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TRANSITION FROM KARABAKH KHANATE TO PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF XIX CENTURY: ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AND CENTER-PERIPHERY RELATIONS (on the basis of Acts of Caucasus Archaeographic Commission)

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In the research work, the process of transformation of the Karabakh Khanate from an independent political unit into a province of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the XIX century is analyzed on the basis of official documents reflected in the Acts of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission (ACAC). The main purpose of the article is to reveal the stages of transformation, radical changes in property relations and the essence of the military-commandant management system, starting from the Kurakchay Treaty of 1805 and continuing until the abolition of the Khanate in 1822.

In the course of the study, it was found that the Russian administration formally retained local administrative structures (naib, KendKhuda (rural Khuda)) in order to ensure central control in the region, but abolished their political powers and turned them into police-fiscal agents of the Empire. At the same time, with the confiscation of property belonging to the Khan's descendants and the transfer of demographic mobility to military control, Karabakh has become the periphery of the Russian imperial system, performing the functions of a "military base" and a "zone of financial exploitation". This transition laid the foundation for the military-civilian control system necessary to bring Karabakh's socio-economic life in line with Imperial standards.

The article also explains the mechanism of operation of the center-periphery model over the St. Petersburg – Tbilisi – Karabakh hierarchical chain. The results of the study show that this model of military-bureaucratic governance applied in Karabakh was a fundamental stage that determined the administrative-geographical and geopolitical landscape of the South Caucasus for the next two centuries.

Keywords: Karabakh Khanate, Commandant management, ACAC, center-periphery model, confiscation of property, Kurekchay contract, administrative geography.

Introduction. Karabakh Khanate was one of the important political and administrative units in the South Caucasus from the middle of XVIII to the beginning of XIX century. However, with the occupation of the Karabakh Khanate by Russia at the beginning of the XIX century, it lost its status as a Khanate and became a province of the Russian Empire [AKAK, т.4, с.547].

The accession of the Khanate under the Russian Empire after the Kurekchay treaty in 1805 created a turning point in the future political and geographical situation of the region. The military and administrative reforms of Tsarist Russia since 1806, the limitation of the powers of the Khan dynasty and, finally, the complete abolition and transformation of the Khanate into a province in 1822 created fundamental changes in the political geography and administrative form of Karabakh. This process was one of the main events that determined the future political and administrative structure of not only Karabakh, but the Caucasus as a whole.

From a historical geographical point of view, the transition of Karabakh from Khanate to province is an important example to follow the administrative changes of the region. If under the Khanate, administration was mainly established by counties and districts, carried out by the activities of local Beys and Khehudas [AKAK, т.8, с.476], during the provincial period, this system was created, adapting it to the Russian administrative system – administrative units such as the province, district. From this point of view, the study of the process of transformation of the Karabakh Khanate into a province

is necessary for understanding the patterns of administrative-geographical development of not only one region, but the South Caucasus as a whole.

The scientific significance of the article is also related to its source-study potential. The acts of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission make it possible to trace the political and administrative changes of the Karabakh Khanate on the basis of documents [AKAK, т.1-т.12]. These acts contained reports of Russian military leaders, letters of loyalty of local judges, lists of taxes and populations, as well as instructions on limiting the powers of the Khans. These documents show that the Russian empire initially tried to establish political stability, retaining the Khan as a formal judge [Hüseynov Yunis, p.29], however, at a later stage, it abolished the traditional form of government [Azərbaycan tarixi, IV c., p.100].

For our modern history, this topic remains relevant in several ways. The administrative-territorial changes of the Karabakh Khanate, that is, the transformation from a Khanate into a Russian province, help to understand the roots of today's international and strategic significance of the region. The subordination of the Khanate to the Russian Empire and the subsequent Russian-Qajar wars we can clearly see from the documents that you turned the territory of Karabakh from the disputed zone between the two great empires into the definitive border region of the Russian Empire [AKAK, т.4, с.548]. The determination of the border along the Araz River made Karabakh a military-strategic obstacle for the Qajar state. The transformation of Karabakh from a Khanate into a Russian province was not just an internal process, but a consequence of the global rivalry between the Russian and Qajar Empires. The abolition of the Khanate and its transfer to the commandant's administration, and later its transformation into a complete administrative unit of the Russian Empire, also formalized the role of the gateway for Russia along the Araz border of Karabakh. At the same time, the fact that Karabakh is located today on the border with Iran and remains a point of intersection of geopolitical interests of Russia, Turkey and Iran is due to the geography of this border, which was determined at the beginning of the XIX century. At present, regional powers consider control over the territory along the Araz as a strategic advantage.

The subject is also of particular value in terms of following the stages of development of Azerbaijani statehood traditions. The Khanate period was a stage in which the tradition of statehood of Azerbaijan, that is, local government, financial system, property relations and legislative foundations developed. The transition to Russian Management did not completely destroy this tradition, but, on the contrary, integrated it into its system.

Thus, the question of the transformation of the Karabakh Khanate into a province at the beginning of the XIX century is of fundamental importance for the study of political and administrative-geographical processes both on a regional and on a general Caucasian scale. The study of the topic serves not only the theoretical development of historical geographical science, but also a deeper understanding of modern regional security, border policy and ethno-political relations. At present, in the light of the complete restoration of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the integration of the Great Return to Karabakh, an in-depth study of these historical processes is of particular relevance.

Transition from Khanate system to Russian Commandant administration in Karabakh. The Karabakh Khanate was one of the important political and administrative units in the South Caucasus from the middle of the XVIII to the beginning of the XIX century, but the entry of the Russian Empire into the region at the beginning of the XIX century radically changed the status of the Khanate. The administration of the Karabakh Khanate in the South Caucasus policy of the Russian Empire is a vivid example of a gradual transition from the administrative Khanate system to centralized Commandant management. The documents contained in the Acts of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission (ACAC) clearly show how this process is carried out in four main directions – legal framework, economic pressure, property changes and military control. The transition process was aimed at destroying the political and economic supports of local authorities and ensuring full military-civilian control of Tsarist Russia.

From the middle of the XVIII to the beginning of the XIX century, Karabakh, which was ruled by the Javanshir dynasty, had a formed administrative-political system [Mustafazadə Tofiq, p.96-98].

This system consisted in the synthesis of classical eastern public administration, that is, local feudal and communal forms of government with a form of power centralized in the circle of the Khan's Palace.

The management structure of the Karabakh Khanate was divided into two main levels: Central (Palace and Khan's rule) and territorial (County and village administration). The supreme power in the Khanate was concentrated in the hands of the Khan. He acted both as a political leader, as a supreme military leader, and as a Supreme Judge of the court of Justice. The Caucasian Archaeographic Commission Acts state that "Пенах-хан Джеванширский присвоил себе верховную власть... предоставив селения в управление любимцам, дав им титул беков" [AKAK, т.7, с.460] - that is, we can see that Panahali Khan is at the center of all administrative and economic activities of the state, and his managerial powers are realized through the Beys, the mainstay of central power in the localities.At the territorial level, management was organized on the basis of the county system. At the head of each county was the naib or minnabar; they held both administrative and military powers. According to the documents of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission, these individuals were shown to have an annual salary and Food Share determined: "...поборы со стороны наибов... определить им жалованье деньгами по 400 р. с. въ годъ, пшеницы 24 четв. и ячменя 50 четв.; назначить къ каждому изъ нихъ по одному мирзё..." [AKAK, т.7, с.463]

This information indicates that although the naibs and minbashi retained the status of administrative-military leaders, the assignment of a fixed salary to them by the state in cash and in kind was intended to tie the financial dependence of local administrators on the central authority.

Below the district structure, at the village level, there was a management step, where Darga, yuzbashi and rural khudas, who had direct executive powers, functioned. This administrative structure of the Khanate consisted of a specific synthesis of local-hereditary community management with a centralized palace bureaucracy.

It was this hybrid management model that served as a convenient socio-administrative base for the transition to the commandant system introduced by the Russian Empire in the region. While establishing its military-civilian control in Karabakh, the Tsarist administration centralized the administration of the region, using as an instrument the same local administrative layer, which had a ready-made management experience.

The management system of the Karabakh Khanate was characterized as a unique hybrid model: on the one hand, there was a centralized palace bureaucracy centered around the Khan and his nobles, and on the other, local, hereditary and semi-independent community management carried out by meliks and rural khudas [Mustafazadə Tofiq, p.67]. This dual structure played a decisive role in the process of establishing the power of the Russian Empire in the region; so, instead of completely abolishing traditional management mechanisms, the Russian military administration, using precisely this existing administrative layer (the chain"naib-Malik-kogirkhuda"), established the foundation of the commandant management system. The main goal of this strategic transition was to gradually weaken the political and economic supports of the local authorities and fully ensure the central military-civilian control of the Empire.

The legal basis for the transition from the Khanate administration to the commandant system in Karabakh was formed in several important stages. The accession of the region to the Russian Empire was transferred to the legal level by the Kurekchay Treaty of 1805. Although this treaty effectively abolished the foreign political independence of the Khanate, it partially recognized the sovereign rights of the Mekhdigulu Khan in internal administration. However, within the Empire, the process of unification (reduction into a single form) of the status of the Khanate was gradually deepening. Already in 1809, the desire of the local elite to switch to Russian subjects was reflected in the official documentation. In the report of Major General Nebolsin to General Tormasov, Nazar Ali Khan's" desire to pass under the protection and subordination of the All-Russian Empire " [AKAK, т.4, с.547].

The full and formal introduction of Commandant administration took place in 1822, after Mekhdigulu Khan fled to Iran [AKAK, т.6, ч.1, с.850]. By this event, the Khanate Institute was completely abolished, and Karabakh officially became a military-administrative unit of the Empire - the "province of Karabakh". The administrative principles of the new management system are widely covered in

documents substantiated by the decisions and instructions of general Yermolov in the Acts of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission.

Thus, an analysis of the management system of the Karabakh Khanate shows that the annexation of the region to the Russian Empire resulted in a phased replacement of the traditional Khanate model with a centralized Commandant administration. This transformation process began with the Kurakchay treaty and ended with the complete abolition of the Khanate Institute, covering complex legal and military-political stages, which lasted until 1822 [Абасов Фахри, с.99]. When establishing a new form of government, the Tsarist administration skillfully used the existing local administrative structures and the hybrid management model as a transitional instrument. The transformation of the local elite, such as the Naib and Centurions, into Imperial salaried officials ensured their complete dependence on the central authority, ending their economic independence.

Ownership Changes. With the establishment of Russian military-administrative management, the legal and economic nature of property relations in Karabakh has undergone a radical transformation. An analysis of the documents reflected in the Acts of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission (ACAC) confirms that large plots of land belonging to the Khan's descendants and the local elite close to them were systematically confiscated and transferred to state (treasury) ownership. One of the clearest examples of this policy is the confiscation of the property of Jafargulu Agha by the decision of general Yermolov [AKAK, т.7, с.453].

These interventions in property rights were not merely of an economic nature; the strategic objective of the process was to absolutize imperial control in the region by depriving the local elite of its traditional political and financial base. The exile of members of the Khan's family and the involvement of their heirs in military service in the Russian army were complex measures aimed at the complete subordination of the local noble class to imperial interests. Thus, the transition of land ownership from special forms to state control ensured the economic hegemony of the central imperial bureaucracy, weakening feudal relations in the region".

The Karabakh region, despite its high agrarian potential and fertility of its lands, suffered serious destruction as a result of its transformation into the center of hostilities covering 1806-1813. The most dramatic indicator of this period is a sharp decrease in the number of inhabitants. Thus, in 1805, on the eve of the transition to Russian citizenship, more than 10,000 families settled in Karabakh, while the cameral census of 1812 recorded that only 3,080 families remained [AKAK, т.5, с.579]. A large part of the population went bankrupt and lost their property, while others were forced to emigrate to neighboring khanates or the territories of nearby states.

After the Gulustan peace treaty of 1813, a certain process of demographic revival and repatriation began to be observed in the region. Within three years, about 4,000 families had returned to their permanent places of residence, and according to the 1817 census, the number of families increased to 7,872. Nevertheless, demographics were still below the 1805 level (about 3,000 families less). The absolute majority of the returning population lived in extreme poverty and had the opportunity to meet only minimal life needs [AKAK, т.6, ч.1, с.835].

The economic decline of the region was also manifested in financial indicators. According to the terms of the Kurekchay treaty, during 1806-1817, only 88,000 chervons were to be paid to the state treasury from the Karabakh Khanate. However, due to the insolvency of the population and the collapse of the economy, tax collection was complicated, as a result of which by 1817 the debt of the Khanate to the Treasury amounted to 34,872 chervons [AKAK, т.2, с.705].

The military-commandant regime imposed by the Russian Empire in Karabakh aimed not only at removing the local Khan's descendants and the elite class from the political scene, but also at direct control of economic resources. Within the framework of this strategy, the status and obligations of the peasant class were re-regulated in accordance with the interests of the Empire. General Yermolov confiscated the property of Jafargulu Agha on charges of 'political insecurity' and transferred it to the state treasury [AKAK, т.7, с.453], in fact, was a vivid example of the use of property as an instrument of economic control.

The imperial administration had also taken strict control of their origins and succession rights in order to systematically weaken the social and economic prestige of the Khan's descendants. The

genealogy of the Khan's descendants, specially compiled for this purpose provided the Russian authorities with ample opportunities to determine who is part of the privileged class and intervene in matters of succession [AKAK, т.2, с.695]. Thus, the official registration of genealogies had become an important control mechanism that made the legal status of local nobles dependent on the approval of the Empire

The analyzed documents clearly demonstrate two strategic directions of the policy of the Russian Empire in the region after the abolition of the Karabakh Khanate. The first direction was aimed at the complete destruction of the political and economic base of the Khan dynasty (especially the heirs) in order to ensure the stability of the new system of government. For this purpose, radical administrative methods such as confiscation of property and forced exile were widely used to neutralize the members of the dynasty.

The second direction was the 'mechanism of dependence', which was introduced to subordinate the local elite to the interests of the Empire. On the one hand, the Russian administration removed influential members of the Khan's family (for example, Jafargulu Aga) from their territories and spheres of influence, and on the other hand, enlisted their heirs in the Russian army and kept them in the status of actual 'hostages'.

This approach can be considered a classic example of the forced integration of the local elite into the military-administrative system. Thus, the physical removal of representatives of the Khan's descendants from the region and the confiscation of property in order to strengthen the legal and administrative foundations of Commandant management were an important component of the Empire's radical model of government in the South Caucasus.

General Yermolov's appeal to the emperor suggests that the strategic interests of the Russian administration in the region coincide with the proposal to write off large tax debts accumulated in Karabakh. Yermolov asked to completely write off the debt, justifying that the population is on the verge of extreme poverty, and the payment of this debt is beyond the real possibility. He emphasized that this decision would both save the imperial bureaucracy from unnecessary correspondence and protect the newly restored economic environment from complete collapse.

The most important factor behind this proposal was the issue of border security. Yermolov noted that tax pressure could lead to the massive emigration of the population of Karabakh to the Qajar state. Since the proximity of the border and the discontent of the population became a strategic threat to Russia, the write-off of debts was a pragmatic step taken to ensure the loyalty of the local population to the Russian authorities [AKAK, т.3, с.329].

This step taken after the Gulistan treaty shows that the Russian command sought to strengthen its position in the South Caucasus not only by military force, but also by socio-economic concessions. This policy, carried out several years before the complete abolition of the Khanate, was an important component of the management technology used by the military to achieve civilian stability.

An analysis of the process of transition from the Khanate system to the Russian Commandant administration in Karabakh shows that the Empire's policy in the region was based not only on military, but also on radical socio-economic transformations. The confiscation of property belonging to the Khan's descendants and the involvement of heirs in military service was aimed at destroying the economic base of the local elite, subordinating their political influence to imperial interests. At the same time, a sharp demographic decline and impoverishment of the population caused by long-term wars have prompted the Russian administration to use such pragmatic and "soft power" elements as the write-off of tax debts.

These steps were strategic management technologies introduced to ensure border security and prevent mass migration of the population. Thus, the transfer of property to state control and administrative reforms put an end to feudal retail in Karabakh and formalized the economic hegemony of the centralized bureaucratic apparatus. In conclusion, this transition period covering 1805-1822 was a decisive stage in determining the socio-legal landscape of Karabakh in the coming decades [AKAK, т.4, с.548].

Integration of military-Administrative Control System and management. The establishment of the commandant management system in Karabakh was realized, first of all, due to the direct dislocation and strategic control of the Russian military forces of the region. In the ACAC documents, reports of

such military leaders as Major General Nebolsin and colonels Kotlyarevsky, Aseev clearly expose the implementation mechanisms of this regime. These reports confirm that all important administrative decisions in the region were carried out by military means, strategic points were directly controlled by the Russian command. Thus, both the logistic and economic resources of the Khanate were completely transferred to the military administration [АКАК, т.4, с.548].

During this period, the Khan's power had already lost the ability to make independent decisions, becoming simply the executor of Imperial instructions. The harsh reaction of the Russian generals against the Khan, especially against the background of the fact that the Qajar detachments infiltrated into Karabakh and plundered the villages of Bayandur, Khaznavar and Khanazan, shows the degree of this dependence. The fact that the general accused the Khan of indecision and demanded that he immediately collect cavalry and form reconnaissance detachments proves that the Khan's military-administrative powers were replaced by direct orders from the central Russian command [АКАК, т.4, с.572].

As we noted earlier, the process of transformation of the naib and rural khudas into imperial officials was accompanied by such acute threats. The fact that the Russian general threatened the Khan to complain to the emperor and entrust the Khanate to another person indicates that for Russia the power of the local dynasty was not inviolable, but simply a temporary and subordinate mechanism to military needs. Thus, military control acted as the main driving force of administrative integration, paralyzing the management of the Khanate from the inside.

"The territory of Karabakh, which came under Russian protection in 1805, served as a direct front-line zone and strategic military headquarters during the Russian-Qajar Wars (1804-1813 and 1826-1828). This geopolitical situation made it an absolute necessity to push aside the principles of civil government and establish a strict military-commandant regime.

To establish the economic-statistical foundations of this regime, a new census process was launched, which included the years 1813, 1814 and 1815. This measure was aimed not only at calculating taxes, but also at monitoring the trajectory of movement of the population, which in wartime crossed the border or sided with the Qajars, as well as accurately determining the economic losses of the Empire [АКАК, т.5, с.605].

Against the background of the constant threat of Qajar, the status of the naibs and rural khudas was redefined and they were formalized as local-level financial and police agents of the Russian administration. Thus, Russia achieved complete integration, although formally retaining the local feudal system, making it essentially an integral part of its military-administrative machine.

The center–periphery model applied by the Russian Empire in Karabakh manifested itself in three strategic areas: the creation of a legislative framework, centralization of military appointments and direct management of economic resources.

The Imperial Center (St. Petersburg) formed a legal framework for the transition from the Khanate to the provincial system, requiring the preparation of documents on the 'special regulations' (особаго положенія), which determined the principles of the future administration of Karabakh. This procedure was aimed at legalizing control over the region and integrating it into a single legal space of the Empire. The direct political assessment by the emperor of the activities of the commanders-in-chief in the Caucasus (for example, generals Yermolov and Paskevich) was the main mechanism that ensured the Strategic will of the center on the periphery of Karabakh against the background of the Qajar and Ottoman threat.

Decisions (for example, document № 401) on the acquisition of the property of the Khan's descendants to the 'Treasury Department' (казенное ведомство) within the framework of the policy of centralization of economic resources were necessarily required to be approved by St. Petersburg. This centralized approval mechanism served to direct income from the periphery directly to the imperial treasury and absolutize financial control.

In this hierarchy, the city of Tbilisi had a special status as the center of the Caucasian Military District and, subsequently, the Caucasian Viceroyalty. Tiflis, which played the role of a Regional center, was the main executive body that adapted strategic instructions from St. Petersburg to local conditions and coordinated operational decisions made on the periphery. Taxes collected from all Khanate

territories, including Karabakh, were diverted to Tbilisi, and financing of military-administrative expenses was regulated by this regional center.

The report of the results of the new census carried out in the region to Tbilisi confirms the decisive role of the regional Center in implementing the Russian model of bureaucratic accountability in Karabakh. Thus, regional control over the distribution of resources and financial transparency ensured the establishment of a centralized imperial bureaucracy, completely eliminating the remnants of the old Khan system.

The commandant administration, established after the abolition of the Karabakh Khanate, re-systematized local administrative mechanisms, adapting them to the strategic interests of the Russian Empire. In this new model, taxation took on a fully bureaucratized character. It was ensured that the annual tax obligations of the peasants were collected and transferred to the Viceroys through the villages, and at the end an official report was issued to the commandant. This hierarchy completely cleared the functions of the villager and the Viceroys from the political content, turning them into lower-level executors who simply exercised tax collection and police control. Thus, imperial control became deepened to the very bottom layers of society.

The boundaries of the military dictatorship in the region were determined by administrative arbitrariness and harsh methods of threats, justified by extraordinary circumstances. The threats of Prince Sisianov against the local population about the sale of women and children as slaves and about not leaving the stone on the stone [АКАК, т2, с.695], show the scale of psychological and physical pressure exerted by the Russian military command in the region.

Nevertheless, instead of building a completely new social structure, Russian military administration was filtering existing feudal relations by 'administrative adaptation'. The maintenance of feudal dependence of the gentlemen above the peasants was due to the Empire's interest in using the benefits of local feudalism. Thanks to this tactic, the central authorities minimized local resistance, while ensuring the flow of resources by traditional means.

The center-periphery model used in the example of Karabakh confirms that the periphery is not a center of civil or economic development, but a 'military base' and a 'zone of Financial Exploitation', which carry two fundamental functions:

1. Military absolutism: under the pretext of an' external threat ' (Qajar factor), the political powers of local governments were reset, they became legal executors of military command. It was a 'state of emergency' regime driven by confiscations and repressive threats.
2. Bureaucratic resource provision: the reduction of Naib and Kendkhuda (rural Khuda) positions to fiscal-police functions alone indicates that the peripheral economy has become a mechanism serving the military and financial needs of the Empire.

The final goal of the model was to achieve maximum military stability and uninterrupted financial income in Karabakh (periphery) with the Coordination of the Supreme will from St. Petersburg to Tbilisi (Intermediate Center).

The result. An analysis of official documents and military reports reflected in the acts of the Caucasian Archaeographic Commission shows that the change in the political and administrative status of the Karabakh Khanate at the beginning of the XIX century was not an accidental phenomenon, but a systematic centralization strategy practiced by the Russian Empire in the South Caucasus. As a result of the research, the following final conclusions were made:

- Although the Russian administration formally retained the local government units (naib, rural Khuda), it radically changed their essence, depriving them of political status and turning them into simple police-fiscal executors of the Empire. The period of "soft transition", which began with the Kurakchay Treaty of 1805, was transferred to the stage of military-administrative absolutism with the abolition of the Khanate and the establishment of the commandant regime in 1822.
- The confiscation of property, carried out with the aim of destroying the economic base of the Khan dynasty, economically paralyzed the traditional feudal authority in the region. This served as the primary instrument through which the empire’s central bureaucracy ensured its financial hegemony in the region.

- A sharp decline in the population of Karabakh between 1805 and 1812 as a result of long-term wars and military operations is indicative of the dramatic socio-economic crisis experienced by the region. But the leadership of the Empire, especially in the person of General Yermolov, tried not so much to ensure economic recovery as to ensure greater border security and prevent the population from fleeing to the Qajars through pragmatic steps such as writing off tax debts.
- The example of Karabakh clearly demonstrates the three-stage model of Russian imperial rule (St. Petersburg – Tbilisi – Karabakh). In this model, Karabakh is not defined as a zone of civilian development, but as a periphery that performs two main functions: a strategic "military base" against the Qajar state and a "zone of financial exploitation"that feeds the Imperial Treasury.
- The geography of the border along the Araz River and the replacement of traditional governance with the Russian military-bureaucratic system determined the geopolitical fate of the region for the next two centuries.

In conclusion, the process of transformation of the Karabakh Khanate into a province is a painful but decisive stage in the history of Azerbaijani statehood, when traditional management models were transformed by external military-political intervention. The study of this historical experience today is of fundamental importance for understanding the roots of Strategic and ethno-political processes in the region.

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XIX ƏSRİN BİRİNCİ RÜBÜNDƏ QARABAĞ XANLIĞINDAN ƏYALƏT İDARƏÇİLİYİNƏ KEÇİD: İNZİBATİ DƏYİŞİKLİKLƏR VƏ MƏRKƏZ-PERİFERİYA MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİ
(Qafqaz Arxeoqrafiya Komissiyası Aktları əsasında)

Tədqiqat işində XIX əsrin əvvəllərində Qarabağ xanlığının müstəqil siyasi vahiddən Rusiya imperiyasının əyalətinə çevrilməsi prosesi Qafqaz Arxeoqrafiya Komissiyasının Aktlarında (AKAK) əks olunan rəsmi sənədlər əsasında təhlil edilir. Məqalənin əsas məqsədi 1805-ci il Kürəkçay müqaviləsindən başlayaraq 1822-ci ildə xanlığın ləğvinə qədər davam edən transformasiya mərhələlərini, mülkiyyət münasibətlərindəki köklü dəyişiklikləri və hərbi-komendant idarəetmə sisteminin mahiyyətini üzə çıxarmaqdır.

Tədqiqat zamanı müəyyən edilmişdir ki, Rusiya administrasiyası bölgədə mərkəzi nəzarəti təmin etmək üçün yerli inzibati strukturları (naib, kəndxuda) formal olaraq saxlamış, lakin onların siyasi səlahiyyətlərini ləğv edərək imperiyanın polis-fiskal agentlərinə çevirmişdir. Eyni zamanda, xan nəslinə məxsus mülkiyyətin müsadirə edilməsi və demoqrafik hərəkətliliyin hərbi nəzarətə götürülməsi ilə Qarabağ Rusiya imperiya sisteminin "hərbi baza" və "maliyyə istismar zonası" funksiyalarını yerinə

yetirən periferiyasına çevrilmişdir. Bu keçid Qarabağın sosial-iqtisadi həyatının imperiya standartlarına uyğunlaşdırılması üçün zəruri olan hərbi-mülki nəzarət sisteminin təməlini qoymuşdur.

Məqalədə həmçinin Sankt-Peterburq – Tiflis – Qarabağ iyerarxik zənciri üzərindən mərkəz-periferiya modelinin işləmə mexanizmi şərh olunur. Tədqiqatın nəticələri göstərir ki, Qarabağda tətbiq edilən bu hərbi-bürokratik idarəçilik modeli Cənubi Qafqazın sonrakı iki əsrlik inzibati-coğrafi və geosiyasi mənzərəsini müəyyən edən fundamental mərhələ olmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: Qarabağ xanlığı, komendant idarəetməsi, AKAK, mərkəz-periferiya modeli, mülkiyyət müsadirəsi, Kürəkçay müqaviləsi, inzibati coğrafiya.

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ПЕРЕХОД ОТ КАРАБАХСКОГО ХАНСТВА К ПРОВИНЦИАЛЬНОМУ УПРАВЛЕНИЮ В ПЕРВОЙ ЧЕТВЕРТИ XIX ВЕКА: АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ И ЦЕНТРАЛЬНО-ПЕРИФЕРИЙНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ (на основании Актов Кавказской Археографической Комиссии)

В исследовательской работе анализируется процесс превращения Карабахского ханства из самостоятельной политической единицы в провинцию Российской империи в начале XIX века на основе официальных документов, отраженных в Актах Кавказской Археографической Комиссии (АКАК). Основной целью статьи является раскрытие этапов преобразований, коренных изменений в имущественных отношениях и сущности военно-комендантской системы управления, начиная с Кюрекчайского договора 1805 г. и заканчивая ликвидацией ханства в 1822 г.

В ходе исследования было установлено, что для обеспечения центрального контроля в регионе Российская Администрация формально сохранила местные административные структуры (наибства, сельские округа), но отменила их политические полномочия и превратила в полицейско-фискальных агентов империи. В то же время, с конфискацией имущества, принадлежащего потомкам хана, и взятием под военный контроль демографической мобильности, Карабах стал периферией российской имперской системы, выполняющей функции "военной базы" и "зоны финансовой эксплуатации". Этот переход заложил основы системы военно-гражданского контроля, необходимой для приведения социально-экономической жизни Карабаха в соответствие с имперскими стандартами.

В статье также объясняется механизм работы модели центр-периферия по иерархической цепочке Санкт – Петербург – Тбилиси-Карабах. Результаты исследования показывают, что эта военно-бюрократическая модель управления, примененная в Карабахе, стала фундаментальным этапом, определившим административно-географический и геополитический ландшафт Южного Кавказа на следующие два столетия.

Ключевые слова: Карабахское ханство, комендантское управления, АКАК, центр-периферийная модель, конфискация собственности, Кюрекчайский договор, административная география.

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