



## REGARDING THE ACTIVITY OF F. K. GRIS AND THE INSPECTION WORK CONDUCTED IN TURKESTAN IN 1882

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**Abstract:** *an attempt was made to provide information on the activities of F. K. Gris and the inspection work conducted in Turkestan in 1882 based on sources.*

**Key words:** *F. K. Gries, Turkestan, Zarafshan District, Amudarya Division, Syrdarya and Yettisuv, K. P. Kaufman, Governor.*

The factor of the military situation was of decisive importance in the development of the first program documents for the management of the Turkestan General-Governorship. They were created by the conquest of new territories and had a "temporary" nature as a rule. For example, in 1867, "Regulations on management in Syrdarya and Yetisuv regions" were introduced "for three years as an experiment". In addition, in June 1868, "Temporary regulations for the management of Zarafshan district", "Temporary regulation of 1873 on the management of Fergana region", "Regulation of May 21, 1874 on the management of Amu Darya department" were also developed. was issued and accepted. All of them confirmed "the unity of military and administrative power and its unification in one hand" in their activities.

The tsar's label authorized K.P. Kaufman to "solve all political, border and trade affairs, conduct negotiations and sign treaties in neighboring countries, and agree on terms for decisions." He had the right to expel certain persons from the country for political reasons for a period of up to five years and, in case of resistance, to escalate the case to a military court. The governor has the right to determine the amount of taxes imposed on the population, admit foreigners to Russian citizenship, distribute loans, including the right to cancel the death sentences (if they were issued by judicial and judicial courts) on persons belonging to the indigenous population. was Thus, the governor-general had the right to rule the five million people of Central Asia according to his legally unlimited power. This administration was carried out by an intricate bureaucratic machine driven by the entire hierarchy of Russian officials.

At the regional and national levels, judicial functions were assigned to the office of the governor-general and judicial departments of regional administrations. They worked within the jurisdiction of the criminal and civil court



and the chambers of the congresses of uezd judges. The judicial division of the chancellery also handled complaints. In this regard, the Office of the Governor-General exercised rights over the court that, according to Geers, "the Ministry of Justice does not have in relation to the courts under its jurisdiction." In addition, temporary military-judicial commissions also functioned in Central Asia, and they followed the "set of military decisions" in dealing with criminal cases. These commissions deal with restrictions on rights, murder of officials, robberies and violent crimes committed by the Russian population, "acts against the authorities", "against order and peace" between Russians and representatives of the indigenous population. reviewed the cases. The case of the person tried in these courts was completely dependent on the will of the military officials.

People "elected from public self-government" were appointed to the Uezd police, and they had to not only fulfill the demands of the police, but also independently take primary measures to maintain order. When determining one or another punishment, the officials of the colonial administration deviated from the law in many cases. The possibility of punishment was interpreted very broadly: "for not participating in the conversation", "for committing excesses", "for disrespecting", "for not fulfilling the order" and so on. Police officers and administrators with police powers could, at their discretion, organize any punishment based on their own benefit and interests.

According to the criminal legislation of the Russian autocracy, they carried out a preliminary investigation. According to the theory, the defendant's own confession was considered official, and all other evidence was of an auxiliary nature. The police officials would stop at nothing to "extract" their confessions. Unable to endure the torture and beatings during the initial investigation, even innocent people would confess to the charges. The administration and the police regularly monitored the prison. Prisons under the jurisdiction of military and non-military courts were built in all major cities and even villages of the country. 70,000-80,000 rubles were allocated annually from the tsar's treasury for the construction and maintenance of prisons in Central Asia.

As a result of such an inspection, F.K.Girs prepared a report and a memorandum "On the main tasks of the administration of the Central Asian region". These documents were handed over to the next special commission chaired by Count N.P. Ignatev, a member of the State Council, created by the decree of the tsarist government in 1884. The main task of the commission is to "put an end to the inappropriate governance that exists in the transition period in Central Asia" and "to provide the authorities with a legal basis for action, leaving



at their disposal sufficient powers and authorities for emergency situations." well-known tsar officials and representatives of various courts were introduced.

So, on May 8, 1882, the emperor's decree on the inspection of the Turkestan Governor General was announced. F.K. Girs, the former chairman of the "Steppe Commission", secret adviser, was appointed as the chairman of the audit. In 1883, Girs completed his inspection and submitted to the emperor a report on the state of the Governor-General and its affiliated organizations, along with the "Draft Regulations on the Administration of the Country".

Now, if we talk about the life and work of Girs Fyodor Karlovich, Fyodor Karlovich was born on January 4, 1824. After finishing primary and secondary school, he studied at the Higher Law School and on June 13, 1844, he entered the 5th Department of the Senate. This is how Fedor Karlovich's political career began. The young man, who started working as an ordinary employee in the central apparatus, was later appointed to important tasks from there. In particular, he worked for three years in the Ministry of Justice and as the chairman of the chamber of the Simbirsk civil court, the prosecutor of the Pskov region. In 1857, he was promoted to the position of legal advisor of the ministry. At the moment, he is the chairman of the court of the Minsk Criminal Chamber. In 1857, he was appointed head of the Novorossiysk Governor General's office.

On September 29, 1859, Fedor Karlovich was promoted to the position of active state adviser of the imperial power. In 1860, he was given 2,000 hectares of land in the Samara region for his services to the emperor, and in 1863 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Minister of Internal Affairs. From 1863, he was sent to the Tula and Kaluga regions to collect information on urban work and the impact of the peasant reform on agriculture, and successfully completed this task. presents a program of reforms aimed at increasing the efficiency of work and agricultural activities.

After that, they will be sent to Nizhny Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara and Saratov regions to inspect economic and administrative affairs, to study the estates of the landlords, spare shops and the properties owned by the peasant society. As a result of this audit, most of the government funds are being wasted.

Thus, Girs Fyodor Karlovich, as a major political and economic expert of the Russian Empire, is appointed chairman of commissions of state importance. In particular, in 1865, he was appointed as the chairman of the commission to study the life of the Kyrgyz in Central Asia and to study the basis of managing the steppes. The guidelines developed by the commission under his leadership later



served as the basis for the Regulation on the Management of the Central Asian Land and Steppe Lands.

On July 15, 1867, he was promoted to the position of privy councilor of the emperor in Petersburg, and on August 30, 1880, he was promoted to the position of real privy councilor. In 1882, he was sent to Central Asia as the head of a special commission to investigate, conduct an audit and review the management work of the General Governorship of Central Asia. As a result of his investigations, the political and administrative procedures of the General Governorate of Central Asia, based on sole authority, and the headships were revealed. Based on the conclusions of this audit and the developed recommendations, there have been many changes in the administration of the Central Asian country.

The Steppe Commission (1865-1867) headed by the local advisor F.Girs made a number of proposals to the king about what kind of management system should be established in Central Asia. Tsar Alexander II brought these projects to the attention of the "Special Committee on Development of Central Asian Properties". The officials looked down on the people of Central Asia, accusing them of "savageness and backwardness" and came to the conclusion that only centralized military power should be introduced. Although this power was officially called "military people's rule", in practice it was completely in the hands of the military.

The project developed by N.P. Ignatev's commission was officially approved by the tsar on June 12, 1886, and after taking the form of a legal act, the main principles of the "military nation" administration were preserved little by little in the new normative document of 1886. At the same time, he limited the rights of the local administration in the field of judicial direction and judicial practice, and compensated for this limitation by expanding the powers of police and punishment. According to the "Regulation" of 1886, the network of Central Asian administrative structures was supplemented with a new body - the Council of the Governor-General of Turkestan. The military governors of the regions, the manager of the Office of the Governor General, the chief of staff of the Central Asian Military District, managers of the Treasury and Control Chambers were mandatory members of it. The council was first chaired by the governor-general, and from 1900 by his assistant. The Council was given the right to propose laws on issues related to management practices. In addition, he considered issues of a general administrative nature and related to land tax construction and obligations of citizens.

F.K. Girs was sent to the Caucasus in 1888 to regulate the relationship between the secular authorities and the Armenian clergy to oversee public



education. However, in the Caucasus, Fedor Karlovich contracted swamp fever and his health deteriorated. Due to his health, he will be forced to resign from important government posts. Nevertheless, after returning to St. Petersburg, he was appointed the president of the Evangelical Lutheran Consistory. On January 15, 1891, Geers's condition worsened, he became completely ill, and he died on January 23. He was buried in the Novodevichy Convent in St. Petersburg.

Girs Fedor Karlovich had the highest orders of St. Petersburg. Awarded with Stanislav of the First Class (1866), Anna of the First Class (1868), Vladimir of the Second Class (1871), White Eagle (1875) and Alexander Nevsky (1882, diamond insignia 1884).

F.K. As a result of Girs inspections, there will be changes in the administration of the Turkestan region. Volost chiefs and their assistants are elected by the population for three years and approved by the military governor. Volost administrators executed court sentences, controlled the arrival and departure of the population and ensured timely collection of taxes.

Even though colonial rule in Central Asia was called "military-people's rule" until 1898, and "administrative police rule" after that, its essence did not change. First of all, all powers were concentrated in the hands of the Governor-General, and in addition, the Russian administration headed by him. carried out consistent activities on strict implementation. The administrative management system was focused on this goal, and all measures were taken for it.[2]

The transfer of "surplus" population from Russia to Turkestan was necessary for the Russian Empire to strengthen its strategic position here, to establish colonial rules, and to strengthen its bases in the country. Initially, the policy of relocating Russians to Central Asia was enforced. Later, the number of voluntary immigrants increased. According to official data, 43.1 percent of those who immigrated had no property, and 37.8 percent had no money. On average, 38.8 soums were given to immigrated farmers.

The number of people immigrating from Central Russia to Central Asia for permanent residence has been increasing year by year. In particular, according to the sources, from 1875 to 1890, 1300 families were moved to Central Asia and 19 Russian villages appeared, while in 1891-1892, when the famine in Russia intensified, the number of these villages was 25. reached At the end of the 11th century, 116 Russian settlements were built in the country and 70,745 people lived in them. By the beginning of the 20th century, the number of Russians in Central Asia reached 197,420 people.





Tashkent, Samarkand, Kokand, Margilon, Andijan, Namangan, Ashgabat, belonging to the general governorate of Turkestan, are among the big cities, while Shymkent, Central Asia, Khojand, Jizzakh, Kattakorgan are of local importance. cities are also considered to be of special importance. As the invaders colonized Central Asia, cities and settlements such as Kazalinsk, Petro-Alexandrovsk, Skobelev, Chernyaivka were built. In the occupied cities, separate settlements for Russians were built, and the cities were divided into New and Old cities. It was strictly forbidden for the residents of the old city to move to the territories of the new cities.[3] This was also a form of national discrimination. In the new cities, favorable conditions were created for the population to live. great privileges were given to citizens of Russian nationality to trade in cities. On the contrary, various measures were taken to prevent Muslim citizens from becoming economically stronger.

Special attention to the management of cities in Turkestan increased from the 70s of the 19th century. In 1872, the draft law on the implementation of the Charter of cities was considered in the administration of the Syrdarya region, and it was decided to apply this Charter from 1877. This Regulation was applied only to the cities of Tashkent and Olmoata from the occupied cities.

Due to its military, strategic and economic position and location, Tashkent was particularly important among the cities of Central Asia. That is why the city of Tashkent was designated as the center of the general governorship. In 1877, a special temporary commission was formed and determined special procedures for the Duma elections of Tashkent city. Accordingly, Duma voters were divided into three categories based on their assets. Those who did not have enough property were deprived of the right to vote. The city Duma and administration were elected in the election held with the participation of 2,400 voters. Two-thirds of the seats were reserved for Russian deputies.

A regional office headed by a military governor was established to oversee the city's administrative activities. In 1888, the emperor approved the management of the city of Tashkent, and at the same time, its control was assigned to the governor-general. The right of the Minister of Internal Affairs was entrusted to the commander of the military district. The elder of the Duma was appointed by the minister of war, and in 1877-1907 this task was performed by the governor himself. The city was managed on the basis of administrative police procedures.

The main and main goal of the agrarian policy of the Russian Empire in Central Asia was to turn the country into a raw material base serving the interests of Russia and to bring Russian farmers to the regions where the most fertile lands



are located. Also, the Russian Empire intended to strengthen its dominance in land and water relations in Central Asia and use its opportunities for its own interests.[4]

During this period, in connection with the introduction of Russian capital into Turkestan, capitalist production relations are formed in the country, due to the new relations in production, communism fell to the ground of feudal orders and traditional folk crafts, and in the social structure of the society, the labor resources and the local bourgeoisie and the nation and there will be a class of national intellectuals concerned about the fate of the homeland. The order of private, state, waqf ownership of property is maintained, and the ideology of the spiritual life of the local population continues to be in the direction of the Islamic world. According to the charter of 1886, great privileges were given for Russian farmers to move to Central Asia. Also, according to this regulation, it was envisaged to place military servicemen who were released from military service first on "vacant state lands".

In the empire's policy on land and water issues in Central Asia, all lands in Central Asia were declared state property. Land inheritance was handed over to the settled local population as a single community, and to the nomadic population for collective use without time limit, in accordance with ancient farming customs. In settled areas, the land was attached to those who actually used it. Initially, a tax was imposed on waqf lands, but later these properties were completely liquidated. It was forbidden to allocate land to Russian residents outside the city, except for special resettlement funds.

The basis of the volost is one thousand to two thousand households, while the village communities are formed by one hundred to two hundred Otov residents. With this, the division between the nomadic population on the basis of seed production ended. This policy helped the government to improve its tax collection and assessment.

According to the 1886 "Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory", the one-level management system of the settled population was canceled and turned into two levels, and the elders were united into volosts. The assembly of representatives of village communities and elders was replaced by the assembly of all voters. The population elected thousands to the volosts and elders through elections. Mingboshi is the manager of the volost, elected by the village and village elders for a three-year term. He started his work only after passing the approval of the Russian colonial administration. According to the 1886 Regulation, the term "Kyrgyzs and Sarts" was changed to "settlers and nomads".



The head of the volost was elected by the congress of representatives of voters. Two candidates were nominated, the second one was his deputy. If these candidates are not approved by the military governor, they are canceled and someone else is appointed or appointed by the military governor. In this way, the Russian colonial authorities kept the management activities in the villages firmly in their hands.

After the Russian Empire conquered Central Asia, it began to implement various policies and measures to increase its interests. One of the actions of the colonial government was the construction of a railway in Central Asia. In Central Asia, the railway was built for two main purposes: military, strategic and economic.

From a military strategic point of view, it is planned to mobilize and deliver military forces to suppress any anti-colonial struggles in any part of the country, and to expand the capabilities of the military sector in maintaining colonial power. In the following years, it was aimed at economic goals to deliver a large number of cultivated raw materials and underground and surface resources to the Russian territories in large quantities and faster.

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