

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FERGHANA PROVINCE BY THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND THE CREATION OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract

This article examines the termination of the Kokand Khanate by the Russian Empire, the formation of the Ferghana region in its place, the establishment of a system of administrative management and policy in the region, the issues of the ethnic composition of the population in the Ferghana Valley during this period are covered in detail.

Keywords: politics, colony, government, population, purpose, Skobelev, province, parish, county, metropolis, tithing, “New Kokand’s line”, indigenous population.

The Ferghana region was formed in 1876 with the collapse of the Kokand Khanate and included the main part of the current Ferghana Valley and the Pamir region. This district borders on the Syrdarya region in the north, Ettisuv region in the northeast, Chinese lands (Kashgaria) in the east, Afghan possessions in the south, Bukhara Emirate (Vakhon, Shugnan, Roshan, Darvaz, Karategin regions) and Samarkand region in the south-west.

The Ferghana region is located in the upper reaches of the Syr Darya and is surrounded by mountains on three sides. The valley is 250 miles long and 100 miles wide. In the Ferghana region, 1.5 million tithing irrigated lands have been cultivated, of which 900 thousand des. are occupied by forests. The climate of the Ferghana region has entered the continental climate zone, the region consists of 5 counties, 5 county towns, as well as an administrative unit without a county, consisting of Eski Margilan and Chust [1, P.3]. According to the 1897 census, 1,572,214 people lived in the region (852,919 men - 54.2%), 719,295 (women - 45.8%), 813 people left the region, 1784 people entered at the census. There were 208 foreign citizens, most of them were Khazars (Chinese) and Persians. Representatives of European nationality made up 15 percent of the 208 people [1, P. 3-6].

Due to the fact that Central Asia has a strategic position and economic and political potential, the Russian Empire has been trying to establish diplomatic relations with the Central Asian khanates since the XVIII century. However, external military-political and internal conflicts, strong popular uprisings in Russia, wars with a number of European countries, and constant resistance from England slowed the penetration of the Russian government into Central Asia. Nevertheless, in July 1853, Russian troops captured the Okmachit fortress [2] belonging to the Kokand Khanate on the second attempt, and in subsequent years Ettisuv, Issyk-Kul, Avlieta and Shymkent. In March 1865, the Turkestan region was created (the administrative center is

the city of Shymkent), which was included in the Orenburg Governor-General. At the same time, the Novokokand military Line (Novokokand Line) was created and General M. G. Chernyaev was appointed military governor of the Turkestan region.

By 1876, the Russian Empire, which occupied most of Turkestan, was under the leadership of General M. D. Troops under the command of Skobelev massacred residents of cities such as Andijan, Margilon, Namangan, Kokan and many surrounding villages. On February 2, 1876, the Governor-General of Turkestan, K. P. Kaufman, who was in St. Petersburg at that time, sent to Tashkent sent a telegram ordering the liquidation of the Kokan Khanate and the creation of the Fergana region with the center of the city of New Margilan in its place.

On February 8, 1876, Russian troops occupied the city of Kokan, and 10 days later, on February 19, the Imperial Minister of War D. Milyutin announced that the Fergana Province was being created on the site of the former Kokand Khanate. On February 25, 1876, the decree of the Russian Emperor Alexander II was issued, and Major General M. D. Skobelev was appointed Governor-General of the new, rich in all respects, Ferghana region as part of the Turkestan Governor-General [3, 2 sheet]. Andijan, Kokand, Margilan, Namangan, Osh and Chust counties were formed in the Fergana region. In 1912, in connection with the 30th anniversary of the death of the 1st governor of the Ferghana region, M.D. Skobelev, the name of the Margilan district was assigned to M.D. Skobelev, but in many cases the old name of the county was widely used. Although the city of Khojent and nearby villages belong to the Fergana Valley, they became part of the Syrdarya region, formed in 1867. In connection with regular uprisings in 1876, the Chimensky Uyezd was formed, consisting of several villages around Kanibadam (in 1879 it was renamed Isfara Uyezd) and incorporated into the Ferghana region. Khodzentsky uyezd was transferred to the Samarkand region in 1886 [4, P.57]. 5 years ago, Chishminsky (Isfara) county was destroyed, and its territory was divided between Kokand and Margilan counties. As a result, 6 counties remained in the Ferghana region.

It is worth noting that, regardless of the economic, commercial and other traditional ties of the indigenous population in the Fergana region, in addition to the Chimen (Isfara) district, which was subsequently destroyed, 6 main counties and 91 volosts were formed, consisting of 613 rural communities formed in them [5, P.10].

Another significance of the Fergana region was that on the territory of the counties established by the colonial administration there were large and small cities, such as Andijan, Jalalabad, Margilon, Kokan, Namangan, Uzgand, Osh, Chust. These cities were well known in Central Asia and neighboring countries for their development of crafts, crafts for processing agricultural raw materials and cultural life.

Before the occupation of the Fergana Valley by the Russian Empire, more than 70 percent of the population living in the region were Uzbeks, 16 percent were Kyrgyz, the rest were Tajiks, Uighurs, Dungans and other ethnic groups. The indigenous population of the Ferghana region

is more numerous than the population of other districts of the Turkestan Governorate-General, and amounts to 2 million people. was more than human [6, P.10].

In conclusion, it can be said that after the termination of the Kokand Khanate, the Fergana region was formed here, which included 6 (later 5) counties and 92 volosts. Russian Russian farmers moved to the villages of the Ferghana Valley and there was a significant shortage of arable land even before the invasion of Russian troops and the resettlement of Russian farmers from Russia to this area. Russian Russian invasion After the Russian invasion, many Russian residents were relocated from the central regions of the empire to the Fergana region, which is ethnically diverse and has the largest population among the regions of Turkestan, and they were given many fertile lands and privileges.

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