



## Labor in the Fergana Valley in 1916 Progress of the Mobility Process

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### ABSTRACT

In this work, the publication of the decree of the Russian emperor of 1916 on mobilization of the inhabitants of the Turkestan territory for labor for work behind the front, and the difficulties in the census, in what order mobilization work should be carried out, and how many people from the regions will be involved in mobilization, the age limit.

### Keywords:

M.R.Yerafev, A.S.Galkin, A.I.Hippius, N.S.Likashin and N.K.Kalmyakov, A.N. Kuropatkin, P.P. Ivanov, imams, mirshabs, modarris

The Tsarist administration firmly entered into the implementation of the imperial decree after the cruel suppression of the uprisings. But the solution to this issue was not easily realized. The grave complication of this fell on the head of the people, injustice and oppression intensified. On July 1, 1916, the Fergana military governor ordered the head of Namangan uyezdi to receive a list of laborers in the villages. At the moment, he himself is the Turkestan general\_gubernator M.R.He received a telegram from yerofev on the procedures for mobilization to Labor. It stated the sending of the indigenous population to the construction of Defense and communication facilities in the places where the military action was going, and it was shown that the labor force was taken by people aged 19-31, born in 1885 and 1897 years<sup>1</sup>.

The explanation of the imperial decree to the population and the organization of mobilization were entrusted to representatives

of the local administration and other influential people. Those who were registered were obliged to submit without deviation and gather in the designated places. They were required to undergo a doctor's examination and receive a certificate of their health and the absence of infectious diseases. After that, the laborers were transferred to the military chiefs, who, in turn, were entrusted with the distribution and shipment of laborers to the required places.

The recommendation was discussed at the participation of the upper and lower leaders of the Fergana region, and it was planned to take 50 thousand people into labor in the Valley. The issue of mobilization for Labor was decided on July 2, 1916 in Tashkent, temporarily fulfilling the position of Turkestan general\_gubernatorship M.R.It was put up for discussion under the chairmanship of Yerofev. Military governors of Syrdarya, Fergana, Samarkand and Kaspiyorti-A.S.Galkin, A.I.Hippius, N.S.Likashin and N.K.The kalmykovs took part. In addition to them, the heads of the uyezd, the prosecutor and dozens of other senior military and civil officials took part. The military governor of Syrdarya region,

<sup>1</sup> Ismailova J. National liberation struggles in the Fergana Valley. - T.: Ghafur Ghulam Publishing House. – p. 133

who was the first to receive the word A.S.Galkin stated that it was difficult to fulfill the instruction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs about determining the age of people for the absence of a hoovochnoma about childbirth in the indigenous population. In his opinion setting the age of people could lead to gangs, forming the idea that they were being taken into military service. Therefore, it would be advisable not to question the age of people, as if they were massively involved in the correction of artificial irrigation structures. In a similar way, it was necessary to establish the number of people by region, uyezd and volosts and proceed to the implementation of the decree.

Military governor of the Fergana region A.I.Hippius emphasizes that the peaceful implementation of the decree depends on the order in which the mobilization will be carried out, and emphasizes the difficulty and danger of creating labor lists, making a list also outlined the birth of many robes.

At the moment, A.I.Hippius believes that it was impossible to determine the age and level of health of people and did not allow to get healthy people sorted into labor, so he organizes the creation of a list.

The meeting showed that the number of men in the country was estimated at 3,500,000, of which it was possible to plan that 250,000 people would be promoted<sup>2</sup>. Taking into account the fact that the number of officials of the administration at the meeting was very small, and behind the daily hours of their work, it was very protracted to make a list from house to house, and the delay in the execution of the decree, it was recommended to do without a list. A consensus was reached about the liberation of the priest and students of the madrasah, representatives of the local administration from Labor. Of all the uyezds, opinions were also expressed on whether or not they should be taken to the same laboriousness. According to this, it was indicated that in volosts where cotton is planted more, it is necessary to take one person from 6 pile. Haloyiq was voluntarily instructed

to come to the specified number and places, the establishment of an echelon of 11,400-15,000 people, and the appointment of one chief and translator for every two hundred people. It is believed that there must be an imam in order to ensure the reading of prayers.

Also marked are the places where the laborers gather. For Fergana region, Andijan, Kokand and Namangan were included in such places. On the first day in the places where the laborers gathered, the provision of food was entrusted to the administration. Fergana Regional Military Governor A. I. Hippius had remained in his own, opinion, as a supporter of the creation of a labor list at a meeting in Tashkent. After a meeting in Tashkent on July 2, M.R.With Yerofev A.I. There was a disagreement between hippius over the procedures for mobilization into labor. Hippius in favor of his thoughts, on July 7, M.R.In the telegram he sent to yerofev, it is noted that it is extremely dangerous not to give accurate information about whether those who go to Labor will be given money, that is, wages.

At the same time and in a hurry in the country, the laborization of men from 19 to 43 years old falls on the indigenous population, first of all, as a severe blow in the economy. The population can be maximized from this year's harvest and separate from the possibility of growing cotton in the next year.

The implementation of the decree in a sharp and urgent manner will cause great damage to the state. 100 millions of soums are transmitted from the cotton face alone. The loss of livestock goods necessary for the army is subject to irreparable damage. Part of the laborers who were violently sent to help the army are Kazakhs and Turkmen who cannot work with shovels and axes, and the second kismi is made up of people who do not want to work. These labourers require a special attitude, the preparation of individual dishes for themselves, the transportation of individual dishes, many translators, mullas. And the settlers do not know farming. Forced labor of the inhabitants of the region leads to mistakes that cannot be corrected for a long time.

A.N. Although Kuropatkin was well aware of the negative consequences of forced

<sup>2</sup> Tursunov H. The popular uprising of 1916 in Uzbekistan. – T.: Uzbekistan, 1966. – p. 112

labor, but could not find an opportunity to abandon it. It became clear that the decree would fail, therefore, to prevent this, he informs the government that it is necessary to take the following measures:

1. Cruel punishment of the leaders of the lambgolon;
2. Starting the deadline for the execution of the decree from 15th Senate;
3. Suspending the re-registration of the population, on the basis of statistical data, confirmed the number of people who are being marred by the governors of the region;
4. Located at a long distance, areas with heavy roads, in particular, the liberation of the population around the Pamir Mountains from Labor;

A.N. These proposals of Kuropatkin were personally approved by the emperor and he was given the right to command the army in general.

From those who do not go to Labor, a tax procedure was introduced every month from 25 to 50 rubles. This was considered a significant amount of money for its time, sinking the population into the swamp of further poverty.

On August 23, 1916, A.N. Kuropatkin published an order on the procedures for mobilizing people for Labor. The order indicated that the number of laborers from the country was set at 220,000 people<sup>3</sup>. Even in this official order, the residents of Turkestan were faced with the fact that they live under the Russian subordination, in his defense, in return they were obliged to go to the front to Labor and help the Russian people. In fact, it was unrealistic for a despotic government that, having conquered the land with cruel struggles, forcibly owning it, crushing the population and robbing its superiors, to show its actions as a mercy, help, khimoya for Turkestan. The procedures for mobilization to the labor force were defined as follows:

1. May the mobilization of the indigenous population for work behind the

<sup>3</sup> Suyunova A. The national liberation struggle of 1916 in Turkestan (on the example of Syrdarya region). - T. : 1997. - p. 78

front be completed in 3 — 4 months from September 1, 1916;

2. The shipment of laborers will begin on September 18 and will be shipped from 1000 people on one train;

3. Involvement of 220,000 people in mobilization is carried out taking into account local conditions;

In particular, the number of people who are subject to labor in cotton-growing areas should be reduced to 40,000. Let this reduced number be replenished at the expense of the nomadic population, which is not engaged in farming. The number of laborers determined by the region was 200 thousand 470 people divided by regions as follows: to Syrdarya region-60,000; to Samarkand region-32,407; to Fergana region — 51,233; to Yettisuv region — 43,000; to the Caspian region — 13,820<sup>4</sup>;

4. The amount of the salary to be paid is determined in accordance with the labor capabilities of the laborer;
5. Those who were going to the labor market had to take their winter and summer clothes with them (at their own expense), and each of those who did not have enough money for this will be given 30 rubles on debt at the expense of the state. Mobilization is carried out by the local administration in places. Those freed from it had to be very few.

From mobilization, residents of Pamir, Matchin volosti (Khujand uyezdi), Falgar and Iskander volosti (Samarkand uyezdi) are released. Despite the fact that in the Fergana Valley, in general, poverty and poverty reigned in the country, the issue of providing the population with clothing and food to the labor of the population was not resolved enough. It was especially difficult for the summer and kishki to make clothes from the labourers' own accounts. This was a huge blow, especially to the poor, who were leaving family members to their state. A.N. The order published by Kuropatkin was accompanied by a special instruction on who can be released from the labor force, according to which:

1. Volost and ovul chiefs, village elders;

<sup>4</sup> Kastelskaya Z.D. The main prerequisites for the 1916 uprising in Uzbekistan M., 1972

2. Local mirshab staff;
3. Imam, Molla and modarris;
4. Accountant and custodians;
5. Students of higher and secondary educational institutions;
6. Representatives of local nationalities serving in government offices;
7. Representatives of local residents with the rank of high-bred and honorary citizen are exempted from mobilization for Labor;

It was shown that the people who were to be tried were stopped by the investigation and they were also sent to the Labor Department. A separate crime was excluded from those who committed it. The laborer was allowed to send a man for hire. One person or another could only hire a person of his nationality. It was forbidden to hire bukharians, Iranians and Russians. The local yakhudi could hire someone of his lineage. Although it was decided not to take the only son in the family for mobilization, but mainly to take singles for labor, in practice this was not followed. It was decided to impose a fine of 3,000 soums on people who refused to go to labor or to give a prison sentence of 3 months<sup>5</sup>. The main weight of the tasks in the procedures for mobilizing Labor prepared after almost two months after the release of the imperial decree fell on the necks of ordinary people. The costs associated with the preparation for Labor were particularly burdensome for the poor. Military governor of Fergana Colonel P.P. Ivanov on mobilization for Labor A.N. Kuropatkin informs him of his feedback. He believed that in the mobilization of labor, it is necessary to take into account the division of the people of the community in the valley into the following four groups:

1. Kommersant is a category consisting of traders and cotton investors. They are economically closely related to Russia, trade relations with Moscow, the large amount of Russian money brought to cotton trade and trade, their relationship with Russian firms tied

them, that is, Representatives of local trade and industry, economically to Russia.

2. Category of peasants and tenant chorikors: although they receive income from cotton, but do not deal directly with Russians. And those who were separated from the earth, turned into quarries. These categorization people and peasants in general were not directly connected to Russia economically.

3. Peasant-laborers. These are those who have become impoverished and lost their property and land among the firm and the usurers. It can not be said that people of this category are also given to the influence of Russia. Among them were laborers from abroad.

4. City proletariat, that is, the poor. They are those who, not having a certain profession, faced-those who are engaged in affairs. There were not a few among them who lost their property and land, unable to pay off their debt.

So, in the above conditions, a list of Labor is drawn up and the number of people mobilized by uyezd and volosts is determined. According to this, Andijan uyezdi — 10,600; Namangan uyezdi — 11,300; Kokand uyezdi — 10,700; Skobelev uyezdi – 11,700; Osh uyezdi — had to send 5,700 people. In terms of the number of people, Skobelev and Namangan uyezds took first and second place<sup>6</sup>.

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