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**ТУРКИСТОН ЎЛКАСИДА АҲОЛИНИ РЎЙХАТГА ОЛИШ ТАДБИРЛАРИГА ОИД
АЙРИМ МУЛОҲАЗАЛАР
(1897-1920 йиллар мисолида)**

**SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CENSUSES IN TURKESTAN
(On the example of 1897–1920years)**

**НЕКОТОРЫЕ КОММЕНТАРИИ К ПЕРЕПИСИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В ТУРКЕСТАНСКОМ
КРАЕ
(Напримере 1897-1920 гг.)**

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Аннотация

Мақолада 1897-1920 йилларда Россия империяси ва кейинчалик Совет ҳукуматининг Туркистон аҳолини рўйхатга олиш бўйича мустамлакачилик хусусияти ҳақида сўз боради. Бундан ташқари, мақолада турли хил дастлабки манбаларни таққослаш асосида Россия империяси ва Совет ҳукумати томонидан қўйилган мақсадлар ҳам тушунтирилган. Ушбу мақолада йиллар давомида амалга оширилган тадбирларнинг якуний натижалари бўйича иқтисодий ёлдиндан режалаштириш ва келгуси ишларни минтақалар (асосан, маҳаллий аҳоли)га тақсимлаш, буларнинг охирида тўпланган якуний статистик маълумотлар асосида амалга оширилади. Мақолада, шунингдек мамлакатда аҳолини рўйхатга олишнинг баъзи камчиликлари учун бир қатор илмий хулосалар келтирилган.

Annotation

This article deals with the Russian empire in 1897–1920 and later the Soviet government's colonial nature of the Turkestan census, which took place in on the instructions of representatives. In addition, the article explains the objectives which were set by the Russian Empire and the Soviet government on the basis of the various primary sources' comparison. This article includes the preliminary planning of the country's economy based on the final results of the activities carried out over the years and the distribution of future work to the regions (mainly the local population) based on the final statistical figures collected at the end of these activities. The article also provides a number of scientific conclusions for some shortcomings of the census in the country.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается колониальный характер переписи населения Туркестана, проводившейся Российской империей в 1897-1920 годах и далее Советским правительством. При этом, путем сравнения различных первоисточников, в ней разъяснены цели, которые преследовались Российской империей и Советским правительством. В статье, на основе итоговых статистических данных, собранных в результате мероприятий, проведенных на протяжении долгих лет, осуществляется прогнозирование экономики и распределение предстоящей работы по регионам (в основном, среди местного населения). В ней также приводится ряд научных выводов по некоторым недостаткам переписи в стране.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: аҳолини рўйхатга олиш ҳодисаси, рўйхатга олиш дастури, аҳолининг умумий сони, миллати, аҳолининг табиий ўсиши, статистик маълумотлар, доимий аҳоли, зичлиги, шаҳар, туман, қишлоқ, миграция.

Keywords and expression: the event of census, the program of census, total population, ethnicity, natural population growth, statistics, permanent population, population density, urban, county, rural, migration.

Ключевые слова и выражения: явление переписи населения, программа переписи, общая численность населения, национальность, естественный прирост населения, статистические данные, постоянное население, плотность населения, городское, уездное, сельское, миграция.

INTRODUCTION

Historical coverage of the census in Uzbekistan and a comparative analysis of the socio-economic and political goals of these events is one of the most pressing issues facing historians today. It is vital to study the issues of that period, the number of people living in the area, ethnicity, daily life, employment,

demographic development in order to understand properly and extend the understanding of each socio-political process. For this reason, the historical process in the country in the periods of late XIX and first quarters of the XX century, when socio-economic and political conflicts intensified, influenced on profound changes not only in the

socio-economic, political and cultural life of modern Uzbekistan, but also its demographic image. Thus, in the first political plan of the Russian Empire for the invasion of Turkestan, a tactical process stood to bring Russian emigrants, spies, merchants, scientists and specialists in various fields to almost all regions of the country and gradually establish influence there, later it was also accelerated under the influence of other factors of the invasion of the Russian Empire.

METHODS USED TO COVER THE TOPIC

In the creation of the research work was analyzed objectively, using the principles of scientific, historical, chronological analysis of the years adopted in the science of history, mutual comparative, systematic principles.

THE RESULT OBTAINED

It should be stressed that the attempt to conquer new, rich, but militarily weakened adjacent territories has played an important role in the foreign policy of the Russian Empire and later in the Soviet government for centuries.

As the most important political and strategic aim of the Russian Empire from the conquest of Turkestan was to create the necessary conditions for the move to India, the authority of the empire also decided to strengthen their dominance on all aspects such as being aware of the military-strategic importance of the whole Turkestan region and its natural resources. In addition to the police system, many Russian-owned farms were relocated by the leaders of the system, followed by a growing interest in the census process, which was to some extent pre-planned in order to achieve their main goals in the country and to establish absolute domination over the people of the country in pursuing a colonial policy in Turkestan. It was natural that such an event, which were being held in the region, for the representatives of the Russian authority managing the people of Turkestan, as well as statistical data on the population would provide a number of conveniences.

If we analyze the initial statistical sources published in the region during the first census of the Russian Empire (1897) and the final results of these processes in the early (1920s) period of Soviet governance, authorities of both the imperial and Soviet years based on the information taken from these events, that is, on the basis of a series of statistics such as how

many people lived in which regions of the country, national composition, language, total number of vacant lands in each region, number of available workers and farmers, employment and unemployment rates in these regions, population resettlement was carried out in these areas of various nationalities (mainly Russians), which is the cause of national conflicts in Russia itself. It was a premeditated policy aimed at taking deeper root in the country to give the resettled population and military forces, various opportunities and greater powers in the country, and a number of facilities were given to achieve its socio-economic and political goals in Turkestan, later Turkestan ASSR.

On the basis of data taken from the first census conducted by the Russian Empire in 1897, the Central Statistical Office, in particular, its subdivisions in the colonial territories the following tasks were assigned such as to compile statistical lists of the population of the country and then to take stock of everything in the country's territory, even to determine the mineral resources, to organize the extraction, processing and preparation of annual statistics and regular publication of statistical collections of all life data. The initial event, which was held in 1897, it was stated that the total population of Turkestan was 4,064,754, of which 3,443,686 lived in rural areas and 621,068 in urban areas [1,12].

The Russian Empire did not solve its internal socio-economic problems at the expense of its own capabilities, but rather, a number of governing structures, such as representatives of empire's authority, agricultural and trade-industrial producers, trade and finance, who prefer to settle at the expense of conquering new territories and exploiting the natural resources and labor and intellectual potential of the occupied territories, understood very well that it was important to make Turkestan a colony and to achieve its economic and political goals through the free labor of the people living in these regions, especially in comparison with other regions. For achieving the goals mentioned above, knowing exactly how many people lived in the country and putting all the work that needs to be done in the country on the local population were done on the basis of the final results of the census conducted for several years.

When we analyze, it was stated that the total population in the provinces of the region in

ТАРИХ

1920 was 5,221,963 based on the final statistical results of all Russian census in the Turkestan ASSR during the Soviet era [2,142]. These figures might not be regarded as accurate for these years. The reason is that all regions were not covered in the census, which conducted during these years. I consider that due to the lack of time for this event, the lack of registrars, the remoteness of the villages in the mountains and the lack of railways to reach these areas, which there were a number of problems, most of remote villages were not involved in these activities at all.

It was suitable to quote the words of V.I. Lenin before the event in 1920, for revealing the colonial nature of the census conducted in the region during the years of the Russian Empire and the Soviet government. Especially, the following words were written in a telegram sent by Lenin to the Central Statistical Bureau and its territorial divisions on July 28, 1920: "... the census is not only the work of the enumerator, it is the work of the whole republic, the work of all Soviet agencies." and he instructed to register the population with the words [3,8]. At the event in 1920, this telegram, which was sent to all the governing bodies in the regions, ended with such a warning: "Regardless of their position, the perpetrators will be immediately brought to a revolutionary tribunal, if insufficient assistance is provided in the census, which is of primary importance for the construction of the Soviet republic. It is not possible to be a day late in an important work of state importance, such as the census"[4,7]. In order to conduct the census of 1920 in the pre-revolutionary period, the first statistical collections of the first all Russian census of 1897 and the census of rural areas in 1917, as well as similar events in foreign countries, census enumerators, analysts are given the task with conducting a thorough review of the research materials of the final results of the event and statisticians preparing for publication [5,20]. However, the event of this year also ended with a number of shortcomings.

If the goals set by the authority were achieved, the Russian Empire knew well that, it would get rid of imports of cotton from America, silk from Italy and China, many raw materials at high prices and in the form of deposits, as well as a large market for raw materials and finished products.

When statistical sources and archival documents covering the census process and

local periodicals are compared, it becomes clear that one of the main goals of the census in Turkestan and later in the Turkestan ASSR was not only about the population and ethnic composition, but also at gathering all information about the population of the region and further developing capitalist relations in the country, breaking the competition of local landowners, artisans, Russian investors, agronomists, irrigators, engineers and expanding the activities of other professionals here and taking the country's natural resources to the city.

The following words by a 95-year-old resident of the Frunze district of Tashkent I.Sultanov, who reported on the conduct of these censuses about the colonial nature of the census and its goals in January 8, 1937, issue of the Red Uzbekistan newspaper №6 (3784): "... we knew the purpose of the first census well conducted in 1897 during the reign of the king. After the enlistment was announced, the locals were well aware of the event that our children (mostly men) would be sent as soldiers, our property would be taken away, and taxes would be increased. Therefore, I also sent my 4 sons to the mountains and hid my animals in a place where no one could find. The enumerators came to my house and registered me, my wife and two daughters (translated word by word from the newspaper by Gulomov I.)"[6], and he recalled the first events in the country. It is apparent from this data that the purpose of the event at that time and its colonial nature were reflected there.

It should be mentioned that the census, which were initially conducted during the Russian Empire, and later carried out by the Soviet government in 1920, by all locals, were accepted with anxiety. Due to the talks about the planned increase in taxes on the basis of these measures, or the relocation of the population from Russia and other regions that many people are, many people thought like this [7,17]. At the end of the 19th century, the first census in the country was conducted on the basis of a special program and representatives of the local population of the region, who are strongly religious, were called "envoys of infidels", therefore, they say they should stay as far away from them as possible. Primary sources on this year's event also reported that people (mostly in rural areas) who strictly adhered to old traditions set themselves on fire [8,12].

During the events, the anxiety on the event among the locals was also related to the relocation of large numbers of people to the province. The resettlement process, either compulsory or voluntary, of Russians and Ukrainians and other nationalities from the Russian Empire to Turkestan intensified after the construction of the Trans-Caspian Railway, and the number of Russian settlements in Turkestan reached one hundred in a short period of time. In the second half of the 19th century, the local population was expelled to barren and poor lands when large colonies of Russians and Ukrainians were established in the Fergana, Chu valleys, and the Seventies[9,135].

One of the significant tasks was to gain precise and detailed information on the exact number of people living in the Russian Empire, not only in Turkestan, but in all the occupied territories, such as ethnicity, daily occupation, economy, natural resources, vacant lands as well. In the territories of the Russian Empire, the colonial policy of relocating people of different nationalities to different parts of the country (mainly urban areas) and trying to do the same in Turkestan resulted in the concentration of the population living in the country and an increase in the national composition. This process was natural that it would be easier for the authority to increase the number of people living in the region at the expense of the population from Russia and to govern the country.

The order and conditions of resettlement of the Russian population in Turkestan for various purposes of the Russian Empire were determined not by any law or regulation, but this policy has been implemented by orders and orders of the military governor and district chiefs, on the basis of the final statistics of the 1897 census and other sources of this period. Local people of Turkestan were Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, Turkmens, and Karakalpaks. Besides them, there also lived Turkic peoples - Uighurs, Tatars, Bashkirs, Azerbaijanis, Crimean Tatars, Turks, Slavic peoples - Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, as well as Germans, Koreans, Jews, Armenians and other nationalities[10,32].

Trough colonizing Turkestan, the Russian Empire, as one of its main and primary goals, first of all tried to destroy the sense of national statehood among our people, and achieved it to

some extent. In all spheres, resolving Russian national chauvinism was aimed. One of the Russian officials, Tatar A. Divaeva, wrote like this: "These people have a very rich culture, and it is very difficult for us to study this culture. However, we have to study this culture, because we will rule these nations then"[11,2]. These words were such a thoughtful word used to refer to the lands of the area and the indigenous peoples living in this place.

Senator K.K Palen, who conducted the survey in Turkestan in the early 20th century, described the Russian Empire's intention to invade Turkestan, the reasons for the resettlement of the Russian-speaking population, and the interests of the first Russian census in 1897: "This land from the date of accession, the Russian government has been bilateral: 1) as a source of state revenue and a new market for goods in terms of fiscal policy; 2) settlement of the surplus population in the territory from the point of view of colonial policy; 3) use of local labor for cheap labor and constant control in this place"[12,12]. Some authorities of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union such words and views related to the lands, population and natural resources of the country meant that all material and intangible resources in Turkestan belong to the Center, Russian Empire.

It was wrong to evaluate the conduct of these measures negatively and to express a one-sided opinion despite a number of shortcomings in the beginning of the census conducted by the Russian Empire and the Soviet government in the region. We can learn more about Turkestan's population, ethnic composition, migration, emigration, how the country's economy is planned, and much more due to the primary statistics published in 1897-1920. In general, for the Russian ruling class, the census was a positive process. According to the final results of the census, large-scale work implemented in the socio-economic and political spheres showed that the country's economy had to be exploited in all aspects. In short, these events served for the sake of Russia's planned colonial goals in the area. Indeed, the views mentioned above on this event and its final results were confirmed by the Russian Empire, during the Soviet era, especially.

CONCLUSION

ТАРИХ

The conclusion to this article can be drawn that, knowing the natural resources of Turkestan, as the largest colony of the Russian Empire, the number of arable lands and, most importantly, how many people live there was significant to achieve the planned goals for the region and people, who lived there.

It should be noted that it is wrong to say that the census in Uzbekistan was conducted only in the interests of the future of the Russian Empire and the Soviet authorities, and in the spirit of colonialism according to primary statistical sources, archival documents studied in the framework of these censuses, the results of scientific research published in this area

during the Russian Empire and the Soviet era and during the years of independence. The reason is that much accurate information was gained about how many people live in the country and the real lifestyle of the population at that time, starting from the national composition on the basis of the census. Suffice to mention that a number of statistical factors identified at the end of the event has become a great source of research on the history of the population of the past centuries, and the scientific conclusions and recommendations are the basis for the implementation of future plans of Uzbekistan in a number of areas naturally.

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