



THE OCCUPATION OF TASHKENT BY THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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Annotatsiya

XIX asr ikkinchi yarmida Rossiya imperiyasining Markaziy Osiyoda siyosiy va harbiy faoliyati kuchayib, bu hududni egallash maqsadida qator harbiy yurishlar amalga oshirildi. Shu davrda Toshkent shahri siyosiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy markaz sifatida muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan edi. Toshkentning joylashuvi strategik jihatdan muhim bo'lib, u Markaziy Osiyodagi savdo yo'llarining chorrahasida joylashgan edi. Shuning uchun Rossiya imperiyasi uchun bu shahar hududiy nazoratni mustahkamlash va yangi hududlar egallashda asosiy nuqta hisoblangan. Rossiya qo'shinlari Toshkentga bostirib kirishdan oldin mahalliy hokimlar bilan muzokaralar olib borgan, ammo oxir-oqibat harbiy kuchdan foydalanish qaroriga keldi.

Kalit so'zlar: Markaziy Osiyo, Rossiya, boshqaruv tizimlar, iqtisodiyot, mahalliy hokimiyat, yangi hududlar, ijtimoiy jarayonlar, muhokama.

Аннотация:

Во второй половине XIX века политическая и военная деятельность Российской империи в Средней Азии усилилась, и был проведен ряд военных кампаний по захвату этой территории. В этот период город Ташкент приобрел важное значение как политический, культурный и экономический центр. Расположение Ташкента имело стратегически важное значение, поскольку он находился на перекрестке торговых путей в Средней Азии. Поэтому для Российской империи этот город считался ключевым пунктом для укрепления территориального контроля и захвата новых территорий. Перед вторжением в Ташкент русские войска вели переговоры с местными правителями, но в конечном итоге решили применить военную силу.



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Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия, Россия, системы управления, экономика, местное самоуправление, новые территории, социальные процессы, дискуссия.

Abstract:

In the second half of the 19th century, the political and military activities of the Russian Empire in Central Asia intensified, and a number of military campaigns were carried out to capture this territory. During this period, the city of Tashkent gained significant importance as a political, cultural, and economic center. Tashkent's location was strategically important, as it was located at the crossroads of trade routes in Central Asia. Therefore, for the Russian Empire, this city was considered a key point for strengthening territorial control and capturing new territories. Before the Russian troops invaded Tashkent, they negotiated with local governors, but ultimately decided to use military force.

Keywords: Central Asia, Russia, governance systems, economy, local government, new territories, social processes, discussion.

INTRODUCTION

The city was inhabited by various nationalities and elates when the Russian military invaded Tashkent, a situation that had complicated the city politically. There were several times of counter-resistance to occupy the city, with some segments of the local population fighting against the Russian invasion. This process had a significant impact on the life and culture of the city, a new system of government was introduced, a tightly centralized power of Russia was established. New military garrisons were established in Tashkent, and the city was incorporated into Russian territory. After this stage, the city underwent changes in the social, economic, and cultural spheres.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The Russian Empire occupied Tashkent, which further increased the geographical and political importance of the city. Such occupation served to strengthen Russia's



dominance in Central Asia. The economy of the city began to develop under new management, trade relations expanded, new sectors appeared. At the same time, changes occurred in the life of local traditions, culture and society, the Russian culture and educational system gradually penetrated. The city of Tashkent has now formed as a solid economic and cultural center within the Russian Empire. With the occupation of Tashkent, relations between the Muslim community of the Russian Empire and local emirs changed. The policy of the Russian Empire was aimed at changing local economic and social systems. Local rulers sought to maintain their position, but their powers were significantly limited. This situation created a complex political balance between local government and Russian rule. Meanwhile, the new management system introduced new requirements and procedures to Muslim congregations and the economy.[1]

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Russia's occupation of Tashkent is seen as part of the Empire's policy of expansion. Political events in the area affected the socio-economic situation throughout Central Asia. The political independence of the ancient states of the region, above all, subsided, there was a huge change in the way of life of the local population. At the same time, the development policies of Russia in tourism, infrastructure, industry and agrarian sectors caused an initial change. This process led to the integration of local economic and social systems with the economic system of the Russian Empire.[2]

After the Russian occupation of Tashkent, new architectural and construction work began in the city. This left clear traces of the new management system and culture. New schools, hospitals, railway tracks were built, which radically changed the urban planning world and social life of the city. As a result of this, Tashkent not only became a political center, but also rose to a new stage of economic and cultural development. At the same time, the living conditions of the local population were also improved in stages.[3]

The occupation of Tashkent by the Russian empire created a new geopolitical situation in the region. The expansion of the Empire in Central Asia also attracted the attention of other international powers. This later led to the establishment of



political rivalries and balances in the region. The penetration of the Russian empire into the region and the appropriation of territories there took a long time and continued to influence the political, social processes of the region. In this way, the political map of Central Asia has changed radically.[4]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the occupation of Tashkent by the Russian Empire in the second half of the XIX century was an important political phenomenon in the history of Central Asia, an event that marked a new stage in the political, economic and cultural development of the region. Russia's establishment of political power and its control of the territory significantly changed local life. As a result of this process, Tashkent was integrated into the economic and cultural infrastructure of the Russian empire, not only becoming the center of Territorial Management. At the same time, local traditions and social systems were forced to adapt to new requirements. Through the occupation of Tashkent, the Russian empire expanded its sphere of influence in Central Asia, which became the foundation for the further development of the region.

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