
THE ASSESSMENTS OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESEARCHERS ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE FIRST TURKESTAN GENERAL-GOVERNOR K.P VON KAUFMAN

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ABSTRACT: The article discusses the internal policy of the empire in Turkestan, which is assessed as unsuccessful, ineffective or repressive by both Uzbek and foreign authors [1] There have been presented researchers' assessments of the problem in establishing general imperial norms in the legal regulation of the life of the Turkestan General-Governorate.

KEYWORDS: K.P von Kaufman, F. Giers, citizenship, liberal, administration, authoritarian rule, local population.

INTRODUCTION

The article by D. Mackenzie "Kaufman of Turkestan" is one of the well-known English-language researches on the activities of the first leader of the Turkestan General-Governorate K.P. von Kaufman. D. Mackenzie describes the degree of effectiveness of the administration of the Governor-General, which was divided into military and civilian parts, and had representative bodies from the local population. The administration is presented as ineffective, due to its corruption. [2, 271] The rules of the "Temporary Statute" regulating elections for local self-government, the author considers as a weak, ineffective tool in the life of the indigenous population. Referring to Yu. Yuzhakov, D. Mackenzie speaks of the abolition of national and social institutions, the transfer all of their functions to the district and regional administration. [2,271]

The main shortcoming of K.P. von Kaufman, according to the author, was the inability to change the emerging administrative procedures that led to abuses, in particular by incompetent personnel, which reflects the general lack of good officials.[2, 284] D. Mackenzie's reasoning about the first general-governor as an effective and tolerant leader is similar to the assessments of Turkestan functionaries: " But, at first, overt display of power and magnificence may have corresponded best with native needs and expectations after centuries of despotism. Kaufman's strong regime and decisive military victories greatly enhanced Russian prestige in Central Asia." [2, 285]. And, despite the criticism, K.P. von Kaufman's activities are honored by D. Mackenzie in terms of his aspirations to adopt the "Statute" for governing the region, pacifying the Muslim clergy, cautious domestic policy to preserve the cultural heritage of the local population, etc. According to the researcher, K.P. von Kaufman contributed to the development of the region, among these "successes", the author noted taxation, which allowed for political stability in the region. On the other hand, there have been an image of Kaufman as a conductor of great-power policy and various restrictions and barriers of the region under his jurisdiction from the benefits

of the civil institutions of the empire, was equalized, according to the researcher, with his aspirations to follow the exclusive interests of the empire" [2, 284-285.]

According to A. Morrison, the perception of Islam by imperial functionaries was based on negative assessments as a "dangerous" object and many officials already had prejudices and K.P. von Kaufman was the person who formed the policy towards Islamic institutions, which is considered unjustifiably suspicious. On the other hand, speaking of the organization of the Hajj in the empire, routes, threats (diseases) A. Morrison considered the situation paradoxical when the state did not strive for an unconditional ban on the Hajj, but wanted to regulate it: Whilst these ideas (about pilgrims' support on the route) never really came to fruition, they show clearly that the Russians were not prepared to be ruthless in their struggle to undermine the pillars of Islam. [3,66]

The assessment of the Muslim majority as a "fanatical" element, according to A. Morrison, is based on the British experience, which powerful transmission to the Russian space turned out to be erroneous. He speaks about this, mentioning the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 and the exaggerated assessments of the British press regarding the Muslim population of India, and the associated threat to British rule. According to the author, these views are reminiscent of the Russian fear of "Muslim fanaticism" and the gloomy predictions associated with it. [3, 83] In the work of another researcher D. Brower "Turkestan and the fate of the Russian Empire" in the section "Creating colonial Turkestan," the author said that the internal structure of the region is quite contradictory, due to the coexistence of opposing values among its leaders. Thus, D. Brower talks about the authoritarianism of N. Kryzhanovsky and the more liberal views of General D. Romanovsky. [4, 29] According to the researcher, the personal convictions of the responsible persons affected the non-involvement of the Turkestan general-governorate in the general imperial legal field. The Provisional Statute of 1867 proved contradictory, according to Brower, because they did not resolve the issue of Turkestan's status, whether it was governed as a colony or a political continuation of the empire. [4,30] One of the reasons for the impossibility of integrating the local administrative and legal space with the rest of the empire was the Islamophobia of officials and their fears regarding the indigenous population. [4, 33] In assessing the prospects for the legislative integration of Turkestan into the empire, D. Brower speaks of the dominance of military leaders at the local level, limiting the work of civil institutions. [4, 34] The idea of reform, reduced by the author to introducing the population to Western socio-cultural values, was not successful due to the authoritarian methods of governance. In particular, he speaks of the authoritarian leaders who followed K.P. Kaufman, who prevented the introduction of civil governance into the region. [4, 58] According to Brower, citizenship itself remained a desirable state for the governor-generalship among those who adhered to liberal positions on statehood. [4, 58]. Arguing in favor of this position, D. Brower dwells on the supporters of reforms and personally on the figure of F. Girs. He considered private ownership of land proposed by Girs as a way of integration, and this problem, in Brower's opinion, could have negative political consequences, since the state remained the owner of the land, including nomadic lands. [4, 60]

Speaking about the structure of the local judicial power, D. Brower noted the practice of interference by officials at different administrative levels, again mentioning F. Girs as a critic of

the contemporary system, who blamed the lack of independence of the courts. Nevertheless, Brower speaks of shifts towards liberalization in the Statute on the management of the region. In his opinion, the Statute of 1886, while maintaining the previous order of things, nevertheless limited the direct interference of lower levels of administration in internal life. [4, 64].

Thus, the appearance of the imperial officialdom was built on the basis of different opinions, often negative, therefore the research paradigm acquired although a critical perspective on the internal policy of the general-governorate it, nevertheless, did not say exclusively about the depravity of colonial power as such.

REFERENCES

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