

# APPOINTMENT TO POSITIONS IS THE EDUCATIONAL PART OF THE WORK OF THE TURKESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COURT

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## Abstract:

The article is devoted to the administrative-command system that developed in the second half of the 19th – early 20th century after the Russian Empire invaded the history of Turkestan. The main topic of the study is focused on the description of one of the methods of work of the court of the governor-general of Turkestan (the chancery).

## Keywords

Turkestan, governorship, appointment procedure, civil service, source studies.

## Introduction

In the history of colonial Turkestan, promotion to rank in the civil service had a practical significance for regulating the composition of officials. Sources indicate that promotion to rank in the civil service was not limited by the number of vacancies; the number of people in relatively high ranks could be arbitrarily large. That is why, when vacancies opened up, several candidates usually applied for higher positions. The usual advantage for the position was enjoyed by the senior in rank, and in case of equality of rank, by the senior in time of promotion to it.

## MAIN PART

The importance of rank in the civil service was also enhanced by the fact that officials acquired hereditary nobility only during their service, as a result of promotion. Since civil ranks were acquired through years of service, receiving the next rank was considered a legal consequence. During promotion, one of the main requirements was the requirement for special educational training of officials. Therefore, on August 6, 1809, the law "On the rules for promotion to ranks in the civil service and on tests in sciences for promotion to collegiate assessors and State Councilors" was adopted. [1]

The decree stipulated that "no one will be promoted to the rank of collegiate assessor, even if he has served the required number of years as a Titular Councilor, unless, in addition to the excellent approval of his superiors, he presents a certificate from one of the Universities in the Empire that he studied there with success in the sciences appropriate to civil service, or that, having presented himself for testing, he earned approval in his knowledge." [2]

When determining knowledge of sciences on site for testing, greater powers were given to schools of education management in the conditions of the Turkestan region. Accordingly, in order to be promoted to state councilor, in addition to length of service, it was necessary to attach the following documents:

1. A certificate that the official continued service with zeal and diligence for at least 10 years;
2. Among various positions, at least two years he was actually in some place an advisor, prosecutor, Head of the Chancellery;
3. In addition to this, he had to present a University certificate on successful studies or testing in sciences;
4. Had to present the approval of the authorities where he served, what excellent services he showed.

In the Code of Statutes on civil service, where Article No. 33 defines: "Chancery servants of the civil department, according to the difference in ranks from which they enter the service, are divided into three categories." The first category of chancery servants included hereditary nobles. The second category of chancery servants included:

1. sons of personal nobles;
2. sons of officers and officials who received personal honorary citizenship according to ranks;
3. sons of clergy of the Orthodox faith;
4. sons of commerce, Councilors and merchants of the first guild.

The third category of clerical servants included:

1. sons of scientists and artists who did not have ranks;
2. sons of district, parish and home teachers;
3. sons of clerical servants, medical students, paramedics and couriers. [3]

Later, according to sources, education played the main role in rank promotion, not origin. Therefore, all those who had class ranks were divided into three categories: with higher education, secondary and primary. Promotion to the next ranks was carried out based on length of service in the previous rank for a set period of 3 to 8 years. For distinctions in service, the mandatory term of service in the rank was reduced. Sources of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General indicate that issues related to promotion or promotion in rank as an integral part of the work continued to be considered throughout the entire period of activity. For example: Chancellery No. 913 of the administrative department developed the office work from December 18, 1868 to March 30, 1869 "On awarding the first class rank to the Chancellery servant Dmitrovsky".

The Chancellery with the corresponding name on December 18, 1868 No. 674 sent a report to the Minister of War. It was reported that the assistant clerk of the Chancellery of the Governor-General, Nikolai Dmitrovsky, who did not have a rank, distinguished himself with exemplary diligence during his service; before being assigned to the Turkestan region, he served for 2.5 years as the secretary of the Vilnius Provincial Board for peasant affairs.

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Kaufman and the Head of his Chancellery, Heins, report that according to the Regulations of the Code of Laws and Statutes, Dmitrovsky, as someone without rank, should have served for 12 years, but they ask the Minister of War to petition for him to be promoted to the first class of rank.

The Chief of Staff of the Asian Section of the War Ministry, No. 495 of January 17, 1869, informs the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General that Dmitrovsky, by law, would have the right to receive honorary citizenship after 8 years of service, and a class rank after 16 years of service, while he had only been in service for 4 years – he believes that it would be a great reward for Dmitrovsky to receive citizenship. In response, the Governor-General, on February 26, 1869, No. 360, reported that Dmitrovsky's service and educational level met the requirements for receiving a class rank. Indeed, at the insistence of the Turkestan Governor-General, the War Ministry, violating accepted legal rules, by the Supreme Order of March 30, 1869, promoted Dmitrovsky to collegiate registrar. [4]

He already held the rank of provincial secretary in 1873. Cases of promotion to rank were considered at the level of regional and district administrations. For example: case of the Chancellery of the Governor-General No. 531 opis 1 section "On the provision of ranks of the Military-People's Administration for promotion to the next rank for length of service" with the beginning on October 18 and the end on March 4, 1876. This document on 325 pages displays a lot of factual material on the issue of promotion to rank. [5]

Such materials include report No. 4865 of November 16, 1874 of the Head of the Zeravshan District "On the promotion to the first class rank: Mikhail Virsky and Gerasim Rybinsky." The Governor of the District Chancellery, chamberlain Shcherbinsky, provided the documents required for promotion to the first class rank according to the inventory, and requested a petition for promotion to the rank of collegiate registrar for the established years of service, the clerk of the Department of the Chief of the Katta-Kurgan Department, Mikhail Virsky, who does not have the rank. He, indeed, having been in service since May 24, 1869, having served for 4 years and 9 months, had the right to the rank. The Chancellery substantiated its submissions in accordance with the articles of the Code of Civil Laws issued: in 1857, in 1872, in 1874. M. Virsky was promoted to collegiate registrar on March 5, 1874. [6]

The promotion to the rank was reviewed by the audit of Senator K.K. Palena, who noted that "Promotion to ranks according to the regulation of October 5, 1906 – clerical employees are divided into two categories by education, with the first category including those who have completed a course at secondary educational institutions, and the second category only including those who meet the requirements for promotion to rank. For the former, a one-year period is set for obtaining the first rank, for the latter – two years." [7]

Chancellery documents as a source indicate that many Rulers of the Chancellery of the Governor-General were promoted in rank while serving in Turkestan. For example: after the Rulers of the Chancellery of the Governor-General, Gaines and Gomzin, who were in military ranks, P.P. Kablukov was appointed in 1877. He was assigned to the Imperial Court

in 1873 and received the rank of Chamberlain of the Court. Kablukov began his service in Turkestan in 1875, and on June 19, 1877, for excellent service outside the rules, he was promoted to Actual State Councilor. [8]

The new Governor appointed after Kablukov, Scherbinsky N.S., was assigned to the Turkestan region on September 17, 1867. He was promoted to Collegiate Councilor on November 14, 1877. While in Bulgaria, he was granted the rank of Chamberlain of the Court on April 4, 1870, was promoted to Titular Councilor on October 21, 1870, State Councilor on November 19, 1880, and for distinction on March 28, 1882, was promoted to Actual State Councilor. [9]

K.A.Nesterovsky, appointed Governor of the Chancellery of the Governor-General in 1883, He began his service in Turkestan in 1870; on January 5, 1875, he was promoted to Collegiate Assessor for long service; on September 23, 1878, he was promoted to Court Councilor; on August 30, 1882, he was promoted to Collegiate Councilor; on August 30, 1887, for distinguished service, he was promoted to Actual State Councilor; on August 30, 1894, for distinguished service, he was promoted to Privy Councilor. [10]

## CONCLUSION

To sum up, it can be said that the issues of career growth, not unique to the history of the peoples of Turkestan, arose entirely from the legislative framework of the Russian Empire, so promotion to the ranks of spiritual servants was carried out without the participation of representatives of the local population.

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