

**COVERAGE OF INFORMATION ON THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF CENTRAL ASIA ON THE  
PAGES OF "TURKISTON COLLECTION"**

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**Abstract.** *This article was prepared on the basis of the materials of the Turkistan Collection, which is considered a rare source of the history of our country from the period of Tsarist Russia, and the main purpose of the research is to analyze information on the economic life, economy and ethnoculture of the Ferghana Valley during the period of Tsarist Russia. The methods of objectivity and comparative analysis were used in this research work. Within the framework of the research work, the main emphasis was placed on the period of Tsarist Russia. As part of the research topic, scientists of Fergana State University such as R.Arslonzoda, S.V.Yoldoshev, H.P.Zhorayev, R.Akbarov have carried out scientific research. Based on the materials of this research work, information about the economy and economic life of our country during the period of Tsarist Russia has been highlighted.*

**Key words.** *Turkestan, economy, cotton, farming, animal husbandry, economy, Ferghana, Czarist Russia, K.F. Kaufman.*

Enter. After our country gained independence, attention to the field of history increased. Information created on the basis of fake materials was deleted from school textbooks and scientific literature. The weight of scientific literature created on the basis of the principle of objectivity has increased.

We can get a lot of information through the "Turkestan Collection", which is considered an important source of the Tsarist Russia of our country. In particular, we can get acquainted with a lot of information about the economy, ethno-culture, customs and economic life of the residents of the Ferghana Valley. Through this research work, we will get acquainted with information about the economy and economy of the Ferghana Valley during Tsarist Russia.

Literature analysis and methodology. At the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries, Central Asia, including the Ferghana Valley, was visited by hundreds of geographers-tourists, military personnel, merchants and spies from the Russian Empire and foreign countries, who were interested in aspects related to the ethno-cultural and economic life of the people in this area. Those who wrote down memories and memories about the customs, traditions, rituals, daily life of the local people, or gave interesting information in their works and articles.

After the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, Russian researchers paid serious attention to studying the ethno-social characteristics of the Ferghana Valley and managed to collect scientific data. Although their research is focused on their main interests, a wealth of information can be obtained on the ethnography of the peoples of the valley. In this place, H. Potanin, A. Middendorf, V. V. Velyaminov-Zernov, A. Shishov, A. P. Khoroshkin, V. Firsov, N. F. Sitnyakovsky, A. I. Bryanov, A. Divayev, A. Kasatkin, A. E. Kushakevich, P. E. Kuznetsov carried out scientific investigations.

Results. Despite the increase in the amount of cotton produced in Turkestan during this period, it could not even meet the needs of 1/5 of the Russian textile industry. In 1887, more than 500 yarn-spinning and textile enterprises were working in Russia, they produced products worth 231684000 rubles per year, for which about 11 million per year. a pound of cotton was required. At that time, there were only 3.5 million people in the Russian colonies. only cotton was grown. Because of this, Russia receives an additional 8 million dollars from foreign countries every year. had to buy a pound of cotton. During this period, an average of 84 mln. pood, 27 million in East India. pud, 16 million in China. pud, 9 million in Egypt. pood cotton is grown. In addition to these, cotton is grown in more than 10 countries, and the total amount of cotton grown in the world was 1526675000 pounds. Thus, more than 55% of the cotton grown in the world was supplied by the USA, 17% by East India, and more than 10% by China.

The growing demand for cotton attracted not only the local population but also big Russian capitalists. At the end of the 19th century, they started to build large farms specializing in cotton. There are 4,000 acres of cotton fields in such farms located around the city of Tashkent alone, which is 20% of the total cotton area. Among such farms were merchant Belyakov's 620 tens, 400 tens of Yaroslavl manufactory and Tarsin's 200 tens, Russian farms grew cotton on 500 tens of land in Fergana region, of which 100 tens were in Namangan, 280 tens in Andijan, 20 tens in Ko in Konda and 80 percent are located in Margilon. However, such large capitalist farms could not use their land effectively. As a result, they were forced to release their workers and leased their land to farmers on a quarterly basis. For example, "Big Yaroslavl Manufactory" was forced to lay off its workers and rent 304 tenths of its land to tenants.

The Russian commercial and industrial bourgeoisie tried to systematically develop cotton growing in the country. Even in the khanates of Bukhara and Khiva, attention was paid to cotton. The quality of cotton fiber grown in these khanates was much better than that of Fergana and Syrdarya regions. "Though the production of cotton and silk in Fergana region is very developed, but in terms of quality, it lags behind the products of Bukhara, especially Khiva." That's why in these khanates, planting of American cotton varieties was not paid too much attention. For example, in Shorakhan and Chimboy districts of Khiva Khanate, the local "cotton" variety was mainly planted, and in 1882, 98,472 poods were harvested, and in 1885, 112,238 poods were harvested. . In 1883, American cotton seeds were sown on only 5 tens of acres of land in these districts as an experiment.

Although the management system of the Russian Empire was mainly aimed at protecting the interests of nobles and landlords, it had to deal with the emerging bourgeoisie. Because during this period, capitalism developed and new industrial centers began to emerge, the number of factories and factories increased, transport connections improved, the process of urbanization intensified, and cities began to expand. Representatives of the big bourgeoisie were at the head of these works, and they began to exert more influence on the economic life of the country.

The development of the textile industry in Russia has increased the demand for new markets and sources of raw materials. Previously, the small amount of cotton brought to the central regions of Russia by camels from the Liverpool (Great Britain) cotton fair and Central Asian markets could not satisfy the needs of the textile industry. This, in turn, caused the Russian bourgeoisie to encourage the tsar's government to accelerate the policy of conquest. For a number of other similar reasons, the Russian Empire started wars of aggression against the Khanates of Central Asia. Russian generals skillfully used the mutual conflicts and enmities between the Khans, and in a short period of time occupied a large part of the country and showed enthusiasm in turning it into a colony.

About 50 poor nations have lost their national image. Its territory is 22 million 400 thousand square kilometers. It seems that if Russia's territory was 200,000 square kilometers when it was formed as a state, it expanded more than 10 times over the course of 4 centuries at the expense of the land of its neighbors, mainly at the expense of Turanian land, and it achieved this only by invasion. In 1867, he established the General Governorate of Turkestan to manage the territories conquered by the Russian Empire.

Appointed as the first governor-general, the cunning and cunning general von K.P. Kaufmann, in order to justify the title given to him as the "establisher of order in the land of Turkestan", during the 15th year (1867-1882) devotedly strengthened the colonial policy of tsarism in the country. served. K. P. Kaufman and his followers were active in turning the country into a raw material base and a market for the sale of industrial products for the benefit of the Russian Empire and the Russian bourgeoisie. As a result, the territory of the Turkestan General Governorate was regularly expanded at the expense of newly conquered lands. Zarafshan district was added to it in 1868, Amudarya tributaries in 1873, Fergana in 1867, and Caspian regions in 1899. Thus, the total area of the General Governorate is 1,533,255 km. formed a square.

In colonial conditions, special attention was paid to the issue of land, in addition to the organization of management work in the country. The rights of the local population to the land were revised and adapted to the interests of the Russian government. The lands owned by the nomadic peoples living in the country were declared state property and leased to their owners for an unlimited period. In the Land Regulations developed in 1873 under the leadership of K.P. Kaufman, it was envisaged that only people with legal documents could acquire their own land as private property. It is known that the majority of the local population did not have such documents, and their issuance or confirmation of

their existence depended on the wishes of the tsar authorities. This allowed the tsar's administration to easily seize the land of undocumented peasants. For example, in 1870, under the pretext of building open markets, 300 desiatins of land were taken from Tashkent peasants, and in 1871, 23 thousand desiatins of land were confiscated for the establishment of the Konstantinovskiy horse factory company in Tashkent. Such actions of the Chormamurs caused serious dissatisfaction of the local population. Realizing that they had exceeded their limits, the authorities took 2,000 tens of acres of land at the disposal of the company. The remaining lands were returned to their owners.

The situation was not better in other regions. For example, 100,000 square meters of land was taken from the local population under the pretext of expanding the city of Ko'kan alone. Also, in 1877, for the construction of the city of New Margilon (Fergana), several thousand tens of acres of land were taken from the peasants, and the migration of the local population to this city was stopped. In other cities, lands were looted by tsar administrators. Hundreds of pumpkin houses, farmyards, churches, and industrial enterprises appeared on the land taken from the peasants. Dobrosmyslov, a member of the inspection commission, tried to justify the Russians' seizure of land belonging to the local population by saying that "only those who did not like work were left unemployed, and businessmen took over large tracts of land."

Tsarist officials paid special attention to the policy of Russification of the country in order to achieve their colonial goals. Business in state institutions, courts, banks and other organizations opened in Turkestan was conducted only in Russian. Russian-style schools were opened to teach the children of the local population (mainly rich people, merchants, judges and elders) to the Russian language. The purpose of this was to train officials loyal to the tsarist administration and in the future to "involve local residents only in administrative work of no political importance."

As can be seen from the information given above, the population lived densely in three regions of Turkestan (Samarkand, Syrdarya and Fergana). Also, according to approximate calculations, at that time, 3 million people lived in the Bukhara Emirate, and 500,000 people lived in the Khiva Khanate. Tsarist authorities created favorable conditions for the activity of the Russian trade and industrial bourgeoisie in the Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanates, which lost their independence and became dependent states.

At the same time, the tsarist authorities carefully approached the policy of Russification of Turkestan population. The main reason for this was that the majority of the population of Turkestan, i.e. 95.6% were Muslims, only 3.5% were Christians and 1% were people of other religions. When the ruling authorities saw that the position of religion was high in the country, they had to refrain from interfering in the affairs of this field.

35.7% of the population living in the Turkestan Governorate are Uzbeks, 44.66% are Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, 4.98% are Turkmen, 6.73% are Tajiks, 2.26% are Black Hats, 3.75% are Russians and 2.15% were other peoples. The conquering authorities had to take into

account the rich history, culture, traditions of the peoples of the country, and the fact that the education system, albeit religious, was well established to a certain extent.

Discussion. They armed the new immigrants in order to protect them from the resistance of the local population and to strengthen their dominant position in the country. Terrified by the Andijan Uprising of 1898, the Chor Ma Moors began to arm the residents of newly formed Russian settlements. The authorities began to prepare against a possible guerrilla war. As a result, "in 1898, 3,000 rifles were distributed to 1,000 Cossacks and 2,000 Russian farmers in Yettisuv region. 90 rifles were sent to Ferghana this year, 258 rifles in 1899, 348 rifles and 22,452 cartridges in two years. In 1900, 131 rifles were distributed to Russian farmers. This year, 2,069 rifles and 62,072 cartridges were sent to the railway for arming the railway workers.

65 canals were dug from the Amudarya, the largest water network of Turkestan, in the lands occupied by the Russians, and they were intended to irrigate 65,000 acres of land. About 400,000 tens of acres of land were irrigated through canals dug from the Zarafshan River. Of this, 268,000 tenths were at the disposal of the Bukhara Emirate. The above-mentioned irrigation networks are spread over the main regions of Turkestan - Syrdarya, Samarkand and Fergana. The pre-Caspian region is mainly supplied with water by the Murgab, Tajan and Atrek rivers. The Murgab River, which originates from the Hindikush mountains, irrigates the Marv oasis through the Otamish and Tokhtamysh canals, the Tajan River irrigates the Serakhs and Tajan oases, and the Atrek River irrigates the southern parts of Krasnovodsk district. However, these irrigation networks were not able to fully meet the water needs of farmers.

The government of the Russian Empire took into account that the irrigation network is of primary importance in the economic and social life of the country, and did not rush to improve it. For example, in 1899, the State Council allocated 2,025,000 soms for digging a 65-kilometer canal in Mirzachol. However, until 1908, only more than 11 km of the canal was excavated. The Ignatyev Commission, which was engaged in irrigation work in the country, made the following proposal in order to end such indifference: "...It is useless to hope that the government will allocate sufficient funds for the expansion of irrigation networks in the country. In this case, it is necessary to lease the irrigated state lands to private individuals and communities for a period of 3 to 10 years, depending on the importance of the irrigation facilities, with the condition of digging new ditches." Although neglect of irrigation networks was the cause of serious protest of the masses of workers, the tsarist authorities did not pay attention to such protests.

Summary. In conclusion, at the beginning of the 19th century, private irrigation enterprises were established in Turkestan. Among them are large companies such as "Sirdaryo", "Karakchikum" and "Pakhtachilik". was aimed at harvesting and exploiting. For this purpose, the "Sirdaryo" company bought 355 tens of acres of land, additionally leased 234 tens of acres of land from the "Korashahar" community, and the "Cotton" society leased about 1.7 thousand acres of land from private landowners in different villages. Such

private and leased lands are again leased to quarters. This shows that the capital of the society's activity has penetrated into the irrigation sector. However, this capital was not used to improve production, but to increase exploitation and accumulate private wealth.

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