

LOCATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION TRANSFERRED FROM  
THE METROPOLIS TO ETTISUV REGION

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**Abstract:** *This article deals with the location and life of the population relocated from the metropolis to the Ettisuv region in the Turkestan region of the Russian Empire. All information used in the article is historical fact.*

**Key words:** *General-Governorship of Turkestan, Selena, Cossacks, Poselenia, Metropolis, Russian Christians, Provisional Regulation, military administration.*

Before the creation of the Turkestan Oblast (March 2, 1865), people from Russia began to move to the cities and military fortifications from the borders of the Orenburg and Western Siberian governorates to the Tashkent oasis. Russian, Ukrainian, Russian, Ukrainian, Belarus had a large population. The Cossacks, who were systematically moved from the Urals and Western Siberia, were settled in Ettisuv and Issykkol regions close to the borders with China.

Taking this into account, the ruling courts of the empire tried to help as much as possible to the Orthodox population moving to Turkestan. In this regard, it is natural that soldiers and officers who have completed their military service, that is, who want to live in Turkestan, have received priority attention.

At the same time, at the first stage of the colonization of Turkestan, the process of resettlement of the population, at first glance, seems to be quite irregular and spontaneous, but the ruling circles of Russia, firstly, that the Muslim population of the Crimea, Kavkazorti, and Volga region will not move here; secondly, that every family of Cossacks and Russian peasants, who are placed in the border areas, near Russian garrisons and along the main roads, will be given an average of 10-15 tens of acres of arable land, they will be exempted from monetary tribute and various obligations, but if necessary, they will have a certain number of armed men from among themselves. to give; thirdly, the colonial administration expropriated or set aside land suitable for wheat cultivation in advance and strictly controlled the transfer of it to the resettled Russians with a number of privileges.

After the 60s of the 19th century, in the ruling circles of the empire, the issue of private ownership of the land provided to the emigrants from the metropolis, and the transfer of land to hundreds of thousands of emigrants, was hotly discussed for a long time. But Ettisuv, the first governor-general, did not cover the issue of agrarian relations in the draft Regulation of July 11, 1867 on the management of the Syrdarya regions. And since K. P. Kaufman was given the right "to take all the measures recognized as useful and necessary for the system of the country using the principles specified in this Draft Regulation", the issue of land ownership has been in accordance with the instructions of the Governor General for almost 15 years, but often rather free-Russian officials decided voluntarily. But Ettisuv, the first governor-general, did not cover the issue of agrarian relations in the draft Regulation of July 11, 1867 on the management of the Syrdarya regions. And since K. P. Kaufman was given the right "to take all

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This was typical of the settlement and provision of land to Cossacks and Russian Christians in Ettisuv, Shymkent and Avliyoota districts of Syrdarya region, where the native population was forcibly pushed to the steppe and mountain regions, and even their pasture lands were taken away. At the same time, the first governor-general allowed the resettled Russians to buy land by a special order. The colonial administration thus began to shape the private use of land that had existed here for centuries, combined with communal land use. It is understandable that such a permission created more opportunities for violence against the indigenous population. It was no coincidence that Kaufman and many other high-ranking colonial officials and Russian army officers quickly became large landowners. The "royal property" belonging to the royal family and close relatives of the emperor as private property was increasing rapidly.

It is worth noting that this issue, which is vitally important for the indigenous peoples of Turkestan, was completely resolved not by the people themselves, that is, not by the General Directorate of Agriculture and Land Development, but by the Ministry of Defense of Russia.

Among them, the following should be noted:

- it was allowed to relocate not only Russians of the Orthodox religion, but also raskolniks (with the permission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs);
- Privileges and reliefs provided for those displaced from Russia were also extended to Orthodox lower officials who were released from the military district of Turkestan;
- those transferred were fully exempted from any tribute in the first 5 years, and half in the next 3 years;
- those who were transferred over the age of 15 were exempted from military service.

With the sharp increase in the movement of relocation from Russia to Turkestan, the colonial administration, which sought to establish Russian villages as soon as possible, not only in the Ettisuv and Syrdarya regions, but also in the regions of Fergana, Kaspiyorti, Samarkand (Zarafshan district until 1886), as well as in the territories seized from the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate. their appeals helped it a lot. In these regulations, it was envisaged to move the Christian farmers who were financially and financially secure to these colonies.

Thus, until the 90s of the 19th century, Tsarism and the administration of Turkistan not only established military garrisons and Cossack stanitsa in all large and medium-sized cities of the country, near the borders with Afghanistan, Iran, and China, but also started the work of moving Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian Christians belonging to the Christian faith on a large scale. put In the early 1990s, the number of Russian (Ukrainian, Belarusian) population in Turkestan exceeded 160,000. Of these, 13 percent lived in cities, 87 percent lived in 116 settlements and around railway stations. The largest Russian population was located in Ettisuv region (75 thousand people) and Syrdarya region (38 thousand people). There were 10 settlements (2.5 thousand people) in Samarkand region, 7 settlements (1.9 thousand people)

in Fergana region, 19 fishermen and rural settlements (11 thousand people) in Kaspiyorti region.

Although the main directions of the resettlement movement in the 1960s and 1980s were directed to the Ettisuv, Kaspiyorti, and Syrdarya regions, the number of Russian residents moving to the Fergana and Samarkand regions was clearly increasing.

Tsarism extended the movement of Russian population to Turkestan in the special laws adopted in 1881 and then in 1883, 1886, 1889. For this reason, for example, 36 Russian settlements were established in Ettisuv region in 1883 alone.

Provision of Cossacks and Russian Christians who immigrated from Russia

until the beginning of the 20th century, 752,197 tenths of land in Ettisuv region, 159,561 in Syrdarya region, 9,925 in Ferghana region, 22,907 in Samarkand region, and 10,318 in Kaspiyorti region were seized from the local population.

Among the regions of Turkestan, the share of the Russian population in relation to the number of indigenous people in 1897 was 9.66 percent (95,465 people) in the Ettisuv region, 8.7 percent (33,273 people) in the Kaspiyorti region, 3.03 percent (44,834 people) in the Syrdarya region, and 3.03 percent (44,834 people) in the Samarkand region. 1.63 percent (14,006 people), in Ferghana region it was only 0.63 percent (9,842 people).

From 1867 to the 1880s, when the Turkestan Governorate was established, there were no laws or regulations on the conditions of population relocation and settlement, and the fact that the first Governor-General K.P. Kaufman had almost unlimited powers, the colonial administration controlled the political and social situation in each region, that is, how many people took into account its dense location.

In conclusion, it can be said that Tsarism and the administration of Turkestan, taking into account the political and social situation in the country in their own way, made the colonial wealth more and more actively serve the interests of Russia in this region, and in order to further strengthen the rule of the empire, as a result of moving the Russian population from the metropolis, in the economy of Turkestan, they also made serious changes in the tax system.

Not satisfied with this, the tsarism began to intensify the policy of resettling the Russian population to Turkestan and the Steppe at the beginning of the 20th century, especially after the Andijan uprising.

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