



EXPLORING THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF CENTRAL ASIA (THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES): IN THE EXAMPLE OF SANOBAR SHADMANOVA'S WORKS

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ABSTRACT

Trends in the study of social history, which began to take shape in the historiography of European countries in the 1950s and 1960s, have become more relevant in Central Asia in the last 20 years. Social history helps us to understand the problematic issues of society, the nature of family life, the national character, and the thinking of the individual.¹ Is it possible to study such concepts in the example of Central Asia in the colonial period? If we conduct research on how the local population perceived the colonial order and how they adapted to it, we can study the above concepts from the example of Central Asia. Because in the process of adopting and adapting to the new order, many problems arose among the local population, and in the process of finding solutions to these problems, the local population expressed their views.²

KEY WORDS: *Sanobar Shadmanova, Central Asia, 19th - early 20 centuries, archival documents, judicial documents, foundations, press materials.*

We think it is advisable to conduct such research on the example of a small area, but in several fields. Because the process of adaptation was not only in one area, but in all the processes taking place in society, the local population had to adapt. Second, by comparing these processes with each other, an opportunity for a deeper penetration into social history is created.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the study of the history of the independent states that broke away from its membership expanded somewhat. On the one hand, there are efforts by historians of these countries to cover their history based on their national ideas, and on the other hand, foreign researchers have access to various sources and archival documents stored in the newly independent states. It is known that over the past 20 years a number of publications and dissertations have been published on the study of the history of Central Asia, in particular, the analysis of the establishment of imperial rule and the introduction of colonial rule in Turkestan in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. It should be noted that the majority of local research is structurally close to the literature of the Soviet era, but differs in the breadth of topics, types of sources and ideological approach. In our opinion, these studies are mainly aimed at covering the political, economic and cultural history of Central Asia in the late 19th - early 20 centuries, and almost did not reflect the social history of the period. However, the sources cited in them, the conclusions drawn are considered important in determining new directions in modern scientific research. In other words, over the past two decades, Central Asian countries have become more focused on political, economic and cultural history. Only Western historians dealing with the history of Central Asia are more interested in the social history of the region.

At the same time, a small number of scholars studying the social history of Central Asia have emerged in the last 20 years. In this article, we analyze the scientific work of historian Sanobar Shadmanova in order to show what topics social history in Central Asia covers today. We chose Sanobar Shadmanova's work not only because she was one of the first to try to study the social history of Central Asia, but also because it showed the diversity of topics in social history.

¹ Raphael Samuel. What is social history? //History today - Volume:35, (March, 1985).

² Virginia Martin. Law and Custom in the Steppe. – Curzon, 2001, P. 2-3.



It is necessary to refer to sources to study social history. Sanobar Shadmanova used a variety of sources in her research, which allowed her to study the social history of Central Asia in more depth. On the other hand, he has published a number of literature and articles on source studies.³ These research works can be used to write the social history of Central Asia. In particular, together with Nargiza Alimova and Akmal Bazarbaev, she published a book on source studies of Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In this book, the authors analyze several types of sources on the history of Turkestan. This paper shows that legal documents, archival documents, judicial documents, foundations, press materials, statistics, reports, visual sources, memoirs and manuscripts are important materials in the study of Central Asian history.⁴

Also, some of her works on source studies is only focused on a specific topic.⁵ In particular, Shadmanova studied the sources on the history of the education system in Turkestan and revealed the peculiarities of these materials.⁶ In addition, she, along with Gulchehra Sultanova, analyzes sources on women and their activities in Central Asia in the 18th and early 20th centuries. This paper is published in the Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures. In this paper, the authors note the lack of scientific literature on women in Central Asian historiography and point to the fact that sources on women have not been sufficiently included in scientific consumption. According to them, although several works on the history of Central Asian women have been published to date, most of them are about elite women and there are almost no works about ordinary women. For this reason, Shadmanova and Sultanova aimed to explore sources capable of tracing the history of ordinary women.⁷ On the other hand, the inclusion of these materials on the history of Central Asian women in scientific consumption will help to study the social history of ordinary women.

In addition, Sanobar Shadmanova appeals to historiography by comparing sources on the history of Central Asia. In particular, her monograph titled "Issues of struggle against Soviet colonialism in German and Turkish historiography (1917-1924)" covers the formation of German and Turkish historiography, its sources, the study of political processes in Turkestan in 1917-1924 in foreign scientific centers as well as media coverage. In addition, the conclusions of German and Turkish historiography on the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, the declaration of Turkestan autonomy and the establishment of the first local democratic government and its overthrow by the Soviet government are covered.⁸

As noted above, social history requires the use of sources. On the other hand, methodology plays an important role in the use of these sources to study social history. In her research works, Shadmanova has published a number of publications on the methodology of historical research. She lists in these literatures the scientific methods which allow for a deeper study of social history, and dwells on each of them separately. In doing so, the role of each historical research method in the coverage of social history is highlighted and their views on what should be emphasized in their use in research practice are substantiated. These works are devoted to the study of methodology and modern methods of historical research. She analyzes general methods of scientific research in conjunction with special methods of historical science, as well as methods introduced from other disciplines into the science of history. In addition, these works pay special attention to the approaches that have emerged in world historiography since the middle of the twentieth century and have become new paradigms of historical knowledge. While the interdisciplinary approach was used by only a handful of researchers until the middle of the 20th century, the reasons why its application became widespread after World War II and gradually became the rule of serious scientific research are given. Her works also analyze the differences between traditional social history and new social history. The works deal with the concepts of micro and macro history, the origin of micro history and its causes, the interaction of micro and macro history, local history. Also. In her research works, information is given on the processes of formation of the history of daily

³Shadmanova S. Образ мусульманских учебных заведений на страницах периодической печати Туркестана (конец XIX - начало XX вв.) // Идеалы и ценности ислама в образовательном пространстве XXI века. / Составители: Д.М. Абдрахманов, Г.В. Балягова, З.Л. Сизоненко, В.С. Хазиев. – Уфа: Изд-во «Мир печати», 2016. – С.146-152.

⁴Shadmanova S. Alimova N., Bazarbaev A. XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари Туркистон тарихига оид манбалар – Тошкент: «Инновацион ривожланиш нашриёт-матбаа уйи», 2020. – 180 б.

⁵Shadmanova S. XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошлари Туркистон даврий матбуотида соғлиқни сақлаш масалалари талқини // In: XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда тиббиёт ва халқ таботи. Ed. Shadmanova S. Тошкент. 2020. Б. 40-49.

⁶Shadmanova S. XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда шарқ тилларини ўрганиш масалалари // Шарқшунослик. 2007. №1. Б. 3 – 10.

⁷Shadmanova S., Sulstonova G. Sources and Methods: Central Asia: 18th century to early 20th century (9,335 words) in: *Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures*, General Editor Suad Joseph. Consulted online on 22 August 2017 First published online: 2017

⁸Shadmanova S. Немис ва турк тарихшунослигида совет мустамлакачилигига қарши кураш масалалари (1917-1924). Тошкент. Абу матбуот консалтинг. 2008.



life and methods of its study. The books also contain materials on specific aspects, methods, and sources of historical research, such as the history of gender and mentality, as well as visual research.⁹

On the other hand, Shadmanova set herself the task of studying the social history of Central Asia through historical sources and the introduction of existing historical materials into scientific consumption through scientific methods. This is especially true of his scholarly work on the history of the press. In particular, in his work titled "History of Turkestan - in the mirror of the press (1870-1917)", she studies the social history of Central Asia not only from the point of view of sources, but also through periodicals. It is important to study history on the basis of primary sources, and the periodical press of the late 19th - early 20th centuries deserves special attention as an important source on the history of Turkestan. Periodicals reflect the views of contemporaries, the views of various categories of representatives, which provide researchers with important information about the socio-economic life, statistics, as well as to determine the participants of the event and their attitude to this or that event. The relevance of this book is shown by the fact that the periodicals have not been studied comprehensively in terms of historiography and source studies, as well as the fact that Russian and Uzbek newspapers have not been studied comparatively with other historical sources.

This monograph analyzes the socio-economic and cultural processes that took place in Turkestan from 1870 to February of 1917 from the point of view of history on the basis of periodicals in Uzbek and Russian. The author provides information about the general description and peculiarities of the Turkestan periodicals, as well as the published articles and data are studied, systematized and analyzed on the basis of a problem-based approach. Also, the press materials were compared with other historical sources, and interesting information about the history of the region was included in scientific consumption.

Shadmanova chooses three directions to show the social history of the common people in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These are economic, social and cultural life. In the first part, he selects the issues of agriculture, industry, trade, banking and taxation, and tries to show the economic relations of the population through them. The second part of the book focuses mainly on social relations. In particular, it featured medical care, sanitation, religious ceremonies, domestic life, and the social history of women. In the last part of Shadmanova's work, cultural changes in Turkestan are discussed. It analyzes materials on education, science, and language, and thus describes the cultural life of the regions's population.¹⁰ She has also published several articles based on press releases. These articles are mainly devoted to economic and social issues such as advertising, suffrage, and the emergence of the press.¹¹

Exploring various themes of social history is very important because each field of history has its undiscovered parts. For showing all parts of history of human, we need to address all topics. If we analyze Shadmanova's research works, we can see that she is conducting research on many topics of social history. In particular, she conducts research on medicine, women's daily lives, gender, Islam, pilgrimage, trade, industry, and urban transformation. By focusing on each of these issues, one can see the breadth of topics in the social history of Central Asia.

In particular, Shadmanova has extensive research on Islam, hajj, women, gender, family, and marriage. In her work on the history of the hajj during the Russian Empire, she not only analyzes the geographical routes from Central Asia to Mecca, but also what obstacles or events the Muslims of the region encountered during the hajj on these routes.¹² In addition, Shadmanova tried to illustrate the role of women in Islam in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This style helped her to show not only theoretical knowledge about women's rights and their place in society in history, but also the attitude of Muslim society towards women in practice.¹³

⁹Shadmanova S. Тарихий тадқиқотлар методологияси ва замонавий усуллари. – Тошкент: Barkamol fayz media, 2018. – 216 б.; Shadmanova S. Тарихий тадқиқотларнинг методологияси ва замонавий усуллари. Тошкент: «O'zbekiston», 2019. – 320 б.

¹⁰Shadmanova S. Туркистон тарихи – матбуот кўзгусида (1870-1917 йиллар). – Тошкент: Yangi nashr, 2011. – 296 б.

¹¹Shadmanova S. 1917 йилда Туркистонда ижтимоий-иқтисодий аҳволнинг даврий матбуотдаги мониторинги // Ижтимоий фикр. 2006. №1. Б.173-178; Shadmanova S. Туркистонда реклама ва матбуот // Жамият ва бошқарув. 2006. №4.Б.67- 69; Shadmanova S. Туркистонда сайлов ҳуқуқи ва матбуот (XX аср бошлари мисолида) // Фалсафа ва ҳуқуқ. 2007. №4. Б. 28 – 31; Shadmanova S. Туркистоннинг илк расмий матбуоти тарихидан ("Туркестанские ведомости" газетаси мисолида) // Ўзбекистон тарихи. 2007. №4. Б.88 – 99; Shadmanova S. Архивные документы-важный источник изучения истории периодической печати Туркестана. По материалам Центрального государственного архива Республики Узбекистан // Вестник архивиста. Москва. 2009. №3. С. 23-37.

¹²Shadmanova S. The pilgrimage history of Central Asian Muslims: new geographic routes and new rules (Late 19th and early 20th centuries) Procedia of Hajj in the Flux of History. Prepared by: Hediyehtaghavi Assistant Professor of Alzahra University. Editor: Roya Mashmooly. – Tehran: Alzahra University, 2018. – P.27-36.

¹³Shadmanova S. Femme et islam au Turkestan travers la presse coloniale russe (fin du xixe sixcle- dbut du xxe) // Femmes d'Asie centrale. Genre et Mutations dans les socitsmusulmanessovietises /Paris.Auxliexd'tre/ IFEAC.2007.S.75-84;



In general, Shadmanova's work on women can be divided into three groups: the attitude of society towards women in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, women's health care, and marriage. In particular, she analyzes the attitudes of the society of that period towards women on the basis of archival documents and periodicals.¹⁴ During the Russian Empire, European medicine entered Turkestan. Shadmanova is more interested in the extent to which this type of medicine has been able to offer its services to Muslim women and how local women have embraced European medicine.¹⁵ Especially during this period, the preparation of midwives was considered very important for society. This scholar describes the process of providing medical care to women during childbirth, with a special focus on the issue of midwives.¹⁶ In Shadmanova's work, the third issue for women is marriage and family.¹⁷

The study of the social history of medicine allows not only the study of the history of medicine, but also the study of the relationship between medicine and society. Shadmanova is one of the few researchers to study the social history of medicine in Central Asia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Her works on this subject can be divided into four groups. The first group is the work of medical workers in Turkestan during the Russian Empire.¹⁸ During this period, along with local doctors, a number of doctors from the central cities of the empire worked in Turkestan. This scholar studies the activities of these doctors and physicians in the region. In particular, her work titled "Medical workers and their activities in Turkestan (late 19th - early 20th centuries)" is devoted to this issue.¹⁹ She also publishes separate works on the activities of M.Kh.Batyrshin²⁰, D. Palienco²¹ and A.A. Shorokhovo²², who were famous physicians of that time.

The second group of Shadmanova's works on medical history is devoted to the issue of medical services for the population of Turkestan. In this work, she is more interested in the influx of European medicine into the region and how the local population had adopted a new type of medicine.²³ The third group of

Shadmanova S. Some views on the life of Muslim women in Turkestan in the late XIX-early XX centuries. // *Islamology*. № 1-2. 2012. P. 85-91.

¹⁴Shadmanova S. Туркистон хотин - кизларининг жамиятда тутган ўрни // *Жамият ва бошқарув*. 2006. №2. Б.91- 93; Shadmanova S. Некоторые взгляды на жизнь женщин-мусульманок в Туркестане в конце XIX — начале XX в. (На основе материалов периодической печати) *Pax Islamica*. – М., 2012. – №1-2 (8-9). - С.85-92.

¹⁵Shadmanova S. Европейская медицина и жизнь туркестанской женщины (на основе материалов периодической печати) // *Отан тарихи*. - 2010. - № 4(52). – С.25-33; Shadmanova S. Медицинские практики Российской империи на окраинах: медицинская помощь мусульманкам Туркестана (1870-1917). // *Общество, гендер и семья в Центральной Азии*. № 1. 2019. С. 10-23; Shadmanova S. Бухоро амириги аҳолисига тиббий ёрдам кўрсатиш масалалари // In: XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда тиббиёт ва халқ таботи. Ed. Shadmanova S. Тошкент. 2020. Б. 181-194; Shadmanova S. Ўлкада хотин-кизлар ва болаларга тиббий ёрдам кўрсатилиши // In: XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда тиббиёт ва халқ таботи. Ed. Shadmanova S. Тошкент. 2020. Б. 251-262.

¹⁶Shadmanova S. Д.Палиенко ва махаллий хотин- кизлар учун мўлжалланган доялар тайёрловчи мактаб ташкил этиш тўғрисидаги мунозаралар. Ўтмишга назар журнали №1 2019. Б. 17-21.

¹⁷Shadmanova S. Свадебные церемонии в Туркестане на страницах периодической печати конца XIX – начала XX вв. // *Москва. Pax Islamica*. 2 (3) / 2009. С.146-155; Shadmanova S. The views of contemporaries to the issues related to marriage and family in Turkestan in the period from the End of XIX – Beginning of XX centuries. // *Methodology and practice of studying the Soviet Historical Heritage in Modern Uzbekistan*. // *Central Eurasian Studies: Past, Present and Future*. Maltepe University. Istanbul, 2011. pp. 437- 440.

¹⁸Shadmanova S. Фарғона водийси шифокорлар фаолияти (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари) // “Фарғона водийси тарихи янги тадқиқотларда” мавзuidaги халқаро илмий конференция материаллари. Фарғона. 2019. Б. 239-244; Shadmanova S. Ўлкада тиббиёт ходимлари ва уларнинг фаолияти // In: XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда тиббиёт ва халқ таботи. Ed. Shadmanova S. Тошкент. 2020. Б. 134--147.

¹⁹Shadmanova S. Туркистонда тиббиёт ходимлари ва уларнинг фаолияти (XIX аср охири - XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент: “Nurafshon business”, 2019. – 280 б.

²⁰Shadmanova S. Первый городской врач Туркестана М.Х. Батыршин: штрихи к портрету. Гасырлар авазы - Эхо веков. – Казань: Главное архивное управление при Кабинете Министров Республики Татарстан. - 2014. - №1-2. - С. 232-235.

²¹Shadmanova S. Д.Палиенко ва махаллий хотин-кизлар учун мўлжалланган доялар тайёрловчи мактаб ташкил этиш тўғрисидаги мунозаралар. // Ўтмишга назар. № 1, 2019. Б. 17-21.

²²Shadmanova S. Личный фонд доктора медицинских наук, профессора А.А.Шороховой: анализ документов личного фонда Актуальные проблемы Центральной Азии и Кавказа. Сборник статей. – Москва: Социум, 2017. – С. 193-202.

²³Shadmanova S. XIX асрнинг охири XX аср бошларида Туркистон даврий матбуотида соғлиқни сақлаш ва тиббиёт хизмати масалалари // *Имом ал Бухорий сабоқлари*. 2006. №3. Б.234- 235; Shadmanova S., Shadmanov T. Policy of Soviet Government in the area of protection of maternity in Uzbekistan (1920s-1930s). *Insights and commentaries South and Central Asia* [Edited by Anita Sengupta, Mirzokhid Rakhimov]. New Delhi, 2015. P.253-269. 16 бет; Shadmanova S. Медицина и население Туркестана: традиции и новации (конец XIX – начало XX вв.) Историческая этнология. – Казань, 2017. – Том 2, №1. – С.119-140; Shadmanova S. XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Тошкент шахрининг санитар аҳоли ва унинг муаммолари. ФарДУ илмий хабарлари. – 2018. - №1. –



Shadmanova's medical work is devoted to the establishment of children's, women's and men's hospitals in Turkestan.²⁴ She also examines in this work a method of comparing the diseases of patients in hospitals. The last group of Shadmanova's medical work is on the history of sanatoriums and spas.²⁵

SanobarShadmanova has published a number of works on the social and economic life of cities in Central Asia. In particular, her monograph titled "Transformation processes in the cities of Uzbekistan (1917-1941)" shows the social history of the urban population. The monograph covers the urban planning policy of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan in 1917-1941, urban planning, urban governance, changes in the demographic situation, living standards, news and problems in urban communications and public services, the activities of cultural institutions in cities, sanitation, landscaping, specific features of housing construction and problems are analyzed. The monograph also shows the complex and contradictory transformation processes in cities on the basis of various sources.²⁶ In addition, Shadmanova's work shows that she is more interested in cultural life and infrastructure in the cities of Uzbekistan. In particular, she has a number of scholarly works on urban roads, bridges, theaters, and television.²⁷

SanobarShadmanova also analyzes the interdependence of economic and social relations in Central Asia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It can be seen from her work that the economic situation in the region during this period had a strong influence on social relations. This view is especially evident in his research on the tea trade and the economic crisis.²⁸ In addition, Shadmanova notes in her work the introduction of new technologies in the region, the attitude of the population to it and their impact on social relations.²⁹

In conclusion, the study of the social history of Central Asia has received increasing attention over the last 20 years. On the one hand, social history is interested in issues that political, economic and cultural history does not pay attention to, on the other hand, this direction of history allows us to study every aspect of Central Asian history. In this article, by analyzing the works by historian SanobarShadmanova, we have tried to show that social history plays an important role in the study of Central Asian history. In addition, Shadmanova substantiates the breadth of topics in social history in her research, which shows that this situation allows to study the historical processes that are still neglected.

Б.43-46; Shadmanova S. Фарғона водийси аҳолисига тиббий ёрдам кўрсатилиши ва ундаги трансформация жараёнлари (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари). Водийнома. – Андижон, 2018. - №2 (9). – Б.34-43.

²⁴Shadmanova S. Health Practices: Turkestan: 19th century to early 20th century (5,521 words) *Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures*, General Editor Suad Joseph. Consulted online on 22 August 2017; Shadmanova S. Европейские медицинские учреждения и оказание помощи мусульманкам городов Туркестана (конец XIX — начало XX вв.) // Горожанки и горожане в политических, экономических и культурных процессах Российской урбанизации XIV-XXI веков. Москва. 2018. с. 182-185

²⁵Shadmanova S. XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Тошкент шахрнинг санитар аҳоли ва унинг муаммолари. ФарДУ илмий хабарлари. – 2018. - №1. – Б.43-46; Shadmanova S., Akhmedova R. XIX аср охири-XX аср бошларида Туркистон курортлари: аҳоли ва фаолияти. ЎзМУ ахборотномаси. – 2018. - №1/2. – Б.86-88; Shadmanova S. Туркистон тиббий ресурсларидан фойдаланишнинг илмий йўлга қўйилиши // In: XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда тиббиёт ва халқ таботи. Ed. Shadmanova S. Тошкент. 2020. Б. 303-311; Shadmanova S. Тиббий полиция хизмати, санитар профилактик тадбирлар ҳамда аҳолини ичимлик суви билан таъминлаш // In: XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда тиббиёт ва халқ таботи. Ed. Shadmanova S. Тошкент. 2020. Б. 341-358; Shadmanova S. Озиқ-овқат сифати назорати // In: XIX асрнинг охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда тиббиёт ва халқ таботи. Ed. Shadmanova S. Тошкент. 2020. Б. 358-371.

²⁶Shadmanova S. Ўзбекистон шахарларида трансформация жараёнлари (1917-1941 йиллар). Тошкент: Адабиёт учкунлари, 2015. – 336 б.

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