



Implementation Of the Colonial Administration Method of Czarist Russia in Turkestan

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the political life of the Turkestan region, including the shortcomings of the management system, the state of the people, the attitude of the intelligentsia, its desire to influence the spiritual life.

Keywords:

Owner, scribes, judges, joint-stock companies, Turkestan Governor-Generalship, "foreigner" ("foreign breed"), native ("landowning population").

Introduction

Tsarist Russia became the world's largest colonial power after conquering Turkestan. In Europe, the sarcastic phrase "the thief of a large amount of property" began to be used in relation to Russia. This empire, which included part of Europe and Asia, created a unique colonial system unlike other colonial countries. Such a colonial system based on violence and oppression began to be implemented on a large scale in Turkestan. This policy was built on the basis of a policy of extreme nationalism, such as complete distrust and disregard for local peoples.

In Turkestan, the system of governance was completely left to the discretion of the military authorities, and in their hands was formed a system of power that did not recognize any human rights. "Our common enemy in this place is Islam and savagery," said General Kaufman, who sent a letter to Military Minister Milyutin, in his speech to the representatives of the Tashkent community on January 22, 1868. The Steppe Commission headed by Girs (1865-1867) made a number of proposals to the tsar on how to establish a

management system in Turkestan. Tsar Alexander II brought these projects to the attention of the "Special Committee on the Development of Property in Central Asia". Officials looked down on the people of Turkestan, accused them of "savageness and backwardness", and came to the conclusion that only centralized military power should be introduced. Although this power was officially called "military people's rule", in practice it was completely in the hands of the military. This bill, approved by this committee, was enacted into law. Accordingly, the central civil and military administration system was fully transferred to the Governor-General. At the same time, he was the commander-in-chief of the Turkestan military district.

Literature Review

From the central government to the lowest levels of government, power was handed over to the military. This system of administration was engaged in all-round colonization of the Turkestan land and its inhabitants, and continued with some changes until 1917. was organized in such a way as to

enable The administration of the central region consisted of the governor-general, his council and court. The governor-general of Turkestan combined military and civil power in his hands. At the same time, he combined the duties of deputy tsar, commander of military district troops, commander of Yetisuv Cossack troops, chief mirshab and chief prosecutor. The emirate was controlled by the Russian Imperial Political Agency (1885-1917) and the Khiva Khanate by the heads of the Amudarya Department (1873-1918). This council included the military governor, the chairman of the court chamber, the prosecutor, the chief of the district staff, the assistant governor general. Also, the general governor's court, consisting of four courts, played a big role in the central administration. The first department supervised the administrative and control work, the second department supervised the financial and economic work of the general administration, the third department supervised the preparation of projects related to taxes, city funds and management, and the fourth department was a special department. This department functioned until 1886 and did not follow the instructions of the Ministries of War and Justice.

The Diplomatic Office of the Governor General was involved in coordination of relations with Bukhara Emirate, Khiva Khanate, Afghanistan and Kashgar. The governor-general's court had the public library of Turkestan, the Tashkent museum, the central archive, the newspapers "Turkestanskije vedomosti" and the "gazette of the region of Turkestan" and a printing house. There were also offices under the ministries of state property and they were directly subordinated to the king. The Turkestan Governorate consists of five provinces: Syrdarya, Fergana, Samarkand, Yetisuv and Kaspiyorti. Provinces were under military governors appointed by the king. At the same time, they served as commanders of the regional military forces. The administrative, police and judicial authorities in the province were also subordinated to the military governors. Uezds were managed by uezd chiefs. Syrdarya region

Tashkent, Avliyoota, Kazalinsk, Perovsk, Shymkent: Fergana region Margilan, Andijan, Osh, Kokan, Namangan: Samarkand region Jizzakh, Khojand, Samarkand: Yettisuv region Verniy, Kopal, Lersin, Pishpak, Przheval'sk: Kaspiyorti region is divided into Ashgabat, Krasnovodsk, Mangishlok, Marv, Tajan, uezds. Uezds are divided into sections. The plots, in turn, are divided into administrative regions managed by local administrative officials.

Discussion

The colonial judiciary was the mainstay of administrative and coercive power in the implementation of the empire's colonial policy in Turkestan. The colonial judiciary in Turkestan had unlimited powers. The duties of chief mirshab and chief prosecutor were performed by the governor-general himself. The head of each branch of the administrative administration had great powers in their hands on judicial affairs and mirshab affairs. While the position of police chief was introduced in Turkestan cities, separate police chiefs worked in new and old cities in Tashkent. Police bailiffs were subordinated to them and a large number of mirshabs were also under them. Judicial power in Turkestan consisted of two types - imperial courts and people's courts. The imperial courts functioned on the basis of the laws of the empire, while the people's courts functioned on the basis of Sharia law. It consisted of courts, district courts, regional departments under the jurisdiction of the judicial chamber, congresses of civil courts and military courts. Crimes against the state and other types of political crimes, theft and looting of state property and other such crimes were tried by the imperial courts. Important and serious criminal cases were tried by military courts. Non-political and minor crimes committed mainly by the local population were tried by Sharia judges, but they did not have the right to try criminal cases of Russians and Europeans. According to the "Regulation on", some changes were made to the activity of the courts and the district courts were abolished. The positions of regional prosecutor and assistant deputy, court investigator were introduced. On June 2, 1893, the State Council

of the Russian Empire approved the system of judicial reforms. According to it, a judicial chamber was established in the city of Tashkent, and one district court was established in the regions.

The Tashkent Court Chamber, which was opened on May 14, 1899, also supervised all courts. Local courts, as we noted above, had the right to consider all non-political civil cases. As in all historical periods, the cities performed the functions of political, military, economic and cultural centers in the second half of the 19th century. Tashkent, Samarkand, Ko'kan, Margilon, Andijan, Namangan, Ashgabat, which belong to the Turkestan Governorate, are among the major cities, and they are of local importance. Cities such as Shymkent, Turkestan, Khojand, Jizzakh, Kattakorgan are also considered to be of special importance. As the invaders colonized Central Asia, cities and settlements such as Kazalinsk, Petro-Alexandrovsk, Skobelev, Chernyaevka were built. In the occupied cities, separate settlements for Russians were built, and the cities were divided into new and old cities. Residents of the old city were strictly forbidden to move to the territories of the new cities. This was also a form of national discrimination. In the new cities, favorable conditions were created for the population to live. Great privileges were given to citizens of Russian nationality to trade in the cities. On the contrary, various measures were taken to prevent Muslim citizens from becoming economically stronger. In the Turkestan region, special attention to the management of cities increased from the 70s of the XIX century. In 1872, the draft law on "Using the Regulation of Cities" was considered in the administration of the Syrdarya Region, and it was decided to apply this Regulation from 1877. This Regulation was applied only to the cities of Tashkent and Almaty from the captured cities. Tashkent was of special importance among the cities of Turkestan due to its military, strategic and economic position and location. That is why the city of Tashkent was designated as the center of the general governorship. In 1877, a special temporary commission was formed and determined special procedures for the Duma

elections of Tashkent city. Accordingly, Duma voters were divided into three categories based on their property. Those who did not have enough property were disenfranchised. City Duma and administration were elected in the election with the participation of 2400 voters. Two-thirds of the seats were reserved for Russian deputies. A regional office headed by a military governor was established to oversee the city's administrative activities. In 1888, the emperor approved the management of Tashkent city, and at the same time, its control was assigned to the governor general. The right of the Minister of Internal Affairs was entrusted to the commander of the military district. The elder of the Duma was appointed by the minister of war, and in 1877-1907 this task was performed by the governor himself. The city was governed by administrative police procedures. The main and main goal of the agrarian policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan was to turn the country into a raw material base serving the interests of Russia and to bring Russian farmers to the most fertile areas. Also, the Russian Empire intended to strengthen its dominance in land and water relations in Central Asia and use its opportunities for its own interests. According to the charter of 1886, great privileges were given for the migration of Russian peasants to Central Asia. Also, according to this regulation, it was envisaged to place military servicemen who were released from military service first on "vacant state lands".

Results

The following policies were implemented in the empire's policy on land and water issues in Turkestan:

1. In Turkestan, all lands were declared state property, land inheritance was handed over to the settled local population as a single community, and to the nomadic population for collective use without time limits, observing ancient farming customs;
2. In the places where the settled population lives, the land was attached to the person who actually used it;

3. Initially, a tax was imposed on waqf lands, and later these properties were completely taxed terminated;

4. It was forbidden to allocate land to Russian residents outside the city, except for special resettlement funds;

5. Europeans, especially Russians, were strictly prohibited from buying the lands of the natives, and this law remained until the end of the 90s.

At the same time, taxes were revised and strengthened in the interests of the empire. The main focus was on cotton cultivation and expansion of new land irrigation networks was envisaged.

The Russian colonial government followed the 1867 "Temporary Regulation Project" in managing villages in Turkestan. This method of administration was contrary to the policy of governing local peoples and was similar to the method of Russian administration in Russia. According to this Regulation, the nomadic population has two levels (volost' and ovul), and the settled population has one.

A tiered (elders) management system was introduced. The base of the volost consisted of one thousand to two thousand households, while the village communities consisted of one hundred to two hundred Otov residents. With this, seed production among the nomadic population the division based on it ended. This policy also helped the authorities in setting and collecting taxes and tried to improve it.

According to the 1886 "Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory", the one-level management system of the settled population was canceled and turned into two levels, and the elders were united into volosts. The assembly of representatives of village communities and elders was replaced by the assembly of all voters.

People used to elect thousands of people to volosts and elders through elections. Mingboshi is the manager of the volost, elected by the village and village elders for a three-year term. He began his work only after passing the approval of the Russian colonial administration. According to the Regulation of

1886, the population is referred to as "Kyrgyzs and Sarts" as "settlers and nomads" changed in style. The manager of the Volost was elected by the congress of voters' representatives. Two candidates were nominated and the second one was his deputy. If these nominations are not approved by the military governor, they are canceled and another person appointed or nominated by the military governor assumes the role. In this way, the Russian colonial authorities kept the management activities in the villages firmly in their hands.

Conclusion

The tsar's government was well aware that it was impossible to maintain the country for a long time with military force. For this reason, he followed the policy of assimilation in Turkestan, that is, of mixing the Russian population with the local population. In this regard, the immigration policy of the empire has a special place. The resettlement policy was started in 1867, when the General Governorate of Turkestan was established.

In 1869, he developed regulations on peasant settlements in Yettisuv. In 1869-1882, 29 Russian villages with a population of 25,000 people were established in this region, and 19 Russian villages with a population of 1,300 people were established in the Syrdarya region. According to the Charter of 1886, the immigration of Russians to the country was given a political tone and each immigrant was to be allocated not less than 10 desiatinas of land.

As we said above, during the 15 years since the establishment of the first Russian village in Avliyoota in 1875, i.e. until 1890, 19 Russian villages with 1300 families were established in Turkestan, when a famine occurred in Russia in 1891. -In 1892, the number of immigrants to Turkestan increased sharply, and during these two years, 25 Russian villages appeared. The number of Russian peasants in the country has doubled. During these years, the settlement of hungry Russian peasants from Russia to Turkestan began to take on an irregular and mass character, and due to the opportunity created for them by the authorities, their owners were

deprived of the fertile lands belonging to local peasants. and these lands were distributed to foreign Russian farmers as "vacant state lands".

After the weight of the Russian peasants in the country increased a little, the Russian colonial administration began to implement the policy of arming them and using them to suppress the protests, uprisings, and rebellions of the local population when necessary. For these purposes, 123 rifles and ammunition were distributed to Cossacks who moved to Syrdarya region in 1896, 3000 rifles in 1897, 300 in Yettisuv, 131 in Fergana, 431 in Kaspiyorti. With this, Russia's resettlement policy was carried out for military and political purposes showed that it was increased.

After conquering Central Asia, Czarist Russia began to implement various policies and measures to increase its interests. One of the things that the colonial government did was the construction of a railway in Turkestan. The railway in Turkestan was built for two main purposes: military strategic and economic.

From a military strategic point of view, it is planned to mobilize and deliver military forces to suppress colonialism, and to expand the capabilities of the military sector in maintaining colonial power.

In the following years, it was aimed to deliver the raw materials and underground and surface resources in large quantities and quickly to the Russian territories.

The first traces of the Central Asian railway were laid in 1880, 26 km from Mikhaylovo post to Mullakori. On September 20, 1881, railway services began on a distance of 232 km from Mikhailov to Kyzil Arvot. In 1885, iron tracks were delivered to Ashgabat, and in 1886 to Marv, Chorjui and Amudarya.

The railway was also connected with Samarkand, in 1898 the Marv Koshka branch was built, and a year later Fergana Valley and Tashkent were also connected by railway. Started in 1900, the Tashkent-Orenburg railway was completed in 1905, and in the following years, all the main points of Central Asia were connected by railway tracks. This gave the Russian Empire the opportunity to export thousands of tons of valuable goods from Turkestan every year.

As a result of the construction of the railway, several industrial enterprises began to appear in the country. Raw materials were pre-processed in these industrial enterprises. The first cotton gin was launched in Tashkent in 1879 by merchant Nazarov. In 1885, a second cotton ginning factory was founded in Andijan by the merchant Khojaev, and thus various industrial enterprises began to be established. During the years 1867-1900, 170 enterprises were launched in Turkestan. The main part of them were cotton ginning factories, and in addition to these, oil production, tea packing, vodka, and wine production enterprises were also established. In other words, more than 80 percent of the gross industrial production of the Turkestan region corresponded to the contribution of cotton processing enterprises. While mostly European workers worked in these enterprises, in the following years representatives of the local population also began to become hired workers with great difficulty. However, the treatment of Russian and Muslim workers was very different and reflected the chauvinistic views of the colonial authorities.

Thus, when Turkestan became a colony of the Russian Empire, a colonial administration method was introduced here, which was not used by any other country in the world, and this administration method was intended to keep the people of the country on the surface of the colony for a long time.

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