



The Policy Of The Russian Empire In The Fergana Region At The End Of The 19th Century And The Beginning Of The 20th Century

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Article History Received: 24 November 2023 Revised: 12 December 2023 Accepted: 27 December 2023 CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Abstract <i>This article highlights the problems of the socio-economic situation, the strengthening of national and economic oppression in the Fergana Valley in the colonial period.</i> Keywords: Fergana Valley, control, rebellion, people, government, freedom, oppression, taxation, cotton, debts.
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1. Introduction

Due to the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, the country was turned into a colony supplying raw materials for metropolitan industrial enterprises. As in all regions of the Turkestan General Governorate, the living conditions of local residents in Fergana region are getting worse.

The factor of "martial law" was of decisive importance in the development of the initial program documents for the management of the General Governorship. In 1876, the "Temporary Regulation on the Administration of Fergana Region" was adopted [2:42-44.].

The resettlement policy played a role in the strengthening of the colonial system. For example, in 1898 Uspenskoe village consisting of 76 yards and 436 people was established on 1,422 deciles of land belonging to the inhabitants of Namangan uezd, and in 1899, Blagoveshchensk villages consisted of 100 yards and 449 people on 2,171 deciles of land in Andijan district [14:13.].

The economic and financial difficulties of the local population ultimately led to the emergence of protests. For example, in 1902-1904 peasant uprisings took place in Pamirboyi districts of Fergana region, in January-April 1903 in Isfara, G anjiravon volosts of Kokan, Avval and Chhimyon volosts of Margilon, there were uprisings of the people against the local rulers. tgan [10:70.].

Therefore, on February 13, 1904, the military governor of Fergana region addressed the heads of the uezd and other officials with a special instruction. It shows that it is necessary to constantly monitor the political views of the residents of the region, the level of their goodwill towards the administration, and other aspects, and if necessary, it is recommended to install spies.

In Turkestan, especially in Fergana, the autocratic administration exercised its rule relying on the military-police management of the country. At the same time, they considered themselves the rulers of the country with unlimited rights. This should ensure the long and lasting colonial policy.

Secret spies of the administration timely reported to higher organizations that the mood of protest against the government is growing among the local population. For example, on May 16, 1911, the head of Andijan uezd, Colonel P. P. Ivanov, sent information No. 156 to the head of Skobelev uezd. In it, there is an organization led by foreign-Muslim leaders in Kol village of Aravan district of Skobelev uyezd, and it cites information that they are preparing for an uprising against the Government. Therefore, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the mood of the local population [4:114.].

In the central cities of the country, a large number of Russian citizens who were sent to Turkestan from the central lands of the empire in the form of military engineers, trade and industry, administrative management system, medical workers, religious representatives and many other such specialists was brought. They were initially placed in the central parts of the cities. The part of the cities where the resettled population lives is called the "new city", and the part where the local population lives is called the "old city".

In the areas of Turkestan where the colonial system was established, in particular, in the lands of the former Kokand Khanate, the positions of kazikalan and shaykh-ul-Islam, chairman and mutavallibashi, which occupied a large place in Muslim social life and were considered a "shariati the refuge", were terminated by Kaufman [13:12 .].

On June 25, 1916, the Russian Emperor Nicholas II issued a decree on the recruitment of labor from the local population for work behind the front. In the Turkestan region, in particular, in Fergana, the population met this decree with strong protest. On August 23, 1916, the Governor-General of Turkestan also issued an order on the basis of the decree. According to it, it was decided that 51,233 people from Fergana region alone will be mobilized for these work [5:10.].

The biggest national-liberation uprising against the colonial system in all of Turkestan started with the aforementioned reasons. Farmers, artisans, poor residents of cities and villages started an active movement against the involvement of representatives of the local population in the work behind the front. The insurgents burned lists of workers, beat representatives of local authorities, and in some cases even killed them, and carried out armed attacks on the offices and houses of uezd and volost managers. This led to bloody clashes between the police and the military and the population. The government of "Podsho", deeply worried about this situation, had to take urgent measures to suppress the uprising [2:139-140].

Lutfullo Alimi, a well-known veteran who was a witness of the 1916 uprising, described these events in the article "Bloody and heavy-sad days" in the 1926 "Yer Yuzy (The Earth surface)" magazine as follows: ".. In July 1916, the time of fasting, the days are hot, work is everywhere, the fields are alive, the fields are growing, the cotton is being cultivated, the melons are being harvested, prices have started to rise in the market, and the people are afraid of hunger, fearing, the best horses of the peasants are taken by the government of the king. Signs of starvation are visible everywhere...knives, daggers, axes, daggers are sharpened. There is crying in the mosques, in the houses, mothers are in pain –longing for the return of sons, husbands in war- , with their eyes in tears... the war which was started for the king was lasting long. ... first of all, the king took away our horses and left us on foot, weakening us. Now they are going to take all our young men from 19 to 43 years old and finish us completely. young people are all gathered together to fight against the government. Everyone has knives, axes, daggers and other non-bullet weapons... Now soldiers, rifles and machine guns are coming against the people. But the people have passed the level of fear. It didn't take long. They started shooting from pulimuts and rifles against more than fifty thousand people. Despite the fact that the people were dead in the beginning, they tried to get hold of the gun, but the bullets that rained down from it like rain did not let the people close. knives couldn't compete with rifles against pulimut. The people were defeated. The people fled. Soldiers and guards chased them and shot them wherever they saw them. Young men, old men, and teenagers are lying in blood on the square and in the streets. The lances of the king's soldiers are stuck on the bellies of the women. ... The people do not know what they are doing. Going against to the army of the king no weapons are available" [11].

Actions against recruitment continued in the form of people's riots and uprisings in the cities and villages of the Fergana Valley. For example, on July 22, 1916, in the city of Andijan, the head of the uezd, Brzhezitsky, read the decree of the "Podshah" to the public in the large mosque of Jame. The public made a noise, declared that they would not give their children to work, raised an uproar, and attacked at the representatives of the administration. Brzyzetsky and the police officers managed to escape. On July 23, 200 rioters in the village of Dalvarzin of the Altinkol region demanded the list after being read the king decree about recruitment . After that, they attacked officials with stones and sticks. They beat and killed the manager of the Volost and 2 of their young men. On the evening of July 24, in the village of Uchkurgon, belonging to the Haqqulabad Volost, a crowd broke into the elder's house of the Volost, demanded a list of workers and broke the windows of the elder's house [17].

On July 26, they broke into the house of Davutkul Yargiboev, the leader of the district, in the village of Ormonbek, which belongs to the Baliqchi Volost. On July 25-27, in Choja village of Norin Volost, a mob armed with stones and sticks broke into the house of the elder of the Volost Muzrobid Qalinboy. On July 24, a crowd of 300 people gathered at the mosque in the village of Shorkurgan of the Kepa region of the Namangan district. Then they broke into the house of the head of the volost and beat him to death. On the same day, riots took place in Kurashkhana and Labbay toga districts of Namangan. Not until the military shoot fire did the population disperse. Only after that, the population was forced to disperse. On July 25, a

crowd gathered in the village of Kuyi Olmos, Namangan uezd, took the list of workers from fifty heads and beat the clerk and the elder. The secretary (mirza) survived with the intervention of some "venerable" people. The next day, 20 people took the list of workers and burned it in the mosque in the village of Khojaabad, Pop volost, Namangan uezd.

On July 11, 200 people took the list from the head of the volost in Khojaabad village of Osh uezd and destroyed it. On July 12, the crowd again broke into the manager's house, broke the windows and the door. On July 26-27, similar riots occurred in Bulagboshi Volost of Osh Uezd [16:63-68].

Due to its material resources, Fergana region is considered the main region of the Turkestan Governorate, and the main cotton supplying base has become a vivid example of colonial oppression.

Cotton cultivation areas in Fergana region were expanding. In 1899 alone, the areas allocated for this purpose increased by 40%. Cotton was planted on 30,000 tens of acres of land in Margilan district alone [7:93].

If, in 1899, the area of cotton cultivation in Namangan uezd was 14,000 hectares, in 1911 it reached 45,000 hectares. The impoverishment of the local population increased in Fergana region, and the number of farmers who left their land increased. For example, in the region in 1908, 18% of families did not have their own agricultural land [1:48].

The region was not only a base of raw materials for the Russian Empire, but also a source of revenue for the treasury through taxes. Here, tax liabilities increased every year. In 1900 alone, 4,581,620 rub. 70 copies. Sent was paid. In the same year, the people of the region paid 399,467 rubles. 34 cop. To the government for the natural tax in. At the same time, tax obligations called "public fee" were also collected for the support of the volost clerks, elders and other officials [10:16-17.]. At the beginning of the 20th century, residents of Fergana region paid a tax of 272,388 soums annually under "Irrigationnoe povinnosti" (Artificial irrigation tax) [12:134.].

As a result, the amount of loans taken by the people from the state banks increased year by year. For example, the debts of Turkestan farmers from banks in 1912 amounted to 156 million. 712 thousand rubles, of which 80 million. 979 thousand rubles were supposed to pay by the farmers of Fergana region [6:400-401.]. Naturally, such situations led to the financial loss of farmers whose main occupation was cotton cultivation.

As in the whole of Turkestan, the rules were followed by the colonial administration, which was socially unjust. The salary of a representative of the local people with the same skills and experience was 40-50% less than the salary of a Russian worker. For example, in the cotton ginning enterprise of the merchant F. I. Polinsky, a European worker was paid 70 rubles, while a worker representing the local people received 11 rubles, and an adult received 6 rubles. Such injustice can be observed at the cotton ginning factory of the Vadgyaev brothers in Kokand. For example, the daily wage of a Russian worker in 1912 was 2 rubles. 80 copies. In case of organization, a local worker would receive a fee from 70 kopecks to 1 ruble [8:35.].

In Fergana region, the condition of not only farmers, but also many artisans has deteriorated. The goods produced by the metro industry began to displace the products produced by local artisans in the markets of the country. Many types of local handicrafts are in crisis, which has led to further impoverishment of local artisans.

Obidjon Mahmudov, one of the famous developers of Fergana, expressed his attitude to the issues of local economy, industry, trade and crafts. He touched on the local craft of paper production, one of the national handicrafts in Kokand, and said that this craft was being practiced, that earlier paper was brought to the Ferghana Valley not from abroad, but in Turkestan itself, precisely in Kokand. The author wrote that these papers are produced locally and are cheap [18].

Governor General K. P. von Kaufman implemented many measures to accelerate the crisis of religious schools and to end them. Young people who graduated from madrasahs were restricted from working in certain positions. They were hired only for the lowest positions.

At the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, the policies of the administrators of the Russian Empire in colonial Turkestan consisted primarily of throwing away the country's wealth. At the same time, the area of cotton cultivation has been drastically increased here, and it has been turned into the main type of crop.

For example, the researcher U.Usarov in the late 19th and early 20th centuries of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan region, in particular in the Fergana Valley, in order to provide metropolitan industrial enterprises with cheaper raw material products, artificially cultivated cotton fields. indicated that it has been extended. At this point, it should be noted that more attention is paid to the cultivation of the American variety of cotton. For example, by 1901, the American variety of cotton was planted on 194,573 decimeters of land, and the local cotton variety was planted on 15,562 decimeters of land. By the end of the year, 9,808,944 bushels of American cotton were harvested. In the period from 1885 to 1915, the area of cotton cultivated in Fergana

region increased more than 3 times, the harvested cotton increased from 1200 poods to 9277 thousand poods. This made up 60 percent of the cotton crop grown in Turkestan. Rapid expansion of cotton production in Ferghana led to the displacement of grain crops. As a result, the population of Turkestan became in need of bringing these products from Russia due to the shortage of grain and other food products in the country [15:148].

The deterioration of the social situation in colonial Turkestan naturally had an impact on cultural development. The confiscation of the foundation property necessary for the material and financial support of mosques, madrassas and educational centers can also be included among the measures taken to alienate the population of the country from knowledge.

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