



MIGRATION PROCESSES OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN (SURKHANDARYA OASIS OVER THE YEARS 1925-1941)

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Received: September 14 th 2021	The article deals with the resettlement policy of Uzbekistan and its southern regions and the impact of these processes on the demographic processes of the population and specific issues. The issues of social life of the resettled households and the measures taken by the government to address them were also discussed. There is also a scientific analysis of the problematic situation in the provision of housing, medical services and cultural services to resettled households.
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INTRODUCTION

Research on the demographic processes in Uzbekistan during the Soviet period, as well as migration, shows that during this period there were many problems in the demographic process. Also, the migration processes of the population in this period were studied in their own way into the following periods.

First period: 1926-1928. The migration process of this period is the period of development of the legal framework for internal migration and resettlement of the population in the areas where they live.

The second period: 1928-1932, during which the mass resettlement of the population in the districts of each republic and outside the republic was carried out.

The third period: 1932-1941, which included the period of internal migration of the population [1:30].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Uzbekistan, the issues of socio-demographic processes of the population in 1925-1946, migration processes are interpreted differently, and during this period, the resettlement process is mainly directly related to the processes carried out within the country. The measures taken to develop the economy of Uzbekistan were mainly aimed at achieving the following goals: Second, to increase the share of Uzbekistan as the main base of the Soviet government's cotton industry. Thirdly, the development and expansion of the machine-building industry, which serves agriculture (cotton), [2:30] because the proper organization of work in this direction is inextricably linked with the protection of

public health [3:30]. During this period, there were serious shortcomings in improving the socio-demographic living standards of the population of Uzbekistan. According to the 1926, All-Union Population Census, there were 4,447,555 people living in present-day Uzbekistan at that time. It is known from the census data that the ethno-demographic composition of the population during this period was diverse. At the same time, more than 65 different nationalities, ethnic groups and peoples lived in our country, and the number of Uzbeks in the main national population was about 3.5 million [4: 9]. During the period under study in the Surkhandarya oasis, the provision of health care and medical services to the population was in dire need of social assistance. The main focus of this period was to reform agriculture in a way that suited their interests, to destroy national development and to restore the economic sphere. Despite the high demands on the medical sector in the social life of the population, the government in most cases did not pay enough attention to the establishment of more hospitals and the development of the medical sector. In most cases, however, existing hospitals were reserved for the military, which did not fully meet the needs of all members of the population [5:78] During this period, the government began to focus on the development of the economic sector, as well as the development of agriculture. In particular, he did everything possible to establish cotton monopoly in Surkhandarya. In particular, the policy of relocating cotton "masters" from the mountainous areas of the region and the Fergana Valley to the newly developed cotton-growing districts was applied [6:23]. One of the many mass measures taken during the years of Soviet rule was



the policy of resettlement, which was carried out on a systematic and organizational basis, focused on important principles and goals. The main purpose of the resettlement policy was to ensure the independence of the USSR cotton, the development of reserves and glaciers, the solution of demographic problems, the dissemination of "cotton-growing experience" and on this basis to increase the economic potential of the country. [7:44] It should be noted that at that time the population was relocated to other regions of Uzbekistan, in particular, from the Fergana Valley to the Surkhandarya oasis. The settlers were relocated to the districts of Termez, Denau and Sariosiyo. During the years under study, internal migration processes in the southern regions of Uzbekistan were carried out, mainly to relocate households to newly developed lands. In particular, on March 3, 1949, a meeting of the Executive Committee of Sherabad district was held. In order to develop agriculture in Surkhandarya region, the development of protected lands has been accelerated. In 1949-50, the Zang Canal network was launched. Excavation and drainage of the 18-kilometer-long canal were accelerated, and the canal was manually excavated 90 days later. As a result, an additional 7.5 thousand hectares of land were developed. In 1954-57, the Zang Canal was extended to the Beshkutan massif, allowing 3,800 hectares of land to be reserved for agricultural purposes. In 1953, a lot of work was done to turn the Surkhandarya River directly into arable land. 85 million cubic meters The Uchkizil reservoir was built. He was able to supply water to the Zhdanov, Namuna collective farms, and the city of Termez for certain economic and political purposes in relocating the population of Fergana [11: 5]. Cotton was planted in the Sherabad deserts on the newly irrigated lands in the spring of 1949. Then, in March 1950, the villagers were forced to close the Sherabad Desert and turn it into a cotton field. 28]. In 1954, the population of Baysun, Darband, Khojabulgan and Machay villages were relocated in order to develop the Sherabad-Beshkuton desert and develop agriculture. For example, in the same year, 150 households were relocated from Darband village to Gagarin (now Muzrabat) district. 100 households from the Voroshilov collective farm, and another 57 families (372 people) were relocated to the Beshkoton massif on June 21 of this year [13: 3] The resettlement carried out in Uzbekistan during this period was carried out both internally and externally, ie in the form of inter-republican resettlement. Domestic resettlement was carried out mainly for the development of cotton growing, covering the Fergana Valley (Andijan,

Fergana, Namangan), Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases, Khorezm district, Tashkent [14:5] In 1925-1941, 83,000 households were relocated to the Vakhsh Valley of Tajikistan from the Kashkadarya region of Uzbekistan and the Fergana Valley. They were relocated to Vakhsh, Qurghonteppe, Saroykamar, Gissar, Kulyab, Aral, Jimkul, Kabadian and Stalinabad districts. 1827 households (5987 people) were relocated from Khorezm districts to Molotovobod district of the Tajik SSR. [15: 496] The social support of the resettled households, the provision of social services, medical care and other services have not been implemented to the required level. The existing conditions did not allow to fully meet the needs of all members of the population. As a result, many households have returned to their areas of residence. In addition, the unsatisfactory living conditions of the resettled households and the hot climate have seriously affected the health of many of them.]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the presence of many problems in the social life of households during the resettlement carried out during the study period affected their demographic situation. Nevertheless, households involved in internal and external migration have demonstrated their hard work and contributed to the growth of cotton production and the development of new lands.

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