

## TRADE RELATIONS OF PEOPLE OF TURKESTAN WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF FERGANA VALLEY)

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### **Abstract:**

*In the research work, the processes of the development of trade relations in the Fergana Valley in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, as well as the influence of agriculture, handicrafts and animal husbandry on it. Russian merchants, who had limited opportunities to establish and develop direct trade relations with Eastern countries, tried to use the services of Turkestan merchants more widely, is illustrated by many examples. The trade relations of Turkestan region with Russia and other neighboring countries were analyzed on the example of Fergana region. The fact that the tradefairs that operated in Tashkent for a short time had an effective impact on the development of trade and commerce, the construction of railways in the country, along with the transportation of the country's wealth of the Russian Empire, created conditions for the people of Turkestan to establish trade relations with Russia and Europe, and to expand their spiritual and educational outlook, Russian commercial and industrial bourgeoisie in cooperation with foreign capital established many local owners in the country with the help of various companies, commercial and usurious capital spread wide networks in the country, as a result of the increased demand for cotton in the markets, the cotton monopoly began to rise in the Fergana region, the import of grain from Russia increased the country's dependence on Russia. explained on the basis of facts and examples. In-depth study, scientific analysis and truthful coverage of the events that occurred during the long historical development of Uzbekistan in the years of independence rose to the level of state policy. The great material and spiritual creative work done by the ancestors in the long past not only awakens feelings of pride and pride in the past, but also helps them to draw correct conclusions from the lessons of the past. Historical memory helps educate young people in the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to universal and national values. At the moment, it is an urgent issue to interpret the little-studied pages of the country's history based on the requirements of the time, to draw the necessary conclusions from the events that happened in the past. "History," said First President I.A. Karimov, "is becoming a real educator of the nation." The deeds and bravery of our great ancestors are reviving our historical memory and forming a new civic consciousness. It is becoming a source of moral education and example"<sup>1</sup>. At present, special attention is being paid to ensuring economic stability, attracting foreign investments, trade, handicrafts, entrepreneurship and business activities in the country. In this regard, it is of particular importance to highlight the history of domestic and foreign trade, handicrafts and entrepreneurship, which played an important role in the socio-economic life of Turkestan peoples in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, under the conditions of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire. Based on the tasks set above, the relevance of the chosen topic can be shown through the following aspects:*

- firstly, the popularization of the experience and skills gained by the people of Turkestan for centuries in the conditions of traditional market relations, in crafts, trade, property, will help to further increase knowledge in these areas;
- secondly, it allows to analyze the trade and craft work in Turkestan, including the Ferghana Valley, in the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, to draw the necessary conclusions about the achievements made in that period, mistakes and shortcomings;
- thirdly, during the Soviet rule, as a result of increasing attention to removing concepts such as entrepreneurship and property ownership from the public mind, showing the negative impact of the suppression of entrepreneurship and business activities on the socio-economic life and spirituality of the Uzbek people may bear fruit in the future;
- fourthly, showing the types of trade, crafts and entrepreneurship that the residents of the Fergana Valley were widely engaged in in the past, but which later disappeared, is important for household industries;
- fifthly, the creation of conditions for internal and external trade relations, free activity of businessmen, entrepreneurs, merchants, bankers engaged in these fields by the government of the republic helped the development of these sectors. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted, "The experience of many countries that have entered into market relations shows that the state has always prepared both the population and businessmen for reforms. The state clearly encouraged and encouraged them to live anew. That's why he helped to enter the market faster and more easily"<sup>1</sup>.
- fifthly, the creation of conditions for internal and external trade relations, free activity of businessmen, entrepreneurs, merchants, bankers engaged in these fields by the government of the republic helped the development of these sectors. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, noted, "The experience of many countries that have entered into market relations shows that the state has always prepared both the population and businessmen for reforms. The state clearly encouraged and encouraged them to live anew. That's why he helped to enter the market faster and more easily"<sup>1</sup>.

**Keywords:** tradesman, market, shop, caravan, camel, craft, silk, clap(cotton), cattle breeding, smith, garden, fair, east countries, English-Russian silk relations, business.

<sup>1</sup> Каримов И.А. Ўзбекистон буюк келажак сари. -Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1998.- Б.520

<sup>1</sup> Каримов И. Ўзбекистон буюк келажак сари. -Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1999. -Б.43.

**Introduction:**

Currently, attention is being paid to consistent and perfect study of the events and socio-economic processes that have taken place in the long historical development of our country. Also, the importance of studying the history of our country is increasing in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, strengthening their sense of pride and pride in the material and spiritual wealth created by our ancestors, helping them draw correct conclusions from the lessons of the past, educating our people in the spirit of universal and national values.

Kokand khanate had a special place in the socio-economic and political life of the peoples of Central Asia. Especially at the beginning of the 19th century, during the reigns of Umar Khan and Muhammad Ali Khan, major socio-political changes in the internal and external policy of the Kokand Khanate had an effective effect on the strengthening of cooperation with neighboring countries. During this period, trade and craft work, and market relations in general, were relatively more active. It should also be noted that after Turkestan became a Russian colony, attention to the development of agriculture, livestock and trade in the country in accordance with the interests of the empire increased. During this period, local and foreign businessmen, entrepreneurs, merchants, industrialists and bankers who worked in the country did a number of works that were not known in the country in their fields of interest. In Turkestan, local merchants have also made some progress in these fields as a result of mutual cooperation. Studying their cooperative activities, their relationship to property, and analyzing trade relations between states and peoples has become one of the necessary tasks facing historians. At the same time, it should also be noted that most of the local craft industries almost disappeared due to the large influx of Russian trade and industrial products. This situation was especially evident in the densely populated areas such as Fergana region, where handicrafts are widely developed.

The research work revealed the socio-economic changes that took place here after the Russian Empire conquered the country, the efforts of the colonial government from the first days to transport the country's wealth, to turn the country into a base of raw materials for the Russian textile industry and a happy market for the sale of its products. In this case, the interests and wishes of the local population were not taken into account, and the local merchants and industrialists, who did not have enough experience and funds to compete with Russian and foreign capital in trade and industry, began to become increasingly dependent on

them, fact that this has led to further increase of dependence of the local population is highlighted.

It is known that the peoples of Turkestan have lived in conditions of market relations for centuries and have gained certain experience and knowledge in the field of crafts, trade, and attitude to property. However, during the Soviet period, a sharp struggle against private ownership began, and the concepts of entrepreneurship and ownership were removed from the minds of our people. As a result, the desire to own property, formed in the minds of our people for thousands of years, began to fade.

After the centuries-old hopes and goals of our people have been realized, after getting rid of the complications of political muteness and economic dependence, the attention to the formation and development of market economy relations has increased. At the moment when entrepreneurship, business and home-making are being opened up in our country, it is important to study and popularize the past relations with the market, trade, crafts, and draw the necessary conclusions from the achievements and shortcomings.

**Methods of research**

Source bases of research. Sources can be conditionally divided into three groups:

1. Archive documents;
2. Periodical press materials;
3. Published documents, official statistics.

The first group of sources includes archival documents, and the following funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UzMDA) were used in the research. Among these funds, the Office of the Governor General of Turkestan (f.I.-1), Syrdarya regional administration (f.I.-17), Fergana regional administration (f.I.-19-), head of Tashkent city administration (f.I.-36), the Central Asian Railway (f.I.-33), the trading house of "Kraft brothers" in Kokon (f.I.-91), the head of the administration of Kokonuezd of Fergana region (f.I.-300), the Tashkent faircommittee (f.I.-469) has a special place. A lot of information was obtained from them for the topic of the dissertation. Most of the information obtained from these funds was put into scientific circulation for the first time.

Materials from the second group of sources also became important in illuminating the topic. In particular, a lot of information was obtained from the 594-volume "Turkestanskysbornik" collection, articles printed in the "Turkestanskieveedomosti" newspaper (from 1870 to 1918) to reveal the nature of trade in Turkestan. In the "Turkestanskysbornik" collection, the development of handicraft industries in the Fergana region, domestic trade, the influence on trade relations with the neighboring khanates and Eastern Turkestan is widely covered. Also, some information was obtained from rare works

stored in the rare books section of the State National Library named after Alisher Navoi, the Main Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The sources of the third group are the review of Fergana region in 1897 and statistical data of 1904-1913, reports of 1905-1917, statistical reports of 1917-19231, reports of the Kokan Stock Exchange Committee. Among them, the trade relations between Russia and Turkestan in the second half of the 19th century, the activities of the trade fairs opened in Tashkent, as well as the information about the trade turnover of the Turkestan Governorate General-Governorship of Syrdarya, Ettisuv, Zarafshan District and the city of Samarkand in 1871-1873 are worthy of attention.

There are many facts and figures in the annual reports (Statisticheskiye godnik) and various reference books (spravochnik) published in the regions in the late 19th and early 20th centuries about trade relations in Turkestan. In particular, the statistical reviews of the Fergana region contain a lot of information about trade.

Among the obtained data, annual reports of regions, uezds, as well as information of the Kokand Stock Exchange Committee, calendars, reference books served for comparison and generalization. In addition to the documents of archival funds, many articles published in periodical press bodies - magazines, newspapers and collections became important in covering the topic.

Based on the content and purpose of the scientific researches and literature conducted up to that time, it was considered appropriate to divide the study into the following groups:

the first group includes the works of authors who came here on the eve of the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire and studied the socio-economic life during the Khanate period;

the second group includes the works of authors who came to the country after the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire;

the third group includes literature published on the basis of research conducted during the Soviet rule;

the fourth group included literature published during the period of independence, scientific research conducted.

On the eve of the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, the authors who studied the lifestyle, occupations, markets, trade and other fields of the people of the country left interesting information about Kokan markets, types of handicrafts, and trade.

During the rule of the Russian Empire, the socio-economic life of the country, trade activities, and the influence of trade-industrial capital on the life

of the country's population have been thoroughly analyzed. It should also be noted that the authors of these works approached the issue more from the point of view of the interests of the colonial government. Among such works, I. Yanjul, A.P. Fedchenko, M.A. Terentev, N.F. Petrovsky, A.I. Rodzevich, N.P. Verkhovsky, K.K. Palen, S.I. Gulishambarov, A. I. Dobrosmislov, V. V. Zaorskaya and K. A. Aleksanderlar and others. Nevertheless, their research work in the country is of great importance in the analysis of the socio-economic life of that time. In particular, the researches of I. Yanjul are dedicated to the illumination of trade relations between Russia and the Uzbek khanates through Astrakhan and Orenburg in the 18th-19th centuries. A.P. Fedchenko left interesting information about the location systems of the Kokan markets, the trade activities of local residents. M.A. Terentev's research covers political, military, strategic issues as well as trade relations between Russia and England. However, his works focus more on protecting the interests of the empire.

During this period, several other works related to the topic were created, which were dedicated to the illumination of trade relations of Turkestan with Russia and foreign countries. For example, S.I. Gulishambarov's three-volume collection entitled "Economic overview of Turkestan district" describes the economic situation of Turkestan, the role of the Central Asian railway in the development of internal and external trade through many facts and examples. Senator K.K. Palen's reports include statistical data on trade and commerce in the country, the number of trade and industrial sectors in the main regions of Turkestan - Syrdarya, Samarkand and Fergana, their sphere of activity, and many facts about their place in the development of market relations in Turkestan.

In their works, local authors tried to reveal the essence of the colonial policy that Russia carried out here after conquering Turkestan. For example, the historian Ishaq Khan Junaydullah Khoja's son Ibrat touched upon the trade relations of the Fergana region with Russia, while Muhammad Aziz ibn Muhammad Reza Margilani in his work "History of Azizi" paid attention to trade activities in the last years of Khudoyor Khan's reign and left important information about the construction of stalls and shops. There were also authors who were directly engaged in trade at that time, and they left interesting information about the life of the cities of the Eastern countries and trade. For example, Mirza Sirojiddin wrote in his book "Tuhafiahle Bukhara" that Bukhara and Kogan merchants had close relations with Turkish merchants in trade with Turkey.

During the period of Soviet and communist ideology, many works were written on the internal and external trade of Turkestan. In particular, the researches of A.M. Aminov play an important role in the study of the socio-economic life of Turkestan after it became a colony of the Russian Empire. The author thoroughly analyzed the creation of the domestic market in Turkestan, the acceleration of the process of specialization in the country. In F. Ozodaev's book, he covered the crafts and trade activities of the city of Tashkent on the eve of its conquest by the Russian Empire and after it, based on many facts.

Researcher A. B. Djamankaraev's book occupies a special place in the study of internal and external trade of Turkestan. It describes the division of labor and commodity-money relations between the nomadic peoples and the settled population, and trade and economic relations with the peoples of Russia and East Turkestan. F. Yuldashbaeva's researches in the 70s-80s of the 19th century focused on Russian-English relations in Central Asia. B. Mannonov's book contains a lot of information about Russia's trade relations with Iran. However, these data sometimes require an objective approach to the issue under consideration. In the research conducted by P. N. Rasulza, there is information about trade relations between Russia and India through the Ferghana Valley. G. A. Mikhaleva's researches are devoted to the socio-economic situation of the khanates as well as trade, crafts and tax relations. In the researches of S.S. Gubaeva, along with the ethnic processes in the Fergana Valley, interesting information is provided about the living conditions and occupations of the population of that period.

During the period of independence, attention to the consistent and factual coverage of the history of the Motherland increased, and a number of works were published as a result of scientific research. Among them, the book of the new history of Uzbekistan, consisting of 3 volumes, has a special place. Also, in the book "Testimony and Lessons of History" written by a group of historians, the political, socio-economic processes and the transfer of the country's wealth during the Russian Empire and the Soviet era are covered objectively through many facts and figures.

Scientific works written in this period are distinguished by their freedom from the influence of ideological views and their objective approach to the subject. Such works include H.Ziyoev, N.A. Abdurahimova, G.A. Akhmadjonov, N.U. Musaev, D.H. Ziyaeva, H.Sh. Avazova, M.R. Jabbarov, N. Yu. Potapova I. Jamalhaji and includes the research of others. In them, the administrative management system of the Turkestan region during the colonial

period of the Russian Empire, the socio-economic condition of the local population, agriculture, crafts, trade, industrial production and other issues were discussed in detail. In particular, H.Zyoev's monograph "Uzbeks along the banks of Siberia, Volga, and Urals" noted that since the 16th century, Turkestan peoples' diplomatic and trade relations with Russia began to revive, merchants from Tashkent, Khiva, and Bukhara engaged in trade and crafts in Orenburg. In his book "Uzbekistan is a slave of colonialism and tyranny", the socio-economic situation of the Turkestan region during the colonial period, trade relations between the metropolis and the colony are widely covered.

In the researches of N.A. Abdurahimova, the essence of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, its impact on the socio-economic life of the peoples of the country has been objectively shown. N.U. In the scientific work of Musaev, the processes of formation and development of industrial production in Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the construction of railways, the activities of banks and companies, the emergence of the local working class and their condition are widely covered. H.Sh. Avazova's scientific work is dedicated to studying the activity of firms, companies and banks in Turkestan, while N. Yu. Potapova's research is devoted to the activities of businessmen in the country during this period, and M. R. Jabbarov's research is devoted to illuminating the socio-economic situation of Fergana region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although the socio-economic life of the country has been touched upon in these scientific works, trade and commerce in the country, especially in the case of the Fergana region, have not been covered.

To some extent, foreign authors were also interested in the researched topic. In particular, Henry Lansdell, who visited Central Asia in 1885, left interesting information about dyes and fabrics made from local raw materials. He describes the markets of Kokand and shows that silk, Bukhara dukhab, Kashgar headdresses, cloaks, copper jugs, jewelry (silver is more, gold is heavier), tiger skins are sold<sup>1</sup>, and trade in the city is well established.<sup>56</sup> types of goods from 6 countries were brought to Kokan. 33 different goods were exported from Kokan to 7 countries<sup>2</sup>.

French researcher E. According to Karrer D\* Ankoss, Russia's policy in Central Asia was determined by economic interests. "For Russia following the path of capitalist development," he wrote, "control over these regions with free markets and rich raw materials was of great importance."<sup>3</sup> American historians Meyer and Brysek's work published in 1999 describes the

struggle of the Russian and British empires to seize the markets of Central Asia (1800-1917)<sup>4</sup>. Also, American historian Ruth A. Roosz's monograph on Russian entrepreneurship entitled "Rossiyskiepromyshlennikiveepokhrevolyutsiy" was written on the basis of the documents of the meetings of representatives of trade and industrialists, and it also covered the history of entrepreneurship of the Russian bourgeoisie, the contributions of Russian merchants and industrialists to the world economy<sup>5</sup>.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the US ambassador to Russia, Eugene Skyler, who visited Turkestan, visited many cities in the country and collected a lot of interesting information about trade, markets, and production areas<sup>6</sup>.

The analysis of the scientific research on the subject shows that the trade activities conducted on the eve of the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire and in the subsequent periods became more active, and the processes of specialization between the regions intensified. The researches show that no special researches have been conducted regarding trade relations within the Fergana region.

## Results

The results of the dissertation were discussed at the meeting of the "Humanities" department of the Tashkent State Agrarian University, at the specialized scientific seminar of the Faculty of History of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, at the scientific seminars of the "History of the Colonial Period of Uzbekistan" department of the FA History Institute of the Uzbek Republic of Uzbekistan and the "History of Uzbekistan" department of the Tashkent State University of Economics, recommended for protection.

A total of 8 works related to the dissertation have been published. In particular, the main contents and conclusions of the dissertation are reflected in 8 scientific articles and 5 conference materials published by the author.

## Conclusion

In the process of studying the subject, a general conclusion was made based on the scientific analysis of data from historical sources, archival documents, and the following conclusions were reached:

- based on the analysis of the sources, literature and documents studied so far, in the middle of the 19th century, crafts and trade in the territory of the Kokand khanate developed significantly, and certain achievements were made in these areas;
- The development of crafts and trade in the Fergana valley was effectively influenced by the exchange of goods between the settled population

and thenomadic cattle-breeding population living in the mountain and sub-mountain zones; - The location of the Turkestan region (including the Fergana region) on the trade routes created favorable opportunities for the regular development of trade relations, as well as Russian merchants, who have limited opportunities to establish direct trade relations with Eastern countries, use the services of Turkestan merchants in trade with these countries, effectively influenced the emergence of successful businessmen from the country;

- The trade fairs that operated in Tashkent for a short time had an effective impact on the development of trade in Turkestan. These fairs helped to increase the quantity and quality of the products grown in the country, to set prices and bring them to a level that meets world requirements;

- In a short period of time, the Russian Empire turned the country into a "happy" market for selling its raw material base and finished products. Turkestan's natural and material wealth, production forces, hard physical labor of hardworking population served to fill the pockets of colonial officials and investors;

- the construction of railways in the country made it easier for the Russian Empire to transport the wealth of the country, it created conditions for the establishment of trade relations with Russia and Europe and the expansion of the spiritual and educational outlook of the people of Turkestan;

- the Russian commercial and industrial bourgeoisie, in cooperation with foreign capital, opened various companies, trading houses, and joint-stock companies in the country. With the help of commercial and usurious capital, which spread a wide network in the country, many local owners came out;

- The construction of railways in Turkestan accelerated the emergence of cotton monopoly in Fergana region. Seeing the high demand for cotton in the markets, farmers planted cotton in their fields instead of grain and other crops. The import of grain from Russia increased the dependence of the country (Fergana region) on Russia.

In the course of the research, it was found appropriate to give a number of recommendations. These recommendations include:

- One of the convenient ways to provide employment to the population is to open a wide way to household work, which the people of Turkestan have gained in the fields of trade and handicrafts over the centuries;

- opening a wide path for the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises in agricultural sectors, farms and crafts, it is necessary to create conditions for cooperation between large and small producers;

- it is desirable to achieve penetration of bank funds to farmers and peasant farms, to expand cooperation between them, to strengthen the competitive environment in the interbank market.

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