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## RESULTS OF THE STATE DUMA ELECTION IN TURKESTAN

### ANNOTATION

This article expresses the elections to the II State Duma, shortcomings in conducting the electoral process, the origin of cases of dissatisfaction with elections held in different regions of Turkestan, prohibitions imposed on local deputies by suniy in the election process.

**Key words:** II State Duma, the implementation of electoral processes, protests in elections, the adoption of laws on elections, disputes between local deputies, the formalization of electoral bullitins in Russian.

In the Turkestan region, as in all of Russia, elections were held to the II State Duma in the autumn of 1906 - spring of 1907. Against the background of increased revolutionary activity in the country, a change in the supreme leadership took place. Dissolution of the I State Duma and P. A. With the coming to power of the Stolipin government, the Governor-General of Turkestan D. I. Subbotich was removed from office. For his "liberalism with the left", this general was forced to resign. He is held in reserve in St. Petersburg as a member of the Military Council. "Our Central Asian property," writes the newspaper "Russkaya Okraina", needs a skillful, energetic, talented administrator. It is necessary to strictly defend the largest state and national interests of Russia on this far edge, " - wrote [1].

Well-known writer of the Soviet era V. According to Yan, D. I. Upon learning of subbotich's removal from office, one of the officers of the Tashkent Garrison shouted " You go there, revolutionary!", ripping the portrait of the general off the wall, throwing it on the floor and pressing it with his foot [2].

However, before that, in October 1906, Adjutant General K. K. Maksimović had come to Tashkent as acting governor-general of the region. It had a very wide range of powers and was granted "special rights to remove from office the unreliable persons of all offices". In Tashkent, there are rumors that he will take up the position, which has become vacant. In fact, Maximovich and his successor V. A. The masievskys had prepared the ground for Grodekov's arrival. Having passed the inspection of the Inspectorate for the region, Maksimovich reports to the emperor that in connection with the revolutionary events, the territory " needs a strong and solid force, which has recently weakened a little [3].

D. I. With the resignation of subbotich, parties in the right mood will be refreshed. After the introduction of martial law in Turkestan, general N.I. Grodekov is appointed governor-general, (according to other sources N.I. Grodekov was appointed governor of the Syrdarya region in 1883 and later appointed to the post of Governor of the Turkestan region on the side of Emperor Nicholas II [4]. Apparently, N. I. Grodekov's acquisition of great powers and his main task was to "strengthen the population" in terms of political reliability and loyalty to the regime. Under these changed circumstances, the provincial administration had begun to prepare an electoral procedure. Elections to the II State Duma are carried out within the framework of two important laws in Turkestan.

The first was the “Election Act” of 11 December 1905, and the second was held under the “special provisions” of 23 April 1906. Election companies begin their operations in October 1906, with Election Day set to take place in February 1907 [5].

On October 9, 1906, in the name of Governor General of Turkestan, Minister of Internal Affairs P. A. Stolypin's behalf. It had given an order to immediately establish and publish a list of persons eligible to participate in the election [6].

The relevant instructions to the governors of the province were immediately followed by Lieutenant General V, acting head of the territory. A. Sent by masiyevsky [7].

Voter registration was the starting point at the beginning of this case. Some of these lists have reached us through archival sources. It contains valuable information that allows you to assess the national and social composition of voters who meet the requirements of many restrictive censors [8].

On 20 October, Deputy Minister of the Interior S.E.Krizhanovsky. a response signed by is obtained. It states: 1) a special procedure for elections on the formation of regional and district commissions is carried out; 2) it is entirely up to you to maintain the previous composition of commissions or appoint a new one; 3) the places of call for elections meetings must be rescheduled, but of course they can be the same; 4) let the list be informed once again to the minister of the interior of the persons representing the chairmen and deputies of the electoral meetings of the voters, but the previous ones may be indicated. 5) the minister was to be informed of the date of election appointment and when to introduce himself [9].

Many minutes of meetings of provincial election commissions also retain information on similar issues. In its place, it should be noted that the statements were carefully carried out by the commissions. According to complaints received by the commissions, Yunus Muftakhutdinov, a Turkestan tatar by nationality, had complained that his last name had been dropped from the electoral register. We can see how many times the names of citizens are repeated on the electoral list, in which people who have died have been sent to the electoral register, in which rough violations have been committed in electoral processes, some voters have dropped their last name on the list [10], it was possible to include the unpreparedness of Election Day lists, confusion with the place of residence of the electors, or misspelling the name and patronymic. For example, the fact that the residence of Said Ghazi Said Akhmatov, a local teacher, was incorrectly shown is a clear example of this [11].

Also, this situation happened especially often, mainly with representatives of local nationalities. For European managers, although they are not important, but sometimes it would be known that they are completely different people. Such a situation also happens with Orifkhoja Azizkhoyev and Orifkhoja Poshshakhoyev. They are considered as a person on the electoral lists of the Shaykhantohur part of the city of Tashkent [12].

Cases of bribery are also common in this process. In particular, Pavlov is elected as an elector during the election campaign to the II Duma. According to witnesses, he used his official position to try to drink the people of Pishpek (Bishkek) to get their votes. There were also other types of breakdowns. For example, the Pishpek (Bishkek) District Commission overrides the decision of the voters of the Church of Karabakh on the grounds that the person they choose is descended from the workers and does not have relevant information. In other cases, if the elected person was not 25 years old, the verdict of the volost meeting could be overturned. The provincial complaints receiving commission would send instructions to the administration for further information, and if the application was approved, amendments were made to the lists, and the administration was required to send the complaint-corrected call no later than the deadline set by the provincial commission, as well as give it to the voter. All information was once again checked, additional requests were sent about the place of residence, addresses of persons, and only then the lists were finally confirmed [13].

For example, in the elections to local offices in the cities of Turkestan, unexpected results were observed. Of the 112 elected to the Tashkent City Duma, 76 were made up of representatives of the local population. And in the elections to the Andijan City Duma, representatives of the local population of "Shoroi Islamiya" will have 77 seats, Society of "Hurriyat" and "enlightenment" will have 3 seats, "Union" will have 1 seat, Bolsheviks will have 11 seats, Jews will have 2 seats [14].

According to sources of the Soviet era, there was censorship on these cases, that is, the oppositionists, first of all, the Social Democrats, were not as likely to be put on the election. Even then, the authorities were afraid of them, and against them well-known Political Technologies were used. For example, one of the prominent Turkestan figures, a well-known lawyer, the candidate of Sherali Lapin, who had gained the trust of representatives of the local population, had been excluded from the electoral list. During the first election campaign, Mahmudhaja Behbudi noted about him in his article "on candidates of the State Duma" as one of the most suitable persons for this responsible task [15].

Sh. Lapin is denied the right to participate in the elections of Perovsk County, Syrdarya region, because he lives in the city of Kokand, and not in Perovsk. In fact, the legislation contained an article stating that individuals who did not pay taxes in neither their place of residence nor in the economy, and who did not live permanently on grass, could not be recognized as full-fledged householders, and therefore could not participate in elections. But, this rule Sh. Lapinga was only partially owned. Despite being a citizen of Kokand at the time, he regularly paid taxes and fees in his permanent registered place, namely in Perovsk [16].

The provincial commission has difficulty handling the matter itself and sends a complaint to the Senate. The government Senate explains that a person living permanently outside the volost will be shown to be eligible to contest elections if he or she actually uses his or her right to participate in the elections of village officials granted to him by law [17].

As a lawyer, Sh. Lapin was very knowledgeable in Russian legislative matters. In his view, the right to stand for election was a continuing right, which he argued he could do when he wanted it, and that it was his right, but not his duty. But, in this case, even legal education was not a guarantee of a positive outcome of the case. On 4 January 1907, the Provincial Commission of Syrdarya issued its final decision, according to which it was set to leave the complaint unanswered [18].

The most difficult problem faced by the commissions was the ethnic and religious diversity of the country. As noted above, all work throughout the election, up to the filling of ballots, was carried out in Russian. Thus, the majority of local voters could not participate in the vote. The procedure for preparing elections among the nomadic population was complex. Because, they would move to summer or winter pastures during the period of not living in a regular stable. Therefore, it was a very difficult task to draw up lists and inform the population about the time of voting, it was he who asked to mark the election at the end of November or the beginning of December [19].

The electoral buildings were completely unsuitable, and this did not change at all, despite repeated requests from the uyezd and provincial commissions. For example, in Verny (now Applefather), according to witnesses, "there were a lot of people, but there was no place to write". Therefore, temporary notebook tables soon appeared in different places. They would write on benches, bars or simply leaning paper on the back of a neighbor [20].

In the environment of illiterate voters, great opportunities were created for various tricks. People often asked officials or secretaries to fill out their bulletins. Based on the current situation, it can be assumed that only the names of candidates loyal to the government are written there. Often the local administration would delay the distribution of summons to the population. For example, about 20,000 summonses to voters of the Old City part of Tashkent were not delivered in time [21].

Nevertheless, voter turnout in the elections in Turkestan was as follows: in Tashkent – 47%, in Kokand -26%, in Verny (now Alma-Ata) – 45% and in Ashgabat-52.2% [22].

Elections in Turkestan were again postponed indefinitely. Only in Tashkent, the elections of deputies were held simultaneously with Russia, that is, on February 6, 1907 [23].

According to the legislation, Kyrgyz, Dungans and other nationalities were not allowed to participate in the elections together with Russians. Local residents could not attend the city voters' conventions [24].

According to its traditional division, the Senate had allocated the city of Tashkent to four electorates, namely Shaykhontohur, Sebzor, Beshyogoch and Kokcha.

#### Election stations of the city of Tashkent [25]

Electoral ward name	Population	Electorate
1 Plot	13,913	13
2 Plot	29,476	27
Shaykhontohur,	36,453	11
Sebzor,	34,827	10
Beshyogoch	31,391	9
Kokcha	33.293	10
<b>Overall</b>	<b>179,353</b>	<b>80</b>

In the Russian-speaking part of the city, the first polling station was located in the building of School No. 4, and the second-the Turkestan school for women on Pushkin Street. To ease the work of the precinct election commission on the Old City part of Tashkent, N. G. Mallisky petitioned the Governor-General of Turkestan to include in the commission persons of European nationality who "know Russian even if they are not voters", as well as "the chairman and other members who can help them decide the complex and procedural details of the elections" [26].

Due to the Governor General's rejection of the proposal, and on January 10, N. G. Mallisky reappears in the government Senate. The Senate also strongly rejects this issue and explains that it is impossible to invite unauthorized persons to the electoral commissions and lower commissions under the law [27].

The local press rates the preliminary round of Elections in Tashkent as follows: "... as you might expect, the elections ended with an unspoken victory of left-wing groups (i.e., the "progressive bloc"). Due to their solidarity and power, they held all voters with almost the same majority of votes [28].

Thus, the "progressives" had an absolute victory in all of Turkestan, namely Ashgabat (86 percent), Krasnovodsk (93 percent), as well as Marv, Samarkand, Kokand, Hojikent, Marghilon and Andijan. According to the regional press, "elections among the local population were probably held consciously, because now there was growing propaganda between them for candidates belonging to the State Duma. Two people, Orifkhoja Azizkhojayev and Saidkarim Saidazimboyev, were considered such candidates" [29].

The provincial commission of Syrdarya summed up the election results and published the electoral lists on January 29, 1907 in the new part of the city, and in the Old City on February 3, 1907 [30].

Although the discussion of the issue of long-term propaganda and press elections of political forces influenced the activity of the European population of Tashkent, as some researchers noted, the local population was not passive and conservative.

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