

ON SOME DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES OF SAMARKAND REGION ON THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY - EARLY XX CENTURY

Akhmedova Zarnigor

assistant at Samarkand State University

Abstract: *This scientific article examines the demographic events that occurred in the Samarkand region during the second part of the nineteenth and early XX century, based on colonial political, socioeconomic, and economic policies. The population growth dynamics, economic and marriage interactions as a result of resettlement policies, migration, and trade relations are all discussed.*

Key words: *colonial period, Samarkand region, demographic processes, population census, dynamics, statistics.*

The colonial policies adopted by imperialist governments had a significant impact on the socio-political life of the regions in the early nineteenth and twentieth century. In colonial areas, demographic trends have been particularly complicated. The Central Asian region was characterized by demographic dynamics in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, chiefly due to changes influenced by colonial policies, migration, the establishment of artificial multinationalism, and other causes.

The problem of demographic processes in the Russian Empire's colonial regions has recently become the focus of numerous research. Such research can be split into three categories: Uzbekistan-based, CIS-based, and international studies. The problem's historiography reveals that the problem of demographic trends in colonial Turkestan and its territories has never been explored independently or comprehensively. However, it is worth noting that the current study examines some demographic issues based on the country's population's national and ethnic composition, as well as census statistics. This scholarly work, which is aimed at the Samarkand region, includes the dynamics of the territory's population, natural reproduction, economic and other statistics, and clarifies some of the country's demographic processes.

The Russian Empire's First Population Census, conducted in 1897, revealed the demographic condition not just in Turkestan, but also in one of its most densely populated districts of Samarkand. Samarkand region is located in the south-western part of the Governor-General of Turkestan, it was established in 1886 on the basis of Zarafshan district (1868) in accordance with the "Regulations on the management of the Turkestan region" and consisted of Jizzakh, Kattakurgan, Samarkand and Khojand sheadings.

While the 1897 census provides clarity to the demographic data in the country, it also has some shortcomings. This can be seen in the conclusions of the administrative commission of the Governor-General of Turkestan, headed by K. Palen, on the accounting activities of the regional statistical committees. In particular, he said: "The information collected annually by the sheading administration on the activities of the population, marriage, births and deaths, religious beliefs is not completely accurate. Because no metric records are kept from the "tuzemets" in this regard, in turn, the work of determining the income and deficit of the houses entrusted to the volost managers is

usually not carried out. Furthermore, the committees' schedules and accounts are so complicated that they are brimming with the power of illiterate and ignorant clerks in precinct and volost administrations. Not to mention the native personnel who are unable to communicate effectively in Russian"[1. 309-310].

According to this result, R. Sifman, a researcher, there were challenges in calculating natural reproduction in Central Asia before to the revolution. The author points out similar statistical flaws in the Statistical Committees' listings of births and deaths in the Syrdarya and Samarkand districts. In particular, in 1897-1901, the birth rate in Samarkand region averaged 6 people per 1,000 people per year, for the Syrdarya region it was 13.1 people per 1,000 people, and the death rate was 6.4-7.5 people per 1,000 people [2. www.demos.]. When compared to the average rate of natural increase in Central Asia from 1903 to 1914, which was 14 per 1,000 people, the difference is not significant, according to the author.

In addition to the preceding information, there were several mistakes in the country's demographic calculations. On the other hand, the available data provide some vivid images of the population's demographics during the time period under consideration. This is because the 1897 census, which was the first of its kind in Central Asia, provided insight into the pre-colonial khanates' demographic environment. The numbers gathered in the Samarkand region, in particular, are interesting. According to the 1897 census, the total population in the province was 860,021 thousand people (both sexes), of which 472,443 (54.92%) were men and 387,578 thousand were women (45.08%). According to the sheadings of the region, this distribution was as follows "[3. p.III.]:

Table 1

Sheading	Man	Woman	Both sexes (in thousands)
Samarkand sheading	190,644	151,553	343,197
Jizzakh sheading	120,228	102,455	222,683
Kattakurgan sheading	60,897	49,109	110,006
Khojand sheading	100,674	84,461	185,135
Total	472.443	387.578	860.021

If we compare the population of Zarafshan sheading in 1872 with the sheadings consisting only of Samarkand, Kattakurgan subdivisions and mountainous sheadings above Zarafshan, we can see that the difference is significant. In particular, 280,950 people were registered in the sheading this year, and by 1897 the population had reached 860,021 thousand due to the expansion of the territory with the addition of some sheadings to the region [4. p.120]. In addition, the growth was due to the socio-economic changes in the region (commodity-money, trade relations, manufacturing, railway construction). Along with indigenous ethnic groups - Uzbeks, Tajiks, Jews, Persians, Gypsies, Afghans, Indians, the region's population is growing, followed by migrants from the European part of Russia, the Volga region, Siberia and the Caucasus, and elsewhere. The total number of indigenous peoples in Samarkand region in 1889 was 707,674 thousand people, in 1897 - 840,077 thousand, and in 1914 - 904,960 thousand people [5. p.78].

The population density of the province in the sheading was as follows. [6. p.IV]:
 Table 2

Sheading name	With the cities	Without cities (in thousands)
Samarkand sheading	44,15	36,56
Jizzakh sheading	8,63	8,02
Kattakurgan sheading	15,72	14,28
Khojand sheading	9,24	6,71

As can be seen from the table, Samarkand sheadings and cities had the highest population density. In the central cities of the region, the population of both sexes was distributed as follows. [7. p.IV]:

Table - 3

Cities	Man	Woman	Both sexes
Samarkand	31,734	23,394	55,128
Khojand	16,249	13,860	30,109
Uratepa	10,736	9,885	20,621
Jizzah	8,562	7,148	15,710
Kattakurgan	2,054	1,604	3,658
Panjakent	2,054	1,604	3,658

The table also shows that Samarkand is the most populous city, followed by Khojand and Uratepa. During this period, Samarkand region had a total of 147,534 households, with an average of 5.83 people (both sexes) per household. In particular, the number of related farms in the region amounted to 97.66% [8. p.IV].

Table 4

Type of farms	Province		Cities		Sheading	
	absolute number	in %	absolute number	in %	absolute number	in %
Relatives	144,097	97,66	21,183	93,03	122,914	98,52
Individuals	2,938	2,00	1,327	5,83	1,611	1,29
Individuals without relatives	377	0,26	167	0,73	210	0,17
Businesses	122	0,08	94	0,41	28	0,02
Total	147,534	100,00	22,771	100,00	124,763	100,00

The above figures are also related to the increase in the number of farm species and the amount of produce produced in Central Asia in the late XIX and early XX centuries, when the proportion of men on farms was higher than that of women.

Table 5 [9. p.IX]

Types of training	Independent individuals			general population		
	Man	Woman	Both sexes	Man	Woman	Both sexes
agriculture	67,21	27,78	65,58	76,44	77,61	76,95
mining industry	10,28	38,88	11,46	7,96	8,36	8,14
portable and communication	1,20	0,17	1,16	0,88	0,78	0,83
trade	6,72	3,85	6,60	5,70	6,00	5,83
administrative and general servants	1,96	1,61	1,95	1,49	1,46	1,48
free profession	0,03	0,11	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02
military forces	3,06	-	2,93	0,29	0,10	0,76
private servants, servants	7,37	13,92	7,65	4,62	4,02	4,35
personal and moderately provided from the treasury	0,60	3,52	0,72	0,32	0,21	0,27
unknown professions	1,57	10,16	1,92	1,31	1,44	1,37
as a percentage	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

The data in Table 5 provide a clear picture of the types of training of the population of the region (for both sexes). In particular, among the occupations, agriculture took first place, with 76.95% of the population living in this sector. After that, 8.14 percent was mining and manufacturing. At the end of the 19th century, the region's industry was dominated by vodka and wine, but later, as in the regional economy, the cotton ginning and oil industry in the region was more advanced than other industries in terms of capital and production centralization.

In the region, 5.83% of the population is engaged in trade and 4.35% in private service, labor and service activities, while the rest are insignificant. The population of the region has a sedentary, semi-sedentary and nomadic lifestyle, with 84.26% of the population living in rural areas and 15,733% in urban areas.

Among the population of the region there are also people with physical disabilities, the first place is occupied by the blind. In the next place were the mentally ill (about 1/5), followed by the deaf and dumb. The lowest percentage of patients was 1-9 years old, and the highest was 20-29 years old (20.28%). After that, this figure shows an upward decline in terms of age and the highest group (60 years and older) (17.93%) [10. p.IX].

In short, Samarkand region is the most populous region in Turkestan. The results of the "First Population Census", first held in 1897, shed some light on the demographic processes not only in the Turkestan region, but also in the Samarkand region. The inflow of Russian capital, the development of commodity-money, production relations, the expansion of trade and industry, in turn, have affected the demographic processes in the region. The share of men in the total population of the region was somewhat higher. Socio-political factors also had a significant impact on population dynamics and the growth of the number of farms.

References:

1. Report on the audit of the Turkestan Territory, produced by the highest order of the Senator Hoffmeister Count KK Palen. - SPb., 1910 .-16 vols.
2. The first general census of the population of the Russian Empire in 1897 Samarkand region. - SPb., 1905 .- 147 p.
3. Sifman R.I. Dynamics of the population of Russia for 1897-1914. <http://www.demos.cope.ru/weekly /knigi /polka>.
4. Sobolev L.N. Geographic and statistical information about the Zerafshan district // ZIRGO for the department of statistics. - SPb., 1874. T. IV. - 280 p.
5. Normurodova G.B. Social stratification of the population of Samarkand region in the XIX and early XX centuries. - Tashkent, 2013. - 213 p.