

Research on the Judicial Function of General Yili during the Qing Dynasty's Xinjiang Military Government System from the Perspective of Big Data Analysis

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Abstract: Research on the judicial function of general Yili during the Qing dynasty's Xinjiang military government system from the perspective of big data analysis is discussed in this paper. Xinjiang has a vast territory, is located in the borderlands, and is far away from the country's political regions. General Yili is stationed, and heavy troops are stationed. The Qing government's powerful and complete rule over Xinjiang mainly started with the establishment of General Yili. The general system is a system that governs special areas in the Qing Dynasty. Hence, this paper gives the novel suggestions for the systematic construction and the literature study.

Keywords: Big Data Analysis; Xinjiang Military Government System; Judicial Function; General Yili ; Qing Dynasty

1. INTRODUCTION

During the Qianlong period, the Qing government unified Xinjiang, implemented a military government system in the Xinjiang, and exercised the central government's national sovereignty over Xinjiang. As a result, a large number of the Manchu and Han generals and ministers dispatched by the central government came to Xinjiang one after another and stationed in cities and towns in the northern and southern Xinjiang to manage military and military affairs as well as the administrative affairs.

During the Guangxu period, the Qing government established provinces in the Xinjiang, changed the military government system into a prefecture and also county system, set up four provinces, six government offices, ten halls, three prefectures, and twenty-three counties in Xinjiang, and appointed a large number of civilian officials to manage civil affairs in various places. Xinjiang has been an inalienable part of China since ancient times. According to international practice a region belongs to the territory of the certain country one of its important symbols is to set up officials and guards. From the perspective of the historical development and evolution of Xinjiang before the Qing Dynasty, whether it was the period when the Han, Tang, and Yuan dynasties were relatively strong in the Central Plains, or the period when the situation was more complicated in the central dynasties such as the Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, Sui, Song, and Ming Either set up military and also political institutions, dispatch officials or confer titles on local leaders that implement self-government .

All the exercise military and political jurisdiction over the Western Regions and it has never been interrupted. With this background, in this paper, we will discuss the judicial function of general Yili during the Qing dynasty's Xinjiang military government system from the perspective of big data analysis in the following sections.

2. THE CORE IDEAS

2.1 The Analysis of the Period Characteristics of Xinjiang's Military Government in the Qing Dynasty

The Qing government's powerful and complete rule over Xinjiang mainly started with the establishment of General Yili. The general system is a system that governs special areas in the Qing Dynasty.

It integrates military affairs and administration. At that time, the Qing government set up a capital in the Urumqi and set up counselors and ministers in Ili, Talbahatai, and also Kashgar. Ministers at all levels in Xinjiang were under the jurisdiction of the General Yili. Yili Military and Political District is the residence of General Yili and one of the four major military and political districts in Xinjiang.

Like Talbahatai and Kashgar Military Administrative Region, Ili Military Administrative Region also had a counselor. The permanent counselors in the general Qing Dynasty, Uliasutai Counselors and Khovduo Counselors were set up in the Khalkha Mongolian area under the jurisdiction of General Uliasutai. In Xinjiang, there are three counselors and ministers in the Taerbahatai, Kashgar and Yili. Khalkha, Mongolia, and also Xinjiang are border areas, and the general is the highest military and political officer, with counselors and ministers under him, which reflects the nature and characteristics of the military-political integration. This is a type of frontier military and political system in the Qing Dynasty.

Among the three counselors and ministers established in Xinjiang, the system of filling the vacancy of the counselors in Ili is similar to that of the counselors in the Talbahatai and Kashgar. Then, we consider the listed focuses.

(1) The Western Region has a vast territory, complex ethnic groups, and a backward economy coupled with the powerful enemies peeping and ulterior motives. How to strengthen the control and rule of this vast, remote and also very important northwest territory? Qianlong summed up the experience and lessons of the central dynasties ruling this area in the past

dynasties and determined the policy based on the military and political rule based on the actual situation.

(2) The size of the Xinjiang is the largest in the country; the number of ethnic groups is the largest in the country. In order to maintain the Qing Dynasty's own rule and ensure social stability, the military government system was established, and effective political strategies were adopted for the further local management considering the different administrative systems were implemented.

2.2 The Judicial Functions of General Yili

Due to the influence of factors such as ethnicity, religion, and history, the legal culture of Xinjiang in the Qing Dynasty showed the coexistence of multiple laws such as state laws, religious laws, and customary laws.

Menghui Zhasak, Huijiang Burke, and Kazakh princes under the Fuyamen all have varying degrees of judicial power over the subordinates. In addition to the yamen of the military government at all levels, there are also the Burke yamen in Huijiang, Hami and Turpan Huiwangfu and Mongolian and Kazakh princes, etc., who enjoy judicial power over their own people. The Qing court allowed them to apply Islamic law and customary law of their own nation case.

In practice, the jurisdiction of important criminal and civil cases is under the jurisdiction of the military yamen, and the judicial functions of Huijiang Burke, Hami and Turpan Hui kings and Mongolian Kazakh princes are placed under the supervision of the military Yamen and are limited to minor punishments. cases and grassroots civil affairs. Judging and punishing Xinjiang cases with the core "Laws of the Qing Dynasty", there are many specific cases, and the prominent feature is to strengthen the relevant principles in the "Laws of the Qing Dynasty" to prevail in Xinjiang. Local legislation in the Qing Dynasty was generally confirmed in the form of articles of association, matters or regulations, and regulations. Most of this type of legal form was in the form of memorials passed by local officials in Xinjiang and incorporated into regulations after approval by the emperor.

The national and local characteristics of local legislation are particularly prominent, and the regulations are more detailed and also more operable, which effectively complements and cooperates with the application of national legislation.

Inquisition is the focus of the system, it is mainly the Islamic imam's handling of civil disputes based on the Islamic law. At the grassroots level in southern Xinjiang, for civil disputes and disputes, the imams of the mosque form religious courts to mediate disputes based on the teachings of the Koran. The religious courts have good credibility and execution among the Hui people, and they are the most distinctive religious judicial treatment in Xinjiang. Although it is strictly limited to civil disputes, as a normal way of handling social disputes, its role cannot be underestimated

3. CONCLUSION

Research on the judicial function of general Yili during the Qing dynasty's Xinjiang military government system from the perspective of big data analysis is discussed in this paper. The Xinjiang military government system has its special historical background, and the legal governance system built around the stability and development of the Xinjiang also has distinctive military characteristics, and has played a unique role in the stability and development of Xinjiang society. Hence, this paper gives the novel suggestions for the detailed studies. In

the future, we will combine more literature to make the whole study more efficient.

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