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SOURCE STUDY OF THE PROCESS OF TRANSFERRING THE RUSSIAN POPULATION TO THE GENERAL GOVERNORATE OF TURKESTAN

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ANNOTATION

Russian after the establishment of Turkestan Governor General the migration of part of the population to the territory of the colony (second stage) began. According to the instructions of the St. Petersburg authorities and the colonial administration, new, including The fact that tax and other benefits, which were given to those who moved arbitrarily, and those who first came and settled in the vicinity of Russian fortresses and fortifications, were preserved, encouraged such migration. Economic destruction, frequent crop failures, and the continuation of landlord oppression led them to Turkestan. They were mainly Russians, Ukrainians, and partly Germans who had immigrated from Astrakhan, Voronezh, Samara, Kharkov, and Orenburg regions. Although most of these migrations took place on the initiative of the peasants, the colonial authorities helped them in every way to resettle them, provide them with land and restore their farms. This article discusses the source studies of the resettlement policy implemented during the Turkestan Governor General's term.

Keywords: Deportation, Slavic diaspora, colonialism, violence, metropolis, land ownership, crop failures, uprisings, Stolypin's agrarian reform, Mennonites, source studies.

INTRODUCTION

The end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the land of the Russian Empire After conquering, he introduced a protectorate over Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate after his death, he pursued a colonial policy in this country due to the beginning of the East Slavic diaspora (Russians, Ukrainians, beloms) began to actively organize. After the end of the term of service of lower officials of the Russian army then the colonial administration to live in Turkestan would help. It is free for them to call their families they were allowed to move. At



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least ten per family Tens of conveniently irrigated land and several benefits were given. It should be noted that in each of the more sophisticated garrisons. One and a half thousand to three thousand soldiers serve in the number one fortress would do. However, the immigration process is organized Arbitrary visitors to the territory of the country, despite the including that the influx of Cossacks to Yettisuv has not decreased because of this, they were sent to other districts, first of all to the Kaspiyorti region had to be moved.

Governor General K. P. Kaufman aimed at the settlement of the Cossacks in the inner regions of the colony. In 1873, Cossacks moved here, considering it unsuitable opposed his arrival. Governor General of Turkestan "Turkestan written explanation to the draft "Regulation on the management of the country". In the letter: from now on, to turn the country into a colony, it is similar to be transferred in two directions: from Orenburg to Tashkent and Along the route from Tashkent to Semipalatinsk through Vemi proposed to implement. He considered the second direction acceptable, because it the lands along the route were fertile and convenient for cultivation. In fact, Kaufman also considered another situation. Above it proposals were accepted in 1876 after the termination of the Kokand Khanate. Now the first route is from Orenburg via Tashkent and Khojand to Jalalabad, as well as through Ursatevsk (Khovos) and Jizzakh it will extend to Samarkand and Amudarya.

MAIN PART

Until the middle of 1881, according to the proposals of von Kaufman, the second route, which included immigrants from Russia (peasants of Astrakhan and Saratov provinces) and Kyrgyz lands in the valleys of Talas, Chhu, Yettisuv and other districts of the Steppe region, was preferred. Not only were they resettled according to the plan, but also many people who came from other places were resettled according to the first direction, including the Tashkent oasis, where land and water relations are already complicated. However, a part of this oasis was settled by impoverished Kazakhs long ago. Those who immigrated from Russia were also settled in the irrigated districts of Mirzachom and in the cities of the Fergana Valley. Thus, the second successive first stage in the policy and practice of the resettlement of the people of the empire included the years 1867-1881. After that, the flow of immigrants from the metropolis to Turkestan and Dasht General Governorates, especially voluntary immigrants, Uyghurs and Dunganlaming from China, and Armenians from Turkey (to Kaspiyorti region) increased the imperial government



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was forced to take measures to regulate all matters related to immigration in order to avoid serious complications in the colonies. As a result, on July 10, 1881, the Russian emperor approved "Temporary Regulations on the Migration of Peasants to Vacant Government Lands."

The ruling circles of the empire, apparently worried about the large number of people who worshiped in the Christian sects, introduced a new rule in 1883, according to which only Russians and Orthodox believers could immigrate to Turkestan, as well as reducing the amount of land to be given. and it was planned to transfer it to the immigrant's property only after 10 years, and it was stipulated to plant crops on these lands every year. Then the Russian government and the colonial culture of the country took into account the changed conditions, the possibility of settling Russian immigrants in Turkestan, and developed new rules. It was signed by Emperor Alexander III on July 12, 1886. According to these rules: "Only Russian citizens who are Christians and belong to the class of village dwellers are allowed to move to Turkestan. With the permission of the governor-general, the emigrants will be given the amount of free land that can be allocated without difficulty according to the local situation."

There are large differences between the objective socio-economic conditions in Turkestan and the immigration rules of 1881 and 1886, since they determined qualitative changes in the whole process of immigration of the Russian population to this colonial territory from July 1881 to June 1886 the past period can be considered a new stage of the process of moving to the Turkestan Governorate. Three years later, taking into account the need to reduce the share of landless and poor peasants in the villages of the Russian Empire and to increase the number of Russian merchants and businessmen in the new colonies, including the worsening social and political situation in Turkestan, the administration of the empire decided on 13, 1889. In June, he issued a law entitled "On the voluntary migration of rural dwellers and workers to lands belonging to the kingdom and the procedure for including persons belonging to these classes and who migrated in the past."

Now that there were no significant restrictions on the immigration of all but non-Christians, the way was opened for an increased flow of immigrants, and Turkestan and the whole of Central Asia the social condition of the population has become more and more difficult. According to the data, in 1889-1891 alone, 28,911 families or more than 100,000 people immigrated to Turkestan. In the following years, crop failure and famine occurred in the Volga region and a number of other grain-



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producing regions of Russia. since the beginning of the period, the number of immigrants has increased. As a result, by 1892, there were almost no vacant lands left in the Syrdarya region, after the land of the indigenous people was often transferred to the immigrants. Therefore, in March 1892, the government of the Russian Empire issued an order to stop issuing migration documents. But even this document did not stop the flow of arbitrary immigrants.

On top of that, even the creation of a department dealing with migration issues under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the empire in 1896 (the Department since 1907) did not free Turkestan and other regions of Central Asia from Russians who were arbitrarily migrating. 38.1% of the 178,400 people who immigrated to Turkestan in 1896 were poor people who immigrated on their own. After the 1892 Tashkent Uprising and the 1898 Andijan (Dukchi Eshon) Uprising, the colonial administration intensified the suppression of the indigenous population, particularly national oppression. The new transfer regulations introduced on June 10, 1903 were supposed to serve this purpose. According to these rules, only those who believe in the Orthodox religion, not Russians, have the consent of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was allowed to move too.

However, the difference of this regulation from all the previous regulations was that it required the migration of persons with property and economy. Taking into account the serious changes in the approach of the government authorities to the relocation of a part of the population of the metropolis to the colonies, including Turkestan, and in the socio-political situation of the country, which occurred at the time of the adoption of the new rules of migration on June 10, 1903. The years 1886-1903 can be distinguished as another stage in the empire's resettlement policy. The years 1903-1917 were the next and final stage of migration. During this period, after the events of 1905 and 1907 in the Metropolis in addition to the regulations of June 10, 1903, after it was determined that the marriages of about 100,000 people who immigrated to Turkestan were not established, and in connection with the Stolypin reform, immigrants from Russia very strict measures were taken to increase the number.

Nevertheless, these measures caused a conflict between the views of the Petersburg authorities and the views of the Turkestan administration for the first time during the entire period of the Russian Empire's rule from Central Asia. According to one of the official documents dated January 31, 1908, despite the necessity and possibility of rapidly turning Turkestan into a colony, "Governor-General, Colonel Mustafim, as well as other representatives of the authorities in the country, fully understood the



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important state importance of occupying the land there. although they admit it, at the same time they prove that there are no empty lands to be irrigated in the country." However, in March 1906, the Statute was approved allowing free movement, and in 1910, a law was passed to confiscate surplus land from the native population. These documents increased the tension in the whole of Central Asia. In 1891-1892, due to the famine in the center of the empire, immigration to the country increased, and in 1906-1910, the increase in the flow of immigrants occurred due to the implementation of Stoypin's reforms.

Since 1912, due to the famine that began on the Volga, the number of immigrants increased. The mass movement of the peasantry from the beginning of the 20th century, the revolution of 1905 forced the tsar's government to fundamentally revise the resettlement policy. He began to pay more attention to solving the agrarian and political crisis in the country by relocating the population. This was the result of the eviction laws issued in 1904, then in 1906 and 1909. These laws encouraged the cultivation of peasants in the central provinces of Russia and even gave them some benefits. Restrictions and obstacles introduced in the previous legal documents and administrative orders were canceled, that is, a "new way" began in the policy of resettlement of the population.

CONCLUSION

The essence of this way was to create a strong base of the empire in the remote regions of Russia from wealthy elements. Since 1907, only "strong households" began to receive official permission to move to Turkestan. Since then, colonists began to take over the lands of the country on a large scale, as a result, by 1913, Russians made up 5.3% of the rural population of the Turkestan region. Most of the immigrants grew up in cities. For example, in 1907, there were 24,346 people belonging to Eastern Slavic nations in the Fergana Valley, of which 14,712, that is, about 2/3 of the group's composition, lived in cities. The largest number of representatives of the central peoples moved to Yettisuv and Syrdarya regions. At the end of 1913, the number of Russians in the Syrdarya region reached 116,861 people. The formation of the East Slavic diaspora in the territories of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate was somewhat different. In these places, mainly non-agricultural population groups settled. For example, the construction of the railway made it possible for a number of Russian urban settlements (Chorjoi, new Bukhara) to emerge.



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If there were about 12,000 Russian citizens in the Bukhara Emirate, by 1917, their number reached 50,000, excluding military personnel. The government of the Russian Empire was interested in the development of cotton cultivation in Turkestan. Undoubtedly, the need for cotton was high for the development of the cotton industry in the empire. Every year, factories in the Russian Empire used about 22 million pounds of cotton fiber. About half of it was taken from Turkestan and partly from the Caucasus, and Russia bought the other half from America. Therefore, in all the official secret information at that time, the goal of acquiring the lands of Turkestan as soon as possible was clearly visible. For example, in 1909, the governor-general of Turkestan region emphasized the comprehensive expansion of Russian influence, the establishment of factories and educational institutions. "The future of the country and the acquisition of this land depend to a large extent on Russian industrialists, businessmen, merchants and representatives of culture," said Pavel Ivanovich Mishenko, Governor General of Turkestan.

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