
The Second Half of the Nineteenth Century the Policy of Resignation of the Russian Empire to the Caspian Region in the Early Xx Century

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Annotation: Valuable information is provided on the construction of railways, the arrival of seasonal workers for irrigation and agriculture, the entry of foreigners into the Caspian region and the allocation of land to them in the Caspian region occupied by the Russian Empire.

Keywords: Governor-General of Turkestan, Caspian region, the issue of annexation of Caspian region to Turkestan, the head of the Caspian region A.N. Kuropatkin, the Charter of the Turkestan region, the administrative policy of the Russian Empire in the Caspian Sea, the occupation of Turkestan, the military governor of Orenburg, the Ministry of Defense.

By the middle of the 19th century, when the ruling circles of the Russian Empire began to actively and aggressively take military-administrative measures to subdue and colonize Central Asia, the Russian government ruled over a vast area from the Caspian and Black Seas to the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. Poland, which was subject to the empire and Finland were also under the rule of the Russian Empire.

Efforts to develop the Far East and vast Siberia, which serve to increase the wealth of the Russian Empire, as well as the development of the Russian Empire and trade and industry, do not focus on organizational measures. tried as much as possible to use. However, no structure of power or industry, no financial owners, was seriously engaged in the development of the economy of these rights for emerging capitalist purposes.

The rural population of Russia, on the other hand, was less settled in Siberia and the Far East, and was located in and around large cities. But most of them were arbitrarily emigrated by the Russian Empire in the 20s and 30s of the XIX century, without military action, by political intrigue to the lands taken from the Middle and Small parts of the Kazakhs.

In the following years, Russian troops occupied the territories of Bukhara Emirate, Khiva Khanate, Kokand Khanate and Turkmenistan, except for Syrdaryaand Ettisuv oblasts, Zarafshan district (1868), Amudarya branch (1873), Fergana oblast (1876), Caspian region (1881). y) was formed.

The occupation of most of the territories of the Khiva Khanate and the Emirate of Bukhara, which are directly related to the policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, and the military-administrative order there were characterized in our historiography mainly by the formation of the Amudarya and 1881 Caspian region. In fact, in 1874 Mangyshlak and Krasnovodsk consisted of administrative-territorial structures (pristavstvo). The Provisional Regulations on the Administration of the Caspian Land were approved by the Emperor. The Caspian region, which was later occupied by Akhalteka, Tejen, Ashgabat and Merv, was established in 1881 and until 1889 was part of the Caucasus nobility. Prior to the transfer to the Governor-

General of Turkestan, the order of resettlement of the Russian population in the Caspian region, the conditions of resettlement were determined by a law or regulation enacted, but also by orders of the military governor and district chiefs. For example, in the Turkmen lands in the first half of the XIX century (1849), the Russians built the port of Alexandrovsk and a fishing village called Nikolaevskoe. In the 70s and 80s of the 19th century, as a result of heavy fighting, many locals were evicted from their lands, and Russian villages began to be established one after another. Such places have appeared in large numbers, mainly in areas suitable for agriculture, especially in the districts of Ashgabat, Merv, Tejen. The largest among them were Garmob (Mikhailovskoe) KozelskoeDmitrievskoe, Krestovoe, Alexandrovka and a number of others. The oblast administration paid special attention to providing irrigated and pasture lands, loans for the purchase of cattle and horses to the Russian population moving and engaged in agriculture.¹ In addition, according to a convention between England and Russia (1881), Eastern Iran became a zone of influence of the Russian Empire. Taking advantage of this, the Russian Empire began to relocate several hundred thousand Russians and Armenians to this new dependent territory. Organizational tasks were assigned to the Syrdarya resettlement department.

According to archival documents, Lieutenant-General A.N.Kuropatkin, who was the head of the Caspian region in 1892, was instrumental in bringing many Russians to work on the Caspian military railway and settle on lands taken from Turkmen, Karakalpak, Uzbek farmers and herdsmen living in the region. The fact is that the climate and living conditions in this region (hot, sandy winds, drought, hatred of the population for the colonialists, etc.) were much more unfavorable than in other regions of Turkestan. It should be noted that the plague epidemic in 1892 in the Caspian region, Russian Cossacks living in cities, fishing villages, near railway stations tried to move not to the Caspian region, but to Samarkand, Syrdarya regions, the Amudarya region.²

During the years under the leadership of General AN Kuropatkin in the Caspian region, due to a number of organizational, financial, military measures and the construction of the Krasnovodsk-Ashgabat-Samarkand railway, the practice of resettlement from Russia and the Caucasus has significantly expanded. The territory of Ashgabat district was first chosen to accommodate the Russian population, and most of the Turkmens living here were forced to move to Eastern Iran, Merv, Iolatin districts.

In the 1990s, the Russians, who had been relocated and relocated on their own, organized the Kozelskoe (Vannovskiy), Kulkulab (Dmitrievna), Saratovskoe (Saisanovskoe) (1911), Kaetachinov (Kuropatinsky) (1896), Vysokoe (Obruchevskiy) rural seleniums in the Marv district, near Merv. a large selenie named Aleksevskoe as adjacent to the military fortification; Krestovoe (Tedjen County) in the same years in the area close to the Iranian border; In Krasnovodsk district Petrovsky, Alexandrovskaya, Anennkovsky, Nikolsky, in Marv district there were seleniums named Pastovskoe.³

In addition, almost 3,000 Armenian refugees from Turkey have been resettled in Kspiyorti province, mainly in Ashgabat district. As a result, in 1897, there were 4,803 Armenians and more than 11,000 Russians in the region.⁴

¹Transcaspian Regional Committee.Minutes of the meetings 2. December 8 and 9, 1902 Ashkhabod 1903. pp. 77-78.

²RU MA. I-1 Fund, List 4, Case 1026, Pages 12-13

³Transcaspian Regional Committee.Minutes of the meetings 2. December 8 and 9, 1902 Ashkhabod 1903. pp. 78-79.

⁴Transcaspian Regional Committee.Minutes of the meetings 2. December 8 and 9, 1902 Ashkhabod 1903. pp. 82-83.

Under Articles 129, 134, 217 and 234 of the 1903 Passport Regulations, foreign nationals were allowed to reside in the country. Order of General Tevyashov (1904-1905) of October 28, 1904 № 12 stipulates that the heads of the regions should apply to the Governor-General in case of misunderstandings arising in the application of the articles of the Statute. The government of the Russian Empire did not prevent the arrival of seasonal workers from neighboring countries for railway construction, irrigation and agricultural work, as there was a great need for skilled labor in Turkestan.⁵ Most of those who came to Turkestan from China, Iran, and Afghanistan in search of work crossed the border without documents and lived here without passports. On the eve of the First World War and during the war, only a few received a permit ("vid nazhitelstvo"). In Turkestan, regardless of religion or nationality, foreigners were able to worship their religion and engage in handicrafts, trade, entrepreneurship and other activities.⁶

The imperial government was kind to Bulgarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Yugoslavs, Greeks, Swiss, French and Italians who came to the region in search of work. They were given permission relatively easily. Turkestan officials have been cautious about German, Austro-Hungarian, and British citizens, and European and American businessmen from the trade, industry, and financial groups have had some difficulty obtaining access to the Caspian.

According to Article 262 of the Regulations on the Administration of Turkestan, non-Russian citizens are prohibited from buying land and other real estate in Turkestan.⁷

Each visit of foreign citizens to the Caspian region is carried out on the basis of special permits. Information on all foreigners living in the region is collected once a year by the relevant authorities. Mostly educated and official Iranians were controlled.⁸

In the 1980s, the management of Yaroslav the Great, one of the cotton industry associations in Turkestan, saw the rapid development of its production and began to open offices in the region. Initially, the head office will be opened in Tashkent, and ginneries will be built and put into operation in the Caspian Sea. By 1890, the company ranked 9th among the factories in the European part of Russia in terms of production, and 4th in the textile industry (after Nikolsky, S.Morozov and K.Krengolmsky, V.Morozov). At the end of the 19th century, the company's capital was 6 million rubles, and the reserve fund is 1.5 mln. rubles. Of course, the company's income from the cotton sector in Turkestan has played a very important role in the company's economic growth.⁹

Among those who came to the Caspian Sea from abroad, the Armenians were distinguished by their significant place. Armenian entrepreneurs have played a major role in the governor-general's economic infrastructure. In 1892, Kuropatkin wrote to Obruchev, Chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs: "The Caspian region has become an Armenian corner for 10 years. those who took it into their own hands ..."¹⁰

Nearly 3,000 Armenian refugees from Turkey have been resettled in the province, mainly in the Ashgabat district. As a result, in 1897, 4,803 Armenians and more than 11,000 Russians

⁵Matveev A. M. Foreign immigrants in Turkestan on the way to the Great October - P. 37.

⁶Matveev A. M. Foreign immigrants in Turkestan on the way to the Great October - P. 18.

⁷Palen K.K. Regional administration. Report on the revision of the Turkestan region – P.196

⁸ The head of the Caspian region, Lieutenant-General GL Bogolyubov, sent a document No. 15273 from Ashgabat to the Governor-General of Turkestan on November 9, 1900, on the basis of the draft rules on the transfer of foreign citizens to Turkestan and their residence there (see UzMA.F-I. 1, list 4, case 466, sheet 26).

⁹Mirzaev A. The end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century. - B. 24-33.

¹⁰Grigoryants V.E. Participation of Armenian settlers in the development of trade in the Trans-Caspian region (late 19th-early 20th centuries). See:<http://www.nashasreda.ru>

lived in the region.¹¹ At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, 55.8% of foreigners in the region were Russians, 21% Iranians, 13.3% Armenians and 14.9% of other nationalities.¹²

By 1906, 10,318 acres of land had been allotted to accommodate the immigrant population in the province.¹³ According to NovoeVremya, one of the smallest Russian settlements in the region was the village of Nevtonovsky, 9-10 km away from Ashgabat: it consisted of a total of 10 Molokan houses.¹⁴ Most of these families migrated from various villages in the Caucasus-Kar region, Yerevan, Elisavetpolsk and Baku provinces.¹⁵ Most of this movement was made up of Armenian traders, artisans, craftsmen, workers and peasants. The main part of the capital in the oil and fishing industries, the mill industry, match-making, silkworm breeding, vodka, wine and tobacco production was in the hands of the Armenian bourgeoisie. The settlement of small Armenian traders, mainly in the Caspian region, was considered a demand for labor due to the construction of railways and the emergence of cities in the region. The policy of national hostility pursued by the Russian Empire in the Caucasus together with the nationalist bourgeoisie, in particular the incitement of Armenians and Muslims against each other, undoubtedly served as another reason for the migration of the Armenian population to the Caspian region. After moving to the region, Armenians (like all immigrants in general) settled in areas where Russian troops were usually stationed, and these lands soon became cities.

In 1895, 486 Bukhara Jews lived in Merv (7.5% of the total population). They were mainly engaged in trade (especially those who traded in karakul products, footwear) and handicrafts. Some of them were very wealthy. For example, trader JoraIglanov owned a cotton processing plant and other real estate, and the firm he owned had an annual turnover of \$ 2 million rubles. Some Persian Jews have used the Russian ruble to their advantage by spreading false information about its devaluation. As a result, they exchanged Russian rubles for crowns (Iranian currency).¹⁶

In order to protect Russian capital from competition from foreign entrepreneurs, certain restrictions are placed on the activities of foreign investors. As a result, the activities of foreign trade and industrial firms are at risk. In order to maintain their income and firms, they included Russian citizens in the shareholders. Thus, the names of foreign companies were changed to Russian names.

Most of the entrepreneurs in the region are Armenian and Jewish businessmen. Armenians play an important role in the economic infrastructure of the region and, along with other nationalities, have been actively involved in the development of domestic and foreign trade in the Caspian region. Jewish citizens have also contributed to the economic and social development of the country. However, unlike other foreigners, some aspects of Jewish activity were assessed negatively by the government and they were more persecuted.

Based on the above facts, the following conclusions and suggestions can be made that special attention was paid to foreign citizens in the Caspian region, and special decisions were made

¹¹G'afforovSh.S. History and destiny: They were deported from the Russian Empire to Turkestan. ... - B. 55.

¹²Ergashev B, Tursunova, D Sources on the history of the Caspian region in the documents of the court of the Governor-General of Turkestan. // SamSU edition. - Samarkand: 2008. -P.187-190.

¹³Khamrayeva T.R. The creation of a statistical service in Turkestan and its activities (late XIX - early XX centuries) (on the example of the Fergana region). Abstract of a dissertation for the degree of candidate of historical sciences. -Tashkent, 2011. - P.22.

¹⁴Molokans are the name of a sect in Christianity. Here we are talking about the Armenians of the Molokan sect (R. B.)

¹⁵ Turkestan collection. -T.518. -B. 198

¹⁶O'zMA, f. i-461.1 List. Case 1657, 8th sheet and its back

for their activities. Secondly, Iranian citizens have been given special privileges because they have made a significant contribution to the region's economy and trade, and we can see that the Governor-Generalship of Turkestan stands out from other provinces as the provincial administration tightens its control over foreign nationals. We can observe that the Caspian region served as a kind of bridge during the visit of foreign tourists to the Governor-General of Turkestan.

The development of relevant legal norms on the entry and exit of foreign citizens in the Caspian Sea, measures to improve the passport system have played an important role in the socio-economic development of not only the region but also the region as a whole.

The fact that information on the participation of foreign citizens in the socio-political and economic life of the Caspian region is recorded in the documents of the National State Archive of Uzbekistan shows that the region has a special place in the Governor-General of Turkestan.