

DEMOGRAPHIC CENSUS POLITICAL BASIS

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Annotation. In this article, the purpose of the population census is to obtain accurate and detailed general and demographic information about the population. It raises the issue of shaping and developing the economic lifestyle of each state, providing the right direction to various problems occurring in people's lives, submitting proposals to the legislative chamber for reviewing personnel issues, and conducting a large-scale scientific study of the population.

Keywords: population census, state policy, age and gender composition of the population, family composition of the population, national composition, composition of labor resources, unemployment, marriage, divorce.

Population census (population census) is the collection of demographic, economic, and social data about each citizen residing in a country or a specific territory during a specific period. Based on the collected data, a thorough examination, analysis, systematization, and in-depth study of the population of a particular country and its problems are carried out based on the results of the population census.

According to the United Nations Statistical Commission on Economic and Social Affairs, "Population census is a comprehensive process of collecting, summarizing, analyzing, evaluating, and publishing demographic, economic, and social data concerning all individuals in a country or its territory with a defined border, conducted at a specific time."

The purpose of population census is to obtain general and comprehensive information about the population. This raises the issue of forming and developing the economic life of each country, correctly addressing various problems occurring in people's lives, submitting proposals to the legislative chamber for reviewing personnel matters, and conducting a comprehensive scientific study of the population. The population census is an important state-level measure that will support the future activities of government bodies. Conducting a population census

requires a specific time, and the data must be processed within that period (a specific day and hour).

Based on the study of population census materials, various information can be obtained on the population's age structure, sex composition, family composition, ethnic composition, labor resources composition, unemployment, marriage, children, divorce, etc. We cannot find such valuable information in any other source. Only the registration of the population will create this opportunity. Therefore, population census is the primary source of information about the population.

The population census program includes:- demographic aspects (date of birth, age, gender, social status, number of children); economic aspects (everyday activities, economic activity, source of income, salary, several questions for the unemployed); information descriptions (literacy, schooling, education level, profession, level of experience); ethnic aspects (whose nationality or ethnic group they belong to, native language, language of communication, level of knowledge of other languages, religious beliefs); and other aspects (citizenship, gender and psychological characteristics, participation in the war). This program also takes into account the migration situation of the population. Information about belonging to a certain social group is also necessary. All the information presented above allows for the determination of the socio-demographic composition of the population in a specific territory.

The program will be implemented more broadly for certain segments of the population. For example, information is obtained on the number of marriages, the date of marriage, divorces, the death or divorce of spouses, how many children women have given birth to, and how many of them are still alive.

History of population census. The first, simple forms of population census were carried out in the ancient countries of Asia and Africa in the 3rd millennium BC. In Egypt (2800-2250 BC), Mesopotamia, India, China (2238 BC), and Japan, censuses were conducted for military and tax purposes. The census of the population was carried out in special ways through objects or things. For example,

while ancient Scythians determined the number of soldiers relative to the number of spears, Amir Timur's method took into account the number of stones each soldier brought with them and collected in one place.

In ancient Greece and Rome, attempts were made to register the population. For example, in the 4th century BC, all men were registered in Attica (the southeastern region of Greece). In ancient Rome, a population census was conducted every five years, starting in 435 BC. In 510, under the leadership of Emperor Servi Tull, census work was carried out. At the time of registration, every Roman citizen was required to provide information about their name (first name), age, family members' names and age, and family property. This information was essential for dividing the population into military units, identifying those who voted in the people's assembly, and determining and collecting tax amounts. During the early feudal period, cadastral and special register books were maintained for census-taking. In these records, the primary focus was not on the number of people or households, but rather on their homes and property, which were significant for taxation purposes. For example, in 1086, William registered lands in 34 counties of England. This list is known as the "Book of the Terrible Trial." In the Middle Ages, population censuses were conducted in several cities (in 1449 in Nuremberg (Germany), in 1473 in Strasbourg (France), and later in other countries.

Beginning in the mid- XVIII th century, interest in studying the population significantly increased. In a number of European countries (Austria, Bavaria, Holland, Denmark, Spain); Population censuses have begun in several regions of Asia (Japan) and America. However, these measures lasted for several years and did not fully cover the entire population (especially the upper classes) or only men were studied.

The current population census was conducted in the USA in 1790, Sweden and Finland in 1800, and England, Denmark, Norway, and France in 1801. The implementation of these calculations stems from the need for information on the

population size, distribution, composition, and other aspects of the developing capitalist society.

In science, the population census, that is, population registration, has been studied in three stages:

In the first stage (late 18th - first half of the 19th century), the basis for population census was formed, and programs were developed. During this period, continuous population censuses were conducted every 10 years in the USA and England, every 5 years in France and Sweden, and every 3-4 years in Austria. However, this population census did not fully cover the entire population; only certain aspects of the population were studied. Processing the collected data has taken many years.

The first census of the world's population was conducted in 1790 in the USA. The population was registered in France (1801), Austria (1818), Belgium (1846), Canada (1851), Germany (1852), Italy and Cuba (1861), Argentina (1869), Japan and Burma (1872), Egypt (1882), and Mexico (1895). In the Russian Empire, the first census began in 1897. The contribution of P. P. Semyonov-Tyan-Shansky, a Russian geographer, botanist, statistician, economist, traveler, and statesman and public figure, who was among the first to take the initiative and directly participated in conducting the census, was exceptional. At this time, the territory of Turkestan belonged to the Russian Empire. The conducted census covered only a small part of the territory of Turkestan. The census conducted in 1920 also failed to achieve full results. During the Soviet era, the population of the USSR and Uzbekistan was registered in 1920, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, and 1989. The last census of the population was conducted by the Russian Federation in October 2002.

In the second stage (second half of the 19th century - first half of the 20th century), population censuses began to be conducted in all countries of Europe and America, as well as in some countries of Asia and Africa. Population census theoretically developed and improved in practice. The number of population registration departments has increased, and their programs have expanded.

By the 19th century, the study of the population expanded significantly. Statistics developed as a science. Statistical organizations have been established in several European countries. The population census was conducted based on scientific programs. In 1870, censuses were conducted in 48 countries, and by 1880, in 74 countries. In the second half of the 19th century, 21% of the world's population was registered, while at the beginning of the 20th century, 54% of the population was registered.

After the Second World War, the census of the population and its demographic groups continued to develop. In 1945-1954, a population census was conducted in 151 countries, and in 1965-1974, in 179 countries. Only in some developing countries has a population census not been conducted due to economic and political reasons.

Today, all countries have statistical data for studying the development of demographic groups. The population census is conducted every 5-10 years through scientifically based programs covering a wide range of topics. Currently, the population census data has been collected on a very large scale, in which great importance is attached not only to the quantitative (number) but also to qualitative indicators of the socio-demographic groups of the population. Their literacy level, education, profession, and other social circumstances, as well as family-related issues, will be examined. The obtained data will be studied separately for each area in electronic form, and statistical reports will be prepared.

The third is the modern stage. This began in the mid-20th century due to the growing demand for information about the population. Population censuses were also conducted in several countries in Asia and Africa. They were connected with the emergence of new independent states. In the 70s, the first census was conducted in Yemen, Qatar, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan.

The United Nations plays a significant role in studying population census programs and developing principles and indicators for census methods, as well as in developing recommendations for conducting a worldwide census.

In some countries, only the permanent population (USA, Japan, Germany, India, Finland) was registered; in others, only the entire current population (Great Britain, Brunei, Tanzania, Turkey); and in others, both the permanent and the entire current population (Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy) were simultaneously registered. Significant changes were observed in the population census programs. In many countries, interest in the territorial distribution of the population and the sphere of production is growing.

The study of demographic processes in Uzbekistan, like in all countries of the world, has its own history and characteristics. The study of demographic processes in Uzbekistan is of great importance. Data collected through the activities of the Committee on Statistics, established in the second half of the 19th century, and the current State Statistics Department of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as data on socio-economic development, are of great importance. The Statistics Department prepares and regularly publishes statistical reports on the population of the republic, natural growth, marriages and divorces, migration, and socio-economic situation. These chronicles serve as a scientific basis for identifying changes occurring in Uzbekistan's demographic situation, identifying problems, and developing future measures.

In studying family and demographic processes in Uzbekistan, census data conducted in the region are also of great importance. According to scientific sources, the first population census in our republic was carried out in 1897 by Tsarist Russia, which, as mentioned above, did not fully cover all regions of Uzbekistan and Central Asia. Nevertheless, this census data allows for the formation of a preliminary understanding of the population of Uzbekistan at the end of the 19th century, including birth and death rates, ethnic composition, the status of families living during this period, and other demographic processes.

Along with all the countries that were part of the former Soviet Union, population censuses were conducted in Uzbekistan in 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979, and 1989. This population census is valuable information for studying the demographic history of our region.

Since 1989, population censuses have not been conducted in Uzbekistan. The main reason for this is related to the external migration process, that is, the situation of migration of representatives of other nationalities to their homeland after the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, and the expectation of a stabilization or stabilization of the migration of Uzbeks and other nationalities living abroad to Uzbekistan.

After independence, the first population census in the Republic of Uzbekistan was planned for 2022, but was delayed by one year due to the spread of the COVID (coronavirus) infection and its problems worldwide. Now, in the near future, it is planned to carry out a "population census," that is, an accounting process.

Conducting research through sociological and demographic surveys is of paramount importance in studying demographic processes. The study of demographic processes using sociological research is called "social-demographic" research. Socio-demographic research is particularly helpful in studying the demographic situation in areas where continuous population censuses are not conducted. For this purpose, specialists studying demographic processes compile and distribute questionnaires to the population of the studied area or social groups. Furthermore, specialists conduct interviews among the population based on surveys and collect and analyze the necessary information.

The study of demographic processes using socio-demographic research in Uzbekistan within the former Soviet Union mainly began in 1928-1930. Beginning in the 1960s and 1970s, it matured and developed. The continuous study of demographic processes in each country, the analysis of collected data by specialized organizations and their presentation to the general public, serves as an important source for the rapid development of the country based on sound policy.

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