



COMING IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL INTO TURKISTAN DURING XIX-XX CENTURY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: June 11 th 2023 Accepted: July 11 th 2023 Published: August 14 th 2023	According to following article, types of craftsmanship and taken taxes, coming in Russian capital, how the industry plays an essential role in country, enables you to learn more in-depth details about role of domestic trade. As such, this article talks about the opinions and comments are given about a national bourgeoisie that got rich from industry.

Keywords: Gildia, trade certificate, finished products, types of craftsmanship, market, merchant

Samarkand's merchants play an important role an economical and trade life in the Governor-General of Turkistan in the XIX century. The trade consists of 2 line: internal and external relationship in this period. During this period, all of the merchants have to take trade certificate for selling products. This gives grade for sellers such as I, II, III, IV grade *gildia*. Actually, merchants purchase like a *gildia* certificate under control every year because of saving their position. In the internal trade, attors (that people was in market and do selling activity) who sell men's clothes, replaced

the main place in the country. Also, they sell perfume and coloured things for customers. They are owner IV grade *gildia*.

Bazzoos (that people were in market and do selling activity) who sell cloth products take possession the second essential space. Also, they possess III grade *gildia*. [1] Lots of Samarkand, Panjikent and Urgut people train such as activity mostly. Meanwhile, rising a trade attitude depends on increasing merchants in this time. It clearly shows that, the specialty of trade has been many modifications during 10 years.

1888			1898		
8687- total number of external trade certificates	Number of I grade <i>gildia</i> merchants	103	18357- total number of external trade certificates	Number of I grade <i>gildia</i> merchants	450
	Number of II grade <i>gildia</i> merchants			Number of II grade <i>gildia</i> merchants	

The other certificates not an important facilities such as I, II grade certificate. [2]

Actually, trade and industry company increased 125% and the governmental profit of this field raised 200% during the last 10 years.[3]



1890	Total number of trade certificate	Number of profit
	6407	45714 ruble 50 tiyin
1900	Total number of trade certificate	Number of profit
	14435	144433 ruble 86 tiyin

Uzbeks, Tadjiks and Jews were an active position at regional marketing networks. According to sources, In the XIX century Jews control a half part manufactory industry in Samarkand. During The Russian Empire, Afghans were allowed to train trade activity in here together Jews.[4]

In fact, manufactory commerce plays the main role in Turkistan. Additionally, only Panjiket's manufactory's merchants profit more than 860 ruble, in the next placed *baqqols* (small traders who sells small goods and daily food in bazaar, village and neighborhood shops) and their profit was 530 ruble.[5]

Moreover, result of building railway station, more Armenians and Persians arrive to territory Turkistan

and successfully compete with not only local population, also Jews and Russians in trading. According to the first general census of the population of the Russia Empire around Samarkand in 1897, 6,60 % people engage business this period. Clearly, this field most popular with space community and settle for fourth place.[6]

In the second part of the XIX century, coming capitalism relevance and progressing in province while changed life of various local handcraftship people in Turkistan. For instance, constructing the railway station through Samarkand, consequences many Russian textile cloth and natural fibres appear in territory. According to following schedule, clearly inform what is increased this relation year by year.

In 1891	In 1903	In 1912
About 700 pounds	About more 1 million	About 2 million [7]

Soviet High government officials protect only Russian benefit, tried to processing initial raw materials in Turkistan, from Russia acted to bring finished products for country's market. Consequences, lots of local craftsmans don't withstand the competition of Russian cheap and quality products, then forced changing their occupation. One part of them, was hired worker, another part of them, worked in factory.

Flourishing industry in Russia, appearing deficiency of cotton for producing fabric. A huge plantation was growing cotton of Samarkand. Some large big Russian capitalists used to new technologies and experiences increased cotton production. In 1890s, in Kudrin firm, Khujand uyezd of Samarkand region was planted a new variety American cotton about 300 dozer area. Area of cotton plantation expanded year by year, from 1888 to 1915, in Samarkand increased from 800 tens to 55.600 tens.[8] Apparently, local farmers quickly know a new variety American cotton's efficiency.

In conclusion, one of the unique features of Samarkand industrial production was that

the products were mainly exported its cotton ginning, wool washing, silk drying and mining, oil processing factories. Successful foreign capitalists found a way to invest, some of them manage to invest, capital in the industry production of Samarkand region through the banks. Thus, the creation and development of industrial production in Samarkand had a serious impact on the socio-economic way of life and spiritual outlook of the people of the region. The colonial policy of the Russian Empire brought great hardships to the workers of the region, strengthened the social stratification among them, and gave a serious impetus to the development of the national economy.

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