

RESTRICTIONS APPLIED TO INDIAN CITIZENS LIVING IN CENTRAL ASIAN IN THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT:

In this article, an attempt has been made to dwell on the social and economic life of Indian citizens living in Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Attempts were made to use mainly the documents of the court of the Governor-General of Turkestan and the relevant information of historians. The periodic boundaries of the case can be traced back to the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, when the information on the subject was mainly stored in the documents of the court of the Governor-General of Turkestan. Most of this information is currently stored in the funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. An attempt was also made in the coverage of the case to briefly dwell on the entry of Indian nationals and the appearance of their first settlements. In the main part of the work, an attempt has been made to dwell on the restrictions imposed by the Turkestan and Colonial Administration on Indian citizens living in Turkestan during this period and the impact of these restrictions on Indian citizens in the region.

KEYWORDS: Indian Elder, Governor-General of Turkestan, Archive Funds, Historical Muqimkhani, Indian Quarters, Indian Caravanserais

INTRODUCTION:

As the hearth of ancient culture, Central Asia is a region where many peoples have worked in a number of cultural, political, economic and other fields. The study of the history of Indian citizens in Turkestan is one of the most interesting areas of scientific research in the field of historiography and source studies. Information on Indian citizens of the second half of the XIX - beginning of the XX century - Documents of the court of the Governor-General of Turkestan Fund "I-1"; I-2 Foundation, Governor-General of Diplomatic Affairs; These are the documents of the "I-3" funds of the political agency in Bukhara. (9) In covering the topic, the scientist widely used the information of historians on the subject. The main reason for the chronology of the subject is the second half of the XIX century - early XX century, because the written sources on the history of Indian citizens during this period were kept in the records of the court of the Governor-General of Turkestan. Historical information about the emergence of Indian citizens in Turkestan can be assessed as an illuminating introductory part of the topic. According to historical written sources, the Indians became part of the Kushan Empire in the southern regions of Central Asia in the I-III centuries AD and the development of the "Great Silk Road" led to the rapprochement of Indian citizens with the peoples of Turkestan. Existing written sources state that Bukhara

was an Indian quarter ruled by elders three centuries before the colonial regime of the Russian Empire. (5) Historians believe that the conquest of Indian maritime trade by the Europeans led to the development of caravan trade routes, and especially the British occupation of India in the second half of the 19th century led to the influx of large Indian traders into Turkestan. testifies to the fact that their settlements were known until the 30s of the XX century in the Central Asian settlements. tlabki seventeenth century, Muhammad Yusuf Munshiyning "historical era Muqimxoniy" (4) The development of Indian caravan trade in Central Asia led to the emergence of settlements of Indian merchants and usurers in the region. The purpose of this article is to summarize the findings belonging to the Indians in Central Asia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries from archival documents and published sources related to their activities and the local and Russian population in the region, as well as the Russian colonial administration. Even before Tsarist Russia colonized Central Asia, Indians lived in Central Asia. (2)

MAIN PART:

The well-developed economic ties between Central Asia and India and the goodness of India's relations with the world market helped to preserve the Indian settlements in Central Asia in the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. Most of the Indians who came to Central Asia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were from the mountainous regions of Sindh, Shakarpur and its environs. (28) He was also from Peshawar, Ludhiana, Lagora, Amritsar, Multan, Bombe Banaras, and other cities. (21) Most of the Indian emigrants settled in the Bukhara Khanate, as well as in the Fergana and

Samarkand provinces. He was later sent by the General Governor of Turkestan to the Syrdarya and Caspian regions. The Indians from the Semrechi region were settled in the Amudarya branch and in the territory of the Khiva khanate. (26) The Indians living in the land of Turkestan were not separated from each other, on the contrary, life encouraged them to be in close contact with each other. In the Muslim cities of the East, a stable union of Indians was formed, often engaged in trade or other activities, and originating from a single city, region, or country. These associations were formed before the colonization of Central Asia by Russia. These associations were established to collectively defend their interests in the difficult and changing conditions of the Central Asian khanates. In Muslim countries, Hindus facilitated and accelerated the formation of associations due to the peculiarities of their religious beliefs. this process prevented him from interfering in the inner life of his followers. The emergence of these associations has to some extent led to a decline in the status of Hindus as well as other non-Muslims living in the Muslim country. (there were some restrictions on the payment of taxes and the wearing of clothing) (29) It is for this reason that in Central Asia, united associations in the form of a peculiar fraternity emerged among the Indian population. Although there is no detailed information on whether Muslim Indians joined these associations, it can be assumed that the religious tensions among Indian immigrants in Turkestan were not as deep as in their homeland. For example: P. I. According to Poshino, Muslim members of the Kashmir embassy, who came to Tashkent in 1865-1866, lived in Indian caravanserais. (11) These alliances survived even after the Russian occupation of Central Asia, but there were some changes in the conditions under which the Indians were in Turkestan. The functions of

the unions as a defense organization were lost, but the organization was not completely abolished. It has been preserved only as a religious association. According to Russian official sources, the institution is called "Indian Society", "Community of Compatriots", "Indian Colony". Hindus lived in almost all regions of Turkestan. (16) The preservation of Indian caravanserais in Turkestan even after the Russian conquest of Central Asia confirms the migration of fraternal ties between the Hindus. Before Central Asia was occupied by Russia, the Indians were placed in specially designated areas to separate them from the Muslims. As a result, there were many caravanserais in the cities of Turkestan, where Indian caravanserais and quarters appeared (24), and the majority of Indians lived in caravanserais. In the 70s of the XIX century in Samarkand there were 6 caravanserais. (10) According to some data, there were 9-10 (7) caravanserais. During this period there were 3 caravanserais in Tashkent. (6) Before Central Asia joined Russia, the ban on Hindus living in places other than designated places was related not only to the place of residence of the Indians (caravanserais) but also to the security and religious customs of the Indians. (8) was constantly monitored, and control over their activities and attendance was exercised by a special representative of the Indians called Yasavul. Initially, after the death of the Indians, their property was not given to the heirs, but was sent to the emir's treasury. So the sick Indian tried to secretly give his money to a relative who came to see him. The non-Muslim part of the Hindus in the Bukhara Emirate has limited open faith in their religion. For this reason, the Hindus were not armed with temples and could not organize their religious ceremonies. The Indians in Bukhara also believed in cows. The Indians in Turkestan had a number of other restrictions. For example,

walking in places other than designated places, riding horses in the city, marrying Muslim women, and taking slaves from the local population. (5) After Russia occupied Central Asia, it reconsidered security issues and lifted some restrictions. So the Indians later began to have more private homes and began to leave the caravanserais. The existence of collective groups among the Central Asian Indians indicates that the Indians were divided into several communities. The team was led by an official called an elder. Each town or village had a separate elder. Prior to the elders, Indian communities were led by an official appointed by local officials. This official was called Yasavul and controlled mainly the activities and capital of the Indians. According to Ayni, the property of the deceased Indian was not inherited, but handed over to the emir's treasury. Yasavul also dealt with this issue. (1) Yasavul's position was abolished when the Russians entered Turkestan. They were replaced by elders. but there are those who still retain their yasavul posts in Turkestan. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the position of elder was introduced in all Indian districts. (18) He was also later involved in the distribution of the inheritance of the Indians who died performing notarial duties after the restrictions on inheritance to the Hindus were removed. (25) The testimony of members of the community was required in the process of transferring the inheritance of a deceased Indian by the Russian colonial administration. For example, Nanuya and Sindura, brothers of the Indian Jamenda, who died in Tashkent in 1877, were served after the testimony of local Indian communities. In addition, during the distribution of the inheritance of Bay Tilia Marwari, who died in Tashkent in 1876, the slave Rubchent Chibildasov (in court documents all the surnames of Indians were pronounced in Russian. O.Ya.) required the

testimony of members of the community, although the document was approved by the British administration in India. In addition, if the Indians living in Turkestan wanted to travel from their place of residence to other cities, the colonial administration required the credentials of the elder of the Indian community. (27) Sometimes the Russian government did not grant Hindus the right to be released on bail when they were imprisoned for any crime. This right was very necessary for the Indians. Because the Hindus lived as a community, the imprisonment of a member of the community could lead to the violation of religious rules and the disappearance of casteism (29) Indians worked more collectively, but did not have time to do work when they were forbidden to work collectively. hired This process led to the emergence of cooks, bakers, and confectioners among the Turkestan Indians. (22) The bulk of the recipients of money from Indian traders were members of the Turkestan working class. Therefore, the amount of money they receive from the Indians did not exceed 10-15 rubles. The terms of the loan were so severe that the first required collateral at the level of the amount of the loan. In some cases, real estate was required to be pledged as collateral (23) The colonial administration drew the attention of the colonial administration to the fact that much of the land in rural areas had been taken over by the Indians as a result of the Indian occupation. As a result, in 1871 Zarafshan district became the first place to limit sobriety. The military governor of Zarafshan district investigated the loan debts of an Indian sorority under criminal law. (15) These restrictions remained on paper for a long time. Even the Russian government helped the Indians repay their debts. Restrictions on usury were arbitrary. Debt collection by the Indians was removed from the jurisdiction of the Trans-Caspian District and

considered by Russia. Even the swindlers have been acquitted of guilt. (13) The systematic struggle against the Indian savages began only with the enactment on 27 October 1877 by the Governor-General of Turkestan of a law to stop the exploitation of the local population by Indian emigrants. Indian moneylenders are not allowed to give land in rural areas of Turkestan. Debtors are prohibited from selling their permanently used land. Debtors paid 1/3 of their income without being arrested. (17) The application of these prohibitions reduced the number of money changers among the Indian traders. In 1883, Girs also conducted an investigation into the restriction of sobriety, but the restrictions did not yield a positive result. The Hindus were replaced by Jews, Bukhara, and even Russian moneylenders (3) Like all citizens of Turkestan, the Indians were subject to the Russian administration and the judiciary. Paid taxes and levies that benefited from their protection under existing laws. In the early twentieth century, the Russian government, at the request of the British Embassy in St. Petersburg, helped the Indians living in the Bukhara Khanate by protecting them from the Emir's officials. (20) Thus the colonial administration has long been unable to resolve the issue of the legal status of Indian migrants in the Turkestan region. Even in the 1970s, they did not have a passport or written language. (14) On September 17, 1888, Governor-General of Turkestan Rosenbach allowed immigrants in Central Asia to live without a national passport (12) In 1890, Verevsky, a successor to Rosenbox, approved the law. In 1898 the military governor allowed them to issue visas. The question of the legal status of Indian immigrants was finally settled in 1904 by the distribution of empirical certificates on passports to them. (19)

CONCLUSION:

The annexation of Turkestan to Russia created favorable conditions for the activities of the Indians in Central Asia. The guarantee of personal rights and wealth that fully met the interests of Indian immigrants, replacing feudal disintegration, made their economic life in the region safer. The annexation of Turkestan to Russia led to the gradual abolition of restrictions on Indians and other non-Muslims. For this reason, Indian immigrants working in Central Asia, where the Indians welcomed the arrival of the Russians in Central Asia, played an important role in strengthening Russia's image among the strata of the Indian people. The fact that the Indians remained in Central Asia and engaged in certain activities, mainly trade, served to boost economic ties between the two countries. Not only economic ties, but also the presence of Indians in the region after the Russian occupation of Central Asia played an important role in strengthening cultural ties between Indians and Russians. Most Indians are also fluent in Russian. He helped the Indians to be fluent in Russian, to get acquainted with Russian culture, to go to the Theaters, to seek help from Doctors, to be active in political life, and to use other services. Despite the above restrictions imposed on Indian immigrants in Turkestan, it can be concluded that their role in the life of the country was incomparable. We can learn from the funds of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan that Indian citizens living in Turkestan, as representatives of ancient civilizations such as India, tried to maintain and develop their activities despite the restrictions imposed on them, based on scientific research.

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