
CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF FERGANA REGION IN 1876-1917

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ABSTRACT: - This article discusses the changes in the composition of the population of Fergana region in 1876-1917. Annual reports show only the total population of the region. In the appendices, the list of male and female population living in the region and the total number of each population and their general location by uezd are expressed in statistical numbers.

KEY WORDS: - composition of population, Fergana region, annual reports, total population.

INTRODUCTION

The Ferghana Valley has long been one of the most densely populated regions of Central Asia. As a result of the convenience of these areas for the cultivation of agricultural products, the development of trade and crafts in the cities of Kokan, Margilon, Andijan and other cities with trade relations with Eastern Turkestan, the population was always crowded. At the same time, various migration processes were taking place as a result of various political events and socio-economic changes. After the Fergana Valley was occupied by the Russian Empire and the Fergana Region was formed, the local government paid great attention to the population in order to conduct economic policy in the region, to determine the real size of taxpayers and to keep their accounts on a regular basis. This is especially the case after Fergana region became the main cotton-growing area in Central Asia by the end of the XIX century. Therefore, the description of the Fergana region (Obzor Ferganskoy oblast) and the chronicles of the Fergana region (Ejagodnik Ferganskoy oblast) related to the history of this period contain a number of important information such as the number of inhabitants, gender structure, and the location of the regions according to occupation. They allow to expand the imagination about the population of Fergana region and its situation at the beginning of the XX century.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Population of Fergana - 1882. Resident population - 538835 people, nomads - 113615 people. Total 652450.

Other nationalities, Russians - 2388 –

So, the total population of Margilan uezd is 101,000 people, 89,250 are settled residents and 11,750 are nomadic Karakyrghyz.

Annual reports show only the total population of the region. In the appendices, the list of male and female population living in the region and the total number of each population and their general location by uezd are expressed in statistical numbers.

Summarizing the information on this issue in the reports on Fergana region, it was as follows:

In 1890 - 801,269 people

In 1900 - 1,670,369 people

In 1910 - 2,062,531 people [1.3].

These sources show the location of the population in cities and villages and their ethnic composition. For example, in 1899, out of 1,641,000 inhabitants of Fergana, 294,877 lived in cities and 1,256,370 in villages, of which 821,000 were Sarts, 300,000 black-Kyrgyz (Kyrgyz - D.O.), 168,000 Tajiks, and 165 Kashgars. 000, Russians - 9750 people [2.72].

At the beginning, the number of the population was estimated in many sources, for example, in the report of the military governor of 1883, "since there was no population census during the khanate, now they look at this event with suspicion".

It is indicated that the ratio of the population of Fergana region will be approximately as follows [3.74]:

Conditions 821,000;

Karakyrgyz 300,000;

Tajiks 168,000;

Kashgar people 165,000;

In 1900, the population of Fergana region was 1670369 people, of which 302147 people lived in 7 cities; An estimated 1,270,000 people lived in the Fergana Valley, the cultural part of the province, and 110,000 nomads lived in the mountains surrounding the valley [4.14].

The Russian population is also the majority in Fergana region. After the conquest of Fergana province in 1876, first the military, then officials, then merchants, artisans, industrialists and private individuals began to appear. The Ferghana Valley was initially considered one of the areas that were difficult for the Russians to reach. In 1897, 300 families moved from Kiev province to Fergana. Migrants came by railway to Samarkand and had to walk the rest of the way in hot and unusual climatic conditions. In most cases, they had to go through the pass to the Fergana valley. As a result, three new settlements were established: Aleksandrovsky in Chotkal, Uspensky in Namangan uezd, and Nikolaevsky in Andijan uezd. After two years of bitter experience, those who emigrated realized that it was impossible to live in the Chotkal valley, and from there they were settled in the "Russian village" established in Margilan district in 1899. In 1899, the number of

Russians, excluding troops, was 9,7500 [3.74]. In 1902, the Christian population of Russia (excluding the troops) was 11,000 people. Including Provoslavs, there were 10,200 people. Most of the Russian population in the region lived in cities, but in the Fergana Valley, 3,000 lived in 5 settlements and 1 new village [5.5].

The first Russian settlement - Pokrovskoe - was founded in 1893. In 1897 Uspenskoe and Nikolavskoe, in 1898 Blagoveshenskoe, and in 1899 - the new village of Rus and Spassky were created. 305,000 of the population of the valley lived in cities, and the rest were rural residents [5.6].

In 1902, the population of the settlement in the Fergana Valley was 1,620,000 people. The land area of the valley is 20,000 versts, and the population is one square. Verst made 81 people [5.4]. Comparing these data to 1900, the population appears to have decreased. However, this situation is related to various factors in the calculation of statistics, and it should be noted that in many cases, clear boundaries between uezds are not defined, the population moves to different places according to economic activities, or seasonal workers from East Turkestan are not taken into account.

In 1903, 1,760,159 people of both sexes lived in Fergana region. 310,849 of them lived in cities and 1,449,310 lived in villages [6.10].

In 1904, the population of both sexes in Fergana region, excluding the troops, was 1,784,065, of which 950,678 were men and 833,387 were women [7.4].

Out of the total population, 1770621 local residents and 1344 Russians and other Europeans living mainly in 7 cities and 6 Russian settlements. Thus, compared to 1902, the population of both sexes increased by 23,906 people, i.e. by 1.36%.

In the documents of 1906, the European population was used instead of the term Russian and European, and their number was 18,573 people.

In this reporting year, 6,145 marriages were recorded, the total number of births was 13,876 and the number of deaths was 5,356. Thus, 2 newborns corresponded to 1 death [8.9].

There are also various tables about population movements in the reporting year 1906. However, it is impossible to draw conclusions based on this information. In the absence of a local birth registration system, information on the local population was collected by the local administration and was quite imprecise. For example, in 1906, the population of Eski Margilan was 46,721 people. In 1905, their number was 68,824. Although there were no gross epidemics or mass migrations in Old Margilan during the reporting year, there was a significant population decline [8.10].

Therefore, the 1906 or 1905 figures may be erroneous. According to the bailiff of Eski Margilan, the figures for this reporting year are more accurate, and it is noted that the population was registered walking around the houses. The same situation was observed in the city of Chust, the

total population of which was 18,207 people, and in the reporting year, 9,177 people were less than last year. These two examples also illustrate the value of the data available to the statistical committee [8.10]. But how was the door-to-door counting organized? Who participated in this process?.

In 1907, Muslims - 1921164 souls or 98.5%, Russians - 24346 people [9.5].

According to the report of the military governor of Fergana, in 1908, there were 8 Russian villages in Andijan uezd, despite the suspension of the resettlement policy.

In 1910, the population of Fergana region was 2062531 people, from 362894 houses. 10456 people live in 19 Russian settlements [10.3-5].

CONCLUSION

According to the data of 1910, a natural increase of the population of the region is recorded. This, in turn, caused changes in the population differences in the uezds. In particular, Kokan uezd takes the first place in terms of population instead of Andijan uezd [11.2].

The total population of the region as of January 1, 1911 was 2,062,531 people in 362,894 households, which was 47,469 people or 2.3% more than the previous year [11.2].

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