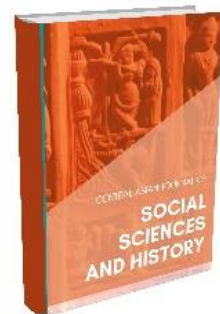




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Analysis of the Sources of Demography of the Population of Samarkand Region in the Second Half of the XIX th Century - The Beginning of the XX th Century

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Abstract:

In this scientific article, the history of demographic processes in the Samarkand region in the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century is analyzed on the basis of archival documents. It is known that it is studied based on the information of soldiers, tourists and researchers sent to Turkestan after the establishment of the rule of the Russian Empire.

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In conducting historical research, historical evidence and historical sources in increasing the reliability of the subject area are of great importance in conducting historical analysis. In recent years, it has become a tradition to create a source base of a selected scientific object and to study and analyze it scientifically. From this point of view, according to the analysis of the source basis of the research, the demographic processes in the Samarkand region, the organization of the region, changes in the sexual and national structure of the population, family and marital relations, changes in the employment status of urban and rural residents in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries. historical sources play an important role in analysis.

Today, the main source of the history of Samarkand region under the Russian Empire in 1868-1917 is the National Archives of Uzbekistan kept in savings.

Valuable historical materials were analyzed in these funds. In the structure of the analyzed sources, the formation of the administrative management system of the region, the uezd as administrative units, the organization of volosts and sections in its structure, and the documents related to civil information

were analyzed within the framework of the research work.

According to the reception, collection, content and importance of information by the higher state bodies, the I-1 fund of Uz MA, i.e., the fund of documents of the office of the governor general of Turkestan, consists of the main regulatory legal documents for the period under study. According to the data of the historian B. Ergashev, the quantitative analysis of the cases in the fund list, the documents of the governor general's court, there are a total of 44214 cases in the lists, of which 37696 are considered to be available*. In opening the main forms of the court's activity, the 1886 "Draft of the Regulations on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory" is an important document, which defines the main tasks of the Governor General's Court. It seems that sources related to the activities of the Governor General's Court, which is considered the highest state administration office for the entire Turkestan region, were considered important in terms of the number and importance of their documents.

In it, the socio-economic, political and economic life of the region of Turkestan, including Samarkand region in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the activities of the regional statistical committee and the main reports are mentioned. Information was collected on the basis of the organization and directions of activity of the Samarkand region statistics committee within the Turkestan general governorate†. The statistics of the committee are summarized in the works included in the fund list 22. Information occupies the main part in the part of preserved documents of the fund. Although the information provided in the preserved documents is not sufficient to cover the entire subject, it can undoubtedly serve for a comparative study of the available information with the scientific literature.

The number of inhabitants of the Samarkand region, their location throughout the region, and information on their composition, which are directly related to the research topic, have also been stored‡. In particular, case documents 616 related to the 11th list of this fund show that in the data of 1889, a total of 734,295 people lived in Samarkand region, and in the data of 1888, 703,637 people lived in Samarkand region§.

At present, separate large funds belonging to the regions that are part of the Samarkand region from an administrative territorial point of view are kept in the funds of the Uz MA. Here, one of the largest funds is Fund I-5, i.e., a collection of documents of the Zarafshan district chief's court, which contains information on the Samarkand region between 1868 and 1886. In terms of affiliation, the main part of administrative documents stored in the 5th fund is related to the courts of the governor-general of Turkestan and the head of the Zarafshan province, the administrations of Samarkand, Kattakorgan and Togli districts.

Researcher T.O. Akhmedov notes that the 5th fund of the I-5 fund, which has a total number of 4004 volumes, was established in 1931 as a result of the establishment of the Central State Historical Archive of the UZSSR, called "Court of the Head of Zarafshan District". The administrative

* Эргашев Б.Э. Туркистон генерал-губернаторлиги маҳкамасининг иш юритиш фаолияти (тарихий-манбавий таҳлил); тарих фан. доктори (DSc) диссер автореф. – Тошкент, 2018. – В. 16.

† Ўз МА И-1-фонд, 22-руйхат, 804-иш.

‡ Ўз МА И-1-фонд, 11-руйхат, 616-иш, 3-варак.

§ Ўз МА И-1-фонд, 11-руйхат, 616-иш, 3-варак.

documents of the Zarafshan district chief's court are primary sources of information about the changes in the life and future fate of the inhabitants of the middle and upper Zarafshan oasis in the 1960s and 1980s as a result of the colonial rule of the Russian Empire. These documents consist of orders, decrees, official letters, information, notices, statistical records, reports and other official papers, and the main practical reason for their creation was the management of affairs in the muzafat and its departments. In this regard, these documents are described as "procedural documents"^{**}.

Fund documents collect civil and demographic data of Zarafshan district and provide information on population statistics of Zarafshan district^{††}. It should be said that the preliminary statistics do not allow us to draw conclusions about the exact population of the county. The main reason for this was that the collection of statistical data was not done properly in the initial period. At the same time, in the collection of documents in this fund, the amount of volosts of Samarkand, Kattakurgan regions and Mountainous districts of the district. In 1868, the Samarkand department consisted of 12 districts or 26 estates. number reduced to 9. In connection with the reorganization of the department in 1873, all tax divisions were united into 22 divisions^{‡‡}.

According to the documents of the fund, the first data on the population of Zarafshan province were collected in 1869. The population of Zarafshan district in 1869 was 315,533 people, of which 179,522 people lived in the Samarkand department, and 136,011 people lived in^{§§}. The analysis of archival documents on the population of Zarafshan district shows that the data on the population are not always completely and correctly collected. For example, the next census data for the county was provided in 1885, and the total population of the county was recorded as 398,535. In 1886, their number reached 464,985^{***}.

From the mentioned data, it is clear that the data presented on the number of inhabitants are sometimes based on rough estimates, calculated in relation to the number of houses in urban and rural areas that exist in the county. This is especially the case with the population of Zarafshan district^{†††}. It is clearly visible in such aspects as the ethnic composition of the population and the distribution of the population in the region^{‡‡‡}.

The number of households of representatives of the settled and nomadic population of the Samarkand region analyzed in the research in the funds of the own MA I-18 - fund, that is, the funds of the Samarkand region administration, is reflected in the numbers. According to the documents, there is information about the population of the population of Samarkand, Kattakorgan, Jizzakh and Khojand uyezds of the Samarkand region, nomadic and settled farms, and the population of the cities. Also,

^{**} Ахмедов Т.О. Зарафшон музофоти бошлиғи маҳкамаси иш юритиш ҳужжатлари тарихий манба сифатида: Тар. фан. бўйича фалсафа док ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021. – В. 14.

^{††} Ўз МА, И-5-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 3558-иш, 25-варак, Ўз МА, И-5-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 3505А-иш, 10-11-варак,

^{‡‡} Ўз МА, И-5-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 496-иш, 15-17-вараклар.

^{§§} Ўз МА, И-5-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 551-иш, 6-7-вараклар.

^{***} Ахмедов Т.О. Зарафшон музофоти бошлиғи маҳкамаси иш юритиш ҳужжатлари тарихий манба сифатида: Тар. фан. бўйича фалсафа док ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021. – В. 20.

^{†††} Ўз МА, И-5-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 551-иш, 12-13-вараклар.

^{‡‡‡} Ўз МА И-5-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1607-иш, 3-варак

historical documents related to the relations between the representatives of the population living in different living conditions are reflected^{§§§}.

Also, in the I-20 fund of the central state archive, documents containing the information of the administration of the head of the Samardand uezd within the Samarkand region are kept. In general data, it is noted that the population of Samarkand is 66,666, of which 39,491 are men and 27,175 are women^{****}. Today, in the relevant funds of the UzMA, there are also fund volumes related to the regions that were part of the administrative unit of the Samarkand region during the research period. The I-21 fund, the fund of the head of Jizzakh uezd, is among such documents. The important aspect of this fund for research is that it can be seen that the past historical processes directly affected the civil conditions as a result of the inclusion of the uezd to the territory of the Samarkand region. That is, according to archival documents, the uezd was initially part of the Syrdarya region when it was established in 1868. Since 1886, it has been transferred to the Samarkand region^{††††}. According to the information of the head of Jizzakh uezd, the economic types of residents living in the region, the living conditions of the population, i.e. their houses, the calculation of the number of livestock of the representatives of the nomadic population, statistical figures on land-water relations, the population of the regions within the uezd, their ethnic composition are summarized in the section of volosts given^{††††}.

Archive documents also contain information on the transfer of Jizzakh uezd to Samarkand region. According to the 1886 Regulation "On Administration of Turkestan Territory", each uezd is divided into sections, volosts and village or village communities. The distribution of administrative units was carried out taking into account its area, population and local conditions. Local conditions and the location of winter residences of the population were also taken into account when establishing the volosts inhabited by the nomadic population. Village communities inhabited by settled population had to be composed of one or several small, close to each other villages with a common economy in terms of land and water use. It can be seen from the above information that the population and land-water relations should be taken into account in the organization of administrative-territorial units. However, according to archival documents, administrative units in Mirzachol were established mainly on the basis of population, and the issue of land use was not taken into account, as a result of which problems arose in the use of land and water^{§§§§}.

A number of important data were subjected to scientific analysis within the framework of the research in the collective volumes included in the MA I-22 fund. These documents consist of a collection of documents of the head of the Kattakorgan uezd, starting from the administrative structure of the uezd in 1868-1886, documents, decrees and orders, reports and information, and statistical materials related to the activities of state bodies that implemented the colonial administration policy of the imperial government in the territory. Initially, the Kattakorgan department of Zarafshan district had 21,330 decimeters of land, and included one district and 16 villages. In 1887, Kattakorgan uezd was

§§§ Ўз МА И-18-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 3265-иш, 5-варак

**** Ўз МА И-20-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 2091-иш, 64-варак.

†††† Ўз МА, И-21-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 451-иш, 7-варак.

†††† Ўз МА, И-21-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 843-иш, 76-варак.

§§§§ Базарбаев А.М. XIX аср охири-XX аср бошларида Мирзачўлда аграр муносабатлардаги ўзгаришлар: Тарих фан. буй. фал. док. (PhD) ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018. – В. 14.

established within the region. The uezd is administratively divided into two parts, suburbs and Mitan. The outskirts of the city consisted of 8 volosts, and the Mitan part consisted of 6 volosts.

In turn, the suburban part consisted of 56 village communities, 412 villages and 18,850 yards, and the Mitan part consisted of 42 village communities, 252 villages, and 12,383 yards^{*****}. It should be noted that these fund documents have not yet been fully opened and studied as a separate object of research. Its wider research creates the need for local study of territorial units that are part of Samarkand region.

Among the analyzed archival documents, the documents available in the state archival funds of Samarkand region contain a number of sources illuminating the history of Samarkand, especially the city of Samarkand, from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. Since the establishment of the rule of the Russian Empire in the city of Samarkand, as in other regions of the country, the creation of the part of the city called "New City" brought changes to the administrative, socio-political and economic life of the city of Samarkand. It is known from the documents that the city was considered one of the ethnically multi-ethnic cities of Turkestan during the research period.^{††††}.

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13. Ўз МА, И-21-фонд, 1-руйхат, 451-иш, 7-варақ.

^{*****} Ўз МА И-22-фонд, 1-руйхат, 11-иш, 17-21-варақлар. Гейер И. Путеводитель по Туркестану. – Ташкент. 1901.

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