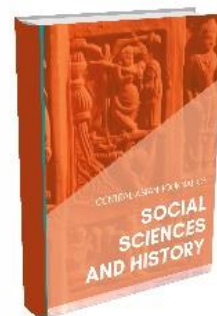




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Migration Policy of the Soviet Government Aimed at a Specific Goal

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Abstract:

In order to supply the raw materials resources of the Surkhan oasis, especially cotton fiber to the central industrial enterprises on time, to appropriate new lands and direct them to the cotton monopoly, the settled population of the mountains and steppes were forcibly relocated to the deserts, i.e. to the newly acquired lands.

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Introduction.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the situation in socio-demographic processes created an unprecedented flow of migration. Citizens of countries with no need for labor left their countries in search of work or under the influence of political pressure and began to settle in developed or undeveloped countries. Migration processes closely related to the socio-demographic problem have affected not only developed countries, but also underdeveloped countries.

Materials and Methods

In the analysis of demographic processes in the oasis, it is important to study the state of migration, and first of all, it is appropriate to comment on the concept of migration. Migration[5] (migration in Latin) means the process of population moving from one place to another across countries, regions or countries. Due to migration processes, different peoples strengthen mutual relations with each other in cultural life, scientific and technical processes, inter-ethnic relations.

At the same time, migration leads to changes in the national composition of the population. In the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, the following opinion about migration is noted: "Population migration is a migration associated with changing the place of residence of the population, population

migration is one of the important problems of the population, and it is not a simple mechanical movement of people, but a complex social process that covers many aspects of socio-economic life. is considered. Population migration is related to population settlement, economic development of land, development of production forces, emergence and mixing of races, languages and peoples" [8].

In the 1922 census reports of the Republic of Bukhara, it was noted that 1,531,013 people lived in the territory of the emirate in 1800-1890.

In order to protect the interests of the immigrant population, to protect the minority nationalities from a national and spiritual point of view, and to prevent their national pride from being humiliated, the Communist Party established special councils for the protection of nationalities. Under the leadership of these councils, in 1926-1927, 325 farms from Russia were settled in Surkhondarya district, and 1380 hectares of arable land were allocated, thereby creating an opportunity for the settlement of the immigrated population[9].

On February 26, 1929, the land department of Surkhondarya district granted a loan of 350 soums to each farm that moved to the cities of Sariosia and Denov, 175 farms were settled in the center of Sariosia district, and 100 farms were settled in the center of Denov district[13]. At the initiative of the Soviet government, these councils held their meetings several times in 1928-1935, implemented the state policy of education, treatment, legal protection of minorities, introduced special schools, treatment centers, press, radio, language, freedom of conscience. [10]. It should be noted that in 1932, representatives of 50 nationalities and peoples lived in Uzbekistan, 1,590 of the 15,205 students who entered the republic's higher educational institutions were representatives of a small number of people who moved due to migration[11]. The above historical sources show that the migration policy of the Soviet government aimed to undermine the national interests of the local population, ensure the national supremacy of a small number of Russians and Russian-speaking people based on the ideology of equal rights and free development, and was aimed at destroying any political management and administrative rights of the local population.

Especially the migration policy of the Soviet government aimed at a specific goal, the exile of representatives of more than twenty nationalities to the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan, as a result of Stalin's repressions, had an impact on the national structure and demographic situation of the population in the republic. The sources of the demographic processes of the studied period show that the Soviet government, taking into account the growing need for cotton, began to move many people from the neighboring regions to the Surkhan oasis. By 1918, 1000-1500 inhabitants remained in the city of Termiz due to the difficult economic situation[3]. As a result of internal migration in 1929-1930, 1,460 households were moved from Andijan district to Surkhondarya district. In 1929-1935, 2,137 farms were relocated to Surkhondarya district, 1,377 of which were relocated to Denov district center, and 760 to Sariosia district center. The Central Asian railway played an important role in the acceleration of migration processes in Surkhondarya district, and in the telegram dated March 25, 1929, it was mentioned the issue of bringing 100 migrant households from the city of Termiz to Denov[15].

It should be emphasized that in the rapid development of population migration, along with the increasing demand for raw materials, ideological interests were also envisaged. During Russian colonialism and the Soviet era, migration processes were called with different explanatory concepts. The use of "displacement policy", "displacement measures", "displaced persons" and other terms indicates that "displaced persons", "displaced persons" were interpreted in the sense of voluntary

migrants. In this case, the main content of the population migration policy was aimed at the development of new lands, ensuring the independence of cotton, and not only farmers, but also urban residents were mobilized in the process. The age, gender, and ethnic composition of the population were directly taken into account in population migration. For example, on February 25-27, 1930, 386 households, 421 people of both sexes (including 21 children under 10 years of age) were moved from Zelensky district to the city of Denov, Surkhondarya district [15].

It should be emphasized that the process of migration was forced, based on the political pressure and intimidation of the Soviet government. As an exception, rich ear farms were placed on the border line of Payg'ambar Arol village in Surkhondarya, and 17 farms were placed in this village, such as Juma Kilich oglu, Sofi Barot, Saidmurad Okhunboev, Rajab Rahmonkulov, Ramz Soliev, Payg'am Mardonov. All costs related to migration were borne by the emigrants themselves[14]. The list of forcibly migrated kulak households, their property and family status, information about the number of the village and plot of land where the resettlement fund is located had to be submitted to the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs.

Uzbeks made up the majority of the national structure of the migrated population. From 1929 to 1932, 19,465 people were relocated, of which 15,895 were Uzbeks, and 3,570 were representatives of other nationalities[12].

All the river valleys and hills where the bells spread were their rural (winter) lands, and the part near the high mountains were their summer lands[7].

In accordance with the decision of the government dated August 21, 1937 No. 1428-326 "Relocation of Korean people from the border regions of the Far East", immediate mass relocation of Korean people from the Far East, Buryatia, Mongolian ASSR, Khabarovsk, Primoree and Chita regions to Kazakhstan and Central Asian republics was established. In accordance with this instruction, 11,000 Korean families (55,000 people) were relocated to Uzbekistan in the fall of 1937. In November 1938, the number of Korean families living in Uzbekistan reached 16.3 thousand (74.5 thousand people). These resettled peoples were initially deprived of all rights and privileges[2].

Another such exiled people are people of German origin. Germans moved to Turkestan first from Russia in 1891-1892 and when the drought and famine of 1912 started.

Results and discussion.

In 1917, 3,515 people of German nationality lived in Russia, and in 1938, 40,000 people of German nationality lived, and on January 1, 1953, the number of specially resettled Germans over the age of 17 was 788,975, and in Uzbekistan, it was 8,366.[6]

According to the 1926 census, 5,272,8 people lived in Uzbekistan. 437,600 of them are non-local residents, which is 8.3% of the total population [1]. 276.6 thousand (63.2 percent) of these immigrants lived in cities, 161.2 thousand (36.8 percent) lived in villages. Also, as a result of the establishment of many factories and enterprises in Uzbekistan in the 1920s, the population began to increase. In particular, the population of the cities of Karshi, Termiz, Denov, Sherabad, Shahrisabz, Guzgor began to grow rapidly under the influence of migration processes. For example, the population increased from 258 thousand in 1924 to 6851 thousand in 1940. Of this, the urban population increased from 866 thousand to 1606 thousand, and the rural population increased from 3392 thousand to 4946 thousand [4]. Thus, until the 40s of the 20th century, the population of Uzbekistan increased under the influence of migration processes.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the socio-demographic processes in Uzbekistan until the 40s of the 20th century, the increase in the social standard of living, number and weight of the population played an important role. In the Emirate of Bukhara, no practical work has been done to improve the poor socio-economic condition of the population, especially in the southern regions, instead of helping the poor socio-economic population, instead of helping the poor socio-economic population, the oppression of the people has increased. caused various popular movements. The administration of the emirate brutally suppressed these people's movements.

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