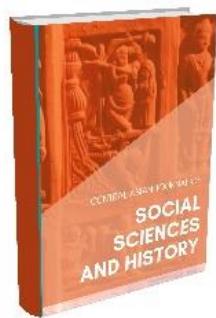




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



Economic Relations in Samarkand During the Colonial Period

Iriskulov Bekhzod Jahangirovich

Teacher of Uzbekistan-Finland Institute of Pedagogy

Abstract:

In this article, the formation of banking and financial capital in Samarkand at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the participation of the owners of factories and factories of the Russian Empire in it, the participation of the representatives of the local population, economic issues are analyzed on the basis of archival documents and scientific literature.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 19-Mar-23

Received in revised form 25-Apr-23

Accepted 17-May-23

Available online 30-May-2023

Key word: Turkestan region, Samarkand, metropolis, factory, coal, Bartsevsky, property of entrepreneurs, technician Lyamin, railway, engineer A.I. Ursati, food industry.

INTRODUCTION

After the conquest of Turkestan, including Samarkand, by Russia, the imperial government pursued a colonial policy. The empire's colonial policy in Turkestan consisted primarily of maintaining the country as a base for the economic needs of the metropolis. In order to characterize the nature of the economic colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, including in Samarkand, we refer to the facts.

By the end of the 19th century, the increase in the number of large production - factories in the Samarkand region, and especially in the city, contributed to the development of economic life. In the 70s of the 19th century, the use of coal to supply factories with fuel and energy led to the development of the coal mining industry. Industrialists such as Vrublev, Bartsevsky, Ivanov and Petrov took the lead in coal mining. Local people hardly used coal. However, coal was used in Russian houses. The development of the coal industry has gained great importance in solving the problem of fuel and energy

in factories and factories. Because industrial enterprises are mainly owned by Russian entrepreneurs^{*}, they grew rich due to the cheap labor of the local population and the cheap agricultural raw materials bought from the farmers. Starting from the 80s of the 19th century, factories and factories were opened by local owners.

Russian industrialists, who entered the country on preferential terms, founded industries that were new to the local population. Entrepreneurs who came to Samarkand from Russia established various enterprises and institutions and cultivated new varieties of cotton, tobacco and other crops. For their needs, they paid great attention to the establishment of industries in the region with the necessary raw materials and cheap labor: cognac-wine making, alcohol, vodka producing and cotton ginning factories. Because these areas were low-cost, high-profitable production areas.

A number of innovations, development and growth have also been observed in the field of technical production. Practitioner-technician Lyamin built a water mill on the Samarkand-Tashkent road in one of the tributaries of the Siyobsoy river in Samarkand in 1879[†], Since 1880, it has been producing high-quality flour. This factory was able to supply 1,000 pounds of flour per day to six nearby stores[‡]. The flour from the Lyamin factory was cheaper than that from the local mills. At the same time, the imperial administration, which understood the importance of the introduction of such industries by Lyamin, at the same time, recognized that large-scale industry was causing the crisis of small households, and that industrial innovations of this kind attracted the attention of local owners. Lyamin admitted in his memoirs: model for the millers, who modernized the outdated methods of flour production in many mills, leading to lower prices of flour for Russian and local flour consumers[§].

At this factory, flour is made from rice, barley and wheat groats. The factory was managed by the farmer Miroshnechenko with Lyamin's power of attorney and 4 permanent workers^{**}.

Not all aspects of the industry had progressed. It should also be noted that since 1888, as a result of the connection of Samarkand to the railway network, industrial development in the region began to develop with new force. The construction of the railway network and the development of industry made a great contribution to the development of not only the country, but also the economy of the empire. Because most of the products are in the form of finished raw materials resulting from the initial processing of raw materials, these enterprises specialize in supplying raw materials to large industrial enterprises in the central regions of the Russian Empire.

A total of 79.7 million rubles were spent on the construction of the 1,708-km Kaspiyorty railway (1,415 miles from Krasnovodsk to Samarkand). 46.6 thousand rubles were spent on each kilometer of the Samarkand railway construction. In 1898-1899, under the leadership of engineer A.I. Ursati, the

^{*} ҮзР МА. И 18-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 5652-Иш, варақ. 13, 14.

[†] ҮзР МА. И 5-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 1333-Иш, , варақ. 6.

[‡] ҮзР МА. И 5-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 1333-Иш, , варақ. 6.

[§] ҮзР МА. И 5-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 1333-Иш, , варақ. 6, 7.

^{**} ҮзР МА. И 5-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 1333-Иш, , варақ 14.

construction of the Samarkand-Tashkent railway and a separate route to Andijan began. A total of 13,000 people worked in the construction of this railway, and the work was carried out under strict discipline^{††}. From April 1899, regular train services were started on this road. Trade and exchange of goods through these railway tracks began to develop on a large scale. In 1902, 4,887,937 poods of products were exported from Samarkand, and in 1907, this indicator reached 1,2749,715 poods. The number of passengers increased from 97,718 to 180,497^{‡‡}.

With the construction of the railway, the empire's economic appropriation of Turkistan, including the Samarkand region, by Russian colonists increased. As a result of the start of the railway, the activities of manufacturers in all regions of Turkestan were consolidated and systematized in the field of industrial production. Gradually, industrialists tried to open not one or a few, but many factories and factories. The number of products and workers produced in the urban industry increased year by year. In 1893, 805 workers worked in 51 industrial enterprises in the region, and the production of products in these enterprises amounted to 3054697 rubles^{§§}, according to the official information of the local government of the empire in 1893, the number of industrial enterprises in the region increased compared to 1892.

The fact that the industrial enterprises related to cotton are the leaders in terms of production volume, followed by wine producing enterprises, followed by food industry (flour products manufacturing) enterprises, the production volume of factories and factories engaged in leather processing, silk products production has decreased. , at the same time, as a result of increased demand in the German industry, it was noted that the productivity of intestine processing enterprises increased ***.

Compared to other branches of the country's economy, the cotton ginning and oil production industry is much more advanced in terms of the amount of capital, the degree of centralization of the production process, and the organization of work. Seeing the increasing demand for the products of cotton gins and oil mills, many other private enterprise owners tried themselves in this field as well^{†††}.

These branches of industry were closely related to the developing textile, oil-oil and man-made fabric manufacturing industries of the metropolis. As a result, the arrival of Russian and foreign capital to the country accelerated, and attention to the construction of new factories increased.

In the Samarkand region, mainly Yaroslavl large manufactory, Poznan, Shlosberg, Mindor and Stakhovich companies and banks were engaged in cotton trade^{‡‡‡}.

In 1913, the Samarkand joint-stock company applied to the governor of Samarkand region with a request for permission to build a sewing factory. However, they received a sharp rejection. In response to the request, the employee of the empire said that the development of the textile industry in Turkestan

^{††} Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси. (кейинги ўринларда-ЎзМЭ). Тошкент.: Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси нашриёти, 2004. 8-том. Б.126.

^{‡‡} Бржезицкий Г.А. Самаркандинский уезд. Статистический обзор. – 1909. – С. 65.

^{§§} Обзор Самаркандинской области за 1893 год... С. 108-111.

^{***} Обзор Самаркандинской области за 1893 год...С.30-32.

^{†††} ЎзР МА. И 5-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 60-иш, , варақ. 11-12.

^{‡‡‡} Нормуродова Г.Б. XIX аср охири ва XX аср бошларидан Самарқанд вилояти ахолиси. – Самарқанд, 2010. – Б. 61.

is not in line with the goals of the empire, because the construction of such a factory "... will harm the trade of Moscow manufacturing firms in the markets of Central Asia and Iran with its cheap products, and the cotton allocated for this factory in Turkestan will not go to the Moscow factories. can influence^{\$\$\$}. This indicates that the colonial policy of the imperial government paid more attention to cotton.

The development of plants and factories in its place created the basis for the growth of financial turnover, the formation and development of financial structures, and the increasing dominance of financial relations in all sectors of the economy. The number of trade and industrial enterprises in the city increased regularly as a result of the strengthening of cooperation of local owners with Russian and foreign capital.

At the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the influx of foreign entrepreneurs to the city of Samarkand increased. In 1893, Italians, Greeks and Germans came to Samarkand with the permission of the Governor General of Turkestan. The Italians were involved in stone carving, and Nicola Cardini and Giovanni De Toni established their own stone carving workshop. Greek specialists Grigori Kapo built a pasta production workshop, Germans Minder and Yugovich built a cotton ginning plant. At the end of the 19th century, a group of Austrian and Saxon Germans were invited as experts to the Otto Vogua brewery. Also in the city of Samarkand, Dulo, an Austrian citizen, and Levinsky, a Polish citizen, had their own haberdashery and clothing stores^{****}.

At the end of the 19th century, developing trade and financial relations led to the emergence of banking and commercial firms in Samarkand. There were several banks in the city of Samarkand at the beginning of the 20th century: Samarkand branch of the State Bank (1890-1918)^{††††}, Samarkand branch of the Moscow Commercial Bank (1901-1917)^{††††}, Samarkand branch of the Russo-Asia Bank (1912-1916)^{§§§§}, Samarkand branches of the Siberian Commercial Bank (1908-1917)^{*****} functioned. Along with these, the Russo-Chinese Bank was also active in the city in 1902-1916. On May 27, 1906, a general meeting of shareholders of the Russo-Chinese Bank was held in Samarkand, and the reports show the development of the bank's work since 1905. At the meeting in Samarkand, it was noted that the activities of these departments are successful. In the 1906 reports, the Russo-Chinese Bank was negotiating the official listing of its shares on the Paris Stock Exchange. It is clear from the data that the economic relations of this period served the needs of the empire.

On May 27, 1906, a general meeting of shareholders of the Russo-Chinese Bank was held in

^{\$\$\$} Сайдкулов Т.С. Самарканд во второй половине XIX –начале XX веков... С.141.

^{****} Ш.Пиримкулов. XIX асри охирى XX аср бошларида Самарқанддаги хорижий тадбиркорлар фаолияти тарихидан. Самарқанд шаҳрининг умумбашарий маданий тараққиёт тарихида тутган ўрни. Самарқанд шаҳрининг 2750 йиллик юбилейига бағишланган халқаро илмий симпозиум материаллари. Тошкент-Самарқанд: Фан, 2007. Б.383.

^{††††} ЎзР МА. И 114-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, варақ. 5.

^{††††} ЎзР МА. И 115-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 1-иш, , варақ. 8.

^{§§§§} ЎзР МА. И 293-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, , варақ 9.

^{*****} ЎзР МА. И 290-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, , варақ. 14.

Samarkand. The reports of the meeting show the development of banking since 1905. It was said that 1905 was a good year for Samarkand Bank. The income of the bank in 1905 was 7 million, 449 thousand, 216 rubles. From this amount, the assistance of bank employees was also allocated to the savings fund. Funds set aside for real estate and taxes of the bank are taken into account.

Plans for 1906 were determined at the shareholders' association meeting. This year, the Russian-Chinese bank focused on opening new branches and buying real estate for bank warehouses. The funds to do these things have been approved by the bank's audit commission. This amount was 3 million 354 thousand 320 rubles.

In addition, due to the large-scale development of banking operations, the board considered the bank's capital insufficient. The main capital of the bank was 22 million 500 thousand rubles. It was proposed to issue a total of 40,000 new shares amounting to 7 million 500 thousand rubles. The price of each share was 187 rubles 50 tyins. It is proposed to increase the capital from the funds raised through the issuance of these shares.

So, the government of the empire strictly controlled the development of economic processes in the country, including in Samarkand, within the interests of the empire. This was proved by the rejection of the proposals of some Russian industrialists on the production of ready-made products by the regional and country administrations. The raw materials and manufactured products grown in Turkestan, including Samarkand, have customers in Europe and other world markets through the mediation of Russian merchants.

Industrial and craft production in the city of Samarkand developed at relatively high rates in the last twenty years of the 19th century. Samarkand has become a large industrial center. We can justify the lack of development of some handicraft and industrial sectors in the city of Samarkand by the fact that their sectors are lagging behind in terms of technical and organizational aspects. Naturally, the introduction of large-scale industrial production and the large-scale production of certain types of products on a technical basis caused small artisans to face a crisis because they could not withstand the competition. This process is especially evident in some branches of tanning, textile and blacksmithing.

REFERENCES

1. ЎзР МА. И 18-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 5652-Иш, варақ. 13, 14.
2. ЎзР МА. И 5-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 1333-Иш, , варақ. 6.
3. Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси нашриёти, 2004. 8-том. Б.126.
4. Бржезицкий Г.А. Самаркандский уезд. Статистический обзор. – 1909. – С. 65.
5. Обзор Самаркандской области за 1893 год... С. 108-111.
6. ЎзР МА. И 5-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 60-иш, , варақ. 11-12.
7. Нормуродова Г.Б. XIX аср охири ва XX аср бошларидан Самарқанд вилояти аҳолиси. – Самарқанд, 2010. – Б. 61.
8. Сайдкулов Т.С. Самарканд во второй половины XIX –начале XX веков... С.141.
9. Пиримқулов Ш. XIX асри охири XX аср бошларида Самарқанддаги хорижий

- тадбиркорлар фаолияти тарихидан. Самарқанд шаҳрининг умумбашарий маданий тараққиёт тарихида тутган ўрни. Самарқанд шаҳрининг 2750 йиллик юбилейига бағишиланган халқаро илмий симпозиум материаллари. Тошкент-Самарқанд: Фан, 2007. Б.383.
10. ЎзР МА. И 114-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, варақ. 5.
 11. ЎзР МА. И 115-Фонд, 1-Рўйхат, 1-иш, , варақ. 8.
 12. ЎзР МА. И 293-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, , варақ 9.
 13. ЎзР МА. И 290-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, , варақ. 14.
 14. ЎзР МА. И 292-Фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, , варақ. 3.