UOT 94(479.24); UOT 94(470)"16/18"

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MANIFESTATIONS OF COLONIAL POLICY IN YELIZAVETPOL GOVERNORATE (1868-1900 YEARS)

DOI: https://doi.org/10.36719/2708-065X/103/30-35

The article analyzes the changes in the composition and structure of the population of Yelizavetpol governorate in the last decade of the 19th century. Based on the statistical materials and reporting documents of the period, the main indicators of the mechanical and natural decline of the population were determined, and the factors affecting this growth were revealed. At this time, the main attention is paid to the special weight of the non-local population among the population of the governorate. In the context of socio-economic processes, expansion of industry and trade in the province, the dynamics of the urban and rural population in the structure of the population of the province are monitored. The article also compares demographic indicators for individual accidents. How the colonial policy of Tsarist Russia influenced the ethno-demographic policy is reflected in the article.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Ganja region, Yelizavetpol governorate, migration, transfers, ethno-demographic situation.

Introduction. After political stability was ensured in the South Caucasus and the integration of the region into the empire was completed, serious quantitative and qualitative changes occurred in the composition of the population of the Yelizavetpol governorate, an administrative unit established in 1868 in the historical lands of Azerbaijan - the territories of Ganjabasar and Karabakh. Demographic differences between different peoples and ethnic groups were manifested in different levels of the growth rate, their specific weight in the population of the entire governorate, which was related to the difference in the natural growth of individual ethnic groups and the level of participation in the migration process. In general, the main factor affecting the changes in the ethnic and confessional composition and social structure of the population of the province in the last three decades of the 19th century was the migration processes that took place here in the first half of the 19th century, primarily the resettlement policy implemented by Tsarist Russia after the occupation of the South Caucasus.

Main part. In order to make the region, including North Azerbaijan, its own, the tsarism, which had clear colonial intentions, transferred non-Muslim population, primarily Armenians, Russians and Germans, from neighboring Iran and Turkey, as well as from the central provinces of Russia. With this step, plans were implemented to fundamentally change the ethnic-religious composition of the country. It was the resettlement policy that had to play a key role in the assimilation of the newly captured territories. The Russianization and Christianization of Azerbaijan was the basis of the tsarism's resettlement policy. Claims that have been prevailing in Russian historiography for 200 years that "the main goal of settling non-local population in new territories is to achieve the socio-economic and cultural development of these territories and the revival of productive forces" do not fit into any logic. If tsarism had such plans, then first of all concrete steps would be taken to raise the socio-cultural level of the local population and improve their economic situation. In contrast, the colonial structures set the main goal of changing the ethnic composition of the region's population and reducing the Turkish-Muslim factor [2, p. 244-246].

Although the resettlement policy aimed at increasing the number of non-Muslim population in Northern Azerbaijan, including the Yelizavetpol governorate, decreased relatively in the last three decades of the 19th century, individual manifestations of this policy were evident even until the second decade of the 20th century. If in the first half of the 19th century the resettlement policy of tsarism gave priority to settling Armenians in the South Caucasus, at the end of the century many Russian

Caucasian scholars, including N.Shavrov, I.Chopin, K.Borozdin, V.Velichko, U.Yevreinov, A.Budilovich, A..Liprandi, A.Volynets, G.Gershelman and others [1, p.213-214] stated that such a clearly pro-Armenian resettlement policy was wrong for the interests of the empire, and it would lead to bitter consequences in the future. They suggested giving priority to the "Russian element" in the settlement of the South Caucasus. A.Liprandi and A.Volynets wrote that although the Russian viceroy was at the head of the administration of the Caucasus, this did not prevent the foreigners from actually ruling the Caucasus... Aramyants, Lazerevs, Tamamshevs and other Armenian millionaires who were the servants of the viceroy's palace- They were the ones who managed the affairs of the Caucasus. The authors believed that Russia should first of all rely on the Russian population to create a reliable support for itself in the Caucasus. In order to strengthen Russian statehood in the South Caucasus, they suggested the proper organization of the resettlement of Russians to the region and wrote that without it, it is impossible to strengthen Russia in the Caucasus [3, p.14, 65-68, 261]. P.I.Kovalevsky, another supporter (velokoderjavnik) of the great Russian state, even called for the fusion of "culturally underdeveloped peoples" into the Russian people [4, p.270]. Compared to the first half of the 19th century, in the second half of the century, especially at the end of the century, preference for Russians in population settlement in Yelizavetpol governorate can be explained by this. Also, it should not be overlooked that after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878, the transfer of the Armenian population to the South Caucasus slowed down relatively, and Armenians began to be resettled in the territories separated from the Ottoman Empire (in Batum, Ardahan, Kars provinces) [1, p.292- 293].

As a whole, the migration processes that took place throughout the 19th century, first of all mass migrations, had their impact on the demographic situation in Yelizavetpol Governorate at the end of the century. The transfer of non-local population (Armenians, Russians, Germans, Kurds) to the territory of the governorate caused serious quantitative and qualitative changes in the ethno-confessional composition of the governorate.

This was first of all manifested in the number of the population of the governorate. In 1870, the population of Yelizavetpol province was 522,100 people, the natural increase was equal to 9,094 people [5, p.341]. Three years later - in 1873, the population of the province was 593,784 people [6, p.328, 341]. According to the family lists of 1886, 728,943 people lived in Yelizavetpol province, and compared to 1873, the increase was 22.8 percent [7, p. 353]. In that period, the highest growth rate in the South Caucasus was recorded in the Baku governorate (32.1 percent), which can be explained by the mass migration of the population to the city of Baku due to the development of the oil industry.

According to the results of the general population census conducted in the Russian Empire in 1897, 878,415 people lived in the governorate [9, p.197].

The Germans made great contributions to the socio-cultural and economic development of the country, and played an invaluable role in the spread of new farming methods and technical plant species in the region. At the same time, it should be noted that unsuitable harsh living conditions and mass diseases had a negative effect on the socio-physical condition of the Germans. Especially in Yelizavetpol governorate, malaria and cholera caused more hardships to Germans than to other ethnic groups. Among the German colonists, the level of deaths, especially child deaths, was much higher [10, p.94-96]. For example, in 1875-1880, among the German population of the province, the mortality of children under the age of 5 was 60.4-62.4%. However, among Russians, this indicator was 47-5.-57.4% [11, p.65]. The average life expectancy was also low among Germans compared to other nations. For example, in the 80s of the 19th century, among the German population of the province, there were 3 people aged 60-70 and over 70 per 1,000 people, while these indicators were 27 and 15 for Russians, 10 and 7 for Armenians, and 13 and 6 for Azerbaijanis [12, p.9]. The earthquake that occurred near Ganja in early 1870 had severe consequences for the Yelenendof German community [13, p.272]. The unsuitable climatic conditions of the place where they settled led the Germans of Annenfeld to move to Morul valley, which has somewhat milder conditions. However, even this displacement did not have a positive effect on their number growth.

In 1873, the number of Germans living in the governorate was 1,326 (0.2% of the total population), in 1886 it was 1,902 (0.3%), and in 1897 it was 3,066 (0.3%). As it can be seen, during the investigated period, there were no cases of mass migration of Germans to the territory of

Yelizavetpol governorate, so the growth of the German population in the governorate was not due to mechanical factors, but to natural factors.

In his research, T.R. Akhundova shows that 127 families lived in Yelenendorf colony in 1819, 215 in 1885, and 429 in 1912. She notes that 501 people lived here in 1819, 134 in 1836, 1400 in 1870, 2575 in 1885, 2575 in 1899, and 2575 in 1903. [6, pp. 48-49]. As the population of the Yelenendorf colony increased, the land it held decreased. Therefore, the village magistrates appealed to the authorities, asking them either to allocate additional plots of land or to allow them to build new villages. The population of the Annenfeld colony was 413 in 1819, 356 in 1885, and 768 in 1899. [14, p.111]. The number of German population of Yelezavetpol gubernia as a whole increased from 928 people in 1819 to 1624 people in 1885 (1.7 times) [6, p.50]. According to the results of the all-Russian population census of 1897, 3086 Germans lived in Yelizavetpol district of Yelizavetpol province. According to the "Caucasian calendar", it is noted that 3,939 Germans live in Yelizavetpol governorate. It is clear that there is actually no significant difference between these two numbers. It is shown that 3,430 Germans live in Baku governorate, and 2,469 of them live in Baku city. Despite the existence of certain differences between the German colonies, demographic growth was taking place among the German population of Yelizavetpol gubernia as a whole. This was also manifested in the formation of several German-owned villages (otcelok) in the western lands of Gubernia, which later developed and turned into villages. Eigenfeld village in Yelizavetpol district, Alekseyevka village in Gazakh district, Traubenfeld village (now Tovuz city), Yelizavetinki village, Grinfeld village, Georgievka village, etc. [15, p.230-232].

Armenians were the second participants of the migration process in the territory of Yelizavetpol governorate. The Ganja-Karabakh region became one of the main places of Armenian migrations that began immediately after the end of the Russian-Iranian (1826-1828) and Russian-Ottoman wars (1828-1829). Article XV of the Treaty of Turkmenchay concluded in 1828 between the Gajar Empire and the Russian Empire created a legal basis for mass migration of Armenians to the territory of Northern Azerbaijan. The mass flow of Armenians to North Azerbaijan, including Yelizavetpol governorate, continued for about 100 years and caused serious changes in the ethno-demographic situation of the governorate. When the tsarist authorities moved Armenians from Iran to North Azerbaijan, they did not limit themselves to placing them only in the territories of the former Iravan, Nakhchivan, and Karabakh khanates, but directed them to the territories of the Baku, Guba, and Lankaran khanates, where they had never lived, as well as to the regions of Ganjabasar, Aresh, Sheki, which will form the northern territories of the future Yelezavetpol governorate. The goal was still the same: to create an ethnic-religious base for themselves in the South Caucasus in the form of Armenians. H. Verdiyeva shows that the number of Armenian families transferred from Iran and the Ottoman Empire to Northern Azerbaijan in 1828-1830 was 21,010 or 119.5 people [10, p.158].

According to the Kameral description of 1873, 99,918 Armenians were registered in Yelizavetpol governorate [12, p. 160-1]. In 1886, the number of Armenians living in the governorate was 258,324 people (13.4% increase compared to 1873), in 1897 this number increased by 33,864 people or 13.1% and reached 292,188 people [8, p.58-59, 54]. This growth was mainly due to mass migrations. Armenians settled mainly in the southern districts of the governorate - Zangezur, Karyagin, Shusha, Javanshir and Gazakh districts, in the mountainous part of Yelizavetpol district, and this, in turn, led to a decrease in the specific weight of the local people - Azerbaijanis in the total proportion of the population of those districts. However, their number increased rapidly in other districts of the governorate - Nukha, Aresh, Jabrayil districts, areas where Armenians have never lived in history.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the migration of Armenians to the South Caucasus, including Yelizavetpol governorate, and their number and specific weight in the total population continued to increase. Russian authors A. Liprandi and A. Volynets note that the number of Armenians in Yelizavetpol governorate increased from 265,000 in 1897 to 328,000 in 1909 [7, p. 64]. Many Russian authors sharply criticized the policy aimed at creating conditions for Armenians to settle in the country by the tsarist government. Observing this process with concern, A.Liprandi and A.Volynets wrote in 1912 that the settlement of Armenians in Transcaucasia ("colonization" in the book) continues, and

soon all its governorates became "formal Armenia" ("форменная Армения" in the book) Yerevan, Yelizavetpol and Tbilisi governorates will be subject to Armenianization [11, p.66-67].

Conclusion. As in the middle of the 19th century, at the end of the century, the transfer of representatives of various religious sects from the central governorates of Russia to Northern Azerbaijan, including the Ganja governorate, served the goals of tsarism to colonize the region by Russifying and Christianizing it. This was ensured by brutally trampling the rights and interests of the region. By placing sectarians and peasants from the Russian nation in remote areas, tsarism aimed to suppress the discontent of religious groups dissatisfied with the ruling religious system in Russia, as well as landless and landless peasants. The third stage of resettlement, which began at the end of the 19th century, meant the completion of the Russification and assimilation of the region. Czarism clearly understood that only in a "foreign environment", by placing fellow tribesmen of their own language and religion among the foreigners, it is possible to create a loyal social, ethnic and religious support here.

During the investigated period, there was also an increase in the number of Azerbaijani Turks, the local population of the governorate. In 1873, their number was 357,917 people (60.3% of the total population of the province, which was 593,784 thousand), in 1886, 415,523 people (55% of the population of the province, which was 745,891 people), and in 1897, they were 534,085 (out of the population of the province, which was 878,415). was 60.8%). The publication "Кавказский календарь" indicates that the number of Azerbaijanis (called "Azerbaijani Tatars" in the publication) is 407,948 people according to the 1897 census [14, p.65]. Unlike other peoples and ethnic groups who moved to Yelizavetpol gubernia, the decrease in the number and specific weight of Azerbaijanis was mainly due to natural factors. Another factor affecting this dynamic was related to the assimilation processes occurring within the population. This was especially evident in the incidents of Zangezur, Karyagin (assimilation of Kurds) and Nukha (assimilation of ethnic groups belonging to the Dagestan group).

Thus, it can be noted that in the last thirty years of the 19th century, serious quantitative and qualitative changes took place in the ethnic composition of the population of Ganja region - Yelizavetpol governorate of Azerbaijan. After the occupation of Northern Azerbaijan by Russia in the first half of the 19th century, the colonial policy implemented by the tsarist government, including the settlement of the Armenian, Russian and German population in the governorate, led to the change of the ethnic composition of the governorate's population and its internationalization. Due to more mechanical factors, absolute and relative growth of non-native nationalities took place in the governorate as well as in the whole of Azerbaijan. However, despite the changes, the number and specific weight of Azerbaijanis in Yelizavetpol governorate was increasing, and Azerbaijanis remained the leading ethnic factor of the governorate.

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YELIZAVETPOL QUBERNATORLUĞUNDA MÜSTƏMLƏKƏÇILIK SIYASƏTININ TƏZAHÜRLƏRI (1868-1900-CÜ ILLƏR)

Məqalədə XIX əsrin son onilliyində Yelizavetpol quberniyasının əhalisinin tərkibində və strukturunda baş verən dəyişikliklər təhlil edilir. Dövrün statistik materialları və hesabat sənədləri əsasında əhalinin mexaniki və təbii azalmasının əsas göstəriciləri müəyyən edilmiş, bu artıma təsir edən amillər aşkar edilmişdir. Bu zaman qubernatorluq əhalisi arasında yerli olmayan əhalinin xüsusi çəkisinə əsas diqqət yetirilir. Vilayətdə baş verən sosial-iqtisadi proseslər, sənaye və ticarətin genişlənməsi kontekstində əyalət əhalisinin strukturunda şəhər və kənd əhalisinin dinamikasına nəzarət edilir. Məqalədə fərdi qəzalar üzrə demoqrafik göstəricilər də müqayisə edilir. Çar Rusiyasının müstəmləkəçilik siyasətinin etno-demoqrafik siyasətə necə təsir etdiyi məqalədə öz əksini tapıb.

Açar sözlər: Azərbaycan, Gəncə vilayəti, Yelizavetpol quberniyası, miqrasiya, köçürmələr, etno-demoqrafik vəziyyət.

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ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ КОЛОНИАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В ЕЛИЗАВЕТПОЛЬСКОЙ ГУБЕРНИИ (1868-1900 ГГ.)

В статье анализируются изменения в составе и структуре населения Елизаветпольской губернии в последнее десятилетие XIX века. На основе статистических материалов и отчетных документов периода определены основные показатели механической и естественной убыли населения, выявлены факторы, влияющие на этот рост. В это время основное внимание уделяется особому весу неместного населения среди населения губернии. В контексте социально-экономических процессов, расширения промышленности и торговли в провинции отслеживается

динамика городского и сельского населения в структуре населения провинции. В статье также сравниваются демографические показатели по отдельным несчастным случаям. В статье отражено, как колониальная политика царской России повлияла на этнодемографическую политику.

Ключевые слова: Азербайджан, Гянджинский район, Елизаветпольская губерния, миграция, переселения, этнодемографическая ситуация.

Məqalənin redaksiyaya daxil olduğu tarix: 26 noyabr 2023-cü il.
Məqalənin çapa qəbul olunma tarixi: 21 dekabr 2023-cü il.
Rəyçilər: t.ü.f.d. Səidə İsmayılzadə, t.e.d. Qabil Əliyev.