

CHANGES IN THE DYNAMICS OF THE POPULATION OF TURKESTAN GENERAL GOVERNORATE AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Chorshanbiyev Qalqon Shodiyor o'g'li
Karshi State University

Annotation

In this article, the growth of the population of Turkestan General Governorate and the social and political situation of the population transferred from other countries are explained.

Keywords: colonialism, general governorship, administrative office, regulation, demography, dynamics.

Аннотация: В данной статье объясняется рост населения Туркестанского генерал-губернаторства и социально-политическое положение населения, переселенного из других стран.

Ключевые слова: колониализм, генерал-губернаторство, административная должность, регулирование, демография, динамика.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada Turkiston General gubernatorligi aholisining o'sishi va boshqa mamlakatlardan ko'chirilgan aholining ijtimoiy-siyosiy ahvoli bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mustamlakachilik, umumiy gubernatorlik, ma'muriy idora, tartibga solish, demografiya, dinamika.

After we gained our independence, science, culture, art, and our history, along with all fields, restored their original appearance. All conditions have been created for a new study of this period. Studying the way of life and customs of the inhabitants of this period provides interesting information. As our President Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "People's history is not forgotten, it is preserved in customs and traditions in the daily life of the people." Here, the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Central Asia is a special issue.

On August 6, 1865, Alexander II approved the "Temporary Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Province". The system of government is called "military-people's rule". In 1867, the Governor General of Turkestan was established [A5 B23]. Initially, two regions were established within the governorate: Syrdarya and Yettisuv regions. Later, due to the invasion policy of the Russian Empire, Zarafshan district, Ferghana region, Kaspiyorti region were conquered and the population of the governorate increased.

During the 19th century, the population of Russia increased from 11 million people to 36 million people. Russia has become one of the largest countries in Europe in terms of population. At that time, 27 million people lived in France, and 16.4 million people lived in England (excluding the colonies). But the population density in Russia is very low, 1 sq. 1.25 people per km. [A1:B17]

In the second half of the 19th century, the process of large-scale colonization of the country, which intensified at the beginning of the 20th century, was accompanied by profound changes in all areas of

Turkestan society. In 1877, the "City Charter" was introduced in Tashkent, according to which the city administration was transferred to the Duma. 1/3 of Duma members were elected from the "Asia" part of the city, and 2/3 from the "new Tashkent" part. As a result, 21 deputies from 80,000 local residents of the city, and 48 deputies from 3,900 European residents will participate. All matters related to the administration of the city economy were transferred to this Duma[A5:B56].

At the end of the 19th century, he announced that there were more than 12 million inhabitants in 5 gubernias. Later Stolypin's agrarian reform was based on this. The total land area of Turkestan Governorate is 1.7 million square meters. km, which is twice as much as the territory of France and Germany combined, and the population of the same area was 5.2 million people. Uzbeks and other indigenous peoples numbered 5 million in 1897, and nearly 6 million in 1911. 14% of the population of Turkestan lived in cities. [A7:B 49]

The total number of the Russian population, including Ukrainians and Belarusians, was 197,000 in 1897, and 400,000 in 1911, that is, the number of the local population increased by 20% and the number of Russians by 100% in 14 years. This was a clear result of the "plantation system" of Russian colonialism. The Russian population was the living force of colonial rule. The army of the Russian Empire was the guarantee of the dominant position of the Russian population in the country. Almost 3,000 Armenian refugees from Turkey were also resettled in the Caspian region, mainly in the Ashgabat district. As a result, in 1897, there were 4,803 Armenians and more than 11,000 Russians in this region[A9]. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, after the Russian Empire conquered the country and introduced a protectorate over the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate, the East Slavic diaspora (Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians) was actively organized due to the colonial policy in this country. After the establishment of the General Governorate of Turkestan, a part of the Russian population began to move to the territory of the colony. According to the instructions of the St. Petersburg authorities and the colonial administration, the tax and other privileges granted to new, including arbitrary immigrants, who had previously settled in the vicinity of Russian fortresses and fortifications, were preserved. encouraged to come. Economic destruction, frequent crop failures, and the continuation of landlord oppression drove them to Turkestan. They were mostly Russians, Ukrainians, and partly Germans who had immigrated from Astrakhan, Voronezh, Samara, Kharkiv, and Orenburg provinces. 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.

The colonial administration helped lower officials of the Russian army to live in Turkestan after the end of their service. They were allowed to call their families and move for free. Each family was given at least ten tens of conveniently irrigated land and a number of privileges. It should be taken into account that one and a half thousand to three thousand soldiers served in each of the smaller garrisons, for example, in fortress number one. However, despite the organizational regulation of the migration process, since the flow of arbitrary arrivals to the territory of the country, including Cossacks, did not decrease, they had to be moved to other districts, first of all, to the Kaspiyorti region. Governor-General K. P. Kaufman considered that the settlement of Cossacks in the inner regions of the colony was inappropriate, and in 1873 opposed the migration of Cossacks here. In the explanatory letter written by the Governor-General of Turkestan to the draft "Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory", from now on, the country will be colonized, and the Russians will be moved to it in two

directions: from Orenburg to Tashkent and from Tashkent to Verniy to Semipalatinsk. proposed to implement along the nalish.

According to the data, 28911 families or more than 100 thousand people immigrated to Turkestan in 1889-1891. In the following years, the number of immigrants increased due to the famine in the Volga region and a number of other grain-growing regions of Russia. As a result, by 1892, there were almost no vacant lands 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 moving arbitrarily. 38.1% of the 178,400 people who immigrated to Turkestan in 1896 were poor people who immigrated on their own [A7:B49].

In 1891-1892, migration to the country increased due to the famine in the center of the empire, and in 1906-1910, the increase in the flow of immigrants occurred due to the implementation of Stolypin's reforms.

Prisoners of war of the Austro-Hungarian and German armies began to be brought to Turkestan from October 1914, and in 1913 their arrival increased and reached 148 thousand people. Due to the deterioration of the economic situation, from July 1915, most of the prisoners were taken from Central Asia. In the territory of Turkestan, prisoners of war lived a relatively free life, they were allowed to move a little more freely and even find a job for themselves.

Refugees resettled in the western regions of Russia began to appear in the country in July 1915. By the end of 1915, at least 72 thousand people were settled here. Among them were 8,000-10,000 Poles and Jews deported from Poland. As a result, the number of Poles in the country's cities increased. For example, according to the statistics committee, 1,866 Poles and Lithuanians lived in Samarkand, 15 in Kattakurgan, and 16 in Jizzakh. In 1916, there were 115 Polish refugees from Grodno, Kholm, Minsk, Loblinsk, Vilensk gubernias in Chernyayev district of Syrdarya region. The refugees who came here lived in groups.

In conclusion, it can be said that during the Russian Empire, the population of Turkestan General Governorate increased year by year. In them, the representatives of the Russian nationality increased rapidly due to the policy of resettling the local population. But due to various diseases and riots, the demographics of the population were significantly affected.

REFERENCES:

1. History of Russia XX century. Minsk, RIVSh, 2005, str-19
2. E. Khalikov, D. M. Lafasov Kadirova World history. T., 2002, p. 128
3. D. Abdurahmonova, G. Rustamova The system of colonial power in the second half of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX century, T., 1999, page 82
4. Kastel'skaya Z. Iz zstorii Turkestanskogo kray (1865-1917) M., 1980, str 44
5. S. Tillaboyev, A. Zamonov History of Uzbekistan T., 2010, p. 22
6. Ishakov F. Tsentral'naya Asia i Rossii v XVIII-nach. XX century T, 2009,
7. G. Hidoyatov, V. Kostetsky History of Uzbekistan, T., 2002, page 49.
8. Khidoyatov G. Iz istoriya anglo-russkikh otnasheniy v Sredney Azii v kontse XIX c. T. , 1969, str-102.