



SOURCE STUDY HISTORY ON FORMATION OF BOOK-KEEPING ACTIVITY AT CHANCERY OF TURKISTAN GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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Annotation:

In the second of the 19th century Turkistan was included in the Russian Empire despite the countries interests and nations' will. New state structure was named as Turkistan General-government. Legislative and executive branches were centralized in the chancery of government-general, whose main activity was book-keeping: documentary-legal support of government-general ruling. The article deals with source study analysis of formation of book-keeping in Turkistan General-government chancery.

Keywords: Turkistan, general, governorship, chancery, history, book-keeping, documentary-legal support, distribution, economic and statistical, special, accounting.

INTRODUCTION

The work of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General was initially based on the experience of the administrative bodies of the Turkestan region. On June 14, 1867, according to the developed "temporary project", the Turkestan Governor-General was appointed to the Office. ^[1 / page 44] According to the regulations, the Governor General's Office consisted of: the ruler, three clerks, three of their assistants, an accountant and his assistant. ^[2 / page 111]

MAIN PART

For a more complete understanding of the concept of the forms and structure of the activities of the Chancellery, various drafts of early editions are very useful, i.e. until the establishment of the General Government in Turkestan. For example, materials related to the 1866 project describe a list of possible cases within the competence of the Chancellery in the Turkestan region. In particular, it is written about the office: the paperwork for the military-people's administration of the native population of the Turkestan region is concentrated in the office of the Military Governor under the





supervision of the Ruler, appointed on the recommendation of the Military Governor and approved by the Highest Order. [3 / page 2]

The draft outlines clear boundaries of office work, for example, directly about the office it is noted: §8. To consider cases, previously reported to the Military Governor, that require more careful discussion, a general advisory presence is formed in the department, chaired by the ruler of the Chancellery, consisting of his assistant and the heads of departments. When considering issues, the ruler of the Chancellery had the right to invite specialists on the problem under discussion. According to the draft, it is stated that for the Civil Administration the office is in charge of all cases and correspondence related to persons of non-native origin, secret cases, cases received for approval by the military governor from the regional court, and in general cases and correspondence regarding the relations of the military governor with different places and persons. [4 / page 5]

The first ruler of the Chancellery, Major General Gaines Alexander Konstantinovich, on January 9, 1868, made a report in the Chancellery “On the distribution of activities of the Chancellery for Production Affairs (approved project of the structure of the Chancellery)” [5 / work 458 / paper 1] with the beginning and the end of the case on January 9, 1868. This case in the Office of the Governor General is being processed as No. 18 in the VI Administrative Division of the Office archive. On the nature and content of the document, the Governor of the Chancery Gaines reported personally to the Governor General, because Kaufman on the same day put the resolution “I approve.” Gaines, based on § 9 of the draft Regulations, for more successful proceedings, taking into account the available composition and nature of the number of cases and for the equal distribution of responsibilities between clerical employees, proposed, according to the draft regulations, to form four departments: 1) distribution; 2) economic and statistical; 3) special; 4) accounting.

The ruler gave a detailed description of the work by department:

According to 1-distribution: 1) On the determination and dismissal from service and on leave of an official for military-people's administration, maintaining formal services and their lists, moving, submitting for awards, assigning pensions and allowances, on administrative penalties and on bringing officials to court, both Russian and native, for crimes and misdemeanors in office; 2) According to the administrative division and structure of the two regions; 3) By promulgating laws and orders from the Government relating to the leadership of the Turkestan Governor-General; 4) For incidents within the regions; 5) By observing the





appearance of suspicious individuals; 6) On the preparation of an annual report on the management of the region.

According to the 2-Economic and Statistical Department: It was supposed to conduct correspondence on all matters related to the economy and statistics in the region: 1) According to the collection, information about the space and quality of all the lands of the region, as well as the forests, lands and water located in it; 2) On public health and food; 3) On the establishment of taxes, duties, various fees and in general on the public economy; 4) On the structure of mail, telegraphs and communication routes; 5) In terms of content, management of the region, and also for the delivery of possible intelligence matters related to trade, industry, etc. and individuals.

For the 3-Special Branch: 1) General issues of public education; 2) Border affairs, for collecting various political information and rumors, on incidents on the borders of the region and on relations with neighboring khanates; 3) According to the spiritual department; 4) Orders on all requests and complaints submitted to the Governor General; 5) Correspondence of the Governor-General with private individuals.

For the 4-Accounting Department: Maintaining reports on the amounts allocated for the maintenance of the office and at the disposal of the Governor General, drawing up estimates of income and expenses for the administration of the region.

According to the office, it was proposed that clerks should keep incoming and outgoing journals by department for the duties of a journalist. Since the staff did not rely on journalists, it was proposed to assign this responsibility to one of the officials seconded to the Chancellery, who, as a government official, would be responsible for accepting and sending papers and documents.

The office regularly compiled reports "On the state of the office of the Turkestan Governor-General" for the Military Ministry. For example, for the month of January 1870, the following served as part of the chancellery:

Ruler of the Chancellery – 1

Clerks - 3

Clerk assistants – 3

Accountant, also treasurer – 1

Accounting assistants – 1

Translators – 2

Scribes – 7

Total: 17 employees. [6 / work 2295 / paper 1]

The report of the ruler of the Chancellery, A.I. Gomzin, speaks about the increase in office work in the Chancellery. dated April 12, 1871 "On the transformation of the personnel of the office of the Governor-General," which notes the gradual increase





in office work in the office of the Governor-General. The reason for this is stated to be “the development of issues arising from the needs of the region that arise on a new basis, urban management, zemstvo, the upcoming land reorganization and trade and industry developing in the region.” [7 / work 3312 / paper 1]

As a result, the number of cases has increased. For this purpose, the head of the office must be changed, concentrating homogeneous matters, which gives the opportunity to the heads of departments to study the subject more deeply and become familiar with them. He proposed institutions instead of the existing three, four office departments, adding one clerk, and abolishing the position of one senior assistant clerk. With the establishment of the 4th department, the distribution of became a thing.

According to the first department

Table 1: a) managers of personnel affairs: reception, removal, transfer, benefits, awards, debt collection, etc.;

b) instructions and instructions to persons and places subordinate to the administrative and police department. [8 / work 3312 / paper 3]

Table 2: a) development of staff projects and monitoring the relations between subordinates and superiors and vice versa;

b) for the maintenance, transportation and satisfaction of person subject to administrative deportation;

c) a police measure is adopted by the Governor General;

d) passport;

e) on the acceptance of foreigners into Russian citizenship.

According to the second department

1. Preparation of the case;

2. Construction of roads, arrangement of tracts, construction of bridges, buildings and irrigation ditches;

3. Zemstvo duties;

4. Conveyance and provision of prisoners.

According to the third department.

Table 1: a) trade, industry and loans; b) mining; c) taxes and monitoring of government revenues.

Table 2: a) land and settlements; b) land surveying; c) urban management; d) taxes.

Table 3: a) accounting.





According to the fourth department.

Table 1: 1) investigative and judicial part, consideration and execution of petitions and complaints; 2) ordering investigations into the actions of persons in office and bringing them to trial; 3) about incidents.

Table 2: 1) Schools, both technical and economic; 2) All issues related to religion and relations with the clergy; 3) for all scientific expeditions; 4) marriage and family matters; 5) relations with border possessions.

CONCLUSION

Due to the nature of the documents, Governor Gaines counted on the fact that the Governor General, if he supported the report by the Chancellery, on the transformation of the personnel of the Chancellery. As a result of the analysis of documents, the Office provides a complete information boundary of the responsibilities assigned to this department, as evidenced by many homogeneous sources.

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