district has decreased. Shorakhan district, on the other hand, has a slightly larger population due to its favorable conditions. The largest population growth was observed in Tortkul.

At that time, the population of Khojeli district was calculated in 19882, in Konyrat district - 21784 and in the Kipchak district on the left bank - 13365, in the Amu Darya region - on the basis of non-average coefficients [3].

In the Amu Darya region, statistical reporting was delayed, but government statistics were incomplete in the true sense of the word, and there was a shortage of statisticians. For example, in 1920, only 4 people were separated to take the census of the population of the Amu Darya region: the head - VA Alexandrov, members - TI Abramov, MA Michelson, AA Petrov [4].

The length of Karakalpakstan, the lack of roads and railways have created a number of difficulties in the census. For example, in 1921, enumerators sent from Tashkent to Tortkul arrived within 21 days (June 9-30).

Information on the dynamics of the population from 1897 to 1921 can be seen in the table below. Population of the Amu Darya region [6].

	According to the 1897	According to the 1921	Till 1921
		census	
Tortkul city	1392	2520	3683
Rural lands Including:	191281	199223	156912
Chymbay County	-	130006	80994
Shora-Khan County	-	69217	75918
On area	192673	201748	160595

As can be seen, the population of the region from 1897 to 1912 slightly increased, but from 1912 to 1921 the figure decreased suddenly. Due to the drying up of the branches of the right bank of the Amu Darya delta, the population of rural areas of Chymbay district has decreased. Shorakhan district, on the other hand, has a slightly larger population due to its favorable conditions. The largest population growth was observed in Tortkul. From the above data it can be seen that in 1921 the population decreased compared to 1912.

The main reasons for this are the drying up of the branches of the Amu Darya valley, and in some places the floods, the transformation of the valley to the shoreline, as well as famines, epidemics and fighting at that time.

By the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, the people of Karakalpakstan were characterized by rapid generational change, which led to a short life expectancy. Birth and mortality rates were also observed. As a result, of course, natural population growth was very low.

In 1913, the birth rate per 1,000 people was 47 people, the mortality rate was 32.1 people, resulting in a natural increase of 14.9 people. Such natural growth shows that the population growth of the Republic was not very high. At that time, the mortality rate was 5 times higher than today [7].

During the years of Soviet rule, the dynamics of the population of Karakalpakstan was characterized by high birth rates, low mortality and high rates of natural growth.

The dynamics of population growth in Karakalpakstan can be seen in the work of long historical periods.

Dynamics of population growth in Karakalpakstan [8].

Years	The proportion of people	Including			The density of people person km ²
		People in the city	People in rural areas	The percentage of city dwellers (%)	
1897	192,7	1,4	191,3	0,7	1,9
1921	160,6	7,3	153,3	4,5	1,6
1926	331,0	17,0	314,0	5,1	2,0
1939	475,7	57,8	417,9	12,2	2,9
1959	510,1	138,7	371,4	27,2	3,1
1970	702,3	249,4	452,9	33,5	4,3
1979	902,8	378,5	524,3	41,9	5,5
1989	1213,8	583,7	830,1	48,1	7,3
1990	1244,7	599,8	644,9	48,2	7,5
1991	1273,8	614,4	659,4	48,2	7,6
1992	1310,7	634,7	676,0	48,4	7,9
1993	1342,8	654,4	688,4	48,7	8,1
1994	1371,6	667,7	703,9	48,7	8,2
1995	1396,7	677,9	718,8	48,6	8,4
1996	1418,1	686,2	731,9	48,4	8,5
1997	1439,1	695,7	743,4	48,3	8,6
1998	1458,2	703,4	755,9	48,2	8,8
1999	1478,8	712,7	766,1	48,2	8,9
2000	1501,0	721,2	779,8	48,2	9,0
2002	1533,9	740,2	793,7	48,2	9,2
2003	1551,9	759,2	792,7	48,9	9,3

In 1925, the population of the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan was 170 thousand.

In 1933, the city's population was 15,092 people, and the rate of natural and mechanical growth reached 463 people. Analyzing these facts, 295,198 people were noted from the tax. At that time, people engaged in fishing and farming, Kazakh immigrants, and teenagers were considered to be tax collectors.

From October 1, 1936 in Karakalpakstan will be held the certification of the population of the city. In 1924-1926, the settlements of Tortkul, Chymbay, Moinak, Khojeli and Konyrat were divided into cities in 1935.

Tortkul, Chymbay district, Moinak and Nukus were identified as construction sites.

Dynamics of population growth in the Karakalpak ASSR [9].

Population	1913	1924	1926	1928	1932	1933	1935
In the village		305577	317923	341576	349688	318954	301635
In the city		16640	17312	11403	15951	15555	21160
Overall	259896	322217	3352353	352979	365639	33409	322278

The table shows the dynamics of population growth in the village and the number of people in the city. The specific weight of population growth in 1913-1935 is shown.

The population of Karakalpakstan has grown by almost 1 million 111 thousand people since the formation of the Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast (which became part of Kazakhstan in 1925). The population of the republic during the period from 1926 to 1979 increased from 331 thousand to 902 thousand people, 3 times. The growth of the population in this period was due to natural growth.

Absolute and average population growth in Karakalpakstan [10].

Years	The growth of population			The growth on average %		
	The total amount of people	The city dwellers	The villagers	All people	The city dwellers	The villagers
1897-1926	138,3	15,6	122,7	1,4	6,6	1,3
1926-1939	144,7	40,8	103,9	2,8	9,9	2,2
1939-1959	34,4	80,9	- 46,5	0,4	4,5	-0,6
1959-1970	192,2	110,7	81,5	3,0	5,5	1,8
1970-1979	200,5	129,1	71,4	2,9	4,7	1,6
1979-1989	311,0	205,2	105,8	3,8	4,4	2,3
1991-2001	260,1	125,8	134,3	1,8	1,8	1,8

In the following periods (1939-1959) it decreased a bit. The population of Karakalpakstan in 1959 was 510 thousand people, and the average annual growth was only 0.4%. Such a low rate was not observed in other eras. During this period, the demographic situation was strongly influenced by Russia.

Modern media reports indicate that the 1939 census is inaccurate and fraudulent.

The census data from 1926, 1939 and 1959 and their analysis show that the 1939 census is not very accurate. It should be noted that the population growth rate in Karakalpakstan during this period was lower than the population growth rate in Uzbekistan.

In 1936, Karakalpakstan became part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During this period, the population growth of Uzbekistan was 128%, which is 21% higher than in Karakalpakstan [11]. In our opinion, this is due to the migration of the population (with the arrival of the Republic of Karakalpakstan to Uzbekistan and the migration of the majority of Kazakhs to their country), and the high growth rate of the Uzbek population is also associated with the evacuation of the population.

The population growth rate from 1939 to 1970 was lower than the population growth rate of the population of Uzbekistan. As a result, the role of Karakalpakstan in the population of Uzbekistan will not decrease. In 1939, the share of the population of Karakalpakstan was 5.9% of the total population of Uzbekistan. The proportion of urban population in the republic is much higher than the proportion of urban population in Uzbekistan. If in 1939 the share of the urban population of Karakalpakstan was 3.8% of the urban population of Uzbekistan, in 1970 this figure was 5.8% [12].

The highest growth of the Republic's population was observed in 1970-1980. Population growth from 1970 to 1979 was 129%. The growth rate of the population of Karakalpakstan during this period was comparable to that of Uzbekistan. During the last census (1979-1989), the

population growth rate of Karakalpakstan was 134.4%, which was slightly higher than the population growth of Uzbekistan during this period (population growth in Uzbekistan was 129%). The average annual growth rate was 1.2% [13].

The rapid growth of the population in this period, as in other Central Asian Republics, was characterized by high birth rates. The high birth rate was influenced by the national mentality, customs, traditions, way of life and other factors of the local peoples of Central Asia (Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkmen).

In 1989, the population of the republic amounted to 1213.8 thousand people, which is 311.0 thousand more than in 1979. The average annual growth was 31.1 thousand people [14].

As of January 1, 2003, the population of the Republic was 1,551.9 thousand people. During 1980-2003, the population increased till 338.1 thousand people, the population growth rate was 127.8%, and the average annual growth was 2.2%. However, in recent years the average annual population growth has begun to decline. The absolute population growth in 1989 was 30.9 thousand people, in 1990 - 29.1 thousand people, in 1991 - 36.9 thousand people, in 1995 - 21.4 thousand people, in 2001 - 19.2 thousand people, in 2002 - 18 thousand people. formed a person [15]. Over the past 2-3 years, the absolute growth of the population of the republic has significantly decreased. Such a decline in population growth was due to the decline in birth rates in recent years.

The population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has grown almost 8 times over the 100 years since its inception (1897-2003) [16].

The last demographic and historical stage of Karakalpakstan is marked by a sharp decline in population growth. This is reflected in the difficult socio-economic conditions of the transition period. The main factor in the growth of the Republic's population remains natural growth.

During the Soviet era, mechanical population growth (migration) played a significant role in population growth. Especially in the 1960s and 1970s, migration rates in the country were slightly higher. During this period, the number of immigrants to the republic was higher than the number of emigrants, and now it has changed dramatically, that is, the population of the republic is declining due to migration. However, the decline of the population as a result of migration processes is offset by natural growth and ensures a positive growth of the absolute population.

The sex and age structure of the population of Karakalpakstan has its own peculiarities. By 1917, the population of Karakalpakstan consisted of more men than women. It should be noted that this situation is primarily due to the differences in the role of women in the long-term historical development of society in these periods. Girls' early marriages and high birth rates, poor health care, and poor maternal and child health care have led to higher mortality and shorter birth rates among women.

By the middle of the twentieth century, the population of Karakalpakstan was higher than that of women. In 1939, there were 826 women per 1,000 men in Karakalpakstan, compared to 1,010 in 1970, 1,018 in 1979, and 1,015 in 1989. If we look at the example of urban and rural areas, in urban areas there were 1,023 women per 1,000 men, and in rural areas there were 1,002 women [17].

The formation of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was strongly influenced by the Second World War. In 1939, men made up 53% of the population, while in 1959 it was 49.7%. In the post-war years, this figure began to reshape.

In 1989, the permanent population of Karakalpakstan was 1212,200 thousand people, of which 602.1 thousand were men and 610.1 thousand were women [18].

We see a high proportion of men in the age group 0-4, 5-9, 15-19, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59. The number of women over the age of 60 is higher. Of course, the influence of the Great Patriotic War was great. By 2000, the population of the republic reached 1503.0 thousand people, of which 750.7 thousand people were men, and the remaining 752.3 thousand people were women. This year, the proportion of men in the age group of the republic at the age of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 55-59, 60-64 was higher and began to adapt to the natural situation. And we see that in the work of 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 5-49, 50-54, 60 and older, there are more women. The proportion of men in the age group of 0-2, 3-5, 6-7, 8-13, 14-19, 20-24, 25-29, 55-59 years was high. It is observed that the weight of women is slightly higher among 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 60 years and older. This is due to the fact that despite the large number of children in the age group 0-19, the number of men has decreased due to various diseases in the tenth age group, while the number of men in the age group 40-59 is higher, while in the age group 60-70 and older. there are a large number of women among them. This is because, as a result of the Second World War, the mortality rate among men was significantly higher during this period. If we look at the proportion of the population in terms of age, the largest number of children aged 0-4 in the country. This is explained by the improvement of living standards in recent years, the progress of our economy, the achievements of medicine, high natural growth, high birth rates.

The formation of the national composition of the population is a complex and long-term process, which is influenced by a number of interrelated factors of geographical, historical, ethnic, demographic, socio-economic and political nature.

The population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is a multi-ethnic republic, with about 100 nationalities and ethnic groups [19].

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the ethnic composition of the people of Karakalpakstan was sharply different. From the Kyzylkum area to the eastern border of the Amu Darya delta, the Kazakhs occupied almost the entire distance. Karakalpaks settled in the western and western parts of the delta, and Uzbeks, Belarusians, Persians, Tatars, Tajiks, Ukrainians, and other ethnic groups settled in the Kublai and Qubla-eastern parts. In addition, the population of the region was made up of several hundred Kazakhs from the Urals, who were engaged in farming. They were exiled in 1875 for disobeying the new military regulations.

The majority of the population in urban areas are Karakalpaks, Kazakhs, Uzbeks and Russians. In rural areas, Karakalpaks topped the list, followed by Uzbeks, Kyrgyz, and Turkmen.

The city of Tortkul, which served as the capital at that time, was larger than the Europeans and accounted for almost two-thirds of the population. Here we can understand the large number of Russians as an effect of colonization. Between 1912 and 1913, the number of Karakalpaks and Kazakhs decreased by a third. In Karakalpakstan in 1897 the number of Russians was 1998, and in 1921 - 5689 people. In 25 years, their number has tripled [20].

In the 1930s, migration to Karakalpakstan increased and migration was the main driver of population growth. Kazakhs, Russians, Turkmens and Uzbeks moved here. In 1931-1932, under the influence of the first collectivization in Kazakhstan, 47,578 nomadic Kazakhs entered Kazakhstan through the Aral Sea from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan, including Karakalpakstan and Turkmenistan [21].

At the beginning of 1934, 22,000 of the 48,000 Kazakhs in Karakalpakstan remained.

As a result of the policy of industrialization, in the 1930s, high-ranking specialists and workers from the western regions of the country were sent to the national republics of the USSR. This, in turn, affected the ethnic composition of the people of Karakalpakstan.

The formation of workers in the country was deliberately carried out on the basis of the foreign labor force. Thus, as indicated in the meeting of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, in the planning of production for the first five years (1927) it was stated that it was necessary to organize large-scale production for foreign forces in Central Asia. During Stalin's repressive policy, a number of Koreans, Crimean Tatars, Germans, Chechens, Dagestanis, and several other nationalities and peoples were deported to the Central Asian region, including Karakalpakstan, and settled there. During the Second World War, there was no mass migration in Karakalpakstan and Uzbekistan, as well as in other regions. The ethnic majority of the population is Karakalpaks, Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Turkmens.

Between 1970 and 1989, the proportion of Russian-speaking and European peoples declined somewhat. During this period, the share of Russians increased from 3.6% to 1.6%, Koreans from 1.3% to 0.8%, Tatars from 1.1% to 0.7%, and Ukrainians from 0.4% to 0%, decreased by 2% [22]. Acceleration of migration from the Republic to Europe increased in the late 80's.

The growth of the economic crisis in the USSR in the 1980s was not only a major problem for the local population in the republic, but also led to migration among Europeans in Uzbekistan. Kazakhs began to move to Kazakhstan, and Turkmens to Turkmenistan. By now, a number of nationalities have completely migrated. These are representatives of the Jewish, German-vomited nation.

The formation of the multi-ethnic composition of Karakalpakstan was due to a certain degree of differences in the natural behavior of the population of the republic and the development of demographic processes, such as birth.

The vast majority of the population of the republic are Uzbeks and Karakalpaks. In terms of population, the first place is occupied by Uzbeks (537,079 people), the second place is occupied by Karakalpaks (510,227 people), and the third place (356,516 people) is occupied by Kazakhs [23]. Due to natural growth, indigenous peoples include Karakalpaks, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Turkmens.

In Karakalpakstan, the number of Russians, Tatars, Koreans, and other Europeans is dwindling.

Karakalpakstan is a fast-growing republic. In 1897, 192.7 thousand people worked in the territory of the republic, and today this figure is 1530.2 thousand people [24]. Such an increase in population was primarily due to his birth.

Birth is a biological process that changes dramatically under the influence of social, economic and demographic processes.

The highest birth rate in the Republic of Karakalpakstan was in 1970-80, when the birth rate was 40 people per 1,000 people and more. The birth rate was slightly higher than in Uzbekistan in recent years. The highest birth rate was reached in the mid-1980s, reaching 43.2%. This is 5% higher than in Uzbekistan. Since 1986, the birth rate has been declining. Over the last 10 years (1986-1996), the birth rate decreased from 43.2% to 24.1% or 19.1% [25]. The annual decline was 1.9%. Such a decline in birth rates was not observed after the Second World War. The formation of market relations after Uzbekistan's independence has led to a decline and an increase in birth rates. Over the last 40-45 years, there has been no such rapid decline in births. Birth rates in rural areas of the country are declining faster than in urban areas. Between 1991 and 2000, the birth rate per 1,000 people in rural areas decreased from 36.9 to 21.9. This figure decreased from 38 to 22.3 shekels. Birth rates of fifth, sixth, seventh and tenth children in rural areas are declining sharply. Over the past 30 years, the number of large families (5 and more) in the country has decreased by 3-4 times.

The decline in birth rates in Karakalpakstan is somewhat different from the decline in the birth rate in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Birth rates in Karakalpakstan have been declining sharply and steadily in recent years, especially since 1993.

Compared to 1991, the average birth rate in 2001 was 12.2% lower. Such a sharp decline in fertility is due to social, economic, and especially economic difficulties.

Population growth in the country in 1991-2001 was almost twice as low as in the previous 10 years, ie in 1980-1990. The decrease in the population growth rate is quite favorable for the solution of various economic problems in the region. But there is another side to the issue. If the birth rate in Karakalpakstan decreases sharply, it is likely that in the future there will be problems such as demographic aging, ie an increase in the share of the elderly in the population and a decrease in the working age population. Therefore, a sharp decline in birth rates in Karakalpakstan should not be allowed.

One of the most important demographic indicators of population growth is mortality. Mortality is determined by the age of the population, the state of health care and sanitary-epidemiological service, living and cultural status of the population, living and working conditions, medical achievements and equality, disease prevention and other demographic factors.

The mortality rate was very high during the tsarist Russia and the Second World War. By the 1960s and 1970s, mortality was at an all-time low as a result of improved health care and living standards. The death rate in Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 1940 was very high. This is because the Second World War had a great impact on the mortality of hundreds of Russians.

The achievement of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan has ushered in a new era in the development of its people. New conditions of impartiality have opened up opportunities for an objective analysis of the modern development of the population, its historical differences. In turn, it provides an opportunity to determine the scientifically sound prospects for the future quantitative development of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as qualitative development.

In short, the census of the population in the period we are talking about is a mechanical exercise of the population, its creation, historical demographic analysis and its methodological review

in the context of historical archival materials, systematization, which is a relevant exercise of historical science today.

The demographic history of the people of Karakalpakstan goes back a long way. Each epoch is characterized by a complex of closely interrelated socio-economic, political, geographical and environmental factors. It highlights the deep traces of the biased totalitarian regimes of the Khiva Khanate, Tsarist Russia, and the Soviet Union.

With the collapse of the Soviet system and the achievement of impartiality of the republic, there were changes in demographic processes associated with the new socio-political conditions. Currently, the Republic of Karakalpakstan is undergoing new changes in the form of demographic life of the population with low reproductive structure, as a result of which the average regime of natural growth is observed. Its main difference is the decrease in births and mortality.

During the period of neutrality, the natural growth of the population has sharply decreased. If in the late 1980s the natural growth rate was 33-34 people per 1,000 people, now it has almost halved to 17-18 people. Due to this, there has been a sharp decline in the annual growth rate of the population.

There is an activation of the migration process of the population, which is especially evident in external migration. In recent years, the migration balance has had a negative balance, amounting to -13,000 people. This, in turn, has a negative impact on the growth rate of the population.

In order to regulate the migration process, we need to implement clearly targeted measures. In this regard, in our opinion, taking into account the world experience in conducting migration policy, it is expedient to conduct a full study of the migration process in the country in a coordinated manner.

It was revealed that there are significant changes in the demographic life of women in the country. That is, the increase in the age of marriage, the average number of children, changes from childhood, family planning, the widespread use of contraception, etc. All this allows us to predict that in the future there will be stabilization in the natural growth of the population of the republic.

In conclusion, a comprehensive program to study the demographic situation of the population of Karakalpakstan should be developed and studied in depth.

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