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**THE SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM THE RUSSIAN
 EMPIRE TO TURKESTAN;- LATE 19TH CENTURY - EARLY 20TH
 CENTURY**

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the occupation of the Uzbek khanates by the Russian Empire, the Russian government pursued a policy of resettlement of the population of the provinces of the European part of the empire to the eastern colonies, including Turkestan. As a result of these resettlement processes, different sections of the population were resettled from different parts of the empire. As a result, specific social strata of the population were formed in the Turkestan region. The article examines the social structure of immigrants from the Russian Empire to Turkestan.

KEYWORDS: *Turkestan, Russian Empire, Tyranny, Social Stratum, Nation, Syrdarya, Ettisuv, Samarkand, Fergana, K.P. Von-Kaufman, Province, Russian, Cossack, Military.*

INTRODUCTION

The Turkestan region is located in the Central Asian region, which connects the continents of Europe and Asia, where the first mankind arose and the first states of civilization appeared in history. Therefore, the climate, natural conditions and fertile lands of this place have always attracted new cultures, new social strata and different ethnic groups of the region. At the same time, it was the last time in the pages of history held to this day by the Russian Empire, which fulfilled its aggressive and imperialist goals on this land. Of course, like all imperialist states, the Russian Empire intensified its occupation of the territory of the occupied Uzbek khanates. In particular, the goal was to transmit and assimilate Russian culture among the peoples of Turkestan, who for millennia had their own high culture. As the main solution, an attempt was made to resettle the Orthodox Russian population living in the European regions of Russia to the country. It was as a result of the policy of the Russian Empire to resettle the population to Turkestan that a new social and ethnic structure was formed here.

By the second half of the 19th century, Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Tatars, Germans, Armenians and representatives of other nationalities actively migrated to the country. Most of them were farmers. The Russian diaspora began to appear in the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate. Only these lands were visited by representatives of the industry, who were engaged in the construction of non-agricultural railways through the construction of cities in Russia (Kagan, Chordjuy).

As we noted above, at the end of the 19th century, the issue of resettlement to Turkestan was not strictly regulated by legislation developed by the tsarist government. Although the Turkestan region was closed to immigrants by the adopted laws, this is also allowed by the same law. For example, the 1886 charter allowed only rural Orthodox Christian immigrants to move. In addition, local military leaders, officers and soldiers who served in the Ministry of War system were allowed to remain in the country after the end of their service, and military personnel who served in other countries of the empire also resigned.

The socio-ethnic composition of the population that migrated to Turkestan from the central and western parts of the Russian Empire, that is, from the European regions of Russia, has a peculiar look and was formed over the past period. The social structure consists of a military stratum originally associated with the occupation of the country. In turn, the military composition also consisted of two main components. These were Russian (Ukrainian, Belarusian, Tatar, German, Polish, etc.) servicemen of the main armed forces of the empire, who lived and moved freely in almost any territory and had a number of privileges. Another important pillar of the empire was the military Cossack stratum, which served mainly as a defender in the conquest of new territories and on the periphery of the empire. Cossacks mainly settled in the Etisuvsy region of Turkestan.

Siberian military Cossacks are the population who moved to Etisuv and founded the first Russian settlements. The Cossacks, who systematically migrated from the Urals and Western Siberia, were stationed at the borders of Etisuva and Issyk-Kul with China. From 1847 to 1867 there were 14 Cossack villages (Cossack village - Sh.R.) with a population of 15 thousand people. Since 1872, their number has increased sharply: in 1882, 60 Russian settlements were founded in the Etisuva region, of which 31 were Russian peasant settlements, and the number of Cossack villages reached 29 with a population of 25 thousand people. In addition, peasant settlers, who temporarily calmed down arbitrarily, began to move with renewed vigor towards the beginning of the twentieth century, when at the beginning of the century, according to official data, more than 16,000 such peasants were waiting for settlement. Etisuw region. Of course, this is natural, because in 1867 the governor-general of Turkestan and its first governor-general K.P. Kaufman banned the resettlement of the Cossacks to regulate the resettlement process in the central regions of Turkestan, stressing that only Russians should resettle here. After that, the Cossacks were abandoned in the seventies, the Caspian and Aral seas.

At the beginning of the 19th century, it was noted in the Russian Empire that there were basically 4 leading social strata. These were nobles, clergy, soldiers and peasants, and their composition gradually changed. This was especially observed in the strata of the nobility and clergy. As a result of the aggravation of the political situation in the Russian Empire, repression and land reforms, the composition of the nobility and clergy decreased. This, in turn, led to a sharp increase in the number of soldiers and peasants. The military and peasants played the role of the

main subjective component of the resettlement policy pursued by the Russian Empire in Turkestan. The first governor-general of Turkestan K.P. Kaufman's main goal was also to get the military in the country and Russian peasants to migrate as their main support force. Thus, the goal was set to Russify and assimilate Russian culture through the gradual resettlement of Russians to the densely populated central regions of Turkestan (Syrdarya, Samarkand and Fergana regions). Therefore, on the basis of the aforementioned procedures, the resettlement of Russian soldiers and peasants was given special benefits and attention.

The earliest migration processes of Russian peasants date back to 1874, when K.P. At the initiative of Kaufman, this was mainly implemented in the Syrdarya region. Initially, 8 Russian peasants were settled here. We can also call this the period of the first resettlement of the Russian peasantry in Turkestan or the appearance of Russian peasants in the country. The second period is the famine period of 1891 and 1892, associated with coastal shocks in Russia. At that time, the process of resettlement of Russian peasants in the country could not be controlled by the tsarist government. Over the years, 20 Russian peasants have appeared in the country. If we look at the social composition of the peasants who migrated in these two periods, those who arrived in 1874 were considered middle-class peasants, those who arrived in 1891 were poor peasants who had nothing to do with slavery, but did not could distribute any form. Russian culture to the local population. A significant proportion of these farmers are called arbitrary immigrants, not based on government regulations. Another large influx of Russian peasants resettled in Turkestan occurred in 1906-1910. The reason for this flow was the Stolypin agrarian reform carried out in the Russian Empire. The main goal of Stolypin's agrarian reform was to overcome the revolutionary situation that arose in the central provinces of Russia. The decision was to place most of the population beyond the Urals, that is, in the Asian regions of the empire, including the uncultivated steppe lands of Turkestan. This, in turn, was supposed to further increase the number of arbitrary migrants, regardless of the situation of the local population, and to legalize their movement.

In order to regulate the process of arbitrary resettlement, the imperial government on July 13, 1889 "On the voluntary resettlement of villagers and peasants to state land and registration of property intended for the previously resettled population" established the right of arbitrary resettlement. There is a ban on further arbitrary resettlement. Arbitrary withdrawals are subject to administrative procedures. The government continued to fight the arbitrary migration process in this order. The law provides a range of benefits to people moving to Turkestan or other regions, including the legal sale of their property, tax exemptions, and compulsory military service for up to three years at the place of immigration. This law not only regulated the resettlement process, but also led to an increase in the number of illegal and arbitrary resettlements in the future. Because state barriers could not withstand the sharp increase in migration processes. Between 1889 and 1891, 17,289 families were allowed to relocate, and 28,911 families were relocated. Thus, 40.2% of the population would become voluntary immigrants. In other words, the population was a group of peasants who did not have a "transition certificate" issued by the administration of the area where they were going. At the beginning of the twentieth century, it was expected that 16,000 people would sit in the Ettisuv region, and 12,000 people in three regions of Turkestan (Syr Darya, Samarkand and Fergana) were waiting for the settlement of their land. The number of arbitrary immigrants from the Makura category is increasing every year. In 1906, more than 77 thousand landless and forced

migrants of various categories who migrated from the empire were registered in the Turkestan region (except for Ettisuv). The redeployment of the empire was mainly aimed at settling large numbers of people in the Asian regions beyond the Urals, which was a newer region. A large number of people sent to the Siberian regions, steppes and the Far East began to move to the Turkestan region, not adapting to the local climatic conditions, and their number exceeded 100 thousand. Russian peasants who moved to Turkestan, be it a migration certificate or an arbitrary permit, but the situation in the country was not what they imagined. Because here first; the main land was appropriated by local residents, and secondly, there was also a sufficient land problem for them; The settlers were required to have the skills of artificial irrigation for the development and cultivation of lands in Turkestan (since the settlers did not know about artificial irrigation, therefore the most important problem faced by the settlers in Turkestan was the issue of artificial irrigation), third; the resettlement procedures developed by the colonial government did not correspond to the current situation, and the local administration acted as it saw fit, depending on the situation in the country. For these and other reasons, the Russian peasants, who did not receive land, found themselves in a desperate situation, and in the end the population was forced to return to the province from where they came. However, the Turkestan military administration, seeing the plight of migrants, for example, in the cities and villages of the Andijan and Osh districts of the Fergana region, witnessed the spread of typhoid fever among them, and the imperial administration stopped the flow of migrants to Turkestan. Inquiries have also been sent.

During the period from January 1 to December 1, 1909, 6 508 people unauthorizedly moved to Turkestan along the Tashkent railway. But their location here was a complex issue. Lack of free land and improper organization of resettlement activities have made migrants even more vulnerable. Of those who immigrated in 1909 alone, 1249 were forced to return. Not only volunteer settlers, but also immigrants who had "certificates of slavery" for their slaves, faced great difficulties in settling down. For example; Of the 1,086 Russian peasants who arrived at the Aris station in 1913, 704 returned back, not believing that they could settle.

A large number of immigrants began to retreat from the impossibility of resettlement. Between 1905 and 1911, between 10 and 36% of annual visitors returned from the Asian region of the empire. In particular, 665 thousand came in 1908, 6% returned, in 1909 - 13% of 619 thousand, in 1910 - 316 thousand, 36%, and in 1911 - 60% of 183 thousand. In Turkestan, this figure continued to be even higher, including 21% of immigrants in 1909 and between 81% and 99% of those who immigrated between 1911 and 1913. The conclusion from this and a number of other situations is that the policy of the Russian Empire in relation to resettlement programs did not fully achieve its goal. In particular, the rural population suffered heavy losses and losses as a result of this policy. The misuse of public funds also put the Russian Empire on the brink of collapse.

According to the Charter of 1886, a procedure for allocating land or land for the lower classes of the empire was developed in the Turkestan region. According to this, the relocation of pensioners and reservists was not only need, but also necessary. They were tasked with living freely in the country and strengthening the imperial order. In particular, adaptation to the environment here through the study of the region and the local population was to play an important role in realizing political goals in the formation of a class of peasants who were to migrate to the countryside in the future. Consequently, this group of representatives had to support housing financing in order

to cover the costs of relocation or return. In addition, the lower echelons of the armed forces had to be prepared to trigger emergencies in any situation. They did not have the skills for farming and cultivating the land, so they could not achieve the desired result from an economic point of view. Therefore, to provide them with social support, loans were allocated in the amount of 100 rubles. This also allocated over 10 acres of land tax-exempt for 10 years and paid half of that amount over the next 10 years, as well as the right to own land and real estate in urban areas. Therefore, most of them rented their lands in the countryside, while they themselves lived in cities. It was also provided from special sources under the supervision of the Governor-General at an additional cost. It should be noted that all of the above privileges and rights are legally defined in Articles 280-284, i.e. 5 of the Regulations on the Governance of the Province of 1886, the issue of their residence and immigration to the Turkestan region.

As a result of the privileges and powers granted to representatives of this stratum, the lands under their control became the leading farms, and in the future they became, to a certain extent, representatives of management and control. As a result, a new class of ears (exuberant) was formed in the Turkestan region.

The "New Turkestans" were different people of different social origins. Representatives of a number of categories here were selfless and impartial intellectuals who wanted to reach out to local people, workers, farmers and service providers who wanted to develop the country. They also survived the current hardships in the country and the lack of government funding.

However, there were many who came to Turkestan reluctantly, because they were not promised high profits, high positions and prestigious affairs, as well as those who came from influential provinces of the empire in search of great wealth and could not achieve their goals. The attitude of such people to Turkestan was superficial and aimed only at enrichment. They were more behind someone, that is, from the estate of officials, in the sphere of production, in other words, from the category of those who cleaned out the state treasury or money that someone planted. This category of people came and went. Turkestan was inhabited only by those who sincerely knew this country as their homeland.

In general, the implementation of the resettlement policy in Turkestan pursued two main goals.

First; to solve the problem with the idea of transferring land at the disposal of the local population to the less indigenous population of Russia.

Second; The goal was to increase the Russian diaspora in Turkestan and use it to meet the economic needs of the region.

Of course, at all stages of migration, due to the aggravation of the political, social and economic situation in the central provinces of the Russian Empire, Russian peasants will strive to acquire and own decent land in Turkestan. According to the survey, the majority of the settlers were Cossacks from Voronezh, Smolensk, Saratov, Orlov, Kursk, Samara, Penza, Kiev, Poltava, Chernigov, Kharkov, Vinnitsa, Don and Orenburg, as well as military Cossacks from the Urals and other countries. Siberia. In addition to Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Tatars, Mordovians and Mari, immigrants include residents of the Volga region and the Urals.

The Turkestan region, which is the object of our research, was the first colonial stage of the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries under the rule of the imperial government. In the

period before 1917, the proportion of representatives of the above peoples increased. Of course, it is no secret that the reason for this is associated with the aggressive actions of the Russian Empire. Representatives of other ethnic groups who migrated from the territories of Russia served as a basic migration with the implementation, consolidation, support and other useful aspects of imperial aggression.

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