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TÍTULO: El papel del estado para garantizar los procesos de colonización en Rusia en la primera mitad del siglo XIX: aspectos legales y organizativos.

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RESUMEN: El artículo analiza los aspectos legales de garantizar la colonización de las afueras de Rusia en la primera mitad del siglo XIX. Un papel significativo en la colonización durante el período de estudio perteneció al estado. El artículo señala que el estado ha creado un sistema coherente de regulación legal y administrativa que garantiza el asentamiento de nuevas áreas a medida que se expanden las fronteras del Imperio ruso. Se concluye, que gracias a la política de colonización, se formó una nueva comunidad socio-étnica de la "población rusa", que incluía a muchas personas de diferentes orígenes étnicos, sociales, sociales y afiliaciones religiosas.

PALABRAS CLAVES: colonización, reubicación, política de reasentamiento de migrantes, M.M. Speransky.

TITLE: The role of the state in ensuring colonization processes in Russia in the first half of the 19th century: legal and organizational aspects

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ABSTRACT: In the article, it is discussed about the legal aspects of ensuring the colonization of the outskirts of Russia in the first half of the XIX century. A significant role in the colonization during the study period belonged to the state. The article notes that the state has created a coherent system of legal and administrative regulation that ensures the settlement of new areas as the borders of the Russian Empire expand. It is concluded, that thanks to the colonization policy, a new socio-ethnic community of the “Russian population” was formed, which included a lot of people of different ethnic, social, social origin and religious affiliations.

KEY WORDS: colonization, relocation, resettlement policy for migrants, M.M. Speransky.

INTRODUCTION.

For almost the entire XIX century, the Russian state carried out colonization, realizing strategic goals: the construction of the Russian imperial space. In the framework of this article, the insufficiently studied experience of state management of resettlement and the legislation being formed in the first half of the 19th century, when the strategic task of settling border territories in the context of folding the borders of the Russian Empire, was of considerable interest. The chosen strategy laid the foundations of a regulated resettlement policy, formed the basis of legislation on resettlement, and social strata capable of realizing the colonial goals of the government were experimentally identified.

DEVELOPMENT.

Research methodology.

Theoretical and methodological provisions were presented by the works of domestic pre-revolutionary and modern scholars in the study of the problems of legal and organizational aspects of ensuring colonization processes in Russia in the first half of the 19th century. The empirical base was the legislation of the Russian Empire on the legal regulation of state policy in the field of colonization of its outskirts. The research used such scientific methods as analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction, comparative legal, historical legal and other methods.

The results of the study.

The state colonization policy of the first half of the 19th century can be described as a combination of military-administrative, socio-economic and ideological measures aimed at regulating relations between the center and the outlying territories. It should be noted that the development of legislation and the management system at this stage of the colonial activity of the state was a single inextricable process.

The state was aware of its responsibility for the fate of people resettled on the outskirts of the country: the Caucasus, Central Asia, Siberia, and the Far East. It should be noted that not only state peasants were subject to guardianship, but also criminals referring to a settlement in Siberia, on which the main stake in the development of Siberia was made in the first quarter of the 19th century.

The analysis of legal acts and organizational measures of the government emphasizes the significant role of the state in the development of colonization processes in this period. However, in the Russian historiography of the late XIX - early XX centuries, the thesis of the spontaneous nature of migration processes dominated for a long time. The role of the state in colonization processes was reduced. There was a strict scheme of contrasting “spontaneous popular” and “government” colonization. Influenced by the views of the leader of the revolution V.I. Lenin on the nature of the Russian imperial

state, such assessments have spread in Soviet historiography.

Modern scientific research is managed to overcome the influence of literature of the late XIX-early XX Century, belittling the role of the state in the implementation of resettlement policy. Unlike previous periods, modern studies of the history of Asian Russia, the Caucasus, emphasize the dominant role of the state in the development of these territories (1) (Remnev A.V., Suvorova N.G., 2010; Komleva E.V., 2014:24).

At the same time, in modern scientific research the process of legislative support of resettlement processes is not fully studied. Resettlement in Russia was not a phenomenon that went beyond the framework of pan-European processes, which determined the attention of Russian public figures and lawyers to foreign experience.

Resettlement in Western Europe dates back to the 16th century: from England resettlement was carried out to North America, later to Australia, France settled Guiana, Portugal - Brazil, later Mozambique. Around this time, the Russian government made its first attempts to populate Siberia. In contrast to the Western European countries that carried out the resettlement in the colonies, Russia developed the eastern and southeastern territories with military-strategic goals. As in Western European countries, at an early stage of resettlement, the main contingent of immigrants were criminals, members of various religious sects, landowner peasants, cited "for prejudicial behavior".

The most intensive process of resettlement in Europe began to occur in the 19th century, which was due primarily to economic reasons. Over 69 years (1820-1888), 22 million people were evicted from Europe: of this number, 10 million accounted for Great Britain, 5.5 million for Germany, 800 thousand for the Scandinavian states (Isaev A.A., 1891:15). It should be noted that in Russia, after the abolition of serfdom in 1861, the strengthening of the resettlement movement was also largely due to economic reasons. However, unlike the colonies of Western European countries, the developed territories became an extension of Russia. Not only the territorial increase of the state took place, the

integration of new lands into the imperial political and administrative system was carried out.

According to the researcher E.A. Khorzova, the expansion of the Russian empire to the east in the XIX century was the initial stage of the complex process of the entry of Asian Russia into a single national-state space (Khorzova E.A., 2010:98). On these lands gradually established a single management for Russia, they were included in a single economic space. Domestic historians and economists have always emphasized this peculiarity of the colonization processes in Russia. Therefore, the term “colonization” in Russia in the first half of the 19th century was rarely used and was interpreted as “settlement” (Remnev A.V., Suvorova N.G., 2011:24-25; Zabel L.N., 1919:19).

In our opinion, settlement should be considered as a means of colonizing new spaces. In connection with the further expansion of the borders of Russia, the government was concerned about the consolidation of the areas annexed to Russia and located in close proximity to the borders of China in the east, as well as in the areas of Turkestan, Transcaucasia and New Russia in the south. During this period, the establishment of clear state borders of the empire takes place as a result of the integration of the annexed territories into the imperial space. The state has stimulated various benefits to migrate to these territories. So, on the proposal of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, approved by the Siberian Committee, the emperor approved the Regulation: “On benefits to the peasants of the Trans-Baikal Region, who will move to the highway between the cities of Verkhneudinsky and Chita,” which provided trade links with China (8).

At the beginning of the XIX century, the settlement of Kamchatka was of strategic importance. The regulation of April 9, 1812 suggested that rank-and-file and non-commissioned officers who were dismissed from service who wished to remain in this region voluntarily “join the ranks of the villagers and practice cultivation” (9). They received the name of state peasants with the provision of convenient land, provision of equipment, horses and cattle, seed bread, three-year release from all obligations. The document guaranteed the immigrants the acquisition by the state of their future grain

harvest at imported prices.

Military-strategic tasks could not be solved without the creation of an effective military and civil administrative system. A significant role of the state was manifested in the organization of a clear management system in these areas. In solving this problem, a huge role belongs to Count M.M. Speransky, appointed in 1819 by the decree of Alexander I, Siberian Governor-General. Activities M.M. Speransky left a noticeable mark in the history of Siberia. Speransky personally inspected the areas entrusted to him by the land. In a letter to his daughter, he wrote: "Today I'm going to Nerchinsk. I will be the first boss who visited Nerchinsk" (10, p. 1739). The remark made is extremely important, since the districts of Nerchinsk were of great interest to the government: gold, silver, and iron ore were mined here; Soils were suitable for farming.

Along with his appointment to a high position, he was entrusted with the audit of all Siberia. M.M. Speransky personally traveled to most of Siberia, recognizing the state of governance in Siberia as terrible, which was discovered by a Petersburg official Laba as far back as 1806. Despite a rather detailed study of the issue of resettlement, on the basis of the "Provisions for Settlement in Siberia" adopted in 1806 [11], the situation with the management and work of officials has changed little. The audit revealed flagrant cases of arbitrariness, embezzlement and bribery. As a result of the audit, 74 criminal cases were opened, two governors (Tomsk and Irkutsk) and 48 officials were put on trial, there were 680 people accused of abuse. The amount to be collected in criminal cases was approaching 3 million rubles (Dameshek I.L., Dameshek L.M., 2016:20-21). At the same time, the Siberian administration was in dire need of personnel. As noted by the famous researcher of the history of Siberia A.V. Remnev, "M.M. Speransky, who spent in 1819-1821 an audit of Siberian institutions, complained that there was no one to replace officials noticed in abuses" (Remnev, A., 2013:57).

M.M. Speransky managed not only to restore order, but also much to change for the better. However, further changes in Siberia, in his opinion, depended not on him: Siberia needed management system and personnel. He drew up detailed projects on the future management of the vast territory, which were presented in 1821, after his return to St. Petersburg.

On July 28, 1821, Alexander I approved the Note by the Manager of the Ministry of the Interior on the establishment of a special Committee, called the Siberian Committee, to review Speransky's report on Siberia, discuss plans and submitted reform projects. M/M/ Speransky became a member of the created Committee (14). The committee became the highest administrative and legislative body for Siberian affairs (15, p. 72). He was instructed to consider in detail all legislative initiatives (including private ones) concerning the organization of the Siberian Territory, to submit to the emperor his conclusions on these bills. The most important activity of the Committee was the implementation of all legal acts adopted for Siberia (16). Siberian governor-generals had to send reports to the emperor through submitting them to the Siberian Committee. On all matters of modernizing management in Siberia, ministries could enter into an agreement with territorial governing bodies only through the Siberian Committee. The Siberian Committee, directly subordinate to the emperor, endowed with significant powers, acted as an extraordinary body.

At the beginning of the 19th century, on the basis of published legislative acts, a system for managing Siberian lands was formed. For effective management of such remote territories, on January 26, 1822, the imperial decree carried out the division of the Siberian provinces into Western and Eastern Directorates (17). The following provinces were assigned to the Western Main Directorate: Tobolsk, Tomsk, and Omsk Oblasts. To the East - Irkutsk province, the newly established Yenisei province and the Yakutsk region with two Primorye administrations: Okhotsk and Kamchatka. The decree ordered the governors, by agreement, to delineate the territories, followed by approval by the emperor (17). July 22, 1822 followed by a decree of the Senate, which determined the management of the Siberian

provinces in accordance with the new document (18).

The formation of a system for managing the Asian territories has also affected the resettlement policy. At the end of 1821, M.M. Speransky introduced for consideration by the Siberian Committee a project on the possibility, under the conditions of serfdom, of the relocation of state peasants. In support of the proposal, state benefits were noted: firstly, the opportunity to populate a poorly populated region, and secondly, to provide low-land peasants in European Russia. The Siberian Committee approved the project and on April 10, 1822 the imperial decree of the Senate was approved “On allowing state-owned peasants to resettle in the lands of Siberian provinces” (19). This was the first legal act in which resettlement was considered as an event of important national economic importance, both for European Russia and Siberia. The subsequent implementation of this document in the first half of the 19th century was quite successful within the framework of the specially created Ministry of State Property, headed by Count P.D. Kiselev.

The ministry considered resettlement as one of the most important state measures (20). According to a later assessment by the Minister of Internal Affairs V.K. Pleve: “the resettlement then had a different look than at the present time. It consisted of a harmoniously worked out system that pursued a definite state goal, protected the migrant on the road and ensured his stable economic arrangement in a new place”. The following government measures contributed to the reliable resettlement of the immigrants: provision of food, sowing of part of the fields, and sufficient amount of hay for feeding resettlement cattle in the first winter, the procurement of tools and livestock.

By the decision of the Minister of State Property, agricultural implements and livestock could be made available to the settlers without the return of the funds spent on these purposes. Immigrants received non-refundable cash benefits of 35 rubles per family for the initial establishment and arrangement of housing. In case of forest leave - 100 logs per yard, the amount of the allowance was reduced to 20 rubles. At the expense of the treasury, mills and wells were set up in places of

resettlement, and seed material was issued on credit. Immigrants received benefits in paying taxes, cash and in-kind duties for 8 years. At the same time, all arrears accumulated on them at their former place of residence were composed of immigrants (Pleve V.K., 1903:3).

Control over the execution of the decree was assigned personally to the governors and vice-governors (22). During the period of activity of the Ministry of State Property, from its inception until 1859, that is, over 25 years, 57,442 families, approximately 400 thousand residents of both sexes, moved. It should be noted that 93% of the immigrants left 13 central provinces (23, p. 29).

Carrying out colonization, the state at the same time strove to raise the general cultural level of the population, to form a diverse society in the developed regions, which required the resettlement of educated, enterprising people. Thus, they tried to find a counterbalance to the negative influence of exile and sectarianism (A. Remnev, 2013:60]. To achieve this goal, the government tried to attract the nobles, served officers, bourgeois. This could be facilitated by the permission to acquire land; therefore, on December 12, 1801, Alexander I granted the right to the merchants, bourgeoisie, and state-owned villagers to buy land (24).

The Russian legislation of the first half of the 19th century testifies to the state's desire to attract the nobles to engage in agriculture and arrange them in Siberia. In connection with the numerous requests of the governors to improve the financial situation of the impoverished nobility, retired officials and officers, a free allotment of their land was initiated. July 20, 1848, the emperor approved the decision of the State Council "On the return of state plots to poor noblemen for settlement" (25). The document gave the right to the poor noblemen of Smolensk, Ryazan and Simbirsk provinces to settle on the free state lands of the Simbirsk province and the Kurgan district of the Tobolsk province. Land was provided in the amount of 60 acres per family in the Simbirsk province (later these lands went to Samara) province and 80 acres in the Tobolsk province without any land tax and hereditary possession. At the same time, it was emphasized that "the sale of the indicated plots and, in general,

the transfer from one owner to another in any other way than the inheritance, is prohibited" (25). However, the problem was the unprepared noble circles to support the state initiative.

The second way of forming private land ownership in Western Siberia was also allowed: the provision of land on the basis of imperial awards to retired officials and officers for diligent service, special merits and exploits (26). The plots were determined from 250 to 1000 acres of land, depending on the position and rank. Land was given to hereditary possession on preferential terms with the right to purchase. The preemptive right to such an award was given to officials who arrived in Siberia from the European part of Russia and had served with particular zeal for at least 20 years. At the same time, it was emphasized that in the case of a sale, and in the case of awards, "the transfer of serfs to settle in these lands is strictly forbidden" (26).

A significant role in the colonization of the government assigned exile. At the beginning of the 19th century, the influence of "penal colonization": administrative exile and judgments of the courts on colonization processes was quite large. In connection with the new device for managing Siberian lands, the most important documents were issued that clearly regulate the link for the first time: the Charter on the exiles (27) and the Charter on the stages in the Siberian provinces (28). It should be noted that in government circles there was no single view of the colonial meaning of the link. The charter on the exiles determined in sufficient detail the structure of the bodies under whose jurisdiction the exiles were, the system for organizing the serving of sentences, and measures to assist exiles.

As all researchers note, it is precisely from this period that one can speak relatively accurately about the number of exiles to Siberia. The adoption of the Charter on the exiles was of great importance, since it shared a link to Siberia on: 1) hard labor; 2) to the settlement. The document emphasized that "both are determined by the verdict of the Judicial Places" (27). Contrary to Speransky's development, "penal colonization" in the second quarter of the 19th century became the main government course

in Siberia. Violating the basic principle of the Charter on exiles, the government began to widely use the administrative link for colonial purposes.

Expanding the administrative link, the state, on the one hand, sought to cleanse society from violators of public order, on the other hand, tried to solve the problems of colonization of the new land, which is confirmed by the following figures: for 20 years from 1827-1846, 195,755 people were sent to Siberia, 79846 of them were exiled for criminal offenses, 79909 were exiled administratively, without any trial (Yadrintsev N.M., 1892:247).

Deficiencies in the organization of exile created the problem of the moral influence of exiles on all strata of Siberian society, the negative value of which was noted by all: large officials of the Siberian departments, researchers. It should be noted that the first appeals of officials to cancel the link date back to the beginning of the century. According to data from 1807 to 1899, the link gave Siberia no less than 864549 people of both sexes of exiles and members of their families, which amounted to almost 1/6 of the population of this region (Salomon A.P., 1900:133). However, government officials never found a replacement link. As evidenced by the analysis of documents and materials relating to the link, the colonization goals associated with the link prevailed in government circles. Deficiencies in the organization of exile created the problem of the moral influence of exiles on all strata of Siberian society, the negative value of which was noted by all: large officials of the Siberian departments, researchers. It should be noted that the first appeals of officials to cancel the link date back to the beginning of the century.

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CONCLUSIONS.

The development of state policy during the period under review on the settlement of the country's outskirts, with the inclusion of various layers of Russian society in this process, led to the formation of a single territory of the Russian state by 1861. At the same time, a new social-ethnic community was taking shape. The structure of the “Russian population” included a mass of people, different in their ethnic, estate, social origin and religious affiliation.

Conflict of interest.

The authors confirm the absence of a conflict of interest.

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