

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF KAZAKHSTAN BEFORE REVOLUTION

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Abstract

The article describes the key documents passed by the tsarist government on the new administrative-territorial division of Kazakhstan. The aim of the described policy was to turn the region in the colonial periphery and provide its complete subordination to the new government. The condition of the titular nation and its aspirations were not taken into account in principle.

Key words: administrative and territorial division, Kazakhstan, khan.

There was a border control system, where Junior and Middle zhuz preserved to khan power after accessing of Kazakhstan to Russia during the XVIII and XIX centuries. The power of the Khan was eliminated after the death of Bukey khan (1817) and Ualiya khan (1819) who headed in Middle zhuz [1]. "Charter of the Siberian Kyrghyzstan» was published and developed by M. Speransky and future Decembrist G. Batenkov in 1822 [2]. The power of the Khan in the Middle zhuz was abolished and zhuz territory was divided into districts, volosts (township) and auls (village) according to the "Charter". Eight external districts was formed in the Middle Zhuz. They were Karkaraly (1824), Kushmurun (1824), Ayaguz (1831), Akmola and Amankaragay (1832), Bayan-Aul and Ushbulak (1833), Kokpekty (1844). District reported to Omsk Regional Management. Senior Sultan (Sultan aga) and two assessors managed it with district orders. Volost was headed by volost Sultan, aul was headed by aul sergeant.

Junior zhuz was eliminated in 1824. Abolishing the power of the Khan on the basis of old tribal division Government saved administrative borders. The territory was divided into three parts: the eastern, middle and western. They were headed by Sultan rulers who had gotten a salary.

Junior zhuz was divided into 56 distances (areas) in 1831. In turn distances were divided into lands and auls. The lands included territory between the two outposts. The distances which were located inside the zhuz were called steppe. The distances were headed by the sultans and sergeants. They were subordinated by sultan rulers [3].

The management of the Kazakh Junior zhuz was changed in 1844. The government replaced the Regional Border Management but they retained the Institute sultans and rulers.

Two regions were established in the Middle Zhuz which were Siberia Kyrghyz region and Semipalatinsk region in 1854. Kazakh who previously were subordinated to border authorities, started to submit to Semipalatinsk governor. In Semipalatinsk region was established military district chiefs, who were instructed to control Kazakh and

Russian population.

Since 1854 the districts middle and lower stream of the Syr-Darya were under the authority of the special management of Syr-Darya line. Semirechie reported to the chief "Alatau County to Kyrgyz of the Great Horde", who subordinated to the West Siberian Governor-General.

Single management system was not in Kazakhstan. Special commission was created for introduction, which included representatives from the Internal Affairs Ministry, Military Orenburg and West Siberian governor-generalship. After learning the situation there, the Commission had to prepare a draft of the law about the management of Kazakhstan. The Commission had done considerable amount of work and collected a lot of material for two years (1865-1866). However they did not have time to compile it because of circumstances which changed dramatically.

Local authorities were strongly demanded the strengthening, because of border situation between Turkestan territory and "Central Asia khan" and also conquest of Tashkent and other Central Asian cities. Therefore special committee was formed to discuss issues on the structure of the Central Asia regions.

The project "Regulations of Turkestan" was introduced to the Committee of Ministers for consideration. They divided territory into Semirechensk and Syr-Darya. This territories were under the authority of new management. Both regions were part of the special Turkestan general-governorship.

In the beginning of 1868 the Committee of Ministers were represented by another part of the labor Steppe Commission. It was the management project in Western Siberia and the Orenburg governor-generalship regions [4]. The project was approved in October 1868 as the form of experience and called "Provisional Regulations in the steppe regions of Orenburg and West Siberian governor-generalship." Consequently, at the end of the 60-ies of the XIX century, the administrative-territorial division of Kazakhstan was the following form: Syr-Darya and Semirechensk region were part of Turkestan, Ural and Turgay were part of Orenburg, Akmola and Semipalatinsk were part of the West Siberian governor-generalship.

Syr-Darya region consisted of four counties (Tashkent, Aulie-Ata, Chimkent, Perov) and Amu Darya. Semirechensk region which was formed in 1867 included five counties: Vernen, Kopal, Sergiopol, Issyk-Kul and Tokmak. In 1869 Turkestan Governor-General ordered to transfer the management of the county from the village Sergiopol to Lepsinsk, which was transformed into the city in 1880. In 1883 Dzharkent County was formed from the previously annexed lands (Western Ili region) and parts of Kopal and Vernen counties.

Akmola region consisted of five counties: Omsk, Petropavlovsk, Akmola, Atbasar and Kokshetau. Originally the region was divided into four districts: Omsk, Petropavlovsk, Kokshetau and Akmola. Sarysu County was formed for convenient control of the southern part of region in October 1869. There were not any settlement which would be suitable for county administration. Therefore it was temporary determined in Atbasar district, the former center of Atbasar district ministry, where it remained. Later the county was renamed in Atbasar.

According to regulation which was committed in 1868 Semipalatinsk region was

divided into Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Karkaraly and Kokpekty counties and Zaisan region. Zaisan region was the special police force [5].

In 1869 the territory of Kokpekty and Zaisan counties police force were redivided. In the result of that Ust-Kamenogorsk district was formed. The center of this district was Ust-Kamenogorsk. The southern part of the county Kokpekty joined to Zaisan police force. Kokpekty included as no county town [6].

In 1883 Zaisan police force was transformed into the county.

Turgay region consisted of four counties: Aktobe, Nicholas, Irgiz and Turgay. There was no place to locate management of the two counties when the region was formed. That's why they were placed in the Orenburg province.

Management of Irgiz county was relocated to Aktobe fortress. Nikolaev county was relocated to Kostanay settlement, which shortly became the city only in the 1883-1884.

Ural region consisted of four counties: Ural, Kalmykov, Guryev and Temir. One of the county governments were appointed in Emba post, which had urban settlement rights. Soon, the post was abolished, the garrison was moved to the new fortification, which was called Temir in 1879. The county management was transferred to this fortress and the county received the same name.

In 1881 Orenburg Governor-General was abolished. Ural and Turgai regions began reporting directly to the Internal Affairs Ministry.

In 1882 West-Siberian Steppe was abolished, new General Government was established there, which included Akmola, Semipalatinsk, and Semirechensk region which was separated from the Turkestan province.

After Steppe governor-general was formatted, regions which were managed by different temporary regulations were under authority of Internal Affairs Ministry.

In Semirechensk region remained in force of "Provisional Regulations on the management of Semirechensk and Syr-Darya region which was submitted in 1867.

In Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Turgay and Ural regions acted under "Provisional Regulations on the management of steppe regions in Orenburg and West-Siberian General-Governorship" which was submitted in 1868.

The partial changes in the management were introduced in three governor-general (West Siberian, Orenburg and Turkestan) during the years of protracted experience.

"The Regulations on the management of Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Semirechie, Ural and Turgay regions" was adopted in 1891. It had not make any adjustments to the administrative-territorial structure.

Mainly the recent changes dealt with administrative subordination of the individual volost. They did not affect to the existing administrative-territorial division. It existed until the revolution.

The aim of the described policy was to turn the region in the colonial periphery and provide its complete subordination to the new government. The condition of the titular nation and its aspirations were not taken into account in principle.

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ТӨҢКЕРІСКЕ ДЕЙІНГІ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ӘКІМШІЛІК-АЙМАҚТЫҚ БӨЛІНУІ

Аннотация.

Мақалада Қазақстанның жаңа әкімшілік-аймақтық бөлінуі бойынша патша үкіметі қабылдаған негізгі құжаттар қарастырылған. Көрсетілген саясаттың мақсаты аймақты отарлық жерге айналдыру және жаңа үкіметке толықтай бағындыру болды. Титулды ұлттың жағдайы мен мүддесі түптеп келгенде, есепке алынбады.

Тірек сөздер: әкімшілік-аймақтық бөліну, Қазақстан, хандық.

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АДМИНИСТРАТИВНО-ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЕ ДЕЛЕНИЕ ДОРЕВОЛЮЦИОННОГО КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация.

В статье рассмотрены основные документы принятые царским правительством по новому административно-территориальному делению Казахстана. Целью изложенной политики было превращение края в колониальную окраину и полное подчинение новому правительству. Положение титульной нации и ее чаяния не учитывались в принципе.

Ключевые слова: административно-территориальное деление, Казахстан, ханство.