



ECONOMIC LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT OF BUKHARA EMIRATE

Abduraimova S. E.

Assistant teacher of the University of Economics and Pedagogy

Abstract. This article provides information about the economic life of the Bukhara Emirate and the changes that have occurred in it, the growth of production, the opening of enterprises and factories.

Key words: Bukhara Emirate, economy, agriculture, market, tax, money.

BUXORO AMIRLIGINING IQTISODIY HAYOTI VA RIVOJLANISHI

Abduraimova S.E.

Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universitetining assistent o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Buxoro amirligining iqtisodiy hayoti va unda yuz bergan o'zgarishlar, ishlab chiqarishning o'sishi, korxona hamda zavodlarning ochilishi haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro amirligi, iqtisodiyot, qishloq xo'jaligi, bozor, soliq, pul.

Time, as the most important property of the movement of history, connecting yesterday with today, and today with tomorrow, makes its decision not only about specific historical events, the historical process as a whole, but also about those outstanding personalities who were active participants in the historical process in one period or another

Western, more precisely European and American specialists in the field of historiography have shown great interest in the history of Central Asia, as well as in the history of the Bukhara Emirate, since we know that in the 19th century the Bukhara Emirate was superior to other countries of the region in various areas. The Emirate possessed enormous socio-economic and natural potential and military-political power. And it is natural that the Bukhara Emirate aroused great interest among foreign English-speaking writers, historians, and travelers.

According to historical sources, the first information about the Bukhara Emirate appears in foreign literature with the beginning of England's economic penetration into the territory of the Turkestan region. In particular, according to the German explorer and traveler Eversman, who was accepted into the expedition to Bukhara at the invitation of Peter I in 1714, as an eyewitness, a large number of English industrial products were sold in the bazaars of Bukhara, imported into the city by Persian and partly Indian merchants. Based on this, we can conclude that the Bukhara Emirate, especially the city of Bukhara, was a special place where political, socio-economic and trade relations were highly developed, and due to the fact that the city was a center of culture and international relations.

In the article we give an external overview and system analysis of the authors who were eyewitnesses, who visited the Bukhara Emirate and their works. We propose to partially divide



the period under study into two parts, as the first and second half of the 19th century. In our opinion, in foreign historiography, especially in historical works written by English-speaking researchers, there are no studies that would fully and completely reflect the history of the Bukhara Emirate. Despite the fact that in the 19th century there are many historical sources and books that reflect various political, socio-cultural and trade and economic events in the Bukhara Emirate, the history of the emirate is covered in aggregate, along with other khanates of Central Asia. In addition, it should be noted that in the period under consideration, a huge flow of works was collected, that is, historical sources with valuable information accumulated by foreign travelers and specialists who visited the Bukhara Emirate and the Central Asian region for one purpose or another. In turn, we need to pay attention to the fact that, unlike their Central Asian contemporaries, foreign English-language authors had no reason to idealize the events, so their works, notes and reports reflected a more objective history. But when interpreting these events, English-language authors could make misunderstandings or mistakes, which must be dealt with in critical views. In the first half of the 19th century, the Bukhara Emirate was visited by such authors as W. Moorcroft. The journey of these authors occupies a key place in the discovery of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate for foreign, Anglo-American specialists and researchers. In particular, visiting different regions, travelers had the opportunity to observe certain differences in the system of public administration, socio-economic and cultural life of different peoples who were subjects of the Bukhara Emirate and other khanates of Central Asia.

According to historical facts, the above-mentioned authors carried out their research, aiming at military-strategic goals, that is, looking for conditions in the region for the penetration of English colonization, as a result of which it would be easier to import English industrial goods into the territory of the emirate, through which to the region of Central Asia. Thanks to their travels, valuable works and memoirs appeared that can provide extensive information about the routes, trade directions to the Bukhara Emirate and its cities, as well as the peoples located on these routes, their way of life, socio-economic situation, trade and economic and cultural ties of the emirate with other countries. In particular, in 1819-1825, the first English mission to Central Asia was carried out under the leadership of W. Moorcroft and J. Trebeck, financed by the East India Company, as a result of which a work appeared under the title "Travels in the Himalayan provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab; in Ladakh and Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Bokhara from 1819 to 1825" ("Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab; in Ladakh and Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Bokhara from 1819 to 1825") in two volumes, which was published by Hoyman Wilson on the basis of the article and recollections of W. Moorcroft in the pages of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. The first part of the work describes in detail the routes in India and Central Asia, different religions, social life, economy of the population inhabited in India and different regions of Hindustan and Central Asia, especially crafts and national economy are extensively described, due to which the value of the work increases. In the second part, the author provides valuable information about Kashmir, Yarkent, Tibet, Kyrgyz lands, Kabul, trade routes to Central Asia, as well as the Bukhara Emirate, such products in trade and economic relations as silk, cotton, rice, horse, various minerals, fruits, jewelry, wine, etc. Moreover, information about Karshi and the routes leading to Bukhara, arrival in Bukhara, negotiations with the emir, reception in the palace of the Bukhara Emir is very important and extremely valuable.



Period/Период:
Emirate of Bukhara /
Бухарский эмират
Years/Годы: 1785 - 1920 AH/н.э
Khan/Хан : Seid Abd al-Ahad/
Сеид Абдулахад
Years of reign/Годы правления:
1303-1328 AH (1885–1910 AD/ н.э)
Weight/Вес, g/г: 3,18
Size/ Размер, мм: 15
Mint/Чекан:
Bukhara-yi Sharif / Бухара-и-Шариф
Date/ Дата: 131x/1319 AH
(1902 AD/н.э)
Denomination/Номинал: tanga/танга
Metal: AR/ Серебро/ Silver



Of great scientific significance is the diplomatic mission of Joseph Wolfe (1795–1862) to Bukhara to establish contacts with local rulers and gather information about the region. The British traveler, explorer and diplomat travelled twice to Bukhara, which was an important political and cultural centre of Central Asia, in 1832 and 1843, and his expedition to Bukhara was one of the most famous and significant in his research career. During his stay in Bukhara, J. Wolfe met with Kushbegi and Emir Nasrullah, as well as with representatives of the local elite, in order to establish diplomatic ties and study the political situation in the Bukhara Emirate [4. 389–390]. Among other things, he studied the local culture, customs and religion, recorded his observations about the city of Bukhara, its architecture, population and trade, and was also interested in the historical sites and archaeological sites in the vicinity of Bukhara, which led him to return to Britain after completing his journey and write several books about his adventures and explorations. His works, including his accounts of Bokhara, published in London in two volumes under the title Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara, in the years 1843–46, to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddart Captain Conolly, have received acclaim and have become an important source of information about Central Asia for Western readers and researchers. The author conveyed valuable information about Bukhara, the reception of foreign ambassadors and guests in the palace, which he himself visited, the administration of the Bukhara Emirate, the social life of the population, educational institutions and their system of education in the country, moreover, information about the situation of Jews and prisons is interesting. One of Wolfe's most famous contributions was his description of the Bukhara Fortress. He described in detail its structure, fortifications and historical value. In conclusion, it should be noted that Joseph Wolfe's journey to Bukhara left a significant mark on the history of Central Asian studies. His works are still an important source of information about Bukhara and the region in the 19th century.

Tsarist Russia aimed not only at political and military strategic goals, but also economic goals from its military operations in Central Asia, including the territories of the Bukhara Emirate.



In particular, it was not for nothing that he put forward his economic demands towards Bukhara in the first drafts of the contract he wanted to conclude with the Emirate of Bukhara, then in the peace treaties signed bilaterally in May 1868 and the friendship treaty signed in 1873. Because from the first days, the Russian government set its main goal to penetrate the economy of the Bukhara Emirate and to interfere in it as much as possible, to bring it under its control, and if necessary, to achieve its full development based on its own interests. had eaten

Most importantly, it was envisaged that the economy of Bukhara would become a region that would serve as a unique springboard and raw material base for the Russian military forces in order to solve the Anglo-Russian rivalry in the Middle East and ensure new achievements in the military strategic sphere. That is why the Russian government has gradually exerted its influence on the economy of Bukhara and carried out a policy of bringing it under its control. As we know, after the battles on Kattakorgan and Zirabulok hills, the upper part of the Zarafshan river, which is considered the main water source of the Bukhara Emirate, and its catchment basin, came under the control of Russia according to the bilateral peace treaty concluded in 1868 and 1873. was over. this very situation started to cause huge economic problems in the economic life of the Bukhara Emirate, especially in the development of agriculture, from the 70s of the XIX century.

Since the upper part of the Zarafshan River is part of the territory of Turkestan, the authorities of the tsarist government in Samarkand began to use it in order to make Bukhara economically dependent on them. They almost did not provide water to the residents of the emirate with various reasons and excuses. The people of Bukhara were sometimes deprived of Zarafshan water for months, and their cultivated fields dried up due to lack of water. This, in turn, caused crop failure and made it difficult for the population to live. By the 90s of the 19th century, this situation finally intensified dramatically and caused major problems. As a result, at the insistence of the government of Bukhara, several talks were held between the two sides on this issue.

After long negotiations between Russia and the authorities of Bukhara on the distribution of Zarafshan river water and its reasonable, agreed use, the following settlement was agreed on on May 27, 1894. From November 15 to March 10, all water will be supplied to the territory of the emirate, except for drinking water for the residents of Samarkand region and some areas related to vital issues, and from June 10 to August 15, 60 percent of the water of the Zarafshan River will be supplied to the Russians of the Zarafshan oasis. it was agreed that the remaining 40 percent will be given to the territories under the control of Bukhara. Although an agreement on such an agreement was signed between the two parties, the Russian authorities in Samarkand did not follow it and openly tied Bukhara economically to this very question of water supply, in other words, continued to subjugate them.

The authorities of the tsar's government in the Samarkand region completely subordinated the economy of Bukhara to them through the distribution of water from the Zarafshan river. Bukhara's agriculture has been unable to develop due to lack of water in many cases and has fallen into a dire situation. However, it is surprising that the Russian government officials in St. Petersburg knew very well that the Russian bourgeoisie was in dire need of Bukhara cotton and understood that the water supply had to be solved positively anyway, and that is why they asked their local officials about this issue. approach was recommended. From the end of the 19th century, the government of Tsarist Russia gradually occupied the internal markets of the Bukhara Emirate and began to pay great attention to filling it with its own goods.



Already in the 70s of the 19th century, all domestic markets in Bukhara were filled with Russian goods made of cotton. The most important thing is that by this time, not the Tatars, as before, but the merchants of Bukhara, who belonged to the Russian nationality, were selling these goods in the markets. In a short period of time, i.e. in the 70s and 90s of the XIX century, almost all industrial products important for the economic life of Bukhara, including iron, copper, brass, tin, cast iron pots, copper goods, paper, leather lead, dyes, silks, candles, porcelain and many other vital goods were imported from Tsarist Russia.

The Russian bourgeoisie, through various means, removed from the Bukhara markets foreign merchants who were their constant rivals, Western Europeans, Afghans and Indians. began to squeeze their goods. In a word, the competition between Russia and England, which escalated to gain dominance in the economic sphere in the domestic markets of the economy of Bukhara, led to a sharp struggle between them, and the Russians, who directly started this struggle, gradually gained full advantage and Bukhara's internal managed to gain full control of their markets. By 1881, Russians and Russian goods had gained complete hegemony in the markets of Bukhara and had the right to a sole monopoly. We can clearly see the proof of this situation from the following words of diplomat Charikov, who was considered one of the major administrators of the Russian government at that time. "Russian goods have a greater advantage in the emirate than the goods of other countries. It is gradually squeezing out the goods of foreign countries one by one, taking their place in a very fast and progressive way. He managed to get the goods of other countries back to the Amudarya and to the Indian Kush."

The government of Tsarist Russia, first of all, its administrators in the Turkestan region, directly interfered in the internal and external economic issues and life of the Bukhara Emirate. After increasing the indicators of turnover, they began to try to increase these indicators. New opportunities are being sought to further strengthen these achievements. Most importantly, in addition to the Russian government, the Russian bourgeoisie also had a great interest in these achievements. That is why, in the 80s and 90s of the 19th century, the Russian bourgeoisie began to make new demands to the Russian government in this regard. As a result, the construction of railways and the formation of a flotilla were achieved in Central Asia. After the construction of the Caspian railway and the opening of shipping on the Amudarya, the trade turnover (turnover) of Russian industry with the whole of Central Asia, including the Emirate of Bukhara, was very fast. there are ample opportunities for it to increase rapidly.

In 1890, the total value of flour, sugar, manufactured goods, tea, kerosene, dyes, barley, porcelain and other types of goods imported from Russia to the Bukhara Emirate was 2 million 119 thousand 862 nuds, while this figure in 1891 2 million 480 thousand 277 poods. In turn, the tsarist authorities bought the best quality and most popular goods from the Bukhara Emirate at a low price and took them to their country - Russia. According to the information provided by A.I. Remez, in 1880-1881, 4,000 pounds of black leather, 410,000 pounds of cotton, 6,100,000 pounds of citra seeds, 4,000 pounds of paper yarn and 0, 8 thousand pounds of robes were taken². These given numbers are only the molar index taken to the center of Russia. I. A. Remez did not include the sum of goods taken to the cities of Siberia, Kaspiyorti region and Turkestan region to the account of these transported goods. It should be said openly that almost most of the authors are in their works.

When thinking about the goods taken from Bukhara, they took into account only the value of the goods taken to Russia. For some reason, they tried not to count the amount of goods taken to the Governorate General of Turkestan, which was transferred to Russia, to the regions of



Siberia, to the Caspian region. However, the General Governorate of Turkestan was recognized as an indivisible part of Tsarist Russia, and this country was administered on the basis of Russian laws at that time. It is these aspects that require a more serious approach to this issue. All goods transported from the Emirate of Bukhara to the territory of the General Governorate of Turkestan should be considered as goods transported to Tsarist Russia. After all, only then, on the basis of specific numbers, will it be possible to clearly show the robbery policy of tsarist Russia.

REFERENCES:

1. Давидович Е.А. О мерах веса позднесредневековой Бухары. Душанбе, 1960. Стр. 113.
2. Cuhaj G., Michael T., Miller H. Standard Catalog of World Coins (Bukhara) 1901-2000. 39-е изд. Iola: Krause Publications, 2011. 2345 с.
3. Pazilova, M. E. (2024). Development of learning competencies of students in the process of independent study. *Journal of social sciences and humanities research fundamentals*, 4(04), 10-14.
4. Smatillayevna, J. M. (2024). Pedagoglarda kreativ faoliyatni tashkil etish va shakllantirish. *PEDAGOG*, 7(2), 409-412.
5. Каноатова, Ф. Б. (1997). Место системы народного образования в повышении интеллектуальной активности учащейся молодежи (Социально-философский аспект).
6. Raxmonberganovna, K. Z. (2023). THE PROCESS OF URBANIZATION IN THE EASTERN FERGANA VALLEY. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HISTORY*, 4(05), 40-48.
7. Zulxumor, K., & Nilufar, K. (2023). OLIYGOHLARDAGI SIFATLI TA'LIM JARAYONIDAGI AYRIM MUAMMOLAR. In *Oriental Conferences* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 885-893). ООО «SupportScience».
8. Муминова, А. (2021). Order, permission, prohibition and instructions in the category of motivation. *Danish Scientific Journal*, (45-2), 20-23.