

IN THE EARLY STAGES OF RELOCATION POLICY FEATURES AND METHODS

(The second half of the XIX century on the example of Syrdarya region)

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ANNOTATION

Particular attention is paid to the processes of relations between Turkestan and Russia, mainly in the XVI-XX centuries. This is not in vain, of course. Because by the middle of the 16th century, the unification and centralization of Russian lands around Moscow was completed, and it became one of the leading states in Europe. This process has led to an increase in the mutual interest of the ruling circles of the two regions in terms of political and economic interests. At the same time, the collapse of the Great Silk Road in the 16th century led to the complete isolation of the Central Asian khanates from world trade and relations. In the Central Asian khanates, which were in a state of constant war with neighboring countries, Russia was considered a strategic partner in economic and political relations with the state. At the same time, it was beneficial for the Russian Empire, which was expanding its sphere of influence to the East from year to year, to get closer to the Central Asian khanates.

Keywords: Russian Empire, Syrdarya, transportation policy, Governor-General of Orenburg, law, region, “Yettisuv”.

INTRODUCTION

The predominance of political and military goals in the conquest of the region for the Russian Empire was emphasized in a letter written in 1866 by the Governor-General of Orenburg to the Chancellor of the Empire A.M Gorchakov, and later in reports written by many high-ranking officials of the empire. Senator Count K.K Palen, for example, wrote: as a source of income and as a new market; 2) from the point of view of colonial policy.

1. Establishment of Russian military-political domination in the colonial territory.
2. To have a reliable layer in the colonial territory, serving the interests of the Russian Empire.
3. Establishment of the Russian army and the pillar of the command system in the colonial territory.
4. It was to create a reserve of forces against the local people in case of actions contrary to the interests of the metropolis. In defense of Russia's interests, the new China, Afghanistan, Iran had control over the border states and the development of colonial natural resources.

The government of the Russian Empire justified its great state-chauvinist practice of relocating Christians from the metropolis to Turkestan and the Steppe. trying to establish that at the end of the nineteenth century there were 12 million surplus populations in 5 provinces . However, the government did not take measures to relocate the metropolitan population to either Poland or Finland, which was dependent on the empire. This is explained by the fact that, first of all, the status of Poland and Finland was completely different; second, they did not want to admit it, even though the ruling circles of the empire realized that they could not hold these territories

dependent on the Russian Empire for long. The Caucasus, Turkestan, and the steppes were thought to have been occupied forever. , especially in Turkestan, is another proof that Russia has developed measures to resettle part of its Orthodox, and sometimes Christian, population, primarily out of military-political strategic interests. It should also be noted that the Russian land was given to the imperial Ministry of the Interior, while the Governor-General of Turkestan was always under the Ministry of Defense.

This period was characterized by the chaos of the resettlement movement, the indifference of the self-proclaimed settlers to the indigenous population, especially the rural population, most of whom lived in cities and around Russian garrisons and fortifications. The atrocities were carried out with the very active participation of Russian soldiers and officers. The migration of migrants from different provinces and where they settled in Turkestan was still not well controlled and managed. This is primarily explained by the fact that colonial military-administrative governing bodies have not yet been established in all the occupied territories at this stage.

The evacuation from Russia to Turkistan took place, in practice, at the same time as the occupation of the country. Russia began to relocate first to the Yettisuv region, and then to the Syrdarya, Fergana, Samarkand and Caspian regions. No relocation of farmers to the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate, which were in the Russian protectorate, took place. However, in the above-mentioned areas, not peasants, but mainly workers, railroad workers are located in Charjou, New Bukhara (Kogon), Kerki, Termez. According to the 1897 census, there were 12,150 Russian citizens in the Emirate of Bukhara, and by 1917 there were 50,000 Russian citizens. In 1867, the Yettisuv Cossack Army was formed in the Yettisuv Province. There were 14,413 men and women in the areas allotted to this army. But this experience did not justify itself, as the Cossacks could not be used in colonialism after completing their military service. Since the late 1960s, the Russian government has pursued a policy of relocating farmers to Turkestan. In 1867, K.P. von Kaufmann, the governor-general of Turkestan, instructed Koipakovsky, the military governor of the Seventies, to ask for a place to relocate a peasant from Russia. In January 1868, Kolpakovsky K.P von KaufmangaIn-igan stated the need to accommodate 50 families in Tokmak, Pishpak and Issyk-Kul. The plan, which was rejected by Kolpakovsky, was later to have 47 settlements in five counties in the Yettisuv region, 34 of which were peasant villages - 1,345 yards. In total, 1,815 families were to be relocated to Yettisuv Province. By 1883, 29 Russian settlements had been relocated to the Yettisuv region, with a population of 15,000. Eventually, in 1874, the resettlement of the Russian population in the Syrdarya region began. The first resettled Russians settled in Karabolta. This area was close to the border of the Yettisuv. It should be noted that until 1891, the resettlement of Russians from Russia to the Syrdarya was not widespread, in particular, until then there were 20 Russian villages, the number of displaced people was 7702 people. Due to the famine on the Volga, in 1891-1893, 22 Russian villages were established in the Syrdarya region. In total, by 1895, there were 45 Russian villages with a population of 15,330. By 1900, the number of villages in the Syrdarya region was 18, and the population was 20,000. The issue of resettlement of Russians in the Fergana region began in 1891. In 1893, 200 families were relocated to Osh district and renamed Pokrovsky village. In 1897, at the initiative of the head

of the Namangan district, 200 families from the Kiev province were invited to settle in the mountainous Chatkal oasis. In total, by the beginning of the twentieth century, 3,794 people lived in the Fergana region from the displaced. In the Samarkand region, by 1902, there were 570 Russian families, numbering 2,300.

Lieutenant-General D.N Kuropatkin, who has been the head of the Caspian region since 1892, worked on the Caspian military railway and settled on lands confiscated from Turkmen, Karakalpak Uzbek farmers and herdsmen living in the region. attached great importance to bringing in the Russian population. (The fact is that the climate and living conditions in this region (heat, hot sands, drought, hatred of the population against the colonialists, etc.) were much worse than in other regions of Turkestan. The plague epidemic caused heavy casualties in cities, fishing villages, and near railway stations . .

On June 10, 1903, the Russian Ministry of Defense introduced the "Rules for the voluntary relocation of the rural population to the Syrdarya, Fergana and Samarkand regions." According to this "rule", each man who moved to Turkestan was provided with 3 desiatins of land. Providing pastures for migrants stemmed from "necessity and opportunity". At the time, this "rule" did not apply to the Seventies and the Caspian region. In turn, those who moved to the Seven and Caspian provinces were considered to be arbitrarily resettled, and the administration was not involved in their official registration. According to unofficial data, the number of unregistered immigrants to the Yettisuv Province by 1902 was 23,000. In the Syrdarya region alone, their number was 2,000.

On June 6, 1904, the Russian government passed a new resettlement law. Under the law, a representative of immigrants in Russia had to first determine whether there was land on the ground. Under this law, those who immigrated to Turkestan without permission are now also recognized as legal. But Turkestan was still officially a closed area for immigrants. Although relocation to Turkestan was officially banned, in practice thousands of Russian farmers were trying to relocate to Yetisuv and Syrdarya provinces. Arbitrary immigration to the Yettisuv Province increased from 23,000 in 1902 to 65,000 by 1910. At that time, 7778 people moved to Syrdarya region. At that time, 893 families had moved to Fergana region arbitrarily. Between 1908 and 1909, 121 families moved to the Caspian region. According to official data, in 1906-1910, 4,432 desiatins of land were confiscated from those who were evacuated from this population. On December 19, 1910, a law was passed to officially allow the Resettlement Department to seize "excess" land from Kazakhs and Kyrgyz.

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