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SOURCES OF TSARIST RUSSIA'S RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN TURKESTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the policy of resettlement of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, the Russian settlements built in the country, their way of life, the main goals of the resettlement policy of the colonial authorities, the conditions created for the resettled population through primary sources. illuminated. Many more Russian settlements have sprung up in Turkestan, in remote areas, around military fortifications or forts. The IDPs were initially exempted from any fees and obligations, and were given cash and an unlimited amount of land.

KEYWORDS: *Colony, Resettlement, Position, Draft Regulation, Township, Residence, Serfdom, Peasant, Empire, Laws, Settlements, Military, Officer, Administration.*

INTRODUCTION

History has shown that the socio-political development of nations varies according to historical circumstances. If it develops at some stage, there is a period of decline in development at some stage. Social change is always based on certain factors and causes. The standard of living of the peoples of Central Asia also changed after the invasion of the Russian Empire. One of the main factors in this dramatic change was Tsarist Russia's policy of resettlement in Turkestan.

The main goal of the colonial government's resettlement policy was to strengthen the colonial system in Turkestan, as well as an important step towards achieving its economic, political and military goals. Throughout history, many invading nations have consolidated their power and introduced their own culture by relocating their inhabitants to the occupied territories. Tsarist Russia also took advantage of this policy. Initially, the resettlement policy was applied in Siberia and the Caucasus, but also in the territory of the Governor-General of Turkestan. After the abolition of the serfdom system in the Russian Empire on February 19, 1861 [1.193], new problems arose before the Russian government. One of the main problems was to provide land

for the people freed from serfdom. The abolition of serfdom led to the development of capitalist relations in Russian socio-political life, the intensification of the workers' movement, and the emergence of new problems in the lives of peasants. When the peasants were liberated, new forms of labor activity appeared in their social life. In particular, they were transformed into workers, peasants and Cossack troops.

Prior to the resettlement policy, Russian Empire officials thoroughly studied the potential of Turkestan and identified fertile, water-scarce, low-cost areas as possible, but no legal basis for resettlement. not developed. There were plans to relocate people from the central districts of the empire to remote areas. It should be noted that there is no special system for the formation of the first Russian settlements, no instructions for the formation of administrative units. It was only in a charter adopted in 1886 that the first normative basis for the resettlement of Turkestans in Turkestan was enshrined in law [1.193].

According to many historical sources, the policy of resettlement of the Russian-speaking population in Turkestan began in 1875 with the resettlement to Avliyota. It is said that the first Russian residence was established in Avliya. However, the analysis of sources confirms that the first resettlement policy began with the occupation of Tashkent by the Russian Empire and the establishment of the Turkestan region. According to sources, the first Russian settlement was established as a result of the occupation of Tashkent. In 1865-1867, the issue was resolved by the military governor of the Turkestan region, and the area between the Bozsuv and Chauli rivers was taken from the indigenous population and vacated for the Russian population. As the Russian-speaking population grew, the settlement expanded to the area from Chauli to Solor, at the behest of von Kaufmann [2.72]. Land in the area was developed in a variety of ways: occupation, seizure, and acquisition by the Russian administration at various times. However, Russians have also expanded their settlements by buying land from locals in and around Chauli, Salar and Salar.

Tsarist Russia initially relocated troops and their families to Turkestan. This can be seen in many sources from that period. Tashkent has been home to Russian settlers since the year the city was occupied. In 1865 General M.G. After the conquest of Tashkent, Chernyayev began to establish a Russian settlement. M.G. In order to prepare the army for the winter, Chernyayev ordered the construction of a fortress and buildings for the winter from August 1865, and by October the construction would be completed. At the military base, a company for 6 infantry companies, a battalion commander, a warehouse for storage of military uniforms and weapons, a powder warehouse, and a medical facility were built. In the Tashkent arch there is a place for the headquarters, the Orenburg artillery battalion, 250 Cossack regiments, Siberian and combat battalions [2.72].

After the conquest of Tashkent on June 17, 1865, M.G. A separate courtyard was built for Chernyayev. This place later served as a hotel for all the colonial leaders who came. Later, a garden was built around the yard and it was called Chernyayev Park. M.G. After Chernyayev was called to Russia, Romanovsky, who was appointed military governor of the Turkestan region, chose a territory in Tashkent in early 1866 for the Russian population. It was taken from the local population of the city, and the eastern part of Tashkent was the area between Bozsuv and Chauli. In June of this year, a commission was formed under the leadership of Romanovsky to build a new city, which will carry out construction work for 18 months (from June 1866 to January

1868). During this period, all buildings in the area, including the arch, were demolished. Instead, European-style streets, barracks, houses for Russian officials, parks, market squares, and housing for 500 farms will be built. Between 1866 and 1867, 200 private residential buildings were completed. From 1867, General von K.P. von Kaufman, other officials settled with their families in these settlements, and the Russian-speaking part of Tashkent grew rapidly, and between 1868 and 1869 several administrative offices and 500 private houses were built [2.73]. The border between the new Russian-speaking city and the old local city was the Bozsuv River. As Tashkent was the administrative center of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office, it was difficult to provide housing for all Russian citizens. Therefore, the governor-general decided to issue loans for the construction of houses in the amount of 1,500 rubles for a period of 10 years at an annual rate of 2%. This loan was widely used, with a loan of 100,000 rubles in 1868-1869 [2.73].

By 1909, there were 3,000 households in the new part of Tashkent. According to sources, in 1867 the first Russian settlement in Tashkent, the village of Chernyayevka, was established by colonial authorities. The resettlement policy was accompanied by the annexation of the occupied territories [3.144]. The first evacuations began with the relocation of Russian officials and their families. The town of Chernyayevka, home to a large number of colonial administration leaders, was one of the first steps toward Russification.

The settlements are separated from the local population. Many political, cultural and trade events were held in the new part of Tashkent, and representatives of the local population were invited. By the 19th century, Turkestan's business community, intellectuals, and merchants were in contact with the Russian-speaking population, the Russian administration, and immigrants, as well as cooperating in various fields.

Many more Russian settlements have sprung up in Turkestan, in remote areas, around military fortifications or forts. The IDPs were initially exempted from any fees and obligations, and were given cash and an unlimited amount of land. In return, they are required to perform military service in emergencies or to supply a certain number of troops. In order to encourage the resettlement, an unlimited amount of land, loans, and many opportunities for production were introduced.

The colonial administration also initially pursued a policy of relocating Russian peasants to the Seventies. As the administration did not have special instructions on resettlement and resettlement, and no vacancies were identified, the resettlers were housed in rented areas from Kazakhs living around the town of Verny [7.114].

As the issue of land supply to farmers in Russia was not completed, a new form of Russian colonialism in Turkestan - the policy of resettlement - accelerated. The migration of many Russian peasant families to Turkestan was an additional military force for the colonial administration. That is why the colonial authorities urged to pay attention to the creation of conditions and protection of the immigrants in the region. Hence, the governor of the Seventy, G.A. In 1869, Kolpakovsky developed temporary rules for Russian settlements in the Seventies, creating favorable conditions for the mass migration of the Russian-speaking population to the Seventies. As a result, by 1868-1882, 29 Russian settlements with a population of 25,000 were established in Yettisuv [7.114].

Poor farmers from Russia's southern provinces of Astrakhan, Kharkiv, Voronezh, Samara, and Orenburg were relocated to what is now southern Kazakhstan, often suffering from crop failures. In the Orenburg desert, poor peasants set out with their families and belongings.

In 1873 the Governor-General of Turkestan, K.P. von Kaufmann signed a master plan for the mass resettlement of Russian peasants. According to him, Kaufman forbade Europeans, as well as Russians, to buy land from locals. It is planned to establish Russian peasant settlements along the rivers and on the communication lines from Orenburg to Tashkent via Verny to Semipalatinsk. Initially, the resettlement policy was slow, as the resettlers faced many problems. These include leaving the place of residence, the unfamiliar environment in the new place, the hot climate, new ways of cultivating the land, and so on. Not everyone was able to adapt to the new environment and conditions, and there are reports of some returnees. On Friday, an interview with a passenger returning from Turkestan to Kazalinsk was published in Rodina magazine in 1880. It describes the opinion of a Russian farmer who was relocated to Turkestan: "The land is dry, barren and grassy. They said that no matter how we run, neither the plow nor the plow will pass, but it will soften after the rain. It rains in the winter and sparsely in the spring, so the ground is very wet. That is why we are returning to Moscow "[7.114]. Apparently, those who could not adapt to the local conditions were forced to return.

In 1881, the tsarist government issued temporary rules for the resettlement of Russian peasants. In Turkestan, except for poor peasants, lower-ranking military officials were allowed to call their families and stayed with their families in Turkestan at the end of their service. The administration used land and various privileges to keep the military in the area. Each family received at least seven tithes (7.63 ha) of irrigated land, with all paid and other obligations exempted for 15 years. The resettled lands were privatized 10 years later if they were harvested here every year. In 1912, Krivoshen, one of the colonial rulers in Turkestan, said, "Future Russian villages must be richer than local villages. In any case, it is better for the local population to work in the hands of immigrant Russians than to do the opposite." he pointed out.

The colonial administration introduced new rules on resettlement in 1883, now allowing only the Slavic people to migrate to the Orthodox Church, thus limiting the number of immigrants.

In 1886, the "Regulations on the management of the Turkestan region" were adopted. The rights of large landowners and Muslim believers were restricted under the statute, and the state land fund increased dramatically by declaring all lands state property.

By the end of the 1980s, many new Russian settlements had been established in Turkestan, creating all the conditions for the adaptation of the immigrant population. Immigrants are now given 7-10 tithes of land, benefits and loans. On July 13, 1889, the government passed a new law on resettlement, which remained in force until 1904 [7.114]. According to the law, free movement was prohibited, and immigration was subject to permission and order, but arbitrary immigration continued, no matter how legally persecuted.

In many cases, the Russian government treated Russian settlements as military garrisons, including some retired soldiers. In the 1980s and 1990s, the colonial administration took additional measures in response to the national liberation movement and uprisings in Turkestan. Governor of Syrdarya region N.I. According to Grodekov, the evacuees were armed in 1892.

N.I. Grodekov uses the phrase "... every new Russian village is equal to the strength of the Russian battalion" [8.5], which is a call to arm Russian muzhiks. The idea of arming Russian peasants was first put forward by an ordinary ensign Mayev in 1867, two years after the conquest of Tashkent. The idea was prompted by fears of a surprise attack by locals. Russian villages began to be built in strategic places, along rivers, on roadsides. Mayev was offered a place in the lower echelons of the army, in the settlements along the Syrdarya military line. Mayev explained the strategic advantages of this idea as follows: "The continuous establishment of settlements of retired lower militias, as well as Cossack villages, throughout the region will be of great benefit during the riots in Turkestan" [8.8]. These settlements should be built close to each other to help each other in an emergency. It should be noted that Russian villages have been selected as comfortable, trouble-free areas for living.

The view of the first Russian settlements as a military force began two years after the occupation of Tashkent with the formation of the Governor-General of Turkestan. Retired servicemen have been appointed to administrative positions in Russian towns because of attacks by locals. They were tasked with organizing the first defense. N.I. Grodekov said arming Russian villages in the Syrdarya region was also important for border security in Afghanistan and China. One of the most pressing issues was to ensure that the Syrdarya region was the main military base of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office, as well as a reliable additional force for Russian villages. Beginning in 1889, Grodekov succeeded in arming the Russian population in Turkestan on several grounds, and finally, at his suggestion, on November 29, 1891, the government signed a law on arming the Russian population in Turkestan [8.16].

In the Syrdarya region, the formation of settlements under the command of retired soldiers was planned and arming of the displaced population began in 1892, but this policy was very slow. The reason for this was that the administration was very careful in distributing weapons, fearing various conflicts between the local and Russian population. The first armament took place in the Syrdarya and Fergana regions. Initially, weapons were distributed to retired ex-servicemen, and the rest were distributed to civilians. In 1892, 1,500 weapons were distributed to the displaced in the Syrdarya region, and by 1897, 1,231 had been distributed to the displaced population [8.18].

In 1894, there were 17 weapons in the village of Pokrovsky in the Fergana region, and in 1897, more than 50 weapons from the Syrdarya region were distributed in the village. If we look at the number of weapons, we can see a small number, but if we look at the population, we can see that more than half of the population is armed. As of 1892, the Turkestan Governor-General's Office had 3,000 displaced families in 42 Russian settlements, mostly in the Syrdarya region. In 1897, there were a total of 3 villages in the Fergana region, and by 1899, there were 166 families, 67 of which, or 40.3%, were armed [8.19]. The purpose of the Russian armament was to keep the state of emergency ready. Despite the measures taken, the deteriorating socio-economic situation of the local population forced the Russian administration in Turkestan to take new measures.

1896 Finance Minister S. Yu. Witte came up with the idea of stopping the deportation. Secretary of Defense P.S. Because of Vanovsky's support, the imperial government forbade the relocation of the population to the Seventies. In 1897 the Governor-General of Turkestan, A.B. Vrevsky, without waiting for the emperor's consent, canceled the resettlement to the provinces of Turkestan [7.113].

However, this was a temporary situation. A famine in Russia in 1891 caused a mass exodus of landless peasants to Turkestan. No matter how dense the Syrdarya region, 17 Russian villages were formed in two years. Until the 1990s, there was a shortage of poor among the displaced, but between 1891 and 1892, there was an increase in the migration of the poor. From 1891 to 1892, migration from Russia to Turkestan increased again. The local administration was not ready for that. The governor-general of Turkestan demanded that the military governor of the Syrdarya region report on the vacant lands on June 17, 1892, in order to establish new settlements. [8]

According to 1890 statistics, 1,300 families were relocated to the Syrdarya region. According to the report, there were no vacant plots of land in Shymkent district, and as of 1892, 360 families had been resettled. From 1875 to 1895, there were 52 Russian villages in the Syrdarya region, 17 of which were in the Shymkent district. One of the reasons for the mass migration of Russian peasants from the central provinces to Turkestan was the normative documents adopted on July 13, 1889, March 15, 1896 and December 27, July 10, 1903 and June 6, 1904. In the early 1990s, more than 15,000 people emigrated to Turkestan as a result of famine in Russia. By the Governor-General of Turkestan, 2,000 of them were relocated to lands confiscated from the local population [6.29]. The migration of the Russian-speaking population not only led to a dramatic increase in the population of Central Asia, but also to an increase in national unity. In 1897, the first census was taken in the entire Russian Empire. In particular, the population of Turkestan is 5.3 million. of which 35.77% - Uzbeks, 44.36% - Cossacks and Kyrgyz, 6.73% - Tajiks, 4.98% - Turkmens, 3.75% - Russians, 2.26% - Karakalpaks, 2.15% - other nationalities [6.29].

The main goal of the colonial administration's resettlement policy in Turkestan was to increase its political influence by Russifying the country. The state of the Russian language, which was transferred to Turkestan, was satisfactory at first sight. However, the resettlement was difficult at first, as Russian farming methods were not suitable for Central Asian conditions. This was stated by an ardent fan of Russian colonial policy in Turkestan, I.I. Geyer also acknowledged that "Russians who have been displaced have had to re-educate themselves from the earliest days to cultivate the land." The displaced Russians initially felt helpless. Because cultivating the land he learned from his father was not appropriate in this area "[9.26].

The Russian Empire sought to solve its internal problems through the policy of resettlement, but the consequences of this policy in the resettled area were a secondary problem for them. The resettled people felt uncomfortable from the very beginning, because their farming activities were radically different from their traditional farming activities.

According to sources, not all of the evacuees were able to use the land or understand the techniques of farming. The tsarist government, although aware of their negligence, continued the policy of resettlement. In an article in the November 1890 issue of *Russkiy Vestnik* entitled "Russian Colonialism in Turkestan," Mr. Ivanov lamented the resettlement policy: "It should be noted that the number of displaced people is growing. In 1886 315 farms were relocated, in 1887 twice as many 789, and in 1889 1006 farms were relocated.

In 1879, the population of the three Christian settlements was 2,000, and 10 years later, in 1889, the number of displaced people in the Syrdarya, Zarafshan and Fergana regions increased to 25,000 "[4,369]. Arriving in these areas, Ivanov described the living conditions of the displaced people as follows: "As we toured several Russian settlements, we were not happy with the information gathered about their living conditions. Despite the fact that the settlers have lived

here for several years, the locals have not mastered the use of natural resources. They are like orphans waiting for someone to take care of them and you can't do anything about it”[4.370]. Apparently, most of the displaced people did not love the place because it was forced to do so, but just wanted to use it. Historical experience shows that the use of landowners is beneficial not only to the state, but also to the state in terms of income, employment and welfare of the population. In the formation and development of the property of the owners lies their tireless work, talent, patience and perseverance. Poverty is often self-inflicted, caused by a lack of innovation, incompetence, and a lack of appreciation for time.

The majority of those deported to Central Asia were poor and faced personal illiteracy in running their own farms. The displaced population is the blackest and poorest part of the Russian population, and the Russian administration controls their activities and expresses its opinion: “Without outside help, without a wise manager, you cannot start your own economy. Since the state does not always provide financial assistance, resettlement policy should be organized in such a way that it benefits the economy. The best way to do this is to relocate the displaced population to private landowners”[5.392].

Thus, the agrarian policy of the tsarist government and its sharp-edged resettlement policy eventually led to an increase in the number of rusars in the province, strengthening their economic position and increasing their dominance over the local population. This created the socio-economic basis of the great Russian chauvinism.

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