

O. Kozhakuly , A.U. Abdrazakova* , A.Zh. Azirbekova , A.Zh. Asanbaeva

Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University,
Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda
*e-mail: abdrazakova.a@inbox.ru

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY OF THE TSARIST GOVERNMENT IN THE TURKESTAN AREA (XIX-XX CENTURIES)

The article touches upon the repercussions of the resettlement policy of the tsarist government in the Turkestan General-governorate on the base of the documents collected compiled in the Central State Archives of the Russian Federation, Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The given paper issues under consideration are as follows: features and methods of colonization of the Turkestan General-governorate; strengthening of the colonial and political domination of tsarist Russia and administrative reforms of the 60-90s of the XIX century; change in the political and legal status of Kazakhstan.

The repercussions of the colonial policy of the tsarist government and changes in the legal system in Kazakhstan are analyzed in detail.

In the XIX century, the Russian Empire abolished the traditional system of governance in Kazakhstan in force of administrative and political reforms.

As a result of the resettlement policy, the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan has undergone significant changes, ethnic integrity and unity, formed over the centuries, have been violated.

Only comprehensive study of the resettlement policy history of the tsarist government in Turkestan makes possible to fully determination of its place and significance. In response to the resettlement policy of the tsarist government, the main fertile lands were transferred to the Russian peasants, and the Kazakhs were expelled to deserted, barren lands, with the consequence that the demographic appearance of Kazakhstan had been changed.

In terms of the general population census of 1897, the share of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan fell below 87.1%. The settlers mostly resided in strategically important areas and began to arm themselves.

The territorial unity of the Kazakh people was violated, the khan's power was exterminated.

To address the land issue of Russian peasants, liberated due to the abolition of serfdom, the colonial empire hunkered down to their resettlement to the fertile lands of the Kazakhs at the national level.

Therefore, the mechanism of a subjection of the Kazakh people was comprehensive: it affected the economic, social, political and cultural areas.

Key words: settlement, colonization, agrarian reform, migration, demography.

Ө. Қожақұлы, А.У. Абдразакова*, А.Ж. Азирбекова, А.Ж. Асанбаева

Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда университеті,
Қазақстан, Қызылорда қ.
*e-mail: abdrazakova.a@inbox.ru

Патша өкіметінің Түркістан өлкесіндегі қоныстандыру саясатының салдары (XIX-XX ғғ.)

Мақалада Патша өкіметінің Түркістан генерал-губернаторлығын қоныстандыру саясатының салдары негізінен Ресей Федерациясы Орталық Мемлекеттік архиві, Өзбекстан Республикасы Орталық Мемлекеттік архиві, Қазақстан Республикасы Орталық Мемлекеттік архивтерінде жинақталған қор құжаттары бойынша қарастырылады.

Патшалық Ресейдің отарлық-саяси өктемдігінің күшеюі және XIX ғасырдың 60-90 жж. әкімшілік реформалар, Қазақстанның саяси-құқықтық статусының өзгеруі, Түркістан өлкесін отарлаудың ерекшеліктері мен әдістеріне зерттеу жүргізілді.

Қазақстанда отаршыл-құқықтық жүйенің орнығуы және өзгерістерінің салдары жан-жақты талдап, XIX ғасырда Ресей империясы әкімшілік-саяси реформалар арқылы Қазақстанда басқарудың дәстүрлі жүйесін жойып, генерал-губернаторлықтарға, округтерге бөлшектеп, қазақтың саяси элитасы сұлтандар мен билер биліктен біржолата шеттетілгендігі айқындалды.

Қоныс аудару саясатының нәтижесінде Қазақстан халқының этникалық құрамы күрделі өзгеріске ұшырап, ғасырлар бойына қалыптасқан халықтың руға тиесілігі, этникалық бірлігі, тұтастығы бұзылғандығы зерделенді. Патша үкіметінің Түркістандағы қоныстандыру саясаты тарихын кешенді зерттеу арқылы ғана оның орнын, маңызын толыққанды анықтауға болады. Патшалықтың қоныс аудару саясатының нәтижесінде негізгі құнарлы жерлер орыс шаруаларына берілді, ал қазақтар шөлді шөлейт, жарамсыз жерлерге қуылып, Қазақстанның демографиялық келбеті өзгерді. Қоныс аударушылар негізінен стратегиялық нүктелерге қоныстанып, әскери қарулармен қарулана бастады.

Қазақ халқының территориялық біртұтастығы бұзылды, хандық билік жойылды. Ресейдегі басыбайлық құқықтан азат етілген орыс шаруаларының жер мәселесін шешу үшін отаршыл империя қазақтардың шұрайлы жерлеріне қоныстандыруды мемлекеттік деңгейде қолға алды. Сөйтіп қазақ халқын бағыныштылықта ұстаудың механизмі экономикалық, әлеуметтік, саяси, мәдени салада жан-жақты жүргізілді. Осы мақалада талданған архив құжаттары негізінде жалпы алғанда Түркістан генерал-губернаторлығында, мысалы, Ақмола, Торғай сияқты далалық облыстардағыдай, келімсек орыс шаруаларының орын тебуі, шаруашылық жағынан қамтамасыз етілу дәрежесі әртүрлі болғандығын көрсетеді. Шаруалардың бір бөлігінің, кейбір уездер бойынша 50% артығының еліне қайтып оралуы жалпы Сырдария өлкесі бойынша жергілікті қазақтардың жерсізденуін әлсіретпеді. Көшпенділерді ғасырлар бойы қоныстанған жер мұрасынан ығыстыру, әрине, әртүрлі уездерде әркім болғанмен отарлау процесі әлеуметтік шиеленісті мейлінше шиеленістірді.

Түйін сөздер: қоныстандыру, отарлау, аграрлық реформа, миграция, демография.

У. Кожакулы, А.У. Абдразакова*, А.Ж. Азирбекова, А.Ж. Асанбаева

Кызылординский университет имени Коркыт Ата, Казахстан, г. Кызылорда

*e-mail: abdrzakova.a@inbox.ru

Последствия поселенческой политики царского правительства в Туркестанской области (XIX-XX вв.)

В статье рассматриваются последствия переселенческой политики царского правительства в Туркестанском генерал-губернаторстве на основе документов, собранных в Центральном государственном архиве Российской Федерации, Центральном государственном архиве Республики Узбекистан, Центральном государственном архиве Республики Казахстан.

В статье исследуются следующие вопросы: особенности и методы колонизации Туркестанского генерал-губернаторства; усиление колониального и политического господства царской России и административные реформы 60–90-х годов XIX века; изменение политического и правового статуса Казахстана.

Подробно проанализированы последствия колониальной политики царского правительства и изменения правовой системы в Казахстане. В XIX веке Российская империя путем административных и политических реформ отменила традиционную систему правления в Казахстане. В результате поселенческой политики этнический состав населения Казахстана претерпел существенные изменения, была нарушена этническая целостность и единство, сформированное веками.

Только путем комплексного изучения истории политики переселения царского правительства в Туркестане можно в полной мере определить ее место и значение. В результате переселенческой политики царского правительства основные плодородные земли были переданы русским крестьянам, а казахи были изгнаны в пустынные, непригодные земли, в результате чего изменился демографический облик Казахстана.

По всеобщей переписи населения 1897 года доля казахов в Казахстане снизилась до 87,1%. Поселенцы в основном расселились по стратегически важным точкам и стали вооружаться.

Нарушилось территориальное единство казахского народа, была унижожена ханская власть. Для решения земельного вопроса русских крестьян, освобожденных в результате отмены крепостного права, колониальная империя на государственном уровне занялась их переселением на плодородные земли казахов.

Таким образом, механизм подчинения казахского народа был всесторонним: он затронул экономическую, социальную, политическую и культурную сферы.

Ключевые слова: расселение, колонизация, аграрная реформа, миграция, демография.

Introduction

The second half of the XIX - early XX century is characterized by an intensification of socio-economic, political contradictions in the Russian Empire and the strengthening of the colonial policy of the tsarist government in Kazakhstan.

Issues concerning the policy of the tsarist government on the territory of Kazakhstan require a comprehensive study.

As a consequence of the political and legal reforms, implemented by the Russian Empire, the Kazakh people were subjected to colonial oppression, political rights were infringed, the colonialists seized the natural resources of the Kazakhs and humiliated the cultural and spiritual heritage of the people.

To strengthen its colonial policy, the Russian government abolished serfdom and began to implement the resettlement of Russian peasants left without land on the territory of Kazakhstan at the state level.

As a result of this resettlement policy, the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan has undergone major changes. The number of resettled Russian peasants in the Kazakh steppe began to prevail in terms of demographic indicators, i.e. in the Slavic settlement areas, the indigenous population lost their national identity, "ethnic continuity", the right to self-government in their native land, which was protected from enemies for many centuries. All this set bounds to the consolidation of the Kazakh people.

Presently, one of the topical issues is the objective scientific study based on archival materials of the resettlement policy in the Turkestan area, which was victimized by the colonial policy of tsarist Russia and was deprived of its statehood.

Materials and research methods

The source base of the subject under present observation is the materials of the Central State Archive of the Russian Federation (Fund 391, List 3, Case 849), Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Fund 7, List 3, Case 5040) and Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Fund 74, List 4, Case 655), as well as monographs and materials of periodicals.

The article is of primarily theoretical aspect. The study uses comparative historical, chronological, topical, promising, logical, systematic methods, widely used in modern historical science. Besides,

through studies, historical methodological methods and techniques were used; they were tested and justified in modern historiographic science. Use of these methods allows to analyze all aspects of the problem under study comprehensively.

In the course of considering the issue, we used the following methods of special source and archaic study, along with the listed methods: methods of analysis, synthesis, factorial, critical, conceptual, meaningful analysis, systematization and generalization.

Results and analysis

The reforms of 1867-1868 years covered all regions of Kazakhstan, including the Syrdarya region. Article 210 of this reform, which proclaimed the Kazakh lands as the property of the tsarist government, formed the preconditions for changing the land use system in the area. The situation was complicated by the conquest of the Central Asia khanates by the tsarist government.

In 1870 the governor-general of Turkestan K.P. von Kaufman instructed the military governor of the Syrdarya region to find fertile lands in the Aulie-Ata, Shymkent, in the floodplains of the Chu, Talas and other rivers for the resettlement of Russian peasants (CSA of the Republic of Uzbekistan - I - fund-1. list-16, case - 2270). As indicated in the explanatory notes of Kaufman to the draft "Regulations on the management of the Turkestan region" (1873), the resettlement was to be carried out in two directions. Attempts to organize Russian settlements on postal routes from Orenburg to Tashkent were unsuccessful. The reason was in unfavorable natural conditions: there were no conditions for agriculture in the arid region. All the conditions necessary for agriculture were on the territory close to the modern Kyrgyz Alatau, along the Talas Alatau ridge.

The first Russian settlement in the Syrdarya region was founded in 1874 on the border of Karabalta and Zhetysu region. Then the number of settlements of Russian peasants began to increase gradually. If in the period from 1874 to 1882 6 peasant villages were founded in the region, then in the period 1884-1890 there were 14, in 1891-1892 17 new settlements were founded. Over the years, 37 settlements of Russian settlers were formed in the Syrdarya region (Palen K.K., 1910: 177-178). On July 12, 1896, the Regulations of the Governor-general of Turkestan featuring new rules on the resettlement of immigrants were approved as follows:

- the resettlement of Orthodox Russian poor peasants in Turkestan was allowed without restrictions;

- the settlers were allocated lands in the amount of no more than 10 rectorial tithes per capita of the male population at the expense of the Kazakhs lands;

- the settlers were provided with some benefits, such as full tax exemption for the first 5 years and partial tax exemption for the next 5 years.

As a result of the implementation of the regulation, the colonization of the Syrdarya region has significantly increased.

The transmission of lands to Russian settlers in 1886-1890 exceeded the indicators of the previous ones, the scale of colonization significantly expanded. The resettlement to the districts of Shymkent, Khojent and Perovsk in addition to the districts of Tashkent, Auliye-ata, has started.

The commencement of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway communication lightened up, sliced from schedule and cut the cost of the way to Turkestan, resulted in a new influx of immigrants. And this further complicated the position of the Kazakh population. Over time, the tsarist government, strengthening its agrarian policy in the Syrdarya region, continued to bring pressure to bear on the local population in order to practical implementation of the outlined objectives. The instance of this policy was the planting in the region of settlements Karabalta, Shandavar, Kamenka, Nikolaevka, Merke, Kuzminka, Antonovka, Kornilovka, Aksu, Podgornoye (Geyer fon. 1909:306-318). Engaging and accommodating Russian settlers was the key objective set for the Russian colonial administration. The authorities also resorted to emergency measures. 1,300 families of settlers migrated to the Syrdarya area on January, 1890.

The famine of 1891 in Russia forced the Russian peasants to leave their settlements. As a result, the influx of the population to the eastern regions has increased. Despite the fact that 17 new settlements were built in the Syrdarya region in two years, it was not possible to provide all settlers with land.

It should also be noted that an influx of middling sort peasants began during that period. At first, the percentage of poor people among the new arrivals was low. However, the famine of 1891 and 1892 years completely changed the situation: during this period, the economic capabilities of the local administration were insignificant under placing "well-grounded hosts" and rich peasants. This notwithstanding, the placement of new settlers became general, especially after the revolution of

1905-1907 years. The Regulation on the "voluntary path" of widespread settlement of rural suburbanites in the Kazakh lands in the Syrdarya, Fergana, Samarkand regions, resulted in the displacement of the Kazakh villages, played a special reactionary role in the disposal of these issues.

The basic content of this provision, published on June 10, 1903, can be classified as follows:

- resettlement with the consent of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was allowed only to the Russians of the Orthodox faith;

- issue of the settlement permit to the lower-ranking military personnel of the Turkestan Military District, the discharged, if they do not mind being on an equal rights with other settlers;

- application on resettlement is submitted to local self-government bodies, with an allowance for property and operation standing;

- land property is allotted to settlers in the amount of 3 tithes per person in the family, and pasture land is accounted so far as necessary or on the possibility of farming;

- land is provided to settlers for permanent use;

- settlers are provided with land, located next to the house, the rest of the land is in the hands of the community;

- settlers pay land tax in the amount of temporary rent;

- settlers are provided with the following benefits:

- in the first five years, they are exempted from paying the temporarily fixed tax, subsequently they pay its half; settlers over 15 years of age are exempt from the military draft if a length of service has not expired.

If we compare the laws of 1886 and 1903 years, then it is not difficult to notice the desire to regulate the colonial affairs to a certain extent.

At the same time, there is a policy of government restrictions on social groups in the Syrdarya region (as well as, of course, in other areas of Kazakhstan) that do not meet the above requirements. For comparison, according to the data of 1891, the number of immigrants to the Syrdarya region is much higher than to the Zhetysu lands. However, the stocks of "vacant land" have decreased significantly.

In this regard, the military governor of the Syrdarya region began compiling information about "vacant lands" on the instructions of the governor-general of Turkestan on June 17, 1892.

The process of migration of settlers, whose number was growing so rapidly, was accelerated: if there were 27 villages, consisting of 1607 families

of 7702 inhabitants in the Syrdarya region in 1891, then a number of villages reached 48 in 1894, and a number of their inhabitants was 1548 people.

According to the expedition of the statistical party of the Syrdarya resettlement area under the leadership of P.A. Skryplev (Auezova L.M. 1958: 11-16; 24-31), there were 18 peasant villages, consisted of 1189 farms with a population of 8062 people in the Shymkent district in 1906.

The largest percentage (57.14%) of the resettlement of peasants falls on the Shymkent district in the period from 1891 to 1893 [History of the Kazakh SSR. 1982: 269]. Despite of the ban of the tsarist government, the unauthorized private resettlement of peasants was kept in practice. However, it is easy to show that the first direction was the most priority one compared to the results of official measures of the authorities on resettlement and unauthorized resettlement of individual peasant families.

The Regulations on "Management of the Semi-rechensk and Syrdarya regions" dated July 11, 1867 and the Regulations on the management of the Turkestan region, adopted in 1886, also specified the provision of the Russian resettled and settled peasants of the region with the agricultural implements. However, this point has not been implemented. In subsequent regulations, this condition was somewhat supplemented.

In accordance with the Regulations on the management of the Syrdarya and Zhetysu regions, the lands used by Kazakh and Uzbek peasants were considered as the state property. In reference to the Regulations on the resettlement of peasants and well-ground suburban in the rural areas dated June 6, 1904, a special right to resolve additional resettlement issues was signed away to the local authorities.

In this regard, the tsarist government organized several expeditions and in 1904-1906 years it divided the regions of Kazakhstan into 5 areas for settlers: Turgay, Ural, Akmola, Semipalatinsk and Syrdarya ones.

In order to plunder the lands of the local population and to impede the revolutionary movements in the internal provinces of the country, the tsarist government, with due regard for the "surplus" lands, organized a "fund of settlers". One

of the organizers of the fund noted: "We need to look for free lands in Turkestan. The share of regions suitable for farming is insignificant. The land must be cultivated, and the freehold used by the nomadic population can be forcibly taken away" (Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. fund-7. list-3, case-5040)

For the furtherance of principle goal - to plunder the lands of local nomads, especially the poors and middle-class ones, and to increase the number of kulak farms, making them a support for themselves - the tsarist government withdrew from the Kazakhs 25415 tithes only in the 27 districts of the Shymkent area (RF CSHA. fund-1396, list-1, case-66) 3204696 tithes of the general fund of the region (History of the Kazakh SSR 1937. 564) and handed them over to kulaks.

Of more than 12 thousand settlers resettled over three years, 8807 ones settled in only one district of Aulie-ata, the settlements Kazanskoye, Novo-Nikolaevskoye were founded in the districts of Shaldavar, Sarykan, Akshi, Tashkent district, and several small settlements - in the Perovskiy district.

According to the data of 1907, 48,000 settlers lived in the area (RF CSHA. fund-1396, list-1, case-66)

The peasants, who had spent their money and supplies on the road, experienced many difficulties, having arrived at the settlement lands. In addition, they had to buy the implements of labor themselves, to be under construction, because, as we noted above, they were not provided with assistance from the government. They did not have a working transport for cultivating arable land. For example, there was a lack of working equipment in 25 families, constituted 2.1 percent of all farms in 18 villages of the Shymkent district. The same situation was encountered in the districts of Aulie-ata, Perovsk and Tashkent.

From the point of view of the presence or lack of working transport, the families of the settlers can be divided into the following groups. (The archival fund, to which we referred, does not indicate which counties of the Syrdarya region are covered. But when differentiating by the total percentage, it is clear that not all volosts of the region are enclosed).

Data of tables are presented in percent (RF CSHA. fund-1396, list-1, case-66, p.5)

		Ratio of houses to their total number						
Having no livestock		Having livestock, heads						
total	work stock	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-12	12 and above
1. 32,6	16,3	18,6	25,6	4,6	2,3	-	-	-
2. 2,6	9,9	30,9	32,9	17,8	3,9	2,0	-	-
3. 2,1	2,1	11,9	29,6	29,6	19,5	4,5	0,7	-
4. 0,4	0,4	2,7	13,8	29,5	28,1	17,9	5,4	1,8
5. -	-	0,6	5,5	20,8	31,3	26,4	12,9	2,5
6. -	-	0,8	5,6	13,4	18,5	34,5	20,2	7,6
7. -	-	-	-	10,5	12,3	17,5	39,5	20,2
8. -	-	-	1,4	-	4,1	9,4	32,4	52,7

The data in the table clearly shows a sudden change in the class classification of peasants-settlers. On average, 13 percent of settlers does not have livestock or has only one head of livestock. Consequently, they were forced to be hired as workers for the kulaks. 8

percent of farms used the hired labor in 18 villages of the Shymkent district in 1906.

The following information is provided for 18 verified villages of the Shymkent district (RF CSHA. fund-1396, list-1, case-443, p. 48).

Groups	By crop area	Number of farms	On average per farm
I	crops without	43	4,46
II	up to 4 dessiatines	152	5,38
III	up to 4-8 dessiatines	287	6,36
IV	up to 8-12 dessiatines	224	6,65
V	up to 12-16 dessiatines	163	7,60
VI	up to 16-20 dessiatines	119	7,54
VII	up to 20-30 dessiatines	114	8,22
VIII	over 30 dessiatines	74	8,92
Total:		1157	6,97

As can be seen from the table, the settlers with 1 dessiatine of arable land belonged to farm laborers, up to 4 dessiatines - to impoverished peasants, up to 5-8 dessiatines - to the poor, up to 10 dessiatines - to medium-sized farms, over 15 dessiatines - to strong farms.

A similar situation was observed in such remote areas as Akmola, Semipalatinsk.

Only the kulaks were fully provided with agricultural resources. The overwhelming

majority of poor peasants did not have enough funds to purchase plows worth 40 rubles and haymaking machines worth 240 rubles [Skryplev P.A. 1909:92]. The high cost of agricultural equipment complicated their situation. Moreover, the funds they brought from Russia were insignificant.

This can be traced to the financial condition of the settlers in the Shymkent district (Tursunbayev A. 1950:4).

Groups of settlers	Per farm (rubles)
I	241,50
II	144,24
III	118,11
IV	143,06
V	128,19
VI	106,41
VII	181,97
VIII	110,30

As the above table showed, the funds of the settlers were insignificant and indicate that their overwhelming majority belong to the impoverished peasants of average income by social origin.

Based on the conclusions of the statistical lot of the resettlement department, the following data are provided on the state of economic groups of settlers in the Shymkent district (RF CSHA. fund-1396, list-1, case-443,p.44).

Groups of farms by number of livestock head	Number of farms
Horseless	1831
Having one horse	3326
Having 2-13 horses	3404
Over 13 horses	360
Total	89,21

As is seen from the data given in the table, most of the settlers who moved to the Shymkent district were horseless poor. This circumstance, as is known, creates certain conditions for land development.

Thus, the poor settlers, who did not have the tools of agriculture, money and labor force, remained in distress as before. Kazakh peasants, in spite of the fact that they were driven out of their lands, exchanged production experience with peasant-settlers. They learned from the settlers some new methods of farming, and gave them livestock in exchange, helped to reap harvest.

Since most of the settlers came from the inner provinces, where capitalist relations were developed earlier, the process of penetration of capitalist relations into the Kazakh villages of the region had been accelerated. However, in the course of the development of new capitalist agrarian relations in the villages, located along the rivers Syr and Shu, Talas, as a result of social differentiation, property stratification also deepened.

The increase of the number of villages of kulaks, the deepening of the migration process destroyed the economic life of the Kazakhs.

The Stolypin reform was a major step in the implementation of the agrarian policy of the tsarist government in the national outskirts. By resettling the peasants from the center of the country to the outskirts, including Kazakhstan, the tsarist government did not intend to weaken the discontent of the peasants within the country, to weaken the aggravation of the problem. The basic

goal of Stolypin's agrarian reform, which was adopted in connection with the aggravation of the political situation in the country, was to dissolve the communities, to strengthen the farmstead and cut-off farms in the villages and, in particular, to expand the process of colonization of Kazakhstan (Galuzo P.G. 1965: 203-214).

On November 9, 1906, a decree on the allocation of peasants from the communities to the farmstead and cut-off farms was adopted., The document becoming a law after the approval by the III State Duma in 1910, immediately entered into force. According to this law, each peasant could become separated from the community, taking ownership of his land share. This law was beneficial to the kulaks, they bought up lands of poor peasants for a pittance.

In general, from the end of 1906 to 1915, more than two million peasant farms separated from the community (Evremov P.N. 1941:98). But these results still fell short of the government's hopes. And after the policy, pursued by Stolypin, communities predominated in the villages.

In accordance with the aforementioned decree, the peasants could "chop off" a piece of land belonging to them from another specific place and, subsequently, transfer their house and farm to a plot provided outside the village.

For a clear definition of the situation in the Syrdarya region, we will provide comparative data on the Russian provinces in the following table (Evremov P.N, 1941: 98).

Years	Farms and cut-off farms formed in one year	Area of their lands
1907	8315	88358
1908	43350	434624
1909	119380	1215729
1910	151814	1447125
1911	206723	2031507
1912	122522	1294439
1913	192988	1833556
1914	203915	1980273
1915	173502	1666875
1916	93578	896997
Total	1315087	12889483

At the early XX century, with due regard for the political results of the agrarian issue, the course of Russian language support, the authorities, noted the need to strengthen the colonization of the lands of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, suitable for agriculture and cotton growing, and approved the need to "pay attention" to this issue.

In accordance with this, analyzing the program in 1904, a vice director of the department of agriculture Masalsky identified the following basic tasks:

- to ensure the expansion of cotton, spinning production, to organize the production of cotton crops;

- in some southern regions it was considered necessary to take a number of measures to accelerate the development of the new area.

It was considered expedient to expand the organization of work on the resettlement of peasants from the inner provinces of Russia to the new irrigated lands of Turkestan (Historical notes. 1940:5). In accordance with this program, the Ministry of Land Economy has proposed a plan for the withdrawal of land that has not yet become part of usage in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The Russian-Japanese war and the aggravation of revolutionary events in Central Russia did not allow tsarism to begin to seize Kazakh lands in the Semirechenskoye and Syrdarya regions immediately. In this regard, on June 6, 1904, despite the law, it was announced that resettlement in these areas was limited. And after the suppression of social tension in Central Asia in 1905-1907, the tsarist government to a certain extent, began to reckon with the opinion of the Turkestan administration, fearing unrest from the Kazakh and Uzbek peasants. In 1907, Turkestan and an was again temporarily "closed" for " for settlers.

The fact that in March 1907 the central government again posed the question of a need for opening new outskirts for the resettlement of poor

peasants from the European part of Russia, is a reflection of the fact that the authorities did not want to restrain the resettlement process. In the course of this period, the influx of poor peasants from the inner provinces to the outskirts of Russia gained an unprecedented scale before.

On June 10, 1903, the "Regulations on voluntary resettlement to the state lands of the Syrdarya, Fergana and Samarkand regions" were approved. In accordance with this, it was envisaged to seize land from the local population, including irrigation systems and water sources (RF CSHA. fund-1273. list1, file-444, p.365-368). Under a preferential agreement, families of settlers were presumed to "travel expenses" in the amount of no more than 50 rubles for a period of 5 years, 100 rubles for setting up a farm, and walkers - for a period of 1 year. On June 6, 1904 the tsarist government in accordance with the "temporary regulations on the resettlement of countrymen and landowners - the low middle class" [Proceedings Proceedings. 1907: 23-24] granted a supplementary right to authorize the resettlement of peasants to the local authorities of Central Russia.

As can be seen from the above, with reference of the aggravation of the agrarian issue in the empire, the growth of discontent among the impoverished peasants, the government again put on the agenda the issue of resettlement of poor peasants to Kazakhstan, to regions such as the Syrdarya region.

In common with the second half of the XIX century, the resettlement of Russian peasants to Kazakhstan was carried out mainly through the Ural and Turgay regions.

In 1905, 29475 settlers and scouts passed through Uralsk, in 1906 – 200749, in 1907 – 661307, in 1908 – 716599 peasants [Issues of colonization. 1910:104-105].

In 1906, there were 8,062 settlers and 1,189 of their farms in the Shymkent county (Issues

of colonization. 1909:174). In 1906 (in August-December) 572 settlers arrived through the Tashkent resettlement station, in 1907 – 5407, in 1908 - 8127, in 1909 – 5140 settlers (Historical notes.1940:6).

The head of the Syrdarya Resettlement Committee noted the following in the instructions to the local resettlement administrations: "In the interests of the state, nomads need to leave only lands unsuitable for agriculture" (RF CSHA. fund-391. list-3. case-849. p.41).

These instructions correspond in content to the recommendations addressed to the Turkestan Governor-General Grodekov: "In Turkestan, one should not look for empty lands, but, on the contrary, inhabited ones. Here, the land suitable for crops, is so small that it is very difficult to find them. Moreover, most often it is necessary to forcibly take them away from the nomadic population using these lands" (Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. fund-7. list-3, case-5040.58p).

The Tsarist government, in its requirements for resettlement administrations, allowed them to seize lands from the local population and to relocate them to semi-desert and desert areas with due regard for the local contexts of the Syrdarya area.

500 thousand dessiatines of land were seized in the Kazakh-populated areas of the Syrdarya area, including 181793 - in the Shymkent county, 104398 dessiatines - in the Auliye Ata County (CSA RK. fund -74, list-4, case – 655. p. 65).

Summing up what has been said, 45147765 dessiatines of fertile lands, arable land and hayfields were seized from the Kazakhs and transferred to the settlers. Due to the distress riding among people, some of the settlers were returning back.

From Siberia and Kazakhstan, from 40 to 110 thousand families of settlers returned to Russia

annually. Among them were families, returning from Kazakhstan, including from the Syrdarya area (History of the Kazakh SSR 1957: 547).

These peasants were in dire straits. At first they lived in dugouts, huts, flimsy dwellings. Only a small part managed to carve out their home, way of living. Many settlers fell ill with typhus and other diseases due to poor living conditions, and they also suffered greatly because of food shortages. And this situation was not only in the Syrdarya region, but also in all other resettlement areas.

The amount of borrowed money and other assistance to displaced persons provided for by law was negligible. The heads of the settlements were obliged to thoroughly getting acquaintance with the situation of the peasants.

However, it was difficult for officials who were completely unfamiliar with the region, to determine the financial situation and living conditions of the settlers. Thus, the amount of debt allocated and the assistance provided was insignificant in order to purchase housing and arrange a household.

The government provided a loan to the settlers of the Syrdarya region in the following amounts: in 1906 -13417 rubles 2 kopecks, in 1907 -29676 rubles 61 kopecks, in 1908 -50482 rubles 30 kopecks; totally - 93576 rubles 02 kopecks [Report. 1910:93], counting the settlers of the Shymkent county who were allocated 3845 rubles, in 1909 -3340 rubles, in the period from 1910 to the October Revolution -5328 rubles (Gavrilov N. 1911:56).

However, the amount of money allocated to settlers does not exceed 100 rubles.

The following table shows to how many farms and in what amounts monetary assistance has been provided (Skryplev P.A. 1909:181). (Of course, it is difficult to call this data complete).

Up to 25 rubles	Up to 25-50 rubles	Up 50-100 rubles
34,49	61,50	4,01

As you can see, most farms have received a loan from 25 up to 50 rubles. But for this amount, poor peasants could not buy housing. This amount was even enough for them to be able to support themselves for one or two years.

Part of the funds, allocated by the government for the displaced persons, settled in the pockets of corrupt officials.

Archival documents and the results of Count Palen's inspection testify to the cruel treatment of

the tsarist government officials with the settlers. For example, in the report of the head of the resettlement station of Tashkent Kilchevsky, the loan amount issued to the displaced peasants exceeds 2-3 times the one that was actually designated to them.

That is, this money did not reach those to whom it was intended to.

According to the lists compiled for the settlements of Novo-Nikolayev and October, it turned out that some poor settlers received 313,

358, 396 rubbles and even 449 rubles each. Most certainly, these amounts were insignificant. During the inspection carried out by Count Palen, it turned out that none of the migrants received more than 225 rubles. When issuing loans to peasants, the heads of the resettlement stations did not indicate the amount in the receipts and forcibly made them to sign these receipts. Similar cases were found in the reports of the heads of resettlement sites in Auliye-ata, Shymkent, Zhelek.

The results of the audit made by K. Palen showed that the management system in the province is based on the old order, the state apparatus on the ground is arbitrary ignores the interests of the indigenous population, which leads to an aggravation of the political situation in the province. The results of Palen's inspection revealed the rottenness of the resettlement administration arranged by tsarism, its inconsistency with the realities of life, the colonial essence of the agrarian policy of the Russian Empire, but the withdrawal of land from local residents did not stop.

In the period from 1906 to 1909, many lands of Kazakhs and Uzbeks settlements were located were withdrawn, their residential buildings were demolished, irrigation canals and gardens became abandoned.

Settlers arrived in large numbers in remote areas, however, just few were settled. During these years, 65 thousand people arrived in Zhetysu, but only 5,113 people settled; out of 2 thousand families who arrived in the Syrdarya region, only 826 settled (Gavrilov N. 1911:91,101).

As already noted above, no one checked in advance the suitability for living and farming of the plots intended for settlers. As a result, the settlers' arable land was subjected to drought and failed to produce crops. Because of this, the peasants struggled because of the lack of food, many of them suffered severe hunger.

Every day the number of settlers who could not provide themselves with necessary amenities in the new settlement was under growing. Some of them moved to the indigenous areas and were hired as farmhands; the other part was hired as workers to Kazakh and Uzbek rich landowners. There is no data

that would specifically show where the majority of the poor migrants have gone.

We did not find any data confirming this situation in the "Reviews of the Syrdarya region". However, it can be assumed that some of them returned to their former place of residence, the other part joined to the ranks of urban workers.

In the period from 1907 to 1912, there were only 29 new families of settlers (Review, 1914:166). Location by counties was as follows: in Tashkent county -7; in Shymkent county - 9; in Auliye Ata county-2; in Perovsky county-2.

These data indicate that the mass resettlement of poor Russians to these regions was remote from the government's plan. Nevertheless, next years, when the tsarist government (colonization) spared no effort to develop the resettlement case, there was not much progress.

In 1913, the number of migrants throughout Turkestan was 406607 people, including 103500 people accounted for the Syrdarya area (adding in the urban residents) [Asian Russia.1915:82].

The data show that the results were insignificant from the quantitative point of view. The results from the quantitative point of view also fell the expectations of the tsarist government. It is known that the social stratification taking place among the settlers, gradually began to generate contradictions among them.

In 1913, 56788 people of 103 wintering grounds out of 97767 settlers of the Syrdarya region were provided with land, and the remaining 40979 settlers who could not adapt to any branch of the economy joined a large group of unemployed poor people of Turkestan. In 1913, the number of settlers without permanent residence reached 46455 (Review. 1914-1916:2-5).

Summing up the results of the colonial policy of the tsarist government in this region, it is necessary to note one feature: an increase in the number of settlers who failed to arrange their economy here and returned back to their homeland. For example, the following table, compiled on the basis of official documents, shows the number of settlers who returned from the Syrdarya region to their native lands (Results. 1910:50).

Years	Number of settlers arrived in the region	Number of returned back ones	Percentage of returned ones
1907	1214	290	24,25
1908	3225	766	23,7
1909	4553	730	16,0
1910	1559	491	31,5
1911	995	420	42,2
1912	1106	412	38,3
1913	2454	391	16
1914	1345	127	9,3

According to P. Sharov, the number of returned peasants who failed to arrange their farms was the highest throughout the Turkestan region (Sharova P.1940:32). In 1909, the proportion of settlers, who returned from Turkestan to their homeland reached 21%, in 1911 - 81%, and in 1913 - 90%.

These figures prove that in comparison with the regions of Siberia and the Far East, where peasants also resettled to, the return of settlers from this region was of a general nature. On the other hand, the increase in the proportion of returned peasants has exacerbated the struggle in some Russian centers.

The official of the forest department Komarov wrote: "Return of elements with a tight squeeze can play a terrible role in the future. Those who returned cannot put down the places where they were farmhands all their lives and where they have acquired incredible, gigantic strength, like the ancient Antes. Those who returned did not even think about living independently on the land of the former land owner. These people could not settle in a new place, got into a difficult situation, they are dissatisfied with the activity of the government, so we must not forget that they are a terrible force for any state structure" (Komarov A.I. 1913:73-74).

The power pursuit of the tsarist government to strengthen the share of the kulak social group in the Turkestan region is also evident from other sources about the settlers.

After the issue of the law on December 19, 1910, the Department for settlers affairs in the Syrdarya area considered it expedient and demanded from the local authorities to prepare more than 100 thousand dessiatines of land for Russian peasants and divide this land fund into two parts - farm and shared plots.

By the efforts of the colonial administration only in 1911, 88 farms of 3,5 thousand farms were new settlements of settlers in the counties of Auliye-Ata and Shymkent by removal of Kazakhs from their lands.

Alongside with this, about 10 additional plots, 4165 dessiatines were allocated to Russian peasants who had previously moved to the Shymkent County, and 2 additional voluntarily arrived peasants were placed in the Auliye Ata county (CSHA RF. fund -391, list-4, case-1654. p.2).

In subsequent years, due to a decrease in the land fund, the allocation of land in the region decreased somewhat as a whole. However, the process of land withdrawal from the Kazakhs did not stop.

On February 1, 1917, 5061 new settlers arrived in Tashkent, Auliye Ata, Shymkent counties; 2679 of them were transferred to individual families (CSHA

RF. fund-391, list-6, case-671 p.2). Gradually, the settlers of the irrigated area of the Syrdarya region transferred to the individual land use as a whole. This circumstance caused the further intensification of the social stratification among the settlers. This was the situation on the eve of the October coup.

In 1917, in the Turkestan Governorate-General, most of the settlements of settlers fell to the share of the Syrdarya region: according to the census, there were 190 settlements, 72,5 thousand inhabitants [Fomchenko A.P. 1963:71].

Among the counties, the largest number was in the Auliye Ata county: about 40 thousand people were accommodated in 84 settlements. For comparison: there were 69 settlements with a population of 22 thousand people in Shymkent county; 28 settlements and 8.5 thousand people in Tashkent County; 7 small settlements with 1,600 settlers in Perovsky county; there were only 600 Russian settlers in 2 villages of Amudarya county, the number of rural settlements was extremely insignificant in Kazalinsk county.

The data of archival documents analyzed in this article show that, in general, both in the Turkestan Governorate-General and in such steppe regions as Akmola, Turgay, there settled Russian peasants were provided for in economic terms to various extents.

The return of some settlers to their homeland, in some counties over 50%, did not weaken a process of land withdrawal from local Kazakhs of the Syrdarya region.

The displacement of nomads from their lands, which they have inhabited for centuries, although it happened differently in different counties, the process of colonization significantly exacerbated social tensions.

If we turn to comparative data, then in other regions, except for the Kazaly county, the agrarian contradiction was extremely tense, it aggravated the social stratification.

Conclusion

Only comprehensive study of the resettlement policy history of the tsarist government in Turkestan makes possible to fully determination of its place and significance. In response to the resettlement policy of the tsarist government, the main fertile lands were transferred to the Russian peasants, and the Kazakhs were expelled to deserted, barren lands, with the consequence that the demographic appearance of Kazakhstan had been changed.

In terms of the general population census of 1897, the share of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan fell below 87.1%. The settlers mostly resided in strategically important areas and began to arm themselves.

The territorial unity of the Kazakh people was violated, the khan's power was exterminated.

To address the land issue of Russian peasants, liberated due to the abolition of serfdom, the colonial empire hunkered down to their resettlement to the fertile lands of the Kazakhs at the national level.

Therefore, the mechanism of a subjection of the Kazakh people was comprehensive: it affected the economic, social, political and cultural areas.

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