

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH RELATED TO RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE REGIONS OF THE TURKESTAN GOVERNORATE GENERAL

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Abstract. This article was prepared with the aim of summarizing the latest research achievements on the issues of population resettlement policy in Turkestan by the Russian Empire in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. After all, each of these studies has a value of use not only in scientific circles, but also in educational processes.

Keywords: Border point, governor-general, resettlement, settlement, Karabolt, Slovak, Romanian, Hungarian, Polish, Russian settlement, Yetisuv region, Andijan district “Krestovoy”, “Petrovsky”.

Introduction

The policy of resettling the population from the provinces of the empire to the territory of the Turkestan Governor-General was a manifestation of the implementation of the political goals of the colonial state. The resettled population was supposed to serve as a support against them in the event of protests against the colonial policy. At the initial stages of the resettlement policy, the imperial government paid special attention to the resettlement of the population in the Seven Seas and Caspian Sea regions. On the one hand, this served to keep the situation in the densely populated central part of Central Asia from becoming unbalanced, and on the other hand, it is estimated that the ruling circles settled a base population for themselves in strategic and border regions.

To date, a group of studies has been carried out on the issue of the resettlement of the population of the Russian Empire to the Turkestan region in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Among them are F. Ishakov, Sh. Ga'farov, G. Tursunova, Kh. Juraev, Sh. Ravshanov, B. E. Rakhimov, Z. Buriev. In this article, we seek to analyze some aspects of these studies.

It is worth noting that the population resettlement was carried out in tandem and in harmony with the military actions carried out by the empire. This is also reflected in the successive resettlement of the population to the regions of Akmasjid, Turkestan, Avliyaota, Shymkent, Tashkent, Khujand, Jizzakh.

In the second half of the 19th century, the border with Iran, Turkey, China, and Afghanistan created a need for the military circles of the Russian Empire to resettle mainly military personnel and Cossacks with military traditions in areas close to the border. The intended purpose of resettling the families of former military officials and officers in the border areas was to use them to prevent possible external and internal threats in the future. However, K.P. von Kaufman's plans for the resettlement of military personnel were different. He did not prevent former Russian, Ukrainian, German, and Polish military personnel from living and receiving privileges throughout the country. However, he pursued a policy of not allowing the Orenburg, Don, Ural, and Siberian Cossacks to move to the central regions of Turkestan as much as possible.

If we rely on the conclusions about the chronology of population resettlement in the Syrdarya region, the first influx of immigrants to the region is determined by the settlement of



the population in the initial fortifications in the Kazalli and Akmasjid regions by the Russian Empire. After that, new fortifications and settlements began to be built along the lines of military operations.

Researcher G. Tursunova emphasizes that among the regions of the Governor-General, Syrdarya region was considered the receiving and distributing destination in the resettlement policy[8]. After all, the "Resettlement Points" under the Resettlement Department were also located in this region. At the resettlement points, it was necessary to register the population, undergo a medical examination, and stand in line to receive land. An important aspect is that families who moved to the region also experienced resettlement. This was due to the social and economic opportunities of the region and the conditions there.

During this period, the number of Russian settlements established in Syrdarya region also grew steadily. The first Russian settlement in the region was established in 1875 in Avliyoata uyezd. The settlement was called "Qarabolta". During the colonial period of the Russian Empire, in the Syrdarya region itself, there were 20 in 1874-1891, an additional 22 in 1891-1893, and in 1900, the number of Russian settlements in the region reached 48. They were inhabited by 20,000 Russians.

The Shymkent, Avliyoata, and Tashkent uyezds of the Syrdarya region became a place of refuge for Slovak, Romanian, Hungarian, Polish, German, and Turkish prisoners of war and the population forced to live as refugees due to the war. As we noted above, since 1907, resettlement activities to the Turkestan Governorate were suspended. Despite this, planned and unplanned - arbitrary - resettlement activities in the region did not stop. This is also confirmed by the following statistical data from 1906-1910. In the Avliyoata district of the Syrdarya region, 18 new Russian settlements were built, in the Chernyayev district 19, and in the Perovsk district 3. These figures show that the Syrdarya region was a leader in the settlement of the immigrant population. In general, a total of 190 Russian settlements and settlements were established in the districts of the Syrdarya region between 1867 and 1917. Their population was 72,500 people.

The Yetisuv region was removed from the Turkestan Governorate-General in 1882 and incorporated into the Steppe Governorate-General. In 1899, the region was returned to the Turkestan Governorate-General. The empire also pursued important strategic goals in resettling the population in the Yetisuv region. The settlement of Cossacks in the areas bordering China and the Kokand Khanate was the first stage of this. Kalmyks and Tatars were also settled in the region. There is information that 40,000 Cossacks and Russian peasants moved to the Yetisuv basin between 1864 and 1881. In the Yetisuv region, about 15,000 people lived in 14 Cossack stations in 1847-1867. Since 1869, the first settlements of the Rusy-speaking population began to be established in the Yetisuv region. According to the historian Kh. Juraev, there were 28 peasant settlements in the region in 1882, 30 in 1899, and 41 in 1908. By 1911, 123 villages had been established in the Yettisuv region[3].

The resettlement policy in the Fergana region differs from other regions of the governor-general's structure in that it began later. Researcher Sh. Ravshanov tried to explain this by the following reasons. First, the land fund in the Fergana region was small compared to the local population. Second, the area specialized in cotton cultivation, so the settlers were unaware of this industry. Third, the region was closed to the migrating population until 1890[5].

In 1892, due to the poor harvest and famine in the Volga region, the need for resettlement of the population to the Turkestan General Governorate increased. The first families who moved to the Fergana region were settled in the Kurshab volost of Andijan uyezd in 1892. In Osh uyezd, the first Russian settlement called "Pokrovsky" was established in 1893. At the end of the 19th century, there were 7 settlements in the region. In Andijan uyezd, the settlements "Blagoveshensky" were established in 1899, and "Spassky" in 1900. The process of resettlement



to the Fergana region accelerated relatively in 1904-1906. In 1912, 28 settlements and 200 khvutors were established. There is information that 29 settlements were built in 1914, 39 in 1915, and 59 in 1916. The largest number of settlements falls on the territory of Andijan uyezd. Their number was 44. Among the immigrants were Jews, Tatars, Persians, Armenians, as well as Caucasian peoples such as Georgians, Circassians, and Ossetians. In the 80s of the 19th century, Uyghurs, Dungans, and Taranins also moved to the region from the territory of East Turkestan. In 1917, the total number of people who moved from Russia in the Fergana region was 39,000 people.

The Kaspiyorty region was established on May 6, 1881 by decree of Emperor Alexander III. The region initially consisted of the Akhal-Teke, Krasnovodsk and Mangyshluk uyezds. In 1890, the Tejen and Merv uyezds were also formed. The region was initially under the Caucasus Viceroyalty. Since June 11, 1899, this region has been included in the Turkestan Governorate. However, the first Russian settlements in this region have been formed since the 40s of the 19th century. Armenians who moved to the Kaspiyorty region from Turkey in 1894 moved to the cities of Ashgabat, Samarkand, Kokand and Andijan.

Among the regions of the Turkestan Governorate, the settlement of the population in the Kaspiyorty region was complicated by the natural conditions of the region - high temperatures, hot weather, drought, sandstorms and social problems. The cholera epidemic that broke out in 1892 also had a negative impact on the settlement activities. Nevertheless, in the 90s of the 19th century, Z. Buriev noted in his research that such rural settlements as "Kozelskoy", "Kulkulab", "Saratovskoy", "Kalchinov", "Aleksesvskoy", "Krestovoy", "Petrovsky" were established.

Along with the Russian population, 3,000 Armenians who had migrated from Turkey were also settled in Ashgabat uyezd. Kalmyks also established a number of fishing villages on the territory of the region. The stanits (locations) of the Russian and Cossack population were located mainly along transport routes. The flow of immigrants to the Caspian region increased every year. In 1915, 27,027 people moved, and in 1916, 9,826 people moved. In 1917, about 7,000 people lived in 33 Russian settlements in the rural areas of the region.

If we look at the general statistics, by 1917, the population of Turkestan was 7,500,000. 10 percent of the population was considered to be immigrants. Of these, 350,000 were in rural areas, 400,000 in cities. Of the total number of immigrants, 278,000 were residents of Russian settlements. The Samarkand region, located at an important road transport intersection in the Turkestan Governorate, was not left out of the resettlement policy. The population in the Khujand district of the region was relatively large. The historian Sh. Ravshanov cites information in his research that 9 Russian settlements were established here until 1898. The scientist notes that in 1899 the "Fedorovskiy" settlement was established in Kattakurgan district, and in 1907 the "Dukhovskiy Rural Association" was established in the "Dukhovskiy" and "Spasskiy" settlements. The "Mikhailovka" settlement, designed for 200 families, was also established in the Bulungur steppe of the Samarkand region. Studies confirm that by 1917, 8,500 people lived in 20 Russian settlements in the Samarkand region.

The above-mentioned factual evidence is the achievements of the scientific research of our historians in recent years. It should also be noted that the scientific school on resettlement issues initiated by F. Ishakov continues, expanded, by Sh. Gafforov.

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