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From The Formation History Of Russian Settlements In Hunger Steppe And Their Socially Economic Position (The End Of XIX – Beginning XX Centuries)

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ABSTRACT

Revealing the origin of the new populated centers in the territory of Hungry steppe, economic life, rites, religious beliefs, demographic condition, analysis of the influence stranger populations on social-economic situation of the territory at the end of XIX – at the beginning of XX.

KEYWORDS

Hungry steppe, the end of XIX – the start of XX, ethnic composition, mastering, migration policy, Russian villages, irrigation work, land-reclamation implements, east Slavs, channels, national composition, religious composition.

INTRODUCTION

The study of social and political position in Mirzachul oasis at the end of XIX – beginning XX centuries and history of Russian settlements in content of political and

economic processes proceeded in Turkistan, on the basis widely involved archive sources, and analyses of natural and mechanical factors of increase and settling population,

demography consequences of assimilation policy of Mirzachul oasis, has important scientific and practical significance. As to the basis of Russian empire policy was put the idea of region's Russification, the questions of settling Russian population to Turkiston was always in the center of colonial authorities attention.

Thorough investigation of settling process of Russian settlers in Mirzachul oasis, their influence upon social economic development of region and role of Russian settlings in the history of given territory are of great significance. Before present period the given problematic in indicated chronological frames doesn't came out in the capacity of separate object of investigation. Especially, the questions of relationship of Russian village population with native people aren't lightened up enough.

Keeping within the given theme next, concrete problems are being solved: to investigate the development process of Mirzachul oasis by Russian empire; to consider the question of population settlings from central regions of Russia to Mirzachul oasis and the process of new settlings creation; to show economic way of Russian settlings in region and figure out their peculiarities; to study social, national, religious population staff of Russian settlers in Mirzachul oasis; by means of investigation the process of adaptation to new conditions, to expose relationships peculiarities to natives.

The scientific significance of scientific research is that, the materials of the given article might be used in the study process of Russian settlings history on the Turkiston territory in colonial period, lighting up political, social – economic and ethnographical demographical history of Mirzachul oasis.

The growth of new villages quantity in Mirzachul at the end of XIX – beginning of the XX century directly connected with the beginning of new territory development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Rushakevich, one of the representatives of empire authorities considered that Mirzachul development would lead to a dense population of the south and south – eastern trade and political ways of Turkistan. [7, p.17]

Originally, captain of headquarter G.A.Aminov was entrusted to study the tracks of ancient irrigational system on the territory between Chinaz, Khodjent and Djizak.

However, suggestions worked out by G.A.Aminov was turned down in view of remoteness and low water-level of Zarafshan river.

The head of Djizak uezd I.Brejezitskiy suggested to reconstruct the Tuyatortar water channel, but it was also unsuccessful. [2, p.852]

In 1871 N.Ulyanov, an engineer, after close study of Mirzachul in 1872 worked out the project of its development by means of the Sirdarya waters. From all suggested projects, exactly that project was chosen by empire government. 16 000 thousand rubles were given for the construction of the channel in 1874. [18, p.99-101] Because of shortage of financial means, the channel construction which was planned to water 40 000 thousand dessiatins of earth, was stopped. [6, p.11] In 1883 work on irrigation Turkistan valley and conduction of agriculture were offered to Nikolay Konstantinovich Romanov. [19, p.1] On the instruction of N.K.Romanov seven miles from Bekobod the dam was made, which

permitted to bring waters into internal part of Mirzachul.

In 1897, special governmental commission approved N.A.Petrov's project. However, the project didn't get approved from the Retersburg's technique committee, because of high prices of stone dam construction.

Long before, in 1885 a report done by N.O.Petrov was offered to general-governor N.O.Razenbakh, about Mirzachul development projects. [20, p.139-144] A member of State Duma N.L.Skalozubov underlined the necessity of grant from state treasury for the completion of development north-eastern part of oasis. [9, p.603] In 1911 a new project of building a channel was approved and charged to communication engineer S.N.Tchaev. In accordance to the project 36,614963 rubles 66 copeck was granted for the construction. [8, p 34]

It was planned to complete the building to the 1st of January. In 1915 on the 5th of October 1913 (according to old calendar) the water solemnly was drained along 100 kilometers channel. The channel was named after Romanov. From 1917, the channel was named after Nothern Mirzachul, later it was renamed after Kirov, now the channel is named after "Dustlik" (Drujba)

At the end of XIX – beginning XX centuries the building of irrigation construction and railways became as a push to transition of nomadic and half nomadic population to settled way of life, the great part of whom were occupied with farming and as a result the new areas under crops showed up.

The main part of Russian population migrated to Mirzachul oasis were farmers, collided with shortage of earth for farming. [10, p.166-167]

Issued by Russian empire government the law, on 10 of June 1903, specified assignment of certain privileges to settlers. For example, the population migrated to Turkistan Valley at the age of 15 were free from military service for 6 years. According to the adopted new law on the 21st of June 1914, settling to irrigating earth of Mirzachul is providing to the representatives all Christian confession and population, having definite financial responsibility. [4, p.221-224]

In accordance with information published in a newspaper "Turkistanskiye vedamosty", the first Russian settlement "Nodejdinsky" in Mirzachul, was organized in 1885. [15, p.4] In V.F.Karavaev's opinion the first Russian settlement was founded in 1885 by N.K.Romanov and was settled with zaparozhian Cossacks in honor of whom the settlement was named after "Zaporozhye". [5, p.92-93] The settlement was situated on fertile land, however, because of difficulties tied with earth irrigation, the earth was unused. [3, p.462-463] The result of carrying out irrigation work on the Sirdarya left bank in different years on N.K.Romanov initiative 8 settlements where Russian people lived were built. [21, p.93] In 1896 with the help of N.K.Romanov, representatives of Kuban region moved to Turkistan, the great part of them were sectarians. Originally their settlement was called "Volinski". Afterwards, because of origin of religious disagreements inside of a settlement a part of the population left the settlement and founded a new settlement and was named after "Nizniy Volinski" And the farmer settlement was called "Verhni Volinski". In 1907, 65 families moved to a new settlement which was built in honor of Saint Spas. [16, #75]. As a result of joining up Spaski and Dukhovski settlements, a new settlement of urban type was built (in present it is Gulistan

– administrative center of Sirdarya region.) From 1911 up to 1914 the settlement was registered in official documents under Spaski name. In 1908, 4 families moved to the zone of Akhmonkul lake, not far from Nizni Volinsk settlement, for fishing. Willfully settled those families began to build dwelling houses on the state land without permission. In view of that fact the settlement was named “Nakhalorka” [11, p. 110]. In March 1913 for the purpose of widening irrigation places in the northern – eastern part of Mirzachul, new area had been cultivated. In one of such places not far from 121st passing-track Central Asian railway, a settlement was situated on that part of the earth which was given from land fund, irrigated by Romanov channel, and was 12 versts from Sirdarya railway station to the Hunger steep station. On 25 of November 1913 the settlement was named after successor to the throne of Russian empire Aleksei. Later there Bakht town was established.

Founded in 1916, settlement “Saratovski” was intended exceptionally for participants, veterans of the World War I and holders of Georgievsky order (cross) [22, S.10]. In general there were 24 Russian settlements in Mirzachul at the beginning of 1917.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Empire administration considered the necessity of strengthening Russification and development cotton monoculture in region, to impact skills to water using and it's distribution. Migrated Russian peasants grew basically wheat, rye rice, oats and in addition corn, seafloor appertaining to dyes, kunjut, kenaf, pea, millet, vegetables and melons. Beginning from 1910 gradual extension of land under cotton began. From 1911 cotton rowing widely developed in Mirzachul. The shortage of

drain system and wrong water use during soil watering and washing out by settlers, brought to swamp and salinization of soil, ecological condition became complicated, infectious illnesses increased. Having connected with natural conditions and official authority policy, the settlers' position became complicated. In spite of that the Russian population enjoyed big privilege, there were much problem in decision questions of land-tenure and water use.

According to statistical data given in official account in 1892, 2044 people moved to Mirzachul oasis, there were 3 noblemen, 23 bourgeois, 1117 peasants, 647 Cossacks, 254 prisoners and reserve leaders of junior section [24, s 3].

Exceptionally Cossacks exempted from military service could settle in Russian settlements Nadezdinsky, Romanovskiy, Zaparozsky [24, s 3]. Formation of stable agricultural farms capable to be foot-hold of Russian empire on Turkistan territory was carried out not by means of artificially settling, but offering a big amount of loan providing large scale agriculture what promoted the raise of economic potential of agricultural farms. As a result of what, appeared a new class of prosperous peasants using hired labor in renting land. Some of them had 400 land dessiatins. [17, p.57]

As the data of statistical analyses showed, in existing Russian settlement in Mirzachul lived mainly the Russian the Byelorussian, the Ukrainian. In Nizni Volinsky, Sirdarinski, Veliko-Alekseevski and Spassky settlements only lived representatives of other nationalities anonymously. The migration was prohibited to Catholics who accepted orthodoxy, if they were not the Russian originally, In particular,

because of that Mennonites were not the Russian by birth their settling to the valley considered undesirable [26, s.47]. Founded with the help of rulers the settlements, Ndezinsky and Romanovskiy presented themselves as very firm orthodox farms, Practically all sectarians were literate, led a healthy style of life, supported friendly attitude as to settlers and to natives. Sectarians willfully pulled down covering force put by authority of orthodox settlement in difficult time bind with water and the result of misuse water distribution [27, s 15]

CONCLUSION

The main peculiarity of farm activity of Russian settlements in Mirzachul oasis was building of irrigation construction. The population of Russian settlements before having private farm, rented land and occupied with bestiality, did hired labor. Besides that the settlers were involved in channel construction, were occupied with buying and selling, fishing and bestiality. Settlers were also occupied with railway building and handicraft. Prosperous part of population giving up farming, were occupied with buying and selling wheat and cotton. A market, built near "Hunger steep railway station made a great influence on development of local commodity circling. Land cultivation technique and agricultural implements perfected that made considerable influence on economic development of the oasis. Russian peasants began to apply some up-to-days in agriculture. Not only natural climatic conditions, and lack of knowledge in farm conducting, normative legal documents adopted in condensed time without not taking into consideration any certain conditions and possibilities negatively influenced on adaptation of settling population.

There were adaptation problems to local climate. At the same time that situation did not considerably influenced on the processes, connected with settling of empire Slavonic population in that region.

Local population treated to sectarians with great regard than to orthodox, as sectarians led strict sober mode of life. In 1910 in Spassky settlement was built a temple to carry out some religious arrangements, where the priest from Russia was invited to work. Similar temple was built in Nadezdinskiy settlement. There were some disputed situations between oasis people. Thus, in 1909 in a zone of Akhmancul lake, willfully settled Russians divided postures, ploughed lands belonging to local inhabitants. So the rights of local inhabitants were infringed. Empire authority adopted decision about distribution of land to the local inhabitants for farming in poor irrigated, rusty soil in order to have big fund of free lands. Frequently the conflicts rose between Russians and local inhabitants in occasion of pastures. At the end of XIX – beginning XX centuries for the purpose of organization strong point in valley, the empire led migration policy of Russian peasants to Mirzachul oasis. Colonial authority carried out a number of arrangements for setting up irrigating constructions for cotton farming in region. Russian settlements were organized where were irrigated net. Partly assimilation of Mirzachul oasis brought to showing up new settlements and some of which were foundations of new towns. However, social economic problems and scornful attitude of power representatives kept up the development of those settlements.

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