

Uzbekistan

Ethnicity in Uzbekistan

Power relations

There are two periods since Uzbekistan's independence corresponding to the censuses of 1992 and 1996 because the number of ethnic Uzbeks increased whilst the number of Russians declined due to emigration. Uzbeks are the majority, holding a monopoly of political power in the country. President Karimov and the centralized executive branch dominate political life and exercise nearly complete control over the other branches. The parliament consisted almost entirely of officials appointed by the president and members of parties that supported him ⁽³⁶¹⁶⁾.

³⁶¹⁶ [US Department of State, 2005-2009]

The Tajiks are the second largest group. They are regionally concentrated in two big cities but remain largely excluded in many areas of public life and are thus powerless. After the break up of the SU, Tajiks in Uzbekistan raised some demands (e.g. for an autonomous republic), but due to lack of organization and the repression from the authoritative regime of Karimov these demands quickly faded. At least Tajiks were recognized as a nationality group in Uzbekistan and Tajik as an official language. The fight against terror and fundamentalism in Uzbekistan has an ethnic overtone which has severely impacted the Tajik minority, with the forcible resettlement in 2000 of thousands of mostly ethnic Tajik families, burning and bombing of mainly Tajik villages, and the destruction of their homes and fields because of allegations that Islamic militants had infiltrated these villages (³⁶¹⁷). Despite this discrimination, the Tajiks are classified as powerless and not discriminated, because just a small part of the Tajik population suffered this discrimination. Observers believe that the statistics may underestimate the actual number of ethnic Tajiks; the figures treat ethnic Tajiks whose mother tongue was Uzbek as ethnic Uzbeks. In addition, some members of other ethnic groups for a variety of reasons choose to declare themselves as ethnic Uzbeks.

³⁶¹⁷ [US Department of State, 2002]

Ethnic Russians and other minorities frequently complain about limited job opportunities. Senior positions in the government bureaucracy and business generally are reserved for ethnic Uzbeks, although there were numerous exceptions (³⁶¹⁸). The Russian language is still widely used by state authorities in daily activities, however the Uzbek language is the only official language.

³⁶¹⁸ [US Department of State, 2005-2009]

Minorities have left Uzbekistan in very large numbers, partly as a consequence of the repressive regime of President Islam Kari-

mov, but also because of the limited opportunities for minorities often linked to discriminatory practices by authorities in favor of the Uzbek majority. By some estimates, almost a million of the Russian-speaking minority had left the country by 2006 (³⁶¹⁹). The Russians in Uzbekistan are powerless. They demanded to participate in the government and to be granted equal civil and political rights, but without success. Because of a special autonomy arrangement granted to the Republic of Karakalpakistan, the Karakalpaks have in legal and practical terms much greater protection of their rights and in the use of their language (³⁶²⁰). The Karakalpaks are thus classified as having regional autonomy. The Kazakhs, who constitute approximately 3% of the population, are classified as irrelevant, because they do not play a role at the national level. There is also a Crimean Tatar minority, making up approx. 1.5% of the population. But the Tatars are irrelevant, because they are neither politically organized nor politically discriminated, although it is reported that the Tatars are marginalized socially and economically (³⁶²¹).

³⁶¹⁹ [Minority Rights Group International, 2008]

³⁶²⁰ [Minority Rights Group International, 2008]

³⁶²¹ [UNHCR, 2010]

Update 2010 - 2013: No changes in the ethnic power relations. Uzbeks remain the monopoly ethnic group. Since the 2009 parliamentary elections, there are 11 members of ethnic minorities in the lower house of parliament and 11 members of ethnic minorities in the Senate (³⁶²²; ³⁶²³). This proves that Russians, Tajiks and Karakalpaks are politically relevant but powerless. The Karakalpaks are powerless at the state level but exercise regional autonomy in the Karakalpak autonomous republic. There are also small Kazakh and Kyrgyz minorities in Uzbekistan, but they are politically irrelevant.

³⁶²² [US Department of State, 2013]

³⁶²³ [Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2013]

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Political status of ethnic groups in Uzbekistan

From 1991 until 1995

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Uzbeks	0.71	MONOPOLY
Russians	0.08	POWERLESS
Tajiks	0.05	POWERLESS
Karakalpak	0.025	POWERLESS

From 1996 until 2013

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
Uzbeks	0.8	MONOPOLY
Russians	0.055	POWERLESS
Tajiks	0.05	POWERLESS
Karakalpak	0.025	POWERLESS



Figure 814: Political status of ethnic groups in Uzbekistan during 1991-1995.



Figure 815: Political status of ethnic groups in Uzbekistan during 1996-2013.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in Uzbekistan

From 1991 until 2013

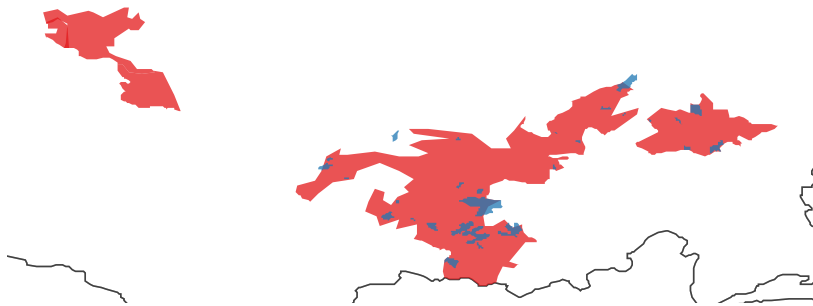


Figure 816: Map of ethnic groups in Uzbekistan during 1996-2013.

Group name	Area in km ²	Type
Uzbeks	116 056	Regional & urban
Karakalpak	11 596	Regionally based
Tajiks	7 783	Regional & urban
Russians		Urban

Table 240: List of ethnic groups in Uzbekistan during 1991-2013.

Conflicts in Uzbekistan

Starting on 1999-02-16

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Uzbekistan	IMU	Uzbeks	1999-02-16	No	Yes, from EGIP	No
Government of Uzbekistan	JIG	Uzbeks	2004-03-29	No	Yes, from EGIP	No