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TÍTULO: Creación y gestión del sistema de estructura provincial en la histórica tierra azerbaiyana de Erevan.

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RESUMEN: Además de implementar una política seria de colonización en nuestras tierras históricas después de la ocupación de Rusia, el artículo examina el conocido sistema de gobierno unilateral en el Cáucaso del Sur por la Rusia zarista, la creación de una unidad administrativa en la provincia de Ereván y la armenización. La región como meta estratégica. Las probabilidades estimadas de división administrativa de la región del Cáucaso del Sur han sido aprobadas por el Ministerio de Justicia. El 9 de junio de 1849, la antigua "provincia Armenia" (establecida en 1828 por el decreto del zar IK) y sobre la base de la provincia de Alexandropol (Gumru) fundada en 1840, se tomó la decisión de crear una provincia protegida. La orden provisional se fundó en enero de 1850 y comenzó sus actividades.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Azerbaiyán, Irevan, región, provincia, sistema de gobierno.

TITLE: Creation and management of the provincial structure system in the historical Azerbaijani land of Irevan.

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ABSTRACT: In addition to implementing a serious policy of colonization in our historical lands after the occupation of Russia, the article examines the well-known unilateral ruling system in the South Caucasus by Tsarist Russia, the creation of an administrative unit in the province of Yerevan and Armenization. Region as a strategic goal. The estimated probabilities of administrative division of the South Caucasus region have been approved by the Ministry of Justice. On June 9, 1849, the former “Armenian province” (established in 1828 by the decree of the Tsar I.K.) and on the basis of the province of Alexandropol province (Gumru) founded in 1840, a decision was made to create a sheltered province. The interim order was founded in January 1850 and began its activities.

KEY WORDS: Azerbaijan, Irevan, region, province, ruling system.

INTRODUCTION.

Immediately after the transfer of the Irevan province to Russian control, the administrative division of Armenia was founded, because the Armenians moved from Iran and the Ottoman states, they wanted to Armenize the region and bring them to the ruling Russian state and its administration in the South Caucasus. Suitable events that was possible.

The Krasovsky and Nerses couples in the ruling policy of racism, national and regional discrimination of the “Armenian province”, created in conditions of reliability among Turkish Muslims against Russia, led to a massive resettlement of the Muslim population in Iran and the Ottoman states from their homeland. The situation was so tense and serious, that general Paskevich began to be worried and marked the situation against Russia’s strategical interests and achieved to make Krasovski-Nerses pairs discharge from the ruling of the región (9, p.64; 1 p 252-253). After Krasovsky Nerses pairs in 1828-1829 and 1829-1830 A.Javjavadze and M.Z.Arqutinsky-Dolqoroky began to head “Armenian province” respectively but in their ruling periods of the region there wasn’t any favorable political change to local population of Turkish-Muslims.

DEVELOPMENT.

Research aim.

The aim of the research is to define the reasons of events of “Creation and management of the provincial structure system in the historical Azerbaijani land of Irevan. At the same time, the aim of the research is to investigate the role and importance of the armenialization process of these events had happened in Irevan in the beginning of 19th century.

Research methods.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research mainly as a method of research, historically-comparative and basic of archive materials scientific destructive methods was applied in the research work.

Description of research.

A Major General, an army of descent, was appointed head of the “Armenian province” in January 1830, and over the course of a 10-year command, attempts were made to persecute Turkish Muslims and the army, which were displaced. To these territories, it wasn’t accidental that in the fall of 1837, emperor Nicolay the First could have tyrannies eyes witness when visited “Armenian province” in his Northern Caucasus, visit personally and was obliged to listen to the full appeal screams of Muslims living there (Berje, 2003).

Generally, as a result of the emperor visit to the Caucasus caused Q.V.Rozen (1832) head governor of the Caucasus, to be dismissed from his position in December 1832; then, Y.A. Qolovin occupied that position and he was tasked to hold possible reforms in the direction of regional administration.

Despite of the known reality the Armenian general headed the región, did all his best by tackling the Russian officials in the region intensified self-discrimination and repression policy against the Turkish-Muslims who had inhabited in those areas historically, and even Armenians clearly knew

that the territory belonged to Azerbaijanis. The tsar of Russia witnessing the process in the region was seriously nervous and was obliged to sign a special order on altering the administrative system in the región (Berje, 2003. p.389).

It is an undeniable fact, that the Russia government considers the establishment of Armenian administrative unit in the Irevan province and armenializing of this region its own strategically target and openly wants to realize this dirty ambition gradually by paying special attention to this issue. Due to this, in the administrative reform package of Southern Caucasus as for 1840, the so called “Armenian province” ruling wasn’t considered, and in addition this administration unit with its ruling authority was canceled. Based on this fact, on the bases of the former, Irevan and Nakhcivan Khanetes Irevan and Nakhcivan governing were established in Pambak-Shuragol region with joining Akhalkalak territory and all there governing were included to Georgia-Imereti governing (Complete Collection, p.237).

By establishing the successorship of Caucasus and appointing the Armenian lover M.S.Voronstov, Armenian church leaders and ideologists could find new protectors for themselves. Caucasus successor in the attitude to the people living in Southern Caucasus never hide his sympathy to Armenians, and even confessed frankly. Though Vorontsov suggested recreation of Armenian administrative unit while preparing new administrative reform draft law of the Caucasus, as a result in the discussion of administrative reforms in the year 1846, and even this suggestion wasn’t mentioned.

Armenian authors, though tried to explain this by mentioning the attitudes between Paskevich and N.Astraketsi’s cold behaviors to each other who had authority to say a word in the discussion relating to the region, actually this was for the crisis and anarchy. So, in the administrative sharing of Southern Caucasus in 1846, the creation of Armenian administrative unit was prevented. Irevan province-Irevan, Aleksandropol provincials and Nakhchivan province were subjected to Tblisi governorate

(Complete Collection, p.647-648).

However, Armenian church leader and ideologist, together with successor Vorontsov who were their protector didn't abdicate from their aims, just for realizing their plans they retorted all means. Up to this time administrative system founded in Southern Caucasus was awarded admirable by Nikolai I. Because Nikolai I for denoting his good behavior to Vorontsov made his brilliant portrait and awarded him, especially noted that he had proven the sentiment (RGIA, f.169. p.1-4). For this, the successor decided to profit by the chance given by Tsar timely for the sake of Armenians.

Within his visit as a successor to the throne to Southern Caucasus in October, 1848, specially the groups organized mainly by Armenians appealed to make Irevan as a governorate (RGIA, f.1405, op.47, fol. 512, l. 2.); after that, in February 1849, the successor introduced humbly report for to perfecting of governorate ruling in Southern Caucasus and the founding of Irevan governorate in the region. He noted, that even in 1846, he thought about creating of the governorate. Successor grounds his suggestion because of the complicated and largely ruling system of Tbilisi and noted that in Irevan as a border region the economic development was important for Armenian population. For founding governorate in Irevan region the words initiated with the unique expedition of Tbilisi and Shamakhi governorates, organizing treasury chamber the excited aids were considered to use (RGIA, f.1405, op.47, fol. 512, l. 1-4.).

The suggestion of the Caucasus Successor was analyzed by Caucasus committee. The committee approached the suggestion of successor on sharing Tbilisi governorate having 470 thousand population, Tblisi and Irevan having 238 thousand population and legalized this with his own decision. It was considered Irevan provincial consisting of 5 provincials. New Bayazid and Ordubad provincials had to be organized without areas, Akhalkalak territory of Aleksandropol governorate had to be given to Akhalsikh. According to the calculations, implementation of new ruling had to amount 88 thousand silver rubles (RGIA, f.1405, op.47, fol. 512, l. 1-4.)

Later, new sharing probabilities of Southern Caucasus were approached by justice department. Finally, on the basis of “Armenian province” founded in 9 June of 1849 and Aleksandropol governorate founded in 1840 the decision was accepted on founding of Irevan governorate. Provincial government departments opened in 1 January in 1850 and began to operate (Complete collection. p.46:2. p.46).

Irevan city became the center of Irevan province. After some administrative changes, firstly Irevan, Nakhchivan and Aleksandropol from Tbilisi governorate, Shusa province’s Megri district and Gapan village from Shamakhi were included to the governorate. Governorate was divided into 5 districts. Irevan, Aleksandropol, New Bayazid, Nakhchivan and Ordubad districts (Complete Collection, p.647-648).

Irevan governorate was subjected to the military governor who had civil authorities. It had large authorities. Two junior and two senior officers had been attached to the governor for applying his special tasks. Military governor chairperson the governorate administration (RGIA, f.1149, op.3. p.10). The governorate included vice-governor, two advisors, secretor, 4 senior officials assistants, registrator, translator, archivarus, architect and topographer (RGIA, f.1149, op.3. p.10). Vice-governor being a second person was the assistant of the governor and substituted him Major General Ivan Ivanovich Nazarov, appointed first general-governor of the Irevan province (1849-1859) (4, p.376); subsequently, Major General Michael Ivanovich Astafyev (1860-1866), Major General Michael Ivanovich Roslavlev (1867-1880), Lieutenant General Michael Yakovlevich Shalikov (22 May, 1880- 22december, 1890), Lieutenant General Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Freze (2 February, 1891 – 16 November, 1895), actual state counselor, graph Vladimir Fedorovich Tizenhauzen (20 February, 1896 - 1916), palace adviser Arkadi Yevgenevich Strelbitski (1916 - 1917) became the governor of the Irevan province (AKAK, V.10. Tbilisi, (1885), p.376; 468-469).

The palace adviser Nikifor Vasilyevich Blavatski became the first vice-governor of the Iravan province (1849 -1861). (4.p.376). Later on, he was substituted by actual state counselor Vasili Afanasyevich Dzyubenko (1861 - 1865), actual state counselor Karl Ignat'yevich Buchen (1865-1873), actual state counselor Valeri Afanasyevich Chekhovskiy (December 30, 1873 – September 2, 1890), actual state counselor, graph Vladimir Fyodorovich Tizenhauzen (November 29, 1890 – October 29, 1892), actual state counselor, knyaz Michael Aleksandrovich Nakashidze (November 19, 1892 – April 15, 1904), Lieutenant Coronel Viktor Petrovich Baranovski (September 3, 1904 - 1913), palace adviser, knyaz Aleksey Pavlovich Chegodayev (1913 - 1914) and palace adviser Arkadiy Yevgeniyevich Strelbittskiy (1914 - 1916) (AKAK, V.10. Tbilisi, (1885), p.469).

In spite of the fact, that a provincial administration was established in Irevan region, the Armenians were not permitted to be closer to the highest governmental body of the province. Since the creation of the Irevan province until 1917, among the governors and vice-governors ruling the province, there was not even one Armenian. This was due to the incompetent activity of Armenians during provincial administration of the region and not having the necessary skills in the matter of supreme state administration.

Newly created provincial administration in Ieravan region had to satisfy with current official staff for saving expenses. Irevan province had own court, prosecutor office and medical system. Police body here after began to operate not depending on the court.

Provincial court was established upon civil and criminal issues chambers in organizing civil administration. Irevan provincial court was organized which a chairman, 2 advisers, 2 assessors, 2 secretaries, 6 undersecretaries from each of aristocratic and merchant stardom and also counselor and translator. Furthermore, military court's commission cases were also subjected to provincial courts, so these courts were considered second court instance having controls over other bodies' activity, but prosecutor office comprised of provincial prosecutor and its assistant. There was a secretary and a

clerk together with a prosecutor.

Muslims were given a chance to appeal to shariat courts for solving their complaints. In every city, there was such kind of court system and SheikhuIslam headed them. In order to assist him, some influential person were chosen from among population to have been approved by state (Military statistical survey, 1855, p.11).

In March 1850, during inspection of state offices under Major General I.Nazarov, governor of province, unsatisfactory facts were discovered but especially in the court system. The number of unsolved proceeding cases was a lot. Newly created provincial administration and court had to solve all local problems and to expedite implementation process respectively.

Irean province was also divided into provinces into areas and areas into villages on administrative point of view. There was a province chief in every province. Province office was composed of province chief, his assistant and secretary and 2 under-secretaries and a translator. Along with heading province offices and ruling it, province chiefs played police role in provinces and also were the state property protector. Province chiefs also were authorized to control the population of the villages and to solve their various problems. In each of the departments of Aleksandropol and Nakhchivan provinces, there was a controller connected with the rural issues. In Ordubad and New Bayazid provinces, chiefs had two assistants (Military statistical survey, 1855, p10).

The treasure of province was located in Irean, Nakhchivan and Aleksandropol. Besides its province, the treasure of Irean ruled New Bayazid but the treasure of Nakhchivan had control over the income and outcome of Ordubad province.

The city police was under the supervision of the police chief in Irean, the policeman in Aleksandropol and Nakhchivan, and the police commissioners in Ordubad and New Bayazid. Excluding the police chief of Irean, all the police stations in other provinces were subordinated to the chief of the districts, but Irean gendarme inspector and Irean city police department were

directly subordinated to the governor.

In addition, the medical field was also established in Irevan. Medical field was ruled by the head doctor of the Irevan province. A clerk was assigned him. Each province and the city of the same name had only one doctor. Only in Irevan the province doctor and city doctor were different persons. All doctors were subordinated the head doctor in Irevan. One vet also was included to medical field.

The created area offices for ruling the areas included the provinces consist of a chief, his assist and translator. The chiefs of the areas had also functioned the role of court and police.

The villages were ruled by village leaders to control the stability, collection of taxes on a regular basis and implementation of the appropriate level of the local chief's instructions; the head of the village was elected independently by the residents of each village. The authorities of the head of the village was approved by the governor.

The head of the village in Azerbaijani villages was called kandkhuda, kovkha, or sotnick, but malik (monarch as rulers) in Armenian villages. The sergeant major was elected for 3 years, but this rule was seldom obeyed. In some big villages assistants, sergeants were appointed for sergeant majors. The sergeant major was free from paying a tax and other obligations. A sergeant was paid a little salary on the account of people. There was not any regulation defining right and duties of the both and they only fulfilled the local chief's orders. There were hereditary sergeant majors or tribe leaders in nomadic tribes, but their rights and privileges hadn't been considered by the government. Century long traditions were used for laws there (Military statistical survey, 1855, p.11).

CONCLUSIONS.

One of the main problems the head of the province confronted was the managing problem of the state province after the Irevan province was established. According to "Regulations of managing the state property in Southern Caucasus area approved on the 21st of December in 1849 by emperor the Nicolai, I, its conformity to local condition had to be checked in 2 years. The special board headed

this field in the Irevan province.

The personal thoughts of leaders who were responsible for preserving state property connected with this issue were learnt in 1851 in the Irevan province. Factors as deficiency of servants in office staff and areas, bureaucracy of inspection mechanism by higher administrative bodies, lack of time for restorations were noted as causes obstacle its activity according to preserving and managing state property in the report introduced by the chief of the Irevan.

It was confessed that establishing independent body for managing state property of province was much more expedient. The Irevan province represented the report of state property condition to the Caucasus successor on the 7th of April in 1853 investigating all aspects thoroughly. The necessity to open the department of state property in the governorate was justified in the report. After a bit, this problem was solved positively. Thus, summarizing all this, we can note that after the Irevan region passes under the control of Russia, the Russian government will improve the management apparatus in this region, completely eliminate it and force it to act during the management structure of the khanate, as well as the formation of governance structures in Russia.

Particular attention is paid to the creation of an artificial Armenian administrative unit and Armenization in this region. But during the short-term administration of the “Armenian province” in order to create an anarchist situation with the aim of controlling the region, chaos, which was accompanied by lawlessness and arbitrariness, raged and reached such a level that the Russian government was forced to change the leadership of the province was canceled in the region for administrative reform of 1840 (Babayev A. 2016).

M. Vorontsov, appointed in 1844 as the successor of the Caucasus and a supporter of Armenia, again began to create an Armenian administrative unit, but under the circumstances, it was impossible to justify and create an Armenian administrative unit. Therefore, the successor of the Caucasus proposed the creation of a separate province in Irevan, and he justified this by the fact of the complexity and

breadth of administration of the Tiflis province.

The organization of a separate governorship in the Irevan region was also considered important for the economic development of the Armenian population by this decision. Vorontsov considered it absolutely necessary to accelerate Armenization in this region.

The management structure, which was created on June 9, 1849 and began its activity on January 1, 1850 in Yerevan, was the same as the existing management system in other Russian provinces. However, the remnants of the region's traditional Muslim governance structure remained in the new applied province, province, region and rural management system.

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