

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE TURKESTAN GENERAL GOVERNOR'S COURT

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
Uzbekistan's independent development has created ample opportunities to open new, unexplored areas of scientific research in the field of history. The given article is devoted to the questions of source-studying of the history of Turkestan of the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. The main sources are the office documents of general-governor of Turkistan on the basis of which the questions of economical life in Samarkand, Syrdarya, Fergana, Semirechensk and Transcaspian regions are taken into consideration.	Source-studying of the history of Turkestan, economical life in Samarkand, the office documents of general-governors, agriculture, providing the population with food, urban and rural residents, plant and factory industry, trade.

### Introduction

The First President Islam Karimov's thoughts on the tasks of history science: "In a word, creating a true scientific history of our state and country should become an extremely important and urgent issue for our general public", formed the basis of scientific research in the field of history in the current era. [1] The importance of analyzing the sources of the history of our country with a centuries-old past, studying them scientifically and drawing correct conclusions is incomparable. The history of our country in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century - the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is important to study the historical sources of that period in order to shed light on the economic, spiritual, and ideological life that was formed directly on the basis of the management system established by Tsarism in the country.

### MAIN PART

The documents of the Turkestan General Governor's Court (Chancellery) containing such sources of information are stored in the I-1 funds of the National State Archives of Uzbekistan, as well as in the special funds of the regional military governors. Historical information on the economic life of the provinces can be obtained from the annual reports of the military governors of the provinces. In Turkestan in 1867, with the establishment of the General-governorship management system, in order to have complete information about the economic and political situation in the regions, the Russian

government recommended the Committee of Ministers on June 19, 1870 and with the approval of the emperor, the annual reports of the regional governors in the project called "Forms or programs for compiling Governor's reports" procedures are given. [2]

According to this project, in the part of the annual reports of regional military governors on the economic situation in the regions: a) agriculture; b) providing the population with food; c) urban and rural residents are engaged in crafts; g) plant and factory industry; d) trade; e) items such as population movement are recorded. Although the last item "e" sets more demographic requirements, it is given a place in the economic part of the reports because it is directly related to the economic life of the region. [3]

Special guidelines for the preparation of reports have been established, in which special attention should be paid during the preparation of reports, and in some cases instructions are also given about the circumstances that can be omitted. On February 14, 1871, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Empire, with the signature of the Minister Adjutant General Timashev, stipulated that the military governors of all regions must send the annual reports directly to the emperor. That is why the reports begin with "The most humble report". [4]

To clarify the topic, information on the economic life of Turkestan in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is presented above according to the annual reports of the military governors of the region.

Based on the requirements, the reports of the military governors of Syrdarya, Samarkand, Fergana, and Ettisuv, Transcaspian regions, which were later included in the General Governorship of Turkestan, were studied as sources. The structure of the reports included different procedures. For example: in 1897, wheat harvest was low in 5 districts of Ettisuv region.

The main reason for this is that the spring drought had a negative impact on the harvest. Despite this, the region harvested 1857022 bushels of grain, which was enough to provide food for the population of the region with the reserves left over from the harvest years. The report shows the slow development of industry and trade in the region. The reason for this is the distance from the industrial centers of the region and the lack of convenient communication networks, and as a result, the community of Verniy city demanded the construction of the Tashkent-Siberia railway. In order to develop trade relations with the neighboring Fergana region, an opinion was also expressed about the need to build a road through Yassi pass. [5]

The governor of this region, Ivanov, in his report in 1899, stated that the area of Ettisuv region was 352,979 km<sup>2</sup>. It was stated that ¼ of it consists of lakes and pastures, and the rest consists mainly of mountainous areas, and this situation is convenient for the development of cattle breeding, it is possible to build the necessary irrigation facilities in the river basins and develop agriculture. [6]

The report of the military governor of the Syrdarya region, N. Korolkov, on the results of 1898 gives more information than the above-mentioned reports of the regions. In particular: the total area of Syrdarya region is 459,000 km<sup>2</sup>, and according to the 1897 population census, 1,479,848 people lived in the region. Information on the regional economy begins with information on agriculture, according to which the reporting year was difficult, the cold spring and very hot summer had an effect on the harvest of grain and cotton. For example, in Shymkent district, "hail" in May caused great damage to crops. 10,143,000 pounds of grain and 5,497,000 pounds of rice were harvested in the region, and prices for food will rise slightly due to the fact that they will be exported to the Fergana Valley in the post-harvest period.

By mid-summer, prices will return to their previous levels. As a result of the increase in the demand for grain in the region, the cotton fields begin to decrease. And this, in turn, due to the increase in the price of cotton, cotton areas will be increased for the next year. Such fluctuating prices are expected to continue until the railroad is brought to the grain-rich regions of Siberia. In 1898, the yield of American cotton in the region was 600,000 pounds. 40 cotton gins in the region provided the main part of industrial products produced in the amount of 2,400,000 rubles. [7]

Local craftsmen cost 2,000,000 rubles, mining products (mainly alabaster, lime, table salt) amounted to 200,000 rubles.

The trade turnover in the region is 45300000 rubles, 3000000 rubles worth of cotton, 40000000 rubles worth of livestock products were exported abroad. In 1898, the report of the military governor of the Transcaspian region, General-Lieutenant Bogolyubov, gives the following information about the region's economy: according to the 1897 census, the population of the region was 372,193 people (several times less than the Syrdarya region). In the 3 eastern and Krasnovodsk districts of the region, and the inhabitants of the Karakala district of the Krasnovodsk district were engaged in agriculture, and the residents of the Krasnovodsk and Mangishlok districts were engaged in animal husbandry.

In 1898, 2,465,000 bushels of grain were harvested in the province, which was not enough to fully support the population, and as a result, the local population itself brought grain from Iran, Khiva and Russia through trade. [8]

According to the report, grain cultivation areas have increased in Transcaspian region. As a result of the favorable climate, 70-80 poods of grain was obtained from every thousand decimeters of dry land. According to the given information, the land belonging to the emperor is in the oasis of the Murgob River of the region, and local tekin and sariks (2828 people) rent 4041 tens of land.

They got a high yield and paid  $\frac{1}{4}$  of it as rent. As a result of the construction of the first-level meteorological station for the development of rainfed agriculture in the foothills of the region, information on when to sow seeds was obtained. During the reporting period, 787,000 pounds of cotton were harvested in the region. In June-July in Ashgabat and Tedjen districts, the price of 1 kg of cotton went up to 2 rubles. The military governor said that the farmers of the region received 1,300,000 rubles profit from cotton. Therefore, the cotton industry has become the most profitable industry. Cotton gins sold a pound of seed for 20-25 shekels. 10 cotton gins and 2 oil factories were operating in the province. One of the factors that had a negative impact on the economy of the region was the growing cotton trade, and since April 16, 1899, the introduction of these Persian coins was banned. Cocooning is not widely developed in Transcaspian, and a school was opened at the Kuratkina cocooning station to promote this industry. The school distributed 10,000 mulberry tree seedlings free of charge to the residents, and as a result, 120 pounds of cocoons were grown. Judging by the given information, in the handicrafts of the region, boat-building and fishing also occupy a special place.

One of the important sectors is the availability of oil reserves. For example: a company named Nobiev found an oil field at a depth of 30 meters in Shymkent. This field produced 4,000 pounds of oil in one day, but, although discovered in April, it was neglected until the end of the year. In general, according to this report of the military governor, the Transcaspian region is very rich and provides valuable information about the economic situation of the region at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Information about the economic life of the provinces of the Turkestan General Governorate at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century can be found in the reports of the military governors of the region. For example: the report of

the military governor of Syrdarya region in 1901, General-Lieutenant Karolkov, also contains interesting information. The total area of the region is 459,003 km<sup>2</sup>.

It covers Tashkent, Shymkent, Avliyota, Perovski, Kazaminsk districts and Amudarya department. Total 1 mln. It has a population of 600,047 people, of which 205,253 people live in the Amudarya department. During the reporting period, cotton was planted on 25,000 decimeters of land in the region, and local cotton seeds were planted on 1,800 decimeters of it. But in 1901, the natural situation was very unfavorable for regional cotton farming. Therefore, information about the obtained yield is not given. But the information in the Livestock sector is incomplete. The industry of the region is listed as transport. Information about regional industry and transport is poorly developed due to its location far from communication routes and mainly adapted to the processing of local raw materials. [9]

In general, the 1900 report gives more information about this. Information about 1901 can be obtained from the report of the military governor of Samarkand region, Lieutenant General Medinsky. [10]

In it, the year 1901 was difficult for agriculture in Samarkand region, the main reason for this was the arrival of warm winter, the spread of locusts in almost all districts, as a result of which more than 10,000 inhabitants were involved in the fight against locusts during the period when cotton blossomed. That is why good harvests were obtained from the dry lands of the region. The region has allocated 398,547 decimeters of land for grain. In most places, the intended harvest was not achieved, because the locust destroyed the harvest of 77,370 decimeters of the region. However, the region's population's need for food products, especially wheat, was covered by the high harvest in 1900, and the region even supplied grain to Bukhara and Fergana regions.

The military governor of the region shared the experience of farming in Kattakorgan district, that is, they sowed barley instead of previously planted wheat on the land that had become unusable due to locusts, and harvested the crop in September. Before that, there was an understanding that it is impossible to irrigate and harvest the land damaged by locusts. This report is also full of interesting information about the economy of Samarkand region. Most of the reports, especially those from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, begin with information on the demographics of the region. The same source can be found in the report sent by Susanin, the military governor of Fergana province, to the emperor for 1908. According to it, the territory of the region in 1908 was 127,000 km<sup>2</sup> occupied the area, and about 2,000,000 people lived in it. Uzbeks make up 98.5% of the population. The population of the region has 2,000,000 desyatins of land, and it can be seen that, on average, each person has 1 desyatina of land.

The implementation of land tax work in the region was scheduled to be completed in 1909, and according to it, they were asked to be counted as nomads and settled for accounting purposes. In 1906-1907, the main field of agriculture of the region was cotton growing, but in the cotton season of 1907-1908, the climatic conditions did not allow for a high yield. As a result, financial obligations were not fulfilled by firms and banks. For example: In 1907, Fergana region planted cotton on 200,000 acres of land, and compared to 1906, the population received 5,000,000 rubles less income. However, in 1906, compared to 1907, cotton was planted on 16,000 less land. [11]

## CONCLUSION

In the report, it was noted that workers of Fergana region know and respect cocooning well. Due to the focus on agriculture and cotton growing in the region, cattle breeding has lagged behind. The presence of oil and coal deposits in the mountainous regions of the region was of particular importance in

economic life. However, there is a lack of entrepreneurs with funds for the development of mining operations. The factory industry of the province is mainly cotton processing factories, the number of which was 140. In 1907, 9 new cotton ginning factories were built. Also, in the Skobelev (now Fergana) and Kokan cocoon factories of the region processed the product and exported it to France. The sources mentioned above are information about the economic life of Turkestan. Although the logical structure of these reports is not the same as in the project, the information and statistical numbers presented in them provide interesting information about the economic life of the regions.

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