

## COLONIAL POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE COUNTRY.

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**Annotation:** *Took every measure to establish and administer its rule in the conquered territories and to introduce strong administrative procedures that would protect the interests of the colonists . Because the administrative system gained importance for the government of the Russian Empire and was considered the main support for the colonial policy in the conquered areas.*

**Key words:** *Turkestan, Russian Empire, Khanate of Khiva, Emirate of Bukhara, Khanate of Kokan, colony, general - governorship , freedom movement, management, military, industry, agrarian, deportation policy, national liberation , war, uezd, volost, iron road, state, king, дума, rebellion, bek.*

ENTER The administration of Turkestan was distinguished from the administration of other countries of the empire by its strong militarization. The ten draft laws developed and implemented by the Russian government for the territory of Turkistan between 1865 and 1916 (1865, 1867, 1871, 1873, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1908, 1912, 1916) and their articles on justice, finance, military This situation is reflected in the changes introduced by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other ministries.

After the capture of Tashkent city, in 1864-1865, Turkestan region based on militarized administrative management procedures was established within the Orenburg General Governorship (1865), and Major General M.G. Chernyaev was appointed as its governor. On August 6, 1865, the "Temporary Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Province" was adopted for the administration of the Turkestan region. According to it, the military and civil authorities were divided into departments in the hands of the military governor, and they were managed by department heads. The head of the department was considered the military commandant of the department at the same time. Heads of departments were subordinated to managers who supervised the local population and were appointed by Russian officials. Also, according to this "Regulation", the governor of the Turkestan region "has the power to approve, dismiss and replace the representatives of the local population in the positions of biy, elder, chairman and judge".

The tasks of managers supervising the local population are to maintain peace in the area, ensure the safety of caravans, guard the forest and water facilities, resolve conflicts between the settled and nomadic population, set taxes and obligations for the population, monitor their timely and proper payment, and report the control results to the head of the department. which consisted of conveying. In the settled part of the local

population, the verdicts issued by the judges in court cases had to be approved by the military governor, and the military governor had the right to change the verdicts issued by the judges. The dance courts of the nomadic population were held with the permission of the local population managers. Cases were tried in Biy courts based on customary rules.

DISCUSSION Already in 1865, by the decree of the Russian Emperor Alexander II, the "Steppe Commission" was created and sent to Central Asia to study the lifestyle and general condition of the governorates of Orenburg and Western Siberia, as well as the Turkestan region. The task of this commission was to study the conditions in the occupied territories and to collect information to draw up regulations on how to manage them. In the course of its work, the commission determined the use of occupied lands based on the following rules:

1. Administration of the country with the concentration of military and civilian power in one hand.
2. To hand over the management of all internal affairs, which do not have political power, to the hands of the local population, taking into account the behavior and customs of the rural population.
3. Complete abolition of all things harmful to the interests of the state existing in the local government, its laws and customs.
4. To completely separate the court from the administration as much as possible.

It can be seen that the main task of the "Steppe Commission" was aimed at improving the country's administrative system based on colonialism. This is the Council of Ministers on the "Draft Regulations on the Administration of Ettisuv and Syrdarya Regions" developed by the "Commission". The following was noted in the decision:

1. Turkestan General Governorship should be established within Ettisuv and Syrdarya regions in the areas indicated in the project.
2. The governor-general should be given the opportunity to appoint officials to govern the country based on the states considered in the project.
3. The Governor-General shall be instructed to give his opinion on the lands indicated in the project, taking into account the local conditions in the country, the needs of the system (local) peoples, for the last legal review and acceptance, in its parts and as a whole. Until then, take all the measures that are considered extremely important and useful for the structure of the country, taking the conditions indicated in the project as a basis.

Turkestan region being part of the Orenburg General Governorate caused various problems over time. That is why the remoteness of the Turkestan region, the lack of representatives of the regional administration negatively affecting the communication with the governor general and the timely implementation of its instructions, among the ruling circles of the empire, the issue of separating the Turkestan region from the governor general of Orenburg was on the agenda. In 1867, the draft "Regulation"

prepared for the administration of Turkestan was discussed by a special commission in Petersburg, where a decision was made to establish the general governorate of Turkestan, separate from the Orenburg general governorate. On April 11, 1867, Alexander II approved the proposal of the commission, and on July 11, a decree was announced on the establishment of the general governorship of Turkestan in the occupied territories of South Kazakhstan and Central Asia. On July 14, K. P. von Kaufman was appointed as the first governor-general.

This newly created administrative unit initially included 2 regions - Syrdarya and Ettisuv. According to the 1867 Manifesto of the Imperial Government, Kaufman was "authorized to carry out independently all measures considered necessary and necessary for the administration of the country, based on local conditions, to resolve political, border and commercial affairs, to negotiate with neighboring countries regarding their relations with Russia unrestricted powers were given to send representatives to go and sign agreements, reach mutual agreement and make decisions.

In the draft "Regulation" of 1867, the Turkestan region would be part of the Russian Ministry of Defense, the country would be governed by military authority, the governor-general would command the troops stationed in the country, the representatives of the local population would be elected to the lower level of government, bringing the country's government closer to the existing system of government in the Russian Empire, and then the country turning it into an integral part of the empire, and the administrative-territorial division of the country is done based on the political, economic and strategic goals of the empire.

The Russian Empire initially did not make major changes in the field of administration because it was considered the primary task to maintain and strengthen its rule in the occupied territories of Central Asia. The lower management bodies under the control of the higher bodies, the tax system were preserved. The main reason for the preservation of lower management at the beginning was that drastic interference in the domestic life of the local population in the early period and making major changes in the lifestyle of the population could cause negative consequences. In addition, resistance and protest actions are still continuing in the newly occupied lands, lack of own people working in the management system, lack of complete knowledge of the local conditions forced the traditional management system to be preserved for a certain period of time.

**SOLUTION** In 1868, the Council of Ministers of the Empire instructed the Governor General of Turkestan to prepare and submit a new draft of the "Regulation" within two years. In 1871, under the leadership of von Kaufman, a draft "Regulation" on the administration of Turkestan was prepared and submitted, but it was returned without approval during the discussion. This project was reworked in 1873 and sent to the Council of Ministers for the second time. However, this time too, the draft "Regulation" had flaws , and was returned in 1874 without approval due to "unsatisfactory and politically dangerous procedures for the land issue". However,

despite this, the procedures in this "Regulation" project were introduced in 1876 in the newly established Fergana region.

On May 8, 1882, the Emperor's decree on the inspection of the Turkestan General-Governorship was announced. F.K. Girs, the former chairman of the "Steppe Commission", confidential adviser was appointed as the chairman of the audit. In 1883, Girs completed his inspection work and submitted to the emperor a report on the state of the governor general and its affiliated organizations, along with a draft of the regulations on the administration of the country.

On January 21, 1884, by the order of Emperor Alexander III, a commission was established under the chairmanship of Count N. Ignatev, a member of the State Council, adjutant-general, on "Development of the last revised draft of the regulation on the administration of the Turkestan territory". The main task of this commission, which was created by the highest political circles of the empire, was to implement the structure of "the goals of making the country strictly dependent on Russia and the reduction of expenses in its administration, and the increase of income, therefore, at the same time, the regulations corresponding to the requirements of the management of citizens and the conditions of the places." .

Although the "Regulations on the Administration of Turkistan" were approved by the Russian emperor on June 12, 1886, objections to the administrative system continued. However, the emperor made some changes to the former governor-general's rule in Turkestan. In general, during the years when the Russian Empire ruled in Turkestan, draft laws were constantly supplemented and changed. Because the laws of Tsarist Russia were aimed at introducing Turkestan into the centralized management system of the Russian Empire and turning it into the property of the Russian bourgeoisie and noble-landlords.

The "military situation" factor was decisive in the development of programmatic documents for the management of the Turkestan General-Governorship. Such documents were created in connection with the empire's conquest of new territories of the Central Asian khanates, and that is why they always had a "temporary" or "temporary" character. For example, the "Regulation on the Management of the Syrdarya and Ettisuv Regions" (1867) was introduced "as an experiment" for a period of three years and was valid for 20 years. The same can be said about the "Temporary Rules of Management of Zarafshan District" (1868), "Temporary Rules of Management of Amu Darya Division" (1874) and "Temporary Regulations on Management of Fergana Region" (1876).

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