

FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS DURING THE KHANATE PERIOD

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Abstract This article provides information about the history of the Khanate era and the role of foreign trade relations. At the same time, the development of domestic and foreign tourism through trade was also discussed.

Key words: Czarist Russia, trade, cotton, goods, economy, development, gas, industry, financial investment, railway, economic relationship.

Relevance of the topic. The Uzbek people have always been a hardworking nation, and their selflessness and patriotism have gained special importance in the pages of history. Uzbekistan has a history of 3,000 years of statehood and has always fought for its freedom and rights. For the development of foreign and domestic trade, it is important that special aspects such as the construction of railways, the importance of heavy and light industry, the development of handicrafts, and the employment of the population have been shown.

Analysis of the topic. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the colonial policy of the Russian Empire was implemented. The position of Russian generals in the foreign policy of the ruling circles of the Russian state against the Kokan, Khiva khanates and the Bukhara emirate has increased. The Turkestan country was turned into a colony in a short period of time, and policies of agrarian policy, Russification policy, turning it into a source of raw materials and a market for finished products began to be applied to the country.

This rich land with a developed agricultural culture has been turned into a source of raw materials for industry, a convenient and profitable market. Construction of railways and industrial enterprises began in Turkestan mainly to meet the needs of industry and for other military and political purposes. In 1906, Orenburg was connected with Tashkent. In 1900-1910, 233 enterprises were built and put into operation in Turkestan. These were mainly cotton ginning, cocooning, tanning, and oil production factories.

Special attention was paid to the development of cotton, which is considered an important source of raw materials for the development of textile enterprises. For this,

instead of Jaidari cotton, which has been cultivated since ancient times, Serunum American varieties of cotton were introduced¹.

In Russia's trade relations with Central Asia, the export of seeded cotton from our country and the import of grain was given priority. He connected Central Asia with the central regions of Russia and made it an integral part of the common Russian market. Central Asia has now entered the world market, which is a necessary condition for any industrial development². In 1856, Russian gazmols were supplied to the khans in the amount of 320,000 soums, while this number was 3,777,000 soums in 1866 and 6,952,000 soums in 1867, increasing from 282% to 931%. Uzbek gazmols sent to Russia decreased from 815,000 soums in 1856 to 517,000 soums in 1867, that is, from 71.8% to 69%³.

Since the second half of the 19th century, as the import of industrial products from Russia increased, local craft production began to suffer a crisis. He worked 17-18 hours at the weaving loom to produce only 4-8 arshins (an arshin is equal to 72.12 cm) of cloth, but the salary he received was insignificant

Although there was no factory and manufactory production during the Khanate period, there were buds of centralized, mostly scattered manufactories based on peasant crafts working at home. In 1841, there were 6 iron foundries in Samarkand, Margilon, Ko'kan, Andijan, and Bukhara, where agricultural weapons and cores for cannons were produced. Similar enterprises existed in other khanates. In 1870, about 775 weaving workshops were operating in the city of Tashkent alone.

The network of cotton ginning, oil, and soap making enterprises, which are directly related to the development of local industry with cotton processing, has expanded. From 1895 to 1914, 11 seed factories, dozens of mines, brick, lime heating, copper smelting, wool washing shops, wine, beer, pharmaceutical, and food enterprises were put into operation in the country. The industry is not uniformly developed in the provinces.

From 1880 to 1914, 224 enterprises were established in Fergana region, 163 in Samarkand region, and 107 in Yettisuv region. Until the end of the 19th century, handicraft production in Bukhara was at a low level due to the lack of technical specialists. By 1905, there were 9 cotton gins in the emirate, processing 2 million 500 thousand pounds of cotton.

On the eve of the First World War, there were more than 50 enterprises in the territory of the emirate, of which 26 were cotton ginning factories. Most of them are located in the Russian cities of the emirate. There were 15 cotton ginning factories, an

¹ Ziyoev H. Turkistonda Rossiya tajovuzi va hukmronligiga qarshi kurash. (XVIII-XX asr boshlari). –T.: Sharq, 1998. - 478 bet.

² G. A. Xidoyatov. Mening jonajon tarixim. Toshkent: "O'qituvchi", 1992 .

³ Ziyoev H. Z. O'zbekiston mustamlaka va zulm iskanjasida.- T.: Sharq, 2006

oil factory, an embankment workshop in Kogon, and 10 cotton factories in Chorjoi⁴. Due to the lack of industrial enterprises, the number of workers was also small. Only 3,500 workers made up 0.2 percent of the population. In connection with the construction of the Bukhara railway, the number of workers is 7,000. Seasonal work was popular in the cotton ginning, wool, and oil industries. Due to the small size of the enterprises, the weakness of the equipment supply, permanent workers were mainly created in the mining industry and railway construction.

The population of cities grew twice as fast as the total population. Changes also occurred in agriculture, the area of irrigated land and the production of agricultural products increased significantly, and the yield of the main crops increased. Kuznesov and Gardner companies occupy a dominant position in the market of Turkestan in the trade of porcelain products.

In short, foreign and domestic trade began to manifest in their activities mainly at the beginning of the 19th century. The formation of a single domestic market in Turkestan has begun. In the 50s and 60s of the 19th century, the Khanates of Bukhara and Khiva-Kokan traded with Russia with their finished products. Russia also participated in the trade with finished products in the khanates. Such equal and fair trade relations have had a positive effect on the growth of productive forces in both countries.

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