

ABOUT OFFICIAL POSITION SIGNS USED IN TURKESTAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Abdullaev Diyorjon Nodirjon ugli*

*Associate Professor,
Doctor of Philosophy in Historical Sciences (PhD),
Doctoral Student of the Tashkent state pedagogical University named after Nizami,
UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the award signs used in the management system of the Turkestan country, as well as their importance. It also reveals the system of governing the country by the government of the Empire and its essence.

KEYWORDS: *Award, Order, Medal, Badge, Volost, Uyezd, People's Judge, Ditch Elderly Person/Manager, Privilege, Motivation.*

INTRODUCTION

While the history of the awarding tradition in Uzbekistan is studied step by step, during the reign of the Russian Empire, it is one of the important tasks understanding and analysing the process of occurrence of the awarding system in the Turkestan territory and its specific features is considered as one of the important tasks. In particular, the history of orders and medals, created during the reign of the Russian Empire, was reflected in the history of Central Asia in the bright expression of the Russian government's occupation campaign, including those., known as "For Khiva campaign" in 1873, "For the conquest of the Kokand Khanate" in 1875-1876, "For the conquest of the Kuktepe" in 1881, and "For the campaigns in Central Asia" that covered the entire value of the the occupational expeditions in 1853-1895, also the awarding-motivational activities of the Russian Empire in the country allows to draw new conclusions in the unbiased study of the policy and history of the Russian Empire ruling period in the Turkestan region.

During its activities in the country, alongside with appointment to official positions of local officials and implementing their purposes, the Turkestan Governor-General also paid attention to creation of special signs. On June 12, 1886, according to the "Regulation on governing the Turkestan territory", the positions of volost manager, village and ovul aqsaqal-leader and the people's judge and judicial biy positions were adopted with the official signs approved by the Turkistan Governor-General's office, as well as seals with a personal signature.

According to the Regulation, two important volost and village rural management positions were established for Central Asia, and at that time, the preparation of special signs for these positions was not considered important. This was the position of the ditch elderly person/manager, and these were the people responsible for the main irrigation water ditch in their volost, and on smaller scale – at the village level the mirobs fulfilled the same obligations. The ditch elderly person/managers was to be approved by the Governor-general to the post, while the decision of the village assembly was sufficient to approve their mirob.

The decisions of the volost assembly were subject to approval or annulment by the governor. The head of volost was elected for a period of three years and according to the 1867 "Regulation" he was provided with funds in the amount of 300 rubles per year. Separate bronze badges were assigned for wear by volost governors and rural elders for conducting their service duties. The

badges were issued by the head of the uyezd and later the badges were returned once the head of the volost was replaced. These officials were elected from peasants, who were older than 25 years, respectable, with positive behaviour. The head of volost wore the badge on a thin chain around his neck, while the village aqsaqal/head - on the brooch, pinned to the chest. The badge of the head of volost was made of bronze with a diameter of 54*47 mm. On its averse, its had the general Governor's emblem, circled by the inscription "Волостной управитель" (Volost manager) in Russian. In the centre of the reverse side, Tsar Alexander II face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "12 June 1886 year".

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the Turkistan region, the signs of the head of the Ovul and the People's judge were the same as in other regions of the Empire and were designed to be worn on a brooch, while the sign of the head of volost was worn on a thin chain on the neck. They were made in Tashkent and local officials took advantage of the right to determine the shape of the sign themselves, making them somewhat more specific – technologically simplified than in another region.

The badge of the Ovul aqsaqal/leader's badge was made of bronze and was 43 mm in diameter. On its averse, it had the description of the Governor-General's emblem, which was circled with the inscription "Аульный Старшина" (Ovul leader) in Russian. In the centre of the reverse side, Tsar Alexander III face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "12 June 1886 year". The head of volost wore the badge on his neck with a chain, and the village elderly person - with a brooch on his chest.

In addition, volost assembly was supposed to elect the People's judges, who also used to receive special signs of their positions with a corresponding record. On the adverse side, all these signs had an image of the emblem of the Turkestan country - a one-horned horse, sometimes standing naturally, sometimes on its two hind toes, circled with the name of the position. The badge of the people's courts was also made of bronze, 47 cm in size. On the averse, it had an image of the emblem of the Yetisuv vilayat, circled with the inscription "Народный судья" (Peoples judge) in Russian. On the reverse side, Tsar Alexander III face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "25 March 1891 year".

Biys also functioned in the judicial affairs of the administration. A biy used to be a person over the age of 25 years, with no previous conviction record. They did not receive a salary; they received a "biy's" fee, which usually amounted to 10 percent of the property upon which a judicial order was issued. Persons approved for the position of a biy received a badge and a seal made of copper – special signs issued by the heads of the uyezds. The biys judicial badge was also made of bronze, 52 mm in the size. On the averse part, the badge had an image of the Syrdarya vilayat emblem, circled with the inscription "Судебный Бий" (Judicial biy) in Russian. On the reverse side, Tsar Alexander III face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "25 March 1891 year".

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The badge of the village qazi (judge) was also made of bronze, 47 mm in diameter. On the averse part, the badge had an image of the emblem of the Empire, circled with the inscription "Сельский кадий" (Village judge) in Russian. On the reverse side the Tsar Nikolai II face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "19 February 1891 year".

The badge of the village mullah was also made of bronze and had a diameter of 47 mm. On the averse part, the badge had an image of the emblem of the Empire, circled with the inscription "Сельский мулла" (Village mullah) in Russian. On the reverse side, Tsar Nikolai II face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "19 February 1891

year".

The sign of the "Village treasurer" was among the signs, issued for the Caucuses and Turkestan country specifically for village population, but not recorded in state documents. The badge of the village treasurer was also made of bronze and had a diameter of 47 mm. On the averse part, the badge had an image of the emblem of the Yetusuv vilayat, circled with the inscription "Сельский казначей" (Village treasurer) in Russian. On the reverse side, Tsar Nikolai II face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "1 February 1861 year". It used to be worn on a pin. On December 2, 1896, at a special decree approved by the State Council, and sent at a special instructions from the Military Minister, the project of the signs (medal in some sources) "Ditch aqsaqal/manager" and "Mirob", was founded by the Governor-General of Turkistan. These signs were used until the revolution of 1917 year. They underwent certain changes. Originally they were of circular and an almond/oval shape, and at the initial stage they contained the emblem of the Turkestan country showing a one-horned horse. The name of the position was imprinted in Russian and Arabic, so that the owner of the sign, as well as his subordinates, knew who he was. On the reverse side, the Tsar Nicholas II monogram and the date of the founding of the sign were imprinted. If the imprinting was over the edge, then the emblems of the oblast, for example, the Ural vilayat, was indicated on the front.

The badge of the Ditch elderly person/manager was made of white metal with a diameter of 43 mm. The emblem of the Turkestan country was imprinted in the centre of the badge circled with the inscription "Арыкъ акъ-сакаль" (Ditch manager) in Russian and Arabic. On the reverse side, Tsar Nikolai II face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "2 February 1896 year". they used to wear it on the neck with a chain. The Mirab badge was made of bronze and had a diameter of 43 mm. The emblem of the Turkestan country was imprinted in the centre of the badge circled with the inscription "Мирабъ" in Russian and Arabic. On the reverse side, Tsar Nikolai II face under the Emperor crown was imprinted, and which was circled with the inscription "2 February 1896 year". they used to wear it on the neck with a chain. The same badge was also introduced in the Semirchensky vilayat. It was established that all expenses for these badges and signs were to be taken from land tax funds paid by the vilayats. It should be noted that the signs of Mirob and Ditch elderly person/manager were the first "village" signs made of white metal.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above information, some analysis of such, it becomes clear that in the governing system of the Russian Empire in the territory of Turkistan, keeping the country under control, and the management of the country in the interests of the Empire was of particular importance. The work on appointment of the representatives of the people, displaced to Turkestan and local population, offering them certain privileges and incentives for the purposes of increasing their loyalty to the government played the main role here.. In particular, work on appointment of the representatives of the local population to various positions such as volost, uyezd, village and people's judges, as well as to appoint special signs, badges to them was conducted. Each badge had its own sign, symbol, and parameters, which served to spread the signs of the phaleristics field of the Empire during this period in the country.

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5. Volost – a district grouping several villages or peasant communes. See: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/Russia-from-1801-to-1917> and see: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volost>
6. Uyezd – administrative district. See: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uezd>
7. Ovul – a small village
8. Vilayat - region
9. Mirob – person, who distributes and controls usage of water in villages.