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GOALS AND TASKS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION REGISTRATION.

Annotation: The article covers the main objectives of the national population census and the organizational, legal and methodological tasks necessary for their implementation in a systematic approach. The article is based on the global standard - the UN Statistical Commission “Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses” and the recommendations of the European Statistical Conference (CES) for the 2020 and 2030 cycles. The relevance of the population census in Uzbekistan, the last national population census in our country was conducted in 1989. A number of works have been carried out in this direction in recent years. In particular, the Law “**On Population Census**” was adopted, which established that the country's citizens should be registered at least once every 10 years. Therefore, in 2021, a pilot population census was held. The first nationwide population census since 1989 is planned, the stages of the process (preparation, testing, basic input, processing and dissemination), mechanisms for ensuring data quality, and the use of data in policy, social services and territorial planning are covered. The article concludes with specific recommendations for policymakers and implementers.

Keywords:: census, methodology, CES, UNO, National statistics committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Abstract.

Census — It serves as the only source of information on the age, gender, ethnic composition, educational level, marital status, employment, and other characteristics of the population.

Census — is the process of collecting complete statistical data on the permanent and temporary population of a country at the same time, based on a single program and methodology. In world practice, a population census is a major national statistical event held once every 10 years, the results of which serve as the basis for all other statistical observations. It provides detailed information on demographic status (age, sex, births, deaths), socio-economic (education, employment, migration), housing and household characteristics.

In the case of Uzbekistan, the relevance of the Population Census is determined by several factors: rapid population growth, territorial disparities, labor migration, differences between living conditions in urban and rural areas, increased demand for infrastructure, as well as the need for reliable statistical indicators at the micro-level for planning social services (education, healthcare, transport).

Purpose of the article — The purpose of this document is to present the goals and objectives of the population census from a scientific, precise and practical point of view, based on international standards and the conditions of Uzbekistan, and to systematically present the methodological foundations of the process, quality assurance and mechanisms for using the results.

In determining the country's development prospects, it is very important to determine the demographic and socio-economic situation of the population, the standard of living and well-being, and the state of agriculture.

Goals and objectives of the population census.

In studying the state of demographic processes in our republic, the data of the population census conducted in the country are of great importance. According to sources, the first population census in Uzbekistan was conducted in 1897, and the data of this census helped to form an idea of demographic processes such as the number of families, population, age and sex, ethnic composition, births, deaths in Uzbekistan at the end of the 19th century. Later, population censuses were organized in Uzbekistan in 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989.

Number of permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(as of January 1, thousand people)



The permanent population as of January 1, 2025 was 37543.2 thousand people, including men — 18904.5 thousand people, women — 18638.7 thousand people, urban population — 19 135.8 thousand people, rural population — 18407.4 thousand people.

During the years of independence, no population census was conducted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Changes that have dramatically affected the size of the population, its age and sex composition, the characteristics of the population's location on the territory of the republic, and other socio-demographic features significantly limit the use of existing data on the current population count. In turn, reliable information about the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its well-being is an important basis for long-term forecasts and the development of state target programs for socio-economic development, programs for creating new jobs and ensuring employment, for the formation of indicators of the National Goals of Sustainable Development, for studying the processes of the location and use of labor resources, and for conducting scientific research.

Population census is very important in determining the prospects for the development of the country, determining the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population, the standard of living and well-being, the state of agriculture. In this regard, the census is of great importance. Through the analysis of the data collected during the census, a general, comprehensive picture of the world's population is created. Currently, population censuses are carried out in many countries based on the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission.

The main source of the state — It is impossible to build a modern state without accurate information about the people. After all, accurate information about the population creates a great foundation for the rational use and proper

distribution of resources. Therefore, having a clear picture of the composition of the population, its economic activity, and the level of education is the main task of every state. In particular, not only about how many people there are in the country, but also about where migrants come from and where they go, and about their age and gender composition, is also important for the government that is implementing reforms.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the need for a population census began to be discussed on high platforms eight or nine years ago. By 2019, our President approved the concept of conducting a population census. In 2020, this nationwide event was postponed due to the coronavirus pandemic observed around the world.

A population census provides a complete picture of the population, including its size, sex and age composition, living conditions and migration. The UNO recommends that a population census be conducted at least once every 10 years. This is because a census provides basic information for national policy development and planning, as well as for monitoring the country's development.

Important information about citizens' needs for housing, household goods, food, clothing, medical equipment and medicines, social services, and jobs can only be determined on the basis of reliable data on the population.

The census provides information about the actual population of a territory, not only throughout the country, but also in its regions. Information about citizens is available in various administrative sources and databases of state agencies, but not all of them contain complete information. This does not allow for the formation of a complete picture.

For example, the citizenship and migration departments have information about the place where citizens are registered. In reality, these people may live at a different address, even in another region or country. The voter lists also do not contain complete information about the population. They do not include citizens who cannot vote.

World experience shows that countries independently determine the list of questions to be included in the final version of the questionnaire. As a rule, each state body wants to include as many questions as possible in the questionnaire that interests it. However, the larger the questionnaire, the more expensive the census will be. Because census takers have to spend more time on each household.

In determining the prospects for the development of the country, it is very important to determine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population, their standard of living and well-being, and the state of agriculture. Census is of great importance in this regard.

It was announced that population registration events in Uzbekistan will be held from January 15 to February 28, 2026.

Population registration will be carried out online for the first 17 days, and then by door-to-door visits by "neighborhood sevens" for the next month. This method will significantly reduce costs, saving 1.3 trillion soums.

The census process will also be organized in a simple and transparent manner. As a result of the Census, a single database will be formed on the composition and migration, marital status, type of activity, and sources of income of 38 million people, based on the recommendations of the Conference of European Statisticians in 2020.

To effectively implement the registration process, "neighborhood sevens" will be trained and encouraged based on a special training program. Funds from the project to strengthen the statistical system, which is being implemented with the support of the World Bank, will be allocated for this. Also, extensive propaganda will be carried out through the media and social networks, thereby raising citizen awareness.

These measures are important for accurately determining the real indicators of the population and for the targeted and effective implementation of state programs.

The data collected through the population census are of great importance in the development and implementation of targeted programs in all areas, including social protection, investment, housing, healthcare, culture, tourism, education, road construction and infrastructure. The results of the population census will be useful to the government in the future in assessing the results of the implementation of these programs, making economic forecasts and formulating demographic policies.

Conclusion and recommendations.

The results of the population census are used as a source of information for the targeted development of programs for the socio-economic development of regions, employment, education, healthcare, improving the health of women and children, providing assistance to families, and providing housing.

These results will also serve to form indicators for national sustainable development goals and improve our country's position in international rankings and indices, including the Statistical Capacity Index, Human Development Index, and Economic Freedom Index.

At the same time, the results of the registration will help attract more foreign investors, further improve the investment climate, increase tourism potential, boost the economy, and ultimately improve the well-being of our population.

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