

ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

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Annotation: *In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, as a result of the introduction of industry into the Emirate of Bukhara, traditional crafts, despite some changes, retained their traditional features. As a result of industrialization, craftsmen lost some of their jobs and were forced to engage in other occupations.*

Key words: *Bukhara, Emirate, handicrafts, industry, palace, trade, mint, factory, production.*

Introduction

In the 1860s Bukhara, one of the largest trading centres of the region, had 50 caravanserais, 50 regular and covered markets [6:659], 6 chorsu and 25 suburban markets [13:625].

According to 1860s data, there were 30 caravanserais [1:365-366], 50 in 1870 [4:86], 150 caravanserais in 1892 [13:625]. The caravanserai differed from other caravanserais in Central Asia in its design, luxury and size of investment.

Russian merchants who came from Russia stored their goods in the Olim Palace that held 1500 camels, and Tatar merchants in the Nogai Palace that held 2000 camels [4:86], and Afghans and Indians also traded in their caravanserais. Wholesale trade was also carried on in the caravanserais, with Muslim and Russian merchants being taxed at 2.5 percent and non-Muslim merchants at 5 percent [4:87].

Caravanserais had rooms for wholesale and retail merchants, i.e. beds, stables, barns, as well as rooms for changers and even doctors, where merchants came and went.

Caravans were specialised according to the type of product. For example, the Sayfiddin caravanserai, owned by the Emir, traded silk, textiles, precious stones, diamonds and gold. Leather goods were traded in Meshsaray caravanserai, dyers - in Buzgunj Palace, black leather - in Barra and Post Palaces.

Before the invasion, the Bukhara Emirate had active trade relations with India, Afghanistan, Eastern China and Russia, and even European manufactured goods could be found in its markets.

After the Russian Empire placed the Emirate of Bukhara in political dependence, it began to establish its interests in the economic sphere as well. To this end, it placed great emphasis on establishing its sole economic dominance in the country, capturing the country's market and raw materials and making effective use of its economic potential.

The Russian Empire annexed Bukhara Emirate, one of the major trading centres of Central Asia, and started to achieve the sole domination in the Bukhara markets. According to a document signed by Emir and Russian government in St.-Petersburg in 1892, in January 1894 Bukhara - Afghanistan border was included in customs system of Russian Empire [3:195-196]. After that, the emirate's foreign trade relations were subordinated to the interests of the empire and restrictions were imposed on trade relations with foreign countries [9:1-4]. The main place in the markets of Bukhara Emirate was occupied by products of Russian industry, while agricultural products necessary for Russia were brought from neighbouring countries and from there taken to the metropolis. Due to the inclusion of Bukhara Emirate in the Russian customs system, it would receive 2 million rubles annually from trade. ruble deprived income.

A Russian border guard was moved from the town of Kerki to Darvoz. The country practically became an internal market of the Russian Empire. This agreement also deprived Bukhara of independence in trade policy. Thus, Bukhara Emirate was fully involved in economic life of Russia and deprived of independent trade relations and turned into capital's commodity market. The fact that the Emir of Bukhara requested permission from Russian political agency even to move the market from one place to another or to open a new market showed that he was completely deprived of his independence even in the simplest, locally important matters in economic sphere [12:83].

The Russian Empire also subordinated the monetary system of the Bukhara Emirate to its interests. During this period gold, silver and copper coins were minted in Bukhara and mainly silver coins were used in circulation, and several million coins were minted each year. In spring and autumn the exchange rate of coins would rise and in summer fall, respectively, the exchange rate of the Russian rouble would also change. Russian merchants were dissatisfied with the change in exchange rates. After negotiations in Bukhara and St. Petersburg on April 3, 1900 minting of coins in Bukhara was stopped, withdrawn from circulation and the coin in circulation was equated to 15 tiyyns (i. e. kopecks) of Russia [10:14]. After the monetary reform, credit rubles, gold and silver coins of the Russian Empire were introduced into the emirate. Thus, the monetary system of Bukhara Emirate was completely subordinated to Russia.

This activity was aimed at securing the economic interests of the metropolis in Bukhara Emirate.

Russian investors created banking credit system and trading firms to finance the processes of extraction and transportation of raw materials, which provided big profit in the country. In 1894, a branch of the state bank was opened in New Bukhara, and its investment reached 90,000,000 rubles in 20 years. Along with the branch of state bank in Bukhara, there were also 7 branches of private banks. By 1914, investments of private banks amounted to 20,300,000 rubles [7:5].

"Azov-Donets Bank", opened in 1911, acts as an intermediary between Bukhara and the Russian Empire, and "Siberian Trade Bank", a branch of which was opened in Bukhara in 1912, deals with the credit system for the sale of cotton and other industrial enterprises.

Amir Said Olimhan, besides having 27 million gold rubles in the state bank, also held 7 million rubles in private banks. He was the world's third largest trader in Karakol.

With the daily development of economic relations, local entrepreneurs began to compete with Russian investors for the Bukhara market by the time of the First World War, acquiring an investment of 105,000,000 gold rubles.

The construction of railways played an important role in linking the Emirate of Bukhara with the metropolis, in securing the Empire's interests within the country, and in developing domestic communications. The construction of the Trans-Caspian Railway created great opportunities for this. On July 25, 1885, the Russian Empire signed a contract with Bukhara Emirate to build a railway to Samarkand and planned to build it through the Emirate.

Kogon station (New Bukhara) was built 11 versts and 400 fathoms from the Old Bukhara on Transcaspian railway, and goods unloaded from this station were transported to the Old Bukhara using dirt roads, donkeys and camels, which was costly and time consuming. Diplomatic correspondence between the Government of Bukhara and the Russian Empire regarding the construction of a road connecting Old and New Bukhara was conducted for almost 10 years. In 1898 the Emir of Bukhara was in Petersburg, where he negotiated with specialists about the railway line between the Old and New Bukhara, and in 1900 the construction work began.

On September 23, 1901, the act of incorporation of this railway network into the Central Asian Railway was signed and put into effect. This railway line was called Bukhara branch of the Central Asian Railway [8:66-67].

The Central Asian main line passed mainly through the northern part of Bukhara Emirate, along the river Zeravshan. The southwestern and south-eastern parts of the Emirate were excluded from the railway. The southern part of Bukhara Emirate was rich in natural resources and in order to use them effectively and to establish communication with Termez city which had military-strategic importance, the Kogon-Termez railway was built in 1910 [11:21]. In 1912 the Emir of Bukhara agreed to allocate 600 dessiatinas of land free of charge for this railway [2:60]. In 1914-1916 Bukhara railway was completed and put into operation. The total length of this road was 572 versts, 150 versts of which passed through the Afghan border.

The construction of railways rapidly developed the delivery of raw materials from the country to Russia. Russia accounted for 88 percent of Bukhara Emirate's foreign trade exports; Bukhara Emirate was the second largest producer of raw cotton after Fergana.

Overall, 80 percent of goods sent from the emirate to Russia were agricultural products. These included raw silk and silkworms. In 1914, 25,000 poods of cocoons were sent to Russia. In the early years of colonialism, 30-40 thousand pieces of Karakol leather were exported, and by 1914 the figure reached 1,800,000 pieces. Karakol accounted for 42% of the emirate's foreign trade. Also from Bukhara 280,000 poods of wool, 50,000 pieces of carpets, 250,000 poods of dried fruits and sultanas were sent to Russia [5:68].

In 1913, 15,974,000 rubles worth of various manufactured goods (44% of imports), 9,140,000 rubles worth of grain and sugar (26% of imports), 1,294,000 rubles worth of iron and iron goods and 1,039,000 rubles worth of various crockery were brought from Bukhara Emirate. Russia. The share of Russian imports to the emirate was 96.5 per cent.

In 1865, imports between the metropolis and the emirate amounted to 3,306,000 rubles and exports to 1,913,000 rubles. In 1900, exports between the two countries reached 23,700,000 rubles and imports reached 23,200,000 rubles. By 1913, imports totalled 31,255,000 rubles and exports 35,344,000 rubles.

In the 19th century the Emirate of Bukhara was transformed by the Russian Empire into a semi-colony and its trade relations developed in the traditional way and it was subordinated to Russian interests through various binding treaties. Based on this, various new economic forms emerged and began to produce results. The traditional caravan route and trade were replaced by railways and banks began to take over money exchange activities. Trade links between the Emirate of Bukhara and Russia increased tenfold as a result of the acceleration of trade relations after the establishment of telephone and telegraph systems.

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