



**THE INTRODUCTION OF A SYSTEM OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND  
POLITICAL GOVERNANCE IN TURKESTAN BY THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND  
THE TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES IN THE PROCESS OF POPULATION  
RESETTLEMENT POLICY**

**(SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY - BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY)**

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**Abstract**

In the second half of the XIX century, there were dramatic transformational changes in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the peoples living in the Central Asian regions occupied by the Russian Empire. During this period, the imperialist policy of tsarist Russia not only turned the territory of the country into its own colony, but also caused great damage to the culture and spirituality of the local population.

**Keywords:** XIX century, political, economic, social and cultural life, Central Asia.

These changes also covered the area of administrative-territorial governance of the Uzbek statehood. Because "all the colonial policy of Tsarist Russia in Turkestan was subject to its military-strategic plan in Central Asia. As a result of the Russian Empire's policy of aggression in Central Asia, the colonized territories expanded. In order to establish and manage imperial domination in the occupied territories, it was necessary to introduce strong administrative regimes that would first and foremost protect the interests of the colonialists in order not to lose them. The system of government was very important for the royal government and was the mainstay of colonial policy [19.37].

Therefore, the question of what the order of governance in these regions should be has been discussed for a long time with the participation of representatives of various spheres in the imperial ruling circles. In doing so, the work was carried out with care and foresight, relying on the principle of not risking anything.



Turkiston Governor-General C.M. As Dukhovsky noted, "Turkestan requires special attention in comparison with other countries, taking into account its historical past and ethnographic features." [5.9]. Because "the Russian reformers conquered not a wild land, but a country with an ancient and rich history, a country where the blessings of God flowed, even in terms of the natural geography given by the great enlighteners, philosophers, scientists, poets and writers." [2.11].

After the occupation of Tashkent by the Russian Empire in 1865, the Turkestan region was formed within the Orenburg Governor-General's Office based on militarized administrative regimes. On March 2, 1865, by the decision of the Russian Senate, the commander of the military army, Major-General M.G. Chernyaev (1828-1898) was appointed governor [4.400-410].

In accordance with the Provisional Regulations on the Administration of the Turkestan Province, adopted on August 6, 1865, military and civilian power were concentrated in the hands of the military governor [16]. On the basis of this Provisional Regulation, the Turkestan region will be governed in the name of "Military-People". The region is divided into departments, which are headed by department heads. The head of the department was also the military commander of the department. The heads of the departments were subordinated to managers appointed by Russian officials who controlled the local population. In the early days of the colonial period, even the smallest administration in the country was in the hands of military leaders [10.2].

The interim administration in the Turkestan region was based on the implementation of the Russian Empire's next military invasion of Central Asia, which was the district's "People's-People's" administration [15].

In accordance with the Provisional Charter of 1865, the governor of Turkestan region "had the authority to approve, dismiss, and replace the representatives of the indigenous peoples in the position of biy, manop, aksakal, chairman, and judge."

According to the "Provisional Regulations on the Administration of the Turkestan Province", there are courts for the settled population and courts for the nomadic population. The post of judge was abolished and the powers of judges were reduced. Their main powers were transferred to the Russian courts, which were considered a colonial judiciary.



This has led to sharp contradictions between the traditional way of life of the local population and the system of governance introduced by the colonial administration.

In the Provisional Statute of 1865, the responsibilities of the governor overseeing the indigenous population were to maintain equality on the ground, to ensure the safety of caravans, to protect forests and water structures, to settle disputes between settled and nomadic populations, and to monitor the timely payment of taxes and obligations. and report the results to the department head. The chiefs in charge of the local population supervised the activities of the people's courts, receiving complaints from the population on district court decisions. While representatives of the Russian population were involved in the criminal cases, such cases were considered by special military judicial commissions [12.880].

Judgments rendered by a judge in court cases in a sedentary part of the indigenous population had to be approved by the military governor, who had the power to change the verdicts of the judges by the military governor. Big trials of the nomadic population were conducted with the permission of the local population administrators. In the Big courts, cases were heard according to customary rules.

The Russian Empire sought to serve the interests of the empire in all its aspects of the system of government in the colonized territories of Central Asia. Therefore, in 1865, by order of the Russian Emperor Alexander II (1818-1881), the "Steppe Commission" was formed and sent to Central Asia to study the living conditions and local conditions of the population of Orenburg, Western Siberia and Turkestan region. The Steppe Commission is tasked with gathering information on the restructuring of governance in Turkestan. The main task of the commission was to improve the governance structure of the province.

In 1866, MG Chernyaev was recalled from Turkestan to St. Petersburg, and from March 25, 1866 to December 1866, Turkestan was renamed D.I. Romanovsky manages. [2.353].

The fact that the Turkestan region is part of the Orenburg governor-generalship has caused various problems over time. Due to its remoteness and low number of representatives of the regional administration, it was difficult to communicate with the governor-general and implement his instructions in a timely manner.



Along with the implementation of military occupation plans in the Central Asian region, the procedures of the permanent management system were developed and implemented. The essence of the policy pursued in the field of governance was explained by the Governor-General of Turkestan C.M. Dukhovskiy: "After a while, only Russian-speaking people should be appointed to local administrations, and translators should be, if possible, only Russians," - expressed as [5.9].

In 1867 in St. Petersburg, the draft "Regulations" on the administration of Turkestan was discussed by a special commission, in which V. Romanovskiy, N. A. Krijanovskiy, M.G. The Chernyaevs will also attend. In this discussion, a decision will be made to establish the Governor-General of Turkestan, which will be separate from the Governor-General of Orenburg. Only the Governor-General of Orenburg, N.A. Krijanovsky (1818-1888) opposes [3.357]. On April 11, 1867, the commission's proposal was approved by Alexander II. On July 11, 1867, a decree was issued establishing the Governor-General of Turkestan in the occupied territories of southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Kaufman (1818-1882) was appointed the first governor-general of Turkestan.

K. P. Kaufman took part in military operations in the Caucasus for 13 years, and in the field of administrative administration he ruled only the north-military country from 1865 to 1866. On November 7, 1867, K.P. Kaufman arrives in Tashkent via Orenburg, Ettisuv. [3.357].

Turkestan was ruled by 15 governors-general from 1867 to 1917: K.P. Kaufman (1867-1882), M. G. Chernyaev (1882-1884), N. O. Rosenbach (1884-1888), A.B. Vrevskiy (1889-1898), C. M. Dukhovskiy (1898-1901), N.A. Ivanov (1901-1904), P.N. Tevyashov (1904-1905), D.I. Subotich (1906), N.I. Grodekov (1907-1908), P.I. Mishenko (1909), A. B. B. Samsanov (1909-1913), Flug, Martson, and Erofeev (1913-1916), A.N. Kuropotkin (March 31, 1916-1917).

The Governor-General of Turkestan covered the Turkestan region and the southern part of the Semipalatinsk region. In this case, unlike the heads of other provinces of the Russian Empire, the Governor-General of Turkestan is given great rights. In addition to the rights enshrined in the draft Statute, the Governor-General of Turkestan had the "right to independently carry out all measures necessary and necessary for the management of the country, depending on local conditions."





The draft Statute of 1867 is proposed to be temporarily introduced by the Council of Ministers on a trial basis for a period of 3 years. In this draft "Regulation" Turkestan's membership in the Russian Ministry of Defense, military rule in the country, the governor-general's command in the country, the election of local representatives to the lower house of government brought the country closer to the current system of government in the Russian Empire. The administrative-territorial division of the country is based on the political, economic and strategic goals of the empire.

Initially, the Governor-General of Turkestan was administratively divided into two regions: Syrdarya (center-Tashkent) and Ettisuv (center-Verny). These included the relevant territory of the Syrdarya region and the occupied northern territories of the Kokand Khanate. The Ettisuv region is formed from the lands of Sergiopol, Kapal and Olotavsk districts of Semipalatinsk region and part of the former Turkestan region.

The region is administratively divided into Kazalinsk, Perovsk, Turkestan, Shymkent, Avliyota, Tashkent, Khojand and Jizzakh districts. Ettisuv region is divided into Sergiopol, Kapal, Verny, Issyk-Kul and Tokmak districts.

Subsequently, the following administrative-territorial units were formed in addition to the occupied territories. In 1868, Zarafshan district (center - Samarkand) was formed on the occupied lands of the Bukhara Emirate.

The provinces that made up the Governor-General of Turkestan were governed by military governors. The Caucasus region was headed by the head of the region (nachalnik), the Amudarya branch by the head of the department, through which relations with the Khiva khanate of Russia were maintained. Therefore, the head of the Amudarya department has more rights than the heads of districts. The Pamirs were headed by the head of the Pamir detachment, who was directly subordinate to the military governor of the region. The regional districts were ruled by Russian military officers. The districts are divided into provinces, aksakals, and auls.

In each of the occupied territories, administrative-territorial units of the empire, military, administrative, administrative institutions were established. On December 4, 1867 the departments of Syrdarya region and on February 19, 1898 the departments of Ettisuv region were formed.



At the end of the 19th century, the Governor-General of Turkestan was administratively composed of the Syrdarya, Ettisuv, Samarkand, Caspian, Fergana and Amudarya regions. Zarafshan district is divided into districts, and Amudarya district is divided into districts.

Syrdarya region is divided into 6 districts and Amudarya. The area of Avliyota district is 67800 sq.m. verst, Kazalinsk (kazoli) uezdi 59500 kv. verst, Kuraminsk (qurama) uezdi 32100 verst, Perovsk uezd-65950 kv verst, Turkmiston uezdi 79550 kv verst, Chimkent uezdi 51250 kv verst. verst, a total of 356 150 sq verst.

The population of Syrdarya region is 1084985 people, of which 15,000 are Russians, 426,600 are sedentary and 658,385 are nomadic. The city of Tashkent, as the center of the Governor-General of Turkestan, is divided into administrative units.

The area of Fergana region is 125,470 square meters. The verst population was 1,572,214. Fergana region is divided into Andijan, Kokand, Margilan, Namangan, Osh and Chust districts. The area of Kokand district of Fergana region is 12894 sq.m. verst population 360,267 people, area of Margilan district 5089 sq.m. verst population 321,860 people Andijan district 21648 sq. km. verst population 739,514 people, area of Namangan district 26978 sq.m. verst population 763,789 people. The area of Osh district is 9523743 sq.m. The verst population was 161640 people.

Zarafshan district was originally divided into Samarkand and Kattakurgan districts. In 1871, a new administrative-territorial unit, mountainous districts (Matcho principality of the Bukhara emirate) was added to them.

The Transcaspian region is divided into Mangyshlak, Krasnovodsk, Ashgabat, Tajan and Merv districts.

Samarkand region was founded in 1887 on the site of Zarafshan district. The region is divided into Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Khojand and Jizzakh districts. The Amudarya branch, formed in the territory separated from the Khiva Khanate, is divided into Chimbay and Shurakhan sections.

The territories of the provinces in the Turkestan region were very large, and their area was larger than the territory of the provinces in the European part of Russia. The area of Samarkand region is 2000 sq.m. verst, it is considered larger than the territory of the Saratov province.



The territory of Syrdarya region is 14 times larger than the territory of Moscow province, the territory of Ettisuv region is 2 times larger than the territory of Prislík province, the territory of Caspian region is 1/8 times larger than the European part of Russia, almost equal to Austria-Hungary.

The Russian Empire, while maintaining its dominance in the occupied territories of Central Asia, will not make major changes in the sphere of first rule. The lower governing bodies, which are controlled by the higher authorities, have retained the tax system.

The main reason for the preservation of the lower administration is that major changes in the traditional way of life of the local population have negative consequences, resistance and protests continue in the newly occupied lands, and the lack of people in the management system forces them to maintain the traditional management system for some time. In order to maintain the system of subordination, the provincial administration was tasked with solving the problem of finding trustworthy people from the natives who served the interests of the empire. Therefore, in order to solve this problem, an electoral system introduced by the imperial government in Turkestan from the very beginning of its rule will be introduced. The activities of the local population in the lower management, the practical results of the introduced procedures were officially observed and analyzed. Opinions and suggestions of the representatives of the Turkestan regional administration on this issue were studied [13.25.].

In Turkestan, various administrative procedures have been introduced, many of which have been piloted on a trial basis. Many of the procedures were canceled after a short period of time because they did not justify themselves. The author of most of the procedures in the form of such experiments introduced in the Turkestan region is the Governor-General of Turkestan, von K.P. It was Kaufman. Von K.P. Kaufman was both the theoretical founder and the practical executor of the Turkestan colonial policy of the Russian Empire. Because he was given great rights over the activities he carried out in the country. Von K.P. Kaufman used these rights very "effectively" and excessively during his reign. In addition, the background K.P. Kaufman also introduced procedures in the country that were not specified in the draft regulations. In particular, in the districts of Qurama and Khojand organizes economic management not specified in the "Regulations".



These farm administrations combined several provinces. However, such established farm administrations were abolished in 1877 and added to the county and administration because of the increase in abuse and, more precisely, because they had not been tested.

K.P. For many years, the Governor-General of Turkestan was governed by von Kaufmann in accordance with the procedures of the draft Constitution, which did not have the provisions of the 1867 law. The main reason for this is that these procedures were introduced in Turkestan by K.P. For von Kaufmann, his complete domination of the country was a complete response to the protection of imperial interests. That is why K.P. Von Kaufmann was not in a hurry, or more precisely, did not want the restriction of the rights enshrined in the draft Statute to be drafted and approved in the form of a permanent statute.

In 1868, the Council of Ministers instructed the Governor-General of Turkestan to prepare and submit a new draft of the Statute within two years.

Finally, in 1871, K.P. Under the leadership of von Kaufmann, a draft "Regulations" on the management of the Turkestan region will be prepared. However, the draft does not confirm that the governor-general has been given greater powers during the discussion in the Council of Ministers. In 1873, the draft Statute was revised and submitted to the ministers. The draft will be considered by a commission set up under the Russian Interior Ministry, which will point out shortcomings. In addition, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Inspectorate state that the draft Regulation is unsatisfactory and that land regulations are politically dangerous. This project was also sent back in 1874 without approval. However, the regulations of the draft "Regulations", which were returned without approval by the Council of Ministers due to shortcomings, will be introduced in the Fergana region, established in 1876.

F.K., who carried out an inspection in Turkestan province. Girs argues that the 1873 tax regulations were introduced without the approval of central authorities and approval by the government [14.235].

In 1881, the Ministry of War was required to submit a new draft of the "Regulations" on the administration of the Turkestan region. However, the preparation of a new draft of the Statute was not the responsibility of K.P. Since Kaufman's death, he has been replaced by G.A., who was appointed governor-general (1881-1882). Kolpakovsky takes over.





G.A. In the same year that Kolpakovsky was appointed governor-general, he prepared the third draft of the Charter. This "Charter" project is mainly K.P. It is developed on the basis of the provisions of the draft Constitution of 1873, prepared under the leadership of Kaufman. Adjutant-General M.V. A commission headed by Skobelev will be appointed for consideration. However, in 1882, M.V. As a result of Skobelev's sudden and mysterious death, the consideration of the draft Constitution will not be completed. In July 1882, T.A. Kolpakovsky was appointed Governor-General of the Dasht. M.G. was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan. Chernyaev is appointed.

The Turkistanskiy Kurer newspaper reported that M.G. Conversation with Chernyaev's daughter "in the article" After the enthronement of Emperor Alexander III, he personally Chernyaev has been appointed Governor-General of Turkestan [1].

The newly appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, Lieutenant-General M.G. In 1882, Chernyaev requested an inspection of the Turkestan region, which was granted by the government and sent to the country by F.P. An inspection team led by Girs is sent. The group was tasked with overseeing the administration, the judiciary, the financial situation in Turkestan, the implementation of laws in the country (mainly the implementation of the Statute of July 11, 1867), the activities of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office in the country, and the Turkestan Governor-General's Office. tasks such as collecting the necessary information for the preparation of the final draft "Regulations" on governance.

When he was appointed Governor-General of Turkestan Province, K.P. Von Kaufman was tasked with "the organizational task of establishing governance in the country, introducing taxes, building communication networks, and organizing the local government system; The country was tasked with establishing administrative, judicial and financial procedures for the draft Statute and clearly defining the activities of organizations and officials. K.P. During his reign, von Kaufmann carried out the work assigned to him in the performance of his organizational duties, exercising the right to carry out the work deemed necessary and necessary in the country allotted to him, and made many mistakes in doing so. But K.P. The shortcomings and errors that Kaufman made in the performance of the second stage of the executive function should be fully investigated by the audit committee, F.K. Shown by Girs [18.36].



The inspection commission headed by F.K. Girs visited many districts of Turkestan region and personally or members of the inspection team got acquainted with the situation on the ground. Interviews were conducted with the population and their suggestions were studied. The commission included representatives from the Interior Ministry, such as Galdinsky, the Russian emperor's consul in Kashgar, Petrovsky, a representative of the customs department, Ezuchevsky, and Novgorod court prosecutor Ditlov. At the end of the audit, the F.K. Girs Commission prepared a three-part report on administrative management, the judiciary, and finance. The inspection report prepared by the commission states that "the relevant procedures have been followed for 4 draft regulations in the country in the form of laws." In particular, in the Syrdarya region, work was carried out on the draft "Regulations" prepared by the "Steppe Commission" on July 11, 1867. In Zarafshan district, K.P. On the basis of the Provisional Regulations prepared by von Kaufman in 1868 and subsequently amended several times, the Amudarya branch was excavated on the basis of the Provisional Draft Statute prepared by the Governor-General of Turkestan on May 21, 1874. In Fergana region, administrative and land and tax affairs were carried out in 1867 on the basis of the draft "Regulations". F. K. In a recommendation he made as a result of his inspections, Girs told Turkestan that "county leaders can be elected not only from the military but also from civilians." He noted that "most of the county chiefs did not have the ability to carry out administrative and political activities because they only knew the military in the language of their work." [13.75].

The next draft of the Constitution of the Turkestan region was adopted on June 12, 1886. According to the Charter of 1886, the Turkestan region consists of three Kozalinisk, Perovsk, Shymkent, Avliyota, Tashkent districts and the Syrdarya region of the Amudarya; Fergana region, consisting of Kokand, Margilan, Andijan, Namangan and Osh districts; There were Samarkand regions consisting of Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Khojand and Jizzakh districts. One of the main tasks of this "Charter" was to subordinate the possession and use of land in this country to the interests of the empire. In particular, land was leased to the settled population indefinitely. Each farmer was issued a document by the colonial government. Each document also states how much tax (rent) each farmer pays to the state for using the land.



According to the draft "Regulations" of 1886, the districts were divided into sections, which were managed by precinct registers [5.36].

In the years following the introduction of the 1886 draft Constitution of the Turkestan Province, amendments and additions were made to the draft. Each administrative-territorial unit established in the Turkestan region has its own management procedures. This takes into account their specific territorial location, economic, military-strategic goals, national and ethical order. At the same time, "their management takes into account the minimization of public spending."

As a result of changes in administrative governance in Turkestan, imperial systems did not conform to local traditions, replacing the centuries-old system of governance in Central Asia that reflected the religious and local characteristics of the settled nomadic population. Procedures in the area of administrative-territorial division disrupted the tribal relations of the nomadic population. The seeds were merged into new aul volosts into administrative units. There have been no significant changes in the subordinate management systems of the judiciary, tax systems. The reason for this was the drastic changes in these areas, which provoked the discontent of the local population and the fear that the rule of the imperial government in the country would be damaged. Therefore, the representatives of many different spheres, members of the colonial government working in the country, the official reports of the regional administration, the conducted inspections, suggestions and comments in the field of governance were taken into account. In particular, in this regard, the military governor of Fergana region DM Skobelev said in the field of governance: "It is necessary to go to the goal in an orderly manner, without risking anything," it is appropriate to point out that. The colonial government has been very careful and cunning in introducing a lower level of management system involving indigenous peoples. The current system of local government sought to control and take control of the country in return for a number of concessions to the local population. Turkestan wanted to use them as existing rural communities in the administrative processes of the empire, i.e. tried to turn them into a type of economic collective management. After the Russian Empire invaded the country by force, V.V. Barthold (1868-1930) admits that "although the Russian government was able to pursue its policy in



Turkestan immediately, it was not possible to conquer a highly cultured, densely populated Turkestan as simple as Siberia."

Electoral procedures were introduced for local government positions, and the elected person had the right to lead the team. As mentioned earlier, the main purpose of introducing such an orderly system of government by the colonial government was to bring the governance of the province closer to that of the central provinces. As a result of the administrative divisions of the Turkestan region and the policy pursued to manage it, many negative situations have arisen [13.28].

Thus, according to the "Great Invasion Plans of the Russian Empire, founded in the time of Peter the Great", a large part of Central Asia was turned into a colony of the Russian Empire.

In short, a system of colonial rule was established in the country occupied by the tsar of Turkestan. The introduction of the administrative-political system of the Russian Empire in the territory of Turkestan was complicated and controversial. The draft "Regulations on the management of the country" specifies the procedures for governing the country, according to the draft "Regulations", the government of the region is called "military-life management."

The Governor-General of Turkestan is divided into provinces (oblasts), districts, divisions (districts), volosts, aksakals and auls. In the border areas with the Central Asian authorities - instead of districts, military-territorial units - districts and districts were established accordingly.

In conclusion, the main purpose of the work done in the field of governing the country is to strengthen the imperial rule in the country, to bring it closer to the government, to spend more money, to fully protect the interests of the colonialists in the country, to use the region for economic, political and military purposes.

In general, the administrative-territorial division of Turkestan by Tsarist Russia takes into account the natural, historical, economic and national characteristics of the country. It was rightly of a military-bureaucratic nature, served the interests of the Russian Empire, and was part of all-imperial measures.





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