

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
TARIX INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.05/2025.27.12.Tar.05.01 RAQAMLI ILMY KENGASH**

TARIX INSTITUTI

FERUZA SA‘DULLAYEVNA AMONOVA

**19-YUZYILLIKNING IKKINCHI YARMI VA 20-YUZYILLIK
BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA ROSSIYA IMPERIYASINING
IQTISODIY SIYOSATI TARIXI**

07.00.01 - O‘zbekiston tarixi

**Tarix fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
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Toshkent, 2026

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KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Bugungi kunda dunyo bozori kon'yunkturasi o'zgarib borishi, jahon miqyosidagi iqtisodiy globallashuv va integratsion sharoitda raqobat tobora kuchayib borayotgani sari iqtisodiyotni barqaror va jadal taraqqiy ettirish uchun yangicha yondashuv hamda tamoyillarni ishlab chiqishni taqozo etmoqda. Ayniqsa, tarixan Turkiston mintaqasida bu kabi muammolarning kelib chiqishida umumiy bo'lgan jihatlar kuzatilib, bu asosan, mintaqaning 19-20-yuzyilliklarda mustamlakachi davlatga qaramlik davrini boshidan kechirganligi, mazkur davrda milliy iqtisodiyotning tanazzuli va hukmron davlat tomonidan olib borilgan iqtisodiy siyosatning oqibatlari bilan uzviy bog'liqligida namoyon bo'ladi. Ayni shu jihatdan mazkur masalalarning tarixiy ahamiyati bugungi kunda ham dolzarbligini ko'rsatmoqda.

Hozirda jahonning yetakchi ilmiy tadqiqot markazlari va universitetlarida Turkiston mintaqasi tarixi bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, Turkiston xonliklarining Afg'oniston, Eron, Hindiston va Rossiya imperiyasi bilan olib borgan savdo aloqalari, imperiyaning xonliklarni bosib olish tarixi, mintaqa davlatlarining soliq va suv ta'minoti masalalariga oid tadqiqotlar mavjud. Xususan, Turkistonda tog'-kon va yengil sanoatning shakllanishi, sohalarga oid ishchi kadrlar masalasi, hududlarda moliya tashkilotlarning vujudga kelishi va mustamlakachilik xususiyatlarini ko'rsatish asosiy yo'nalishlar sifatida ilmiy izlanishlarga asos bo'lmoqda. Shuningdek, Rossiya imperiyasining mustamlakachilik iqtisodiy siyosati asoslari, Turkiston mintaqasi qishloq xo'jaligidagi o'zgarishlar, sanoat turlarini an'anaviy ishlab chiqarishga ta'siri, moliya va bank masalalari, savdo-sotiq va mustamlaka tizimining boj siyosatiga ta'sirini xolis va tizimli o'rganish kabi masalalar dolzarbligini saqlab qolmoqda.

Yangi O'zbekiston o'z milliy manfaatlariga asoslangan holda o'zaro faol tashqi siyosat olib bormoqda. Bu borada davlatning iqtisodiy o'sishini ta'minlash, bank-moliya tizimidagi yangilanishlar jumladan, valyuta bozorini erkinlashtirish, xalqaro moliya operatsiyalarni jahon andozalari asosida amalga oshirish, yuqori texnologik korxonalar barpo etish, tadbirkorlik uchun keng yo'l ochish ustuvor vazifalar sifatida belgilangan. Ayniqsa, "Tarix sinovlaridan o'tgan haqiqat shuki, o'zini o'zgartirishga qodir bo'lgan, vaqtni - imkoniyatga, imkoniyatni yutuqqa, yutuqni taraqqiyot poydevoriga aylantira olgan xalq buyuk xalqdir"¹. Shu ma'noda, 19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmi va 20-yuzyillik boshlaridagi Turkistonning iqtisodiy tarixini manbalar asosida keng ilmiy tahlil qilish Yangi O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy islohotlarida jumladan, ekologik vaziyatni barqarorlashtirish, suv ta'minoti, tuproq unumdorligi va madaniyligini oshirish, bank va kredit tizimi, pul siyosatining ichki va tashqi savdodagi o'rni hamda tashqi siyosiy faoliyatda ustuvor vazifalarning tarixiy jihatlarini ochib berishda muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2025-yil 27-dekabrda "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-390-sonli Qarori, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022 – 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. Hozirgi zamon va Yangi O'zbekiston. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston. 2024. – B. 512.

sonli Farmoni, 2020-yil 12-mayda “2020-2025-yillarga mo‘ljallangan O‘zbekiston Respublikasining bank tizimini isloh qilish strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF–5992-sonli Farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh vaziri tomonidan 2020-yilning 23-noyabrda tasdiqlangan 08/1-2345-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida tarix fani yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha ilmiy-tadqiqotlarni yanada rivojlantirish va Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix instituti faoliyatini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar dasturi” hamda sohaga oid boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” dasturining ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi².

Turkiston mintaqasining iqtisodiy tarixiga doir ilmiy izlanishlar dunyoning yetakchi ilmiy markazlarida va universitetlarida, jumladan, Ohayo davlat universiteti Tarix fakulteti (AQSh), Sharja Amerika universiteti (Sharja, Birlashgan Arab Amirliklari), Angliyaning Liverpul universiteti Tarix fakulteti (Buyuk Britaniya), Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Kolumbiya universiteti qoshidagi rus instituti (Nyu-York), Buyuk Britaniyaning London universitetidagi Slavyanshunoslik va Sharqiy Yevropa bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar maktabi (London, Buyuk Britaniya), Ordu universiteti Tarix fakulteti (Turkiya), Tojikiston Fanlar akademiyasi Ahmad Donish nomidagi tarix, arxeologiya va etnografiya instituti (Dushanbe, Tojikiston) tomonidan olib borilmoqda.

Ularda amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida Qo‘qon xonligi, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligining Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan bosib olinish tarixini o‘rgangan Ordu universiteti (Ordu, Turkiya), Xiva xonligining 19-yuzyillik iqtisodiy tarixi, xonlikda qulchilik munosabatlari, pul islohotlarida keskin o‘zgarishlar va omillarning xonlik iqtisodiyotiga ta‘sirini o‘rgangan Sharja Amerika universiteti San‘at va fanlar kolleji (Sharja, Birlashgan Arab Amirliklari), Rossiya imperiyasi mustamlakasi davrida Turkiston iqtisodiy siyosatining ayrim jihatlarini, soliq, yer-suv tizimidagi o‘zgarishlarning qishloq xo‘jaligiga ta‘siri omillarini tadqiq qilgan Liverpul universiteti (Liverpul, Buyuk Britaniya), Qo‘qon xonligining tashqi savdo aloqalari, Turkiston general-gubernatorligini tashkil topishi va boj siyosatining ayrim jihatlarini o‘rgangan London universiteti (London, Buyuk Britaniya), Turkiston general-gubernatorligi, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligining Rossiya protektorati ostida yuritgan tashqi siyosati, savdo aloqalarni cheklanishi, Buyuk Britaniya va Rossiya munosabatlarning Buxoro amirligiga ta‘siri masalalarini o‘rgangan Kembrij universiteti (Kembrij, Buyuk Britaniya), 19-yuzyillik oxiri 20-yuzyillik boshlarida Buxoro amirligining Afg‘oniston bilan aloqalar, Xiva xonligi va Eron munosabatlarning ayrim jihatlarini o‘rgangan Kolumbiya universiteti (Kolumbiya, AQSH); 19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmi va

²Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi <http://www.academia.edu>, <http://www.goodreads.com>, <http://www.unrisc.edu>, <http://www.abebooks.co.uk>, <http://www.trove.nla.gov.au>, <http://www.hup.harvard.edu>, <http://www.researchgate.net>, <http://archive.security.gov.ge/indexeng.htm>, <http://www.booktopia.com.au>, <http://www.ucis.pit.edu> va boshqa manbalar asosida tayyorlandi.

20-yuzyillik boshlarida Turkiston general-gubernatorligida rus moliya tashkilotlarini kirib kelish tarixi, Buxoro amirligida faoliyat yuritgan savdogarlarni o'rgangan Tojikiston Fanlar akademiyasi Ahmad Donish nomidagi Tarix, arxeologiya va etnografiya instituti (Dushanbe, Tojikiston).

Dunyo miqyosida 19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmi va 20-yuzyillik boshlarida Turkiston mintaqasida Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy siyosati tarixini o'rganishga doir quyidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlarda tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, Turkiston general-gubernatorligi, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlari tarixiga oid ma'lumotlarni qiyoslash, xorijiy mamlakatlar bilan olib borilgan tashqi aloqalari, O'zbekiston davlatchiligi tarixida Turkiston xonliklarining tutgan o'rni singari yo'nalishlar shular jumlasidandir.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Rossiya imperiyasining Turkistondagi iqtisodiy siyosatining tarixshunoslik masalalarini quyidagi to'rt guruhga ajratish mumkin: 1) Rossiya imperiyasi davrida yaratilgan tadqiqotlar; 2) sovet davridagi asarlar; 3) mustaqillik-yillariga oid tadqiqotlar; 4) xorijiy adabiyotlar.

Birinchi guruhga mansub tarixiy tadqiqotlarning mualliflari Turkiston o'lkasida amalga oshirgan siyosatning bevosita guvohi bo'lishlari bilan birga bu jarayonda ularning o'zlari ham faol ishtirok etgan. Mazkur tadqiqotlarning deyarli barchasida Rossiyaning o'lka iqtisodiyotini qayta tashkil etish borasidagi harakatlari va strategik rejalari ko'klarga ko'tarilgan. Mualliflarning aksariyati iqtisodiy masalaga o'ziga xos yondashib, Turkiston o'lkasiga Rossiya sanoati uchun asosiy xom ashyo yetkazib beruvchi baza va tayyor mahsulotlar sotiladigan bozor sifatida qaraganlar. Garchi shunday bo'lsada mazkur tadqiqotlar tarixshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan faktik materiallarga boy bo'lib, tahlil etilayotgan muammoning mohiyatini atroflicha o'rganishga yordam beradi³.

Ikkinchi guruhga oid, ya'ni sovet davrida yaratilgan aksariyat tadqiqotlarda iqtisodiy masalalarda imperiya siyosati qo'llab-quvvatlangan, rus sanoati va kapitalining kirib kelishi mintaqa iqtisodi uchun rivojlanish olib kelganligi

³ Материалы для торговой статистики Туркестанского края агента министерства финансов в Туркестанском генерал-губернаторстве Н.О. Петровского. Вып. 1. - Ташкент, 1873; Маев Н. Географический очерк Гиссарского края и Кулябского бекства // Известия Императорского Русского географического общества. Т XII. 1876. - С.Петербург, 1877; Маев Н. Очерки Бухарского ханства // Материалы для статистики Туркестанского края. Вып. V. - С.Петербург, 1879; Масальский В. Хлопковое дело в Средней Азии (Туркестан, Закаспийская область Бухара, Хива) и его будущее. - С.Петербург, 1882; Миддендорф А. Очерки Ферганской долины. - С.Петербург, 1882; Гирифельд В., Галкин М. Военно-статистическое описание Хивинского оазиса. Часть 2. - Ташкент, 1903; Терентьев М. История завоевания Средней Азии. Т. I, II. - С.Петербург, 1906; Шахназаров А. Сельское хозяйство в Туркестанском крае. - С.Петербург, 1908; Гейер И. Весь Русский Туркестан. - Ташкент, 1908; O'sha muallif. Туркестан. - Ташкент, 1909; Логофет Д. Страна безправия: Бухарское ханство и его современное состояние. - Санкт-Петербург, 1909; O'sha muallif. Бухарское ханство под русским протекторатом. Том 1-2. - Санкт-Петербург, 1911; O'sha muallif. На границах Средней Азии: Путевые очерки в трех томах. - Санкт-Петербург, 1909; Пален К. Материалы к характеристике народного хозяйства в Туркестане. Часть 1-2. - С.Петербург, 1911; Отчет по ревизии Туркестанского края, произведенной по высочайшему повелению сенатором гофмейстером графом К. Паленом. - С.Петербург, 1909-1911. Юфевев В. Хозяйство сартов Ферганской области. - Ташкент, 1911; Конопка С. Туркестанский край. - Ташкент, 1913; Экономический обзор Туркестанского района обслуживаемого Средне-Азиатской железной дорогой. Составил: С.И. Гулишамбаров. Том 1, 2, 3. - Асхабад, 1913; Оглоблин В. Промышленность и торговля Туркестана. Из путевых заметок. - Москва, 1914; Заорская В., Александр К. Промышленные заведения Туркестанского края. - Петроград, 1915 va boshqalar.

ta'kidlangan⁴. Bu davrga oid adabiyotlarda Turkiston mintaqasida yer-mulk munosabatlari, sug'orish tarmoqlari, dehqonchilikka oid masalalar⁵, Xiva xonligining soliq tizimi, aholining ijtimoiy tarkibi, narx-navoning o'zgarish omillarini yorituvchi tadqiqotlar ham olib borilgan⁶. Rossiya bilan Afg'oniston va Eron masalalari, xususan, Turkiston xonliklari bilan Afg'oniston o'rtasidagi aloqalarga oid ma'lumotlar keltirilgan va bu manbalar Turkiston mintaqasi iqtisodiy tarixining ayrim jihatlarini o'rganishga xizmat qiladi⁷.

Uchinchi guruhga kiruvchi mustaqillik davri adabiyotlarining salmog'i keng. Tadqiqotlarda ilgari surilgan g'oyaviy yondashuvlar ham o'xshash. Shuning uchun bu davr tarixshunoslik tahlilini noodatiy tarzda yo'nalishlar kesimida tahlillash muammoni o'rganishda olib borilgan tadqiqotlarning yondashuvlari va qarashlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Shunga ko'ra, bu guruh tarixshunosligini quyidagi yo'nalishlarga ajratib o'rganish maqsadga muvofiqdir: 1) Turkiston mintaqasida dehqonchilik masalalariga oid tadqiqotlar⁸. Bu yo'nalishda yerga egalik

⁴ Ремез И. Внешняя торговля Бухары до мировой войны. – Ташкент, 1922; Паскуцкий Н. Средне-Азиатский экономический район: Очерки по экономике Средней Азии. – Ташкент, 1922; Демидов А. Экономический очерк хлопководства, хлоп торговли и хлопковой промышленности Туркестана. – Москва, 1926; Юровский. Денежная политика советской власти (1917-1927). – Москва, 1928; Турсунов М. Денежное обращение в Туркестанской АССР в период гражданской войны (1917-1921 гг.). – Ташкент, 1950; Садыков. А. Экономические последствия установленному протектората царской России над Хивинском ханством. Дис кан. ист. наук. – Москва, 1954; Вяткин М. Монополистический капитал в Средней Азии. – Фрунзе, 1962; Тухтаматов Т. Русско-Бухарские отношения в конце XIX-начале XX века (Победа Бухарской народной революции). – Ташкент, 1966; O'sha muallif. Россия и Хива в конце XIX – начале XX в. Победа Хорезмской народной революции. – Москва, 1969; O'sha muallif. Россия и Бухарский эмират в начале XX века. – Душанбе, 1977; Погорельский И. Очерки экономической и политической истории Хивинского ханства конца XIX и начала XX вв. (1873-1917 гг.). – Ленинград, 1968; Мельникова А. Твердые деньги. – Москва, 1973; Хакимова К., Кравец Л. Социально-экономические отношения и классовая борьба в дореволюционном Узбекистане (конец XIX – начало XX в.). – Ташкент, 1980 va boshqalar.

⁵ Мирзаев К. Амляковая форма феодальной земельной собственности в Бухарском ханстве. – Ташкент, 1951; Мухаммаджонов А. Куйи Зарафшон водийсининг суғорилиш тарихи (қадимги даврдан то XX аср бошларигача). – Тошкент, 1972; Тошев Х. XIX аср охири - XX аср бошларида Зарафшон ўзбекларининг хўжалиги ва ижтимоий турмуши. – Тошкент, 1987.

⁶ Йўлдошев М. Хива хонлигида феодал ер эгаллиги ва давлат тузилиши. – Тошкент, 1959; Шайхова А. О формах и роли ростовщичества в Хивинском ханстве конца XIX века (По документам из собрания ИВ АН УзССР) // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. №5. 1984; Абдурашулов А. Социально-экономическая и культурная жизнь города Хивы а конце 19 – начале 20 века. Автореф. канд. истор. наук. – Ташкент, 1988.

⁷ Халфин Н. Провал британской агрессии в Афганистане (XIX в. - начало XX в.). – Москва, 1959; Низамиддинов И. Ўрта Осиёнинг чет эл Шарки билан муносабатлари. – Тошкент, 1961; Взаимоотношения народов Средней Азии и сопредельных стран Востока в XVIII –начале XX вв. – Ташкент, 1963; Расул-Заде П. Из истории среднеазиатско-индийских связей второй половины XIX – начала XX века. – Ташкент, 1968; Хидояттов Г. Из истории англо-русских отношений в Средней Азии. – Ташкент, 1969; Соколов А. Торговая политика России в Средней Азии и развитие русско-афганских торговых отношений. – Ташкент, 1971; O'sha muallif. Включение Хивы и Бухары в русскую таможенную черту и развитие русско-афганских торговых отношений // Научные труды ТашГУ. – Ташкент, 1971.

⁸ Қўшжонов О, Полвонов Н. Хоразмдаги ижтимоий-сиёсий жараёнлар ва ҳаракатлар (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми ва XX асрнинг биринчи чорагида). – Тошкент: Abu matbuot consalt, 2007; Исаков З. Фарғона водийси анъанавий деҳқончилик маданияти (хўжалик-маданий анъаналар: тавсифи ва таҳлили). – Тошкент, 2010; Сулаймонов С. Орол ва Амударё филологияси тарихи (1847-1920 йй.). Т.ф.н. дис. автореф. – Нукус, 2010; Зияева Д. Ўзбекистон шаҳарлари XIX аср иккинчи ярми - XX аср бошларида: шаҳар маданияти ва урбанизация жараёнлари. – Тошкент, 2017; Базарбаев А. XIX аср охири - XX аср бошларида Мирзачўлда аграр муносабатлардаги ўзгаришлар. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018; Усаров У. Россия империясининг Туркистон ўлкасидаги ер-сув муносабатларига оид сиёсат. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021; Очилдиев Ф. Сурхон воҳаси бекликларидаги ижтимоий-сиёсий ва иқтисодий ўзгаришлар (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент: Abu matbuot-konsalt, 2008; O'sha muallif. XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошларида Бухоро амирлигида ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар. Тар. фан. док. DSc дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; O'sha muallif. XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми –

munosabatlari, suvdan foydalanish tizimidagi o'zgarishlar o'rganilgan. Dehqonchilikka oid yozilgan asarlarning aksariyatida paxta siyosati, rus savdogarlarini paxta savdosidagi faoliyati yoritilgan. Ayrim tadqiqotlarda Turkiston mintaqasida asosiy e'tiborni paxtaga qaratilishi yangi yerlarni o'zlashtirishga va dehqonchilikda yangi ekin turlarini kirib kelishiga bu esa aholi iste'molidagi muammolarni hal etishi mumkinligiga urg'u berilgan. Bunga quyidagi jumlar bilan izoh berish mumkin. "Turkiston paxtasi" Turkiston o'lkasining barcha sohalariga - iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ilmiy sohalariga ta'sir ko'rsatib, uni modernizatsiya qilishga katta hissa qo'shdi..."⁹. 2) hunarmandchilik va sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarishga oid adabiyotlar¹⁰. Bunda hunarmandchilik mahsulotlari savdosi, birlamchi sanoatning hunar turlariga ta'siri, ijtimoiy hayotga hunarmandchilikning o'rni masalalari elshunoslik va tarixshunoslik nuqtai-nazaridan o'rganilgan. 3) Turkistonda vujudga kelgan bank-kredit tizimi, boj siyosati va uning savdo-sotiqqa ta'siri masalalarini yorituvchi asarlar¹¹. Bu yo'nalishda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar salmog'i juda kam. Mavjud asarlarda ilgari surilgan yondashuvlar mustamlakachilik mohiyatini ochib berishga xizmat qilmaydi. Bu asarlarning aksariyatida Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy siyosati Turkistonning har jihatdan rivojlanishiga, pul-kredit tizimidagi o'zgarishlar davlat savdo daromadini oshishiga xizmat qilganligi ilgari surilgan¹².

XX asr bo'shlarida Buxoro amirliгида ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар. – Тошкент: Firdavs-shoh, 2022; Зарипов О. 1867-1917 йилларда Туркистон генерал-губернаторлиги Сирдарё вилоятида ер эғалиги ва сувдан фойдаланиш тизими. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. - Тошкент, 2022; О'sha muallif. Туркистонда ер эғалиги ва сувдан фойдаланиш тизими (19 юзйиллик сўнгги 20 юзйиллик боши Сирдарё вилояти мисолида). – Тошкент: Фан, 2024.

⁹ Пуговкина О. Г. Хлопок и научная жизнь Туркестанского края: от энтомологии до фитопатологии // История. Том 15. Выпуск 3. 2024.

¹⁰ Ўроқов М. Зарафшон воҳаси қишлоқ аҳолисининг хонаки тўқимачилик ва чорвачилик хунари (XIX асрнинг охири ва XX аср бошлари). Т.ф.н. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1993; Фармонова Б. Ремесленное производство в Ферганской долине во второй половине XIX - начале XX в. Автореф. дисс. кан. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1995; Курахмедов А. XIX аср иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошларида Самарқанднинг иқтисодий ва маданий ҳаёти. – Тошкент, 2009; Қобулов Э. Сурхон воҳаси хўжалиги (XVIII–XX аср бошларида). - Тошкент, 2012; Остонов О. XIX аср охири - XXI аср бошларида Зарафшон воҳаси хунармандчилиги тарихи. Тар. фан. док. DSc дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2023 va boshqalar.

¹¹ Авазова Ҳ. XIX аср охири XX аср бошларида Туркистонда банк ва фирмаларнинг ривожланиши. Т.ф.н. дисс. автореф. – Ташкент, 1997; Ниязатов М. Поиск консенсуса. Российско-хивинские геополитические отношения в XVI-начале XX в. – С.Петербург, 2010; Тайронов Ё. Общественно-политическая деятельность Туркестанских предпринимателей в начале XX века. Автореф. дисс. кан. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 2011; Абдурасулов У. Ata'i-Mulk and Yarliqli-Mulk: Features of Land Tenure in Khiva // Der Islam, Volum 88, Issue 2. 2012; О'sha muallif. Правовая и фискальная динамика землевладения в Хорезме (XIX – начало XX в.) // Восток (Oriens). 2015. № 4; Мадрахимов З. Қўқон хонлигида савдо муносабатлари тарихи. Тошкент, 2014; Абдурасулов У., Сартори П, Неопределенность как политика: размышляя о природе Российского протектората в Средней Азии // Ab Imperio, 2016, №3; Жабборов М., Арслонзода Р. Фарғона Россия империяси хукмронлиги даврида ("Туркестанский сборник" материаллари асосида). – Тошкент, 2019; Бахранов Ш. Становление и деятельность товарно-сырьевой биржи в Туркестане (на примере Кокандского биржевого комитета 1906-1917 г.г.). Автореф. дисс. ист. наук. (PhD). – Ташкент, 2022; Xolov V. XIX – XX asr boshlarida Buyuk Britaniya va AQSHda Markaziy Osiyo (O'zbekiston)ga oid tadqiqotlar. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. – Toshkent, 2024; Саидов Ш. Хоразм – Россия муносабатлари (XIX аср - XX асрнинг бошлари). - Тошкент: Kafolat print company, 2024; Hamrayev S. Buxoro amirligi va Rossiya imperiyasi o'rtasidagi elchilik munosabatlari tarixshunosligi. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. - Toshkent, 2025.

¹² Алимджанов Б. История Наманганского отделения Русско-Азиатского коммерческого банка // International Journal of Russian Studies, ISSUE №. 8/1 2019. О'sha muallif. Деятельность Андижанского отделения Русско-Азиатского коммерческого банка // Вестник Санкт-Петербургского университета. Востоковедение и африканистика. Т.11. Вып. 3. 2019; О'sha muallif. История деятельности Самаркандского отделения Русско-Азиатского коммерческого банка // Экономическая история. Ежегодник. 2018/19. 2020; О'sha muallif. История

Mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida o'z yondashuvlari bilan mustamlakachilik mohiyatini ko'rsatgan tadqiqotlardan Hamid Ziyoyev asarlari¹³ Turkiston mintaqasi iqtisodiy tarixini o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Olim tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy mustamlakachilik siyosati asosan Turkiston general-gubernatorligi hududi nuqtai-nazaridan o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, Turkiston general-gubernatorligida sanoatning kirib kelishi va tog'-kon sanoati, kon ishchilarining ijtimoiy turmushi, N.Musaev, M.Jabborov asarlarida¹⁴, Buxoro amirligining mustamlakachilik tarixini Q.Rajabov, R.Xoliqova, G.Normurodova asarlarida muammoning ayrim jihatlari o'z talqinini topgan¹⁵. Qolaversa, A.Mahkamov, A.Yusupovlarning¹⁶ tadqiqotlari Turkiston general-gubernatorligida yashagan savdogarlar faoliyatiga qaratilgan. Ushbu asarlarda milliy sarmoyadorlarning mulklari va daromadlari, ularning sanoat sohasidagi ishtiroki, banklarning mintaqqa iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri masalalari to'liq o'z aksini topmagan.

To'rtinchi guruhga kiruvchi xorijiy tadqiqotlarda rus manbalari asosida siyosiy jarayonlarni yoritish asosiy o'rinni egalladi. Shu bilan bir qatorda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy masalalar ko'tarilgan tadqiqotlar ham qilinmoqda¹⁷. So'nggi yillarda qo'shni

банковского дела в Центральной Азии. Ташкент, 2022; O'sha muallif: "Bir rubldan 2 tiyin sof foyda". Samarqanddagi Rus imperiyasi banklari tarixiga nazar // [Elektron manba]: Oyina.uz. <https://oyina.uz/uz/article/3698>; Б.Алимджанов, Ж.Нурбаев, Г.Султангазы. Бай Ташкента и Сырдарьинской области Туркестанского генерал-губернаторства // Вестник Вестник Санкт-Петербургского университета. История. 2026. Т. 71. Вып. 1.

¹³ Зиёев Х. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши курашлар (XVII - XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент, 1998; O'sha muallif. Тарих - ўтмиш ва келажак кўзгуси (Тарихнинг долзарб масалалари). – Тошкент, 2000; O'sha muallif. Ўзбекистан мустақиллиги учун курашларнинг тарихи (милоддан олдинги асрлардан то 1991 йил 31 августгача). – Тошкент, 2001; O'sha muallif. Тарихнинг очилмаган саҳифалари. – Тошкент, 2003; O'sha muallif. Ўзбекистон мустамлака ва зулм исқанжасида (XIX аср иккинчи ярми — XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент, 2006; O'sha muallif. Тўрқистан'да рус ҳақимийетине қарш мўсадеде (XVIII. – XX. Асир баълари). Çeviren: Ayhan Çelikbay. – Anqara, 2007; O'sha muallif. Ўзбекистоннинг Сибир орқали Россия билан элчилик ва савдо алоқаларининг ўрнатилиши ҳамда ривожланиши тарихи (қадимги даврлардан то XX аср бошларигача). III жилд. – Тошкент, 2012. O'sha muallif. Ўзбекистоннинг Каспий-Волга ва Урал бўйлари орқали Россия билан иқтисодий алоқаларининг ўрнатилиши ва ривожланиши тарихи (XVII - XX аср бошлари). II жилд. - Тошкент, 2013; Зиёев Х., Маҳкамов Б. Ёқубжонхожи ва Маҳкамбойларнинг ҳаёти, фаолияти ва тақдири. – Тошкент, 2008.

¹⁴ Мусаев Н. Туркистонда капиталистик ишлаб чиқариш муносабатларининг вужудга келиши (XIX асрнинг охири ва XX асрнинг бошлари). – Тошкент, 1995; O'sha muallif. XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг вужудга келиши ва ривожланиши. Т.ф.д. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999; O'sha muallif. XIX асрнинг II ярми – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг шаклланиши. – Тошкент, 2008; Жабборов М. Фарғона вилояти тарихининг “Туркестанский сборник”да ёритилиши (XIX аср охири - XX аср бошлари). Т.ф.н. автореф. – Фарғона, 2000.

¹⁵ Ражабов Қ. Ўзбекистон XX асрда. Икки жилдлик. Биринчи жилд (1900-1939). – Тошкент, 2024; O'sha muallif. Бухоро манғит амирлари. - Тошкент. 2024; Қ.Ражабов, С.Иноятлов. Бухоро тарихи. – Тошкент, 2016; Холиқова Р. Россия-Бухоро: тарих чорраҳасида (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент, 2005; Нормуродова Г. Бухоро амирлиги ижтимоий стратификацияси ва аҳоли қатламларининг жамият ҳаётидаги ўрни. – Тошкент, 2019;

¹⁶ Маҳкамов А. Тарихимизнинг сиз билмаган саҳифалари: Худоёрхон, Ёқуббек, Миркомилбой. – Тошкент, 2021; Юсупов А. Туркистонлик сармоядорлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида). – Фарғона, 2023.

¹⁷ Becker S. Russia's Protectorates in Central Asia: Bukhara and Khiva, 1865-1924. - Cambridge, 2005; Holdsworth M. Turkestan in the nineteenth century. A Brief History of the Khanates of Bukhara, Kokand and Khiva. – Oxford, 1959; Henry Lansdell. Russian Central Asia including Kuldja, Bokhara, Khiva and Merv. Vol. I. – London, 1885; Skrine F. The heart of Asia a history of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian khanates from the earliest times. – London, 1899; Olufsen O. The emir of Bokhara and his country journeys and studies in Bokhara (with a chapter on my voyage on the Amu darya to Khiva). – London, 1911; Curzon G. Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question. - London, 1889; Dobson G. Russia's railway advance into Central Asia notes of a journey from St. Petersburg to Samarkand. - London, 1890; Norman H. All the Russias travels and studies in contemporary European Russia, Finland, Siberia the Caucasus, & Central Asia. Second edition. – London, 1902; Curtis W. Turkestan: The Heart of Asia. - New York, 1911; Graham S. Through Russian Central Asia. – New York, 1916.

davlatlarning tarixchi va iqtisodchi olimlari Turkiston xonliklarining siyosiy tarixi, soliq tizimi, Rossiya imperiyasining xonliklarni bosib olishi tarixiga qiziqib kelmoqda va bu mavzu munozarali tarzda muhokama qilinmoqda. Xususan, Rossiya¹⁸, Tojikiston¹⁹, Qirg'izistonda²⁰ qilinayotgan tadqiqotlar Turkiston iqtisodiy tarixini ayrim sohalarini qamrab oladi. Bu asarlardagi yondashuvlar bir xilligi bilan izohlanadi. Qarashlar yaqinligini birgina rus tadqiqotchisi R.Pochekaevning xulosasi orqali izohlash mumkin. "... Buxoro va Xiva xonliklarining imperiyaga qo'shib olinishi va bojxona tizimi orqali nazoratning kuchayishi borasida qilingan ishlar tarixiy natija edi. Ammo bu ikki davlatning asosiy pul muomalasi rubl bo'lishi va o'z milliy tangalaridan butunlay voz kechishi kerak edi. Bu islohotning tugatilmaganligi imperiya hukumati Buxoro va Xivaning bu borada tutgan yo'lini inobatga olib pul munosabatlarini isloh qilish bo'yicha oldindan qadam tashlay olmadi"²¹.

Xorij tadqiqotlarida²² jumladan, Turkiston mintaqasi tarixini boshqa hudud tarixi bilan qiyosiy tahlil usuli asosida o'rgangan olim Skott Levi Rossiya Turkistonini Angliya Hindistoni bilan taqqoslangan holda Turkistonda temir yo'llar faoliyati, aholining gigienasi, ta'lim bilan bog'liq masalalari xuddi Britaniya Hindistonidan farq qilmasligini ta'kidlaydi. Samarqand viloyati suv ta'minoti, Buxoro amirligi bilan Zarafshon suvini taqsimlanish masalalariga bag'ishlangan asar muallifi A.Morrison Samarqandni Hindiston bilan qiyoslash orqali hududdagi suv tarmoqlari, uni boshqarish va undagi kamchiliklarni ochishga harakat qilgan. U tadqiqotida qiyosiy tahlil usuli bilan birga natijalarni ham bir-biri bilan qiyoslaydi.

Zamonaviylik tamoyillariga ko'ra tadqiqot olib borgan italyan tadqiqotchisi P.Beatrise o'z asarida Turkiston general-gubernatorligining soliq tizimiga oid qilingan oldingi tadqiqotlardagi kamchiliklarini ko'rsatishga harakat qilgan, kredit shirkatlaridan qarzdor bo'lgan tubjoy aholining og'ir ahvolini ochib berishga

¹⁸ Егоренко О. Бухарский эмират в период протектората России (1868-1920 гг.). Дисс. канд. ист. наук. - Москва, 2008; Глущенко Е.А. Россия в Средней Азии. Завоевания и преобразования. - Москва, 2010; Терехов В. Государственная политика России, СССР и Российской Федерации по отношению к Памиру (вторая половина XIX - начало XXI в.). Дисс. канд. ист. наук. - Москва, 2011; Кочнев А. Политика России в отношении Хивинского ханства в начале XVIII - второй половине XIX в. Автореф. канд. истор. наук. - Екатеринбург, 2019; Почекаев Р. Российский фактор правового развития Средней Азии: 1717 - 1917. Юридические аспекты фронтальной модернизации. - Москва, 2020 va boshqalar.

¹⁹ Хотамов Н. История банков и предпринимательства в Средней Азии (60-е годы XIX в. - 1917 г.). - Душанбе, 2014; Хотамов Н, Майдонова С, Хасанова Г. Из истории банков и предпринимательства в Центральной Азии. - Душанбе, 2002; Исмоилова Б. История Бухарского эмирата. - Худжанд, 2005; Ёров А. Бухарский эмират на мировом рынке (вторая половина XIX - начало XX столетия). - Душанбе, 2017; Мухаммад Ризо Хомиди. Политические, экономические и культурные преобразования в Средней Азии в XIX - начале XX вв. Дисс. канд. ист. наук. - Душанбе, 2007; Турсунова Г. История возникновения и развития капиталистической мануфактуры в Средней Азии. Автореф. дисс. канд. эконом. наук. - Душанбе, 2009; Файзуллаева М. Позднефеодальный малый город чуст в конце XIX-начале XX вв. Автореф. канд. истор. наук. - Худжанд, 2010; Каримова М. Сарнавишти авлоди Арабовхо аз Бухоро (2-е издание). - Душанбе, 2023 va boshqalar.

²⁰ Гарбузарова Е. Геополитический аспект противостояния Российской и Британской империй в Центральной Азии в 19 веке. Дисс. канд. ист. наук. - Бишкек, 2010;

²¹ Qarang: Почекаев Р. Российский фактор правового развития Средней Азии: 1717 - 1917. Юридические аспекты фронтальной модернизации. - Москва, 2020.

²² Morrison A.S. Russian Rule in Samarkand 1868-1910. A Comparison with British India. - New York, 2008; Penati B. Notes on the Birth of Russian Turkestan's Fiscal System: A View from the Fergana Oblast' // Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient, 2010, Vol. 53, №. 5; O'sha muallif. The Cotton Boom and the Land Tax in Russian Turkestan (1880s-1915) // Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History, Volume 14, №. 4, 2013; Scott Levi. The Indian Diaspora in Central Asia and its Trade, 1550-1900. - London: Brill, 2002. P. 319; O'sha muallif. Caravans: Indian Merchants on the Silk Road. - London, 2015.

uringan. Umuman olganda ushbu yondashuv va usullar Turkiston iqtisodiy tarixini tahlil etishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mavjud tadqiqotlarning kompleks tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, hozirgacha 19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmi va 20-yuzyillik boshlarida Turkiston mintaqasida Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy siyosati tarixi alohida ilmiy o'rganish obyekti bo'lmagan. Mintaqada milliy sarmoyadorlarning faoliyati, ularning ishlab chiqarish sanoatidagi o'rni, bank va pul-kredit tizimi hamda oqibatlariga oid tadqiqotlar bugungi kunga qadar amalga oshirilmagan. Bu holat Turkiston mintaqasining iqtisodiy tarixini ilmiy-nazariy jihatidan tadqiq qilish zarurligini ko'rsatadi. Bu esa Turkiston iqtisodiy tarixi yuzasidan har tomonlama xolis va yangicha yondashuv lozimligini talab qiladi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan oliy ta'lim va ilmiy tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix institutining "O'zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi (eng qadimgi zamonlardan hozirgacha)" nomli o'n jildlik tadqiqotlar yaratish rejasidan o'rin olgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi 19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmi va 20-yuzyillik boshlarida Turkistonda Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy siyosati tarixini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Rossiya imperiyasi bosqinining Qo'qon va Xiva xonliklari, Buxoro amirligi iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri ko'rsatish;

Mustamlakachilikka asoslangan iqtisodiy siyosatning huquqiy negizlarini yoritish;

Turkistonda yer egaligi va suvdan foydalanish tizimini tahlil qilish;

Mustamlaka sharoitida dehqonchilikka oid masalalarini tadqiq etish;

Turkiston o'lkasining Rossiya imperiyasi xom ashyo manbaiga aylantirilishini tadqiq etish;

Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi iqtisodiyotida sanoatning tutgan o'rnini ochib berish;

Turkiston ishchilari mustamlaka sharoitidagi ahvolini yoritish;

Moliya va pul islohotlarini tadqiq etish;

Turkiston general-gubernatorligida bank tizimining ahvolini ochib berish;

Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligida bank sohasi va undagi o'zgarishlarni ko'rsatish;

Milliy sarmoyadorlar va savdogarlar faoliyatini tadqiq etish;

Boj siyosatining o'lka iqtisodiy hayotiga ta'sirini ochib berish;

Savdo-sotiqda xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini mintaqa iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida sifatida 19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmi va 20-yuzyillik boshlarida Turkiston general-gubernatorligi (O'sh, Xo'jand bundan mustasno. Sirdaryo viloyati hududidan Toshkent shahri va uyezdini qamrab olgan), Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligida Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy siyosati tarixini o'rganish belgilangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o'rganilayotgan davrda Rossiya imperiyasining mustamlakachilik siyosatining iqtisodiy asoslari, Turkistonga ruslarning harbiy

tajovuzi va mustamlaka sharoitda mintaqa iqtisodiyotdagi o'zgarishlar, Turkiston general-gubernatorligi hamda Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi dehqonchiligidagi ahvol, mintaqa iqtisodiyotida sanoatning tutgan o'rni hamda pul-kredit va bank masalalari, milliy sarmoyadorlar, savdo-sotiqda xizmat ko'rsatish tizimi va boj siyosati tarixini tahlil qilish tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot jarayonida qiyosiy-tarixiy, diaxron va sinxron, miqdoriy va tarkibiy tahlil (kontent), muammoviy xronologik usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Rossiya imperiyasi va Turkiston xonliklari o'rtasida tuzilgan iqtisodiy shartnomalarda Turkiston mintaqasini tashqi savdo huquqlarini cheklanishi (rus boj tizimini o'rnatilishi, tashqi savdoni cheklangan mahsulot tovarga qaratilishi), iqtisodiy boshqaruvda mustamlaka nazorat organlari (Rossiya imperiyasining Buxorodagi siyosiy agentligi, Amudaryo bo'limi, banklarni boshqaruv bo'linmalari) va huquqiy hujjatlarni (nazorat va egalik huquqiga oid yigirmadan ortiq nizom, qoidalar) bir yoqlama qayta shakllanishi, xususiy yer egaligi tizimini o'zgarishi kabi jihatlarni qamrab olib, mintaqani boshqarishda iqtisodiy omildan qurol sifatida foydalanish ko'zlangani asoslangan;

Rossiya imperiyasining Turkistonda olib borgan iqtisodiy siyosati qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini sanoat mollariga aylantirish, milliy hunarmandchilikning ayrim sohalarini sanoatlashishi, paxtani sotish va sotib olish bozorlarini shakllanishi hamda boshqaruvni markazlashishi bilan bir qatorda mintaqaga aholi ma'naviyatiga ta'sir etuvchi sanoat turlarini kirib kelishi (tamaki, spirtli ichimliklar), ishchilarining turmush tarziga mustamlakachilikning ta'siri (ish haqqi, ish vaqti, ishlash qobiliyati, iste'mol darajasi, ijtimoiy himoya) dalillangan;

Turkistonda sanoatning rivojlanishi uch bosqichdan iborat bo'lib: birinchi bosqich qo'l mehnatiga asoslangan milliy sanoat turi (1865-yilgacha Qo'qon xonligi, 1890-yilgacha Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi), ikkinchi bosqich qishloq xo'jaligi va chorvachilik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashga qaratilgan sanoat korxonalariga zamonaviy texnologiyalarning kirib kelish davri (1865-1917-yillarda Turkiston general-gubernatorligida, 1890-1917-yillar Buxoro va Xivada), uchinchi bosqich xususiy mulklarni tugatilishi va sanoatni to'la davlat qo'lga o'tishi davri (1917-1920-yillar) shaklida yuz bergani dalillangan;

Shariat qonunchiligi asosida boshqarilgan Turkistonda mustamlaka hukumati amalga oshirgan moliya siyosati: milliy valyutani muomaladan chiqarish, rus rublini joriy etish, pul aylanmasini nazorat qilishda banklarni shakllantirish, daromadni hisobga olishda qarz turlarini ko'paytirish (nasiya, kredit, garov) natijada milliy boylarni tugatilishiga hamda yerli aholining sakson foizi kreditga qaramligi ortidan yersizlar, yollanma ishchilar safining ortishiga, milliy banklarga bo'lgan ehtiyojning paydo bo'lishiga olib kelgan omillar aniqlangan;

Turkistonlik milliy sarmoyadorlar va zavodchilar ishlab chiqarish sanoati (paxta tozalash, yog'moy zavodlari) hamda savdoda xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarida (karvonsaroy, temir yo'l, birja, savdo uylari) faoliyat yuritish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lsalarda, ularning mustamlaka hukumatning kredit tashkilotlaridan foydalanishi,

bank qarzdorligida ko'chmas mulklaridan ajralishi oqibatida qisqa fursatda savdo munosabatlariga kirish imkoniyatini yo'qotganligi asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

O'zbekiston milliy arxivi, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi noyob qo'lyozmalari va nodir kitoblar bo'limida saqlanayotgan milliy va rus matbuoti materiallari, Turkiston tarixchilarining asarlariga asoslanganligi hamda tarixiy-qiyosiy tahlillar asosida xulosalarning mavjudligi, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, dissertatsiya ma'lumotlaridan amaliyotda foydalanilganligi hamda olingan natijalarni vakolatli organlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan asoslanadi;

Turkiston iqtisodiy tarixiga oid ilmiy muomalaga kiritilmagan ma'lumotlar O'zbekiston milliy arxivi va viloyat arxivlari hujjatlari orqali milliy sarmoyadarning faoliyatiga va shaxsiy mulklari to'g'risida, turli tillardagi adabiyotlar orqali ko'plab mahsulotlar savdosi bilan shug'ullanadigan savdogarlar, yer-mulkka egalari bo'lgan boylarni aniqlashga, ular haqidagi ma'lumotlarni ilmiy muomalaga kiritishga erishildi. Sharqiy Buxoro bekliklaridagi iqtisodiy hayot, Turkiston general-gubernatorligidagi bank va moliya muassasalari faoliyati Tojikiston milliy kutubxonasi adabiyotlari orqali tadqiqotga jalb qilindi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi dissertatsiyada o'zbek, rus, ingliz tillaridagi tarixiy manbalar, jumladan, arxiv xujjatlari ma'lumotlari, turli shaxslarning esdalik va sayohatnomalari, rus ma'murlarining josuslik axborotlari va rasmiy hisobotlari, statistik to'plamlarni qiyosiy-tanqidiy tahlil asosida o'rganilganligi ishning umumiy qabul qilingan tarixiy tadqiqot usullariga, shuningdek, zamonaviy ilmiy-yondashuvlarga tayangan holda olib borilganligi, yangi aniqlangan ma'lumotlarning amaliyotga joriy qilinganligi, ular asosida tegishli xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarning ishlab chiqilganligi hamda natijalarni vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Dissertatsiya natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, Turkiston iqtisodiy tarixini o'rganishdagi yangicha yondashuvlarni, tarixiy va iqtisodiy adabiyotlar bilan arxiv hujjatlarini qiyoslash asosida iqtisodiy jarayonlarni hududiy tahlil qilish va yangi ilmiy xulosalarni bayon etilgani bilan izohlanadi. Qalaversa, tadqiqot mavzusiga oid 10 ortiq normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarning tahlilini keltirish ishning ilmiy ahamiyatini oshiradi.

Tadqiqotning natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati Turkiston mintaqasi iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy tarixini o'rganish, O'zbekiston tarixi davlat muzeyi va turli muzeylarda yangi ekspozitsiyalarni shakllantirish hamda boyitish, tarixiy merosga bo'lgan munosabatni mustahkamlashga, shu bilan birga ta'lim tizimi uchun "Turkistonning iqtisodiy tarixi", "O'zbekistonning jahon hamjamiyati bilan munosabatlari" kabi maxsus kurslari bo'yicha darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalari yaratishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

Turkiston mintaqasi iqtisodiy tarixini tadqiq etish bo'yicha olingan ilmiy xulosalar va takliflar asosida:

Rossiya imperiyasi va Turkiston xonliklari o'rtasida tuzilgan iqtisodiy shartnomalarda Turkiston mintaqasini tashqi savdo huquqlarini cheklanishi (rus boj tizimini o'rnatilishi, tashqi savdoni cheklangan mahsulot tovarga qaratilishi), iqtisodiy boshqaruvda mustamlaka nazorat organlari (Rossiya imperiyasining Buxorodagi siyosiy agentligi, Amudaryo bo'limi, banklarni boshqaruv bo'linmalari) va huquqiy hujjatlarni (nazorat va egalik huquqiga oid yigirmadan ortiq nizom, qoidalar) bir yoqlama qayta shakllanishi, xususiy yer egaligi tizimini o'zgarishi kabi jihatlarni qamrab olib, mintaqani boshqarishda iqtisodiy omildan qurol sifatida foydalanishini ochib beruvchi manbalaridan 2022-2024-yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix institutida bajarilgan FZ 202007287 "O'zbek xalqi va davlatchilik tarixi manbalari (eng qadimgi davrdan 1991-yilgacha) elektron "Aqlli kutubxona" platformasini yaratish" mavzusidagi ilmiy loyihada foydalanilgan. Ushbu manbalar Turkistonning iqtisodiy tarixini ochishga xizmat qiladi

Rossiya imperiyasining Turkistonda olib borgan iqtisodiy siyosati qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini sanoat mollariga aylantirish, milliy hunarmandchilikning ayrim sohalarini sanoatlashishi, paxtani sotish va sotib olish bozorlarini shakllanishi hamda boshqaruvni markazlashishi bilan bir qatorda mintaqaga aholi ma'naviyatiga ta'sir etuvchi sanoat turlarini kirib kelishi (tamaki, spirtli ichimliklar), ishchilarining turmush tarziga mustamlakachilikning ta'siri (ish haqqi, ish vaqti, ishlash qobiliyati, iste'mol darajasi, ijtimoiy himoya)ga oid xulosalardan 2021-2023-yillarda bajarilgan AL 03-05 "JADID.UZ elektron platformasini yaratish" mavzusidagi ilmiy loyihaning "Manbalar", "Izlanishlar", "Voqealar" bo'limlarini to'ldirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalaridan keng foydalanilgan. (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining 2025-yil 15-dekabr 3/1255-3187-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarining loyihalarga tatbiq etilishi O'zbekiston tarixini ushbu gazetalar orqali tahlil qilish, mustamlakachi imperiya hukumati mafkurasi haqida chuqurroq tasavvur shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Turkistonda sanoatning rivojlanishi uch bosqichdan iborat bo'lib: birinchi bosqich qo'l mehnatiga asoslangan milliy sanoat turi (1865-yilgacha Qo'qon xonligi, 1890-yilgacha Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi), ikkinchi bosqich qishloq xo'jaligi va chorvachilik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashga qaratilgan sanoat korxonalariga zamonaviy texnologiyalarning kirib kelish davri (1865-1917-yillarda Turkiston general-gubernatorligida, 1890-1917-yillar Buxoro va Xivada), uchinchi bosqich xususiy mulklarni tugatilishi va sanoatni to'la davlat qo'lga o'tishi davri (1917-1920-yillar) shaklida yuz berganiga oid ma'lumotlardan 2021-2023-yillarda bajarilgan AL 03-05 "JADID.UZ elektron platformasini yaratish" mavzusidagi ilmiy loyihaning "Manbalar", "Izlanishlar", "Voqealar" bo'limlarini to'ldirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalaridan keng foydalanilgan. (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasining 2025-yil 15-dekabr 3/1255-3187-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada birlamchi sanoat turlarini ko'payishi va qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlariga bo'lgan talabning ortishi imperiya xazinasini to'ldiradigan yana bir moliyaviy manba bo'lib xizmat qilganligini asoslashga imkon bergan.

Turkistonda milliy sarmoyadorlar va zavodchilar ishlab chiqarish sanoati (paxta tozalash, yog'-moy zavodlari) hamda savdoda xizmat ko'rsatish sohalarida

(karvonsaroy, temir yo‘l, birja, savdo uylari) faoliyat yuritish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lsalarda, ularning mustamlaka hukumatning kredit tashkilotlaridan foydalanishi, bank qarzdorligida ko‘chmas mulklaridan ajralishi oqibatida qisqa fursatda savdo munosabatlariga kirish imkoniyatini yo‘qotganligini ochib beruvchi manbalardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyining 2025-yil 6-oktyabrdagi 259-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijalarning qo‘llanilishi Turkiston mintaqasida mustamlakachilik siyosatini ma‘rifatparvarlarning g‘oyalari ilmiy asosda yoritish imkonini bergan;

Shariat qonunchiligi asosida boshqarilgan Turkistonda mustamlaka hukumati amalga oshirgan moliya siyosati: milliy valyutani muomaladan chiqarish, rus rublini joriy etish, pul aylanmasini nazorat qilishda banklarni shakllantirish, daromadni hisobga olishda qarz turlarini ko‘paytirish (nasiya, kredit, garov) natijada milliy boylarni tugatilishiga hamda yerli aholining sakson foizi kreditga qaramligi ortidan yersizlar, yollanma ishchilar safining ortishiga, milliy banklarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojning paydo bo‘lishiga olib kelgan omillarni aniqlashda to‘plangan hujjatlar asosida “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalida “Tarixiy savol”, “Tarix tilga kirganda”, “Tarix bilan tanishuv” ko‘rsatuvlarning ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Ma‘rifat” ijodiy birlashmasi” davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 9-sentyabrdagi 01-33/673-sonli ma‘lumotnomasi). Ushbu masalada Turkiston mintaqasida Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy siyosati tarixi ochishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot ishi natijalari 23 ta ilmiy konferensiyada, shu jumladan, 6 ta xalqaro hamda 17 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarida muhokamadan o‘tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinishi. Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 41 ta ilmiy ish e‘lon qilingan. Shulardan 1 ta monografiya, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 17 ta maqola, jumladan, 12 ta maqola respublika jurnallarida va 5 ta maqola xorijiy jurnallarda chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Tadqiqot ishi kirish, beshta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan manba va adabiyotlar ro‘yxati hamda ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning tadqiqot qismi 223 varaqni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi asoslanib, xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi va tarixshunoslik masalalari tahlili, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, ob‘ekti hamda predmeti belgilab olingan. Tadqiqotning fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilib, ishning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning “*Rossiya imperiyasining Turkistondagi mustamlakachilik iqtisodiy siyosati asoslari*” deb nomlangan birinchi bobda Rossiya imperiyasi bosqinining Qo‘qon va Xiva xonliklari, Buxoro amirligi iqtisodiyotiga ta‘siri,

mustamlakachilikka asoslangan iqtisodiy siyosatning huquqiy negizlari tahlil qilingan.

1868-yil 13-fevralda Rossiya imperiyasi bilan Qo‘qon xoni Xudoyorxon o‘rtasida tasdiqlangan “savdo shartnomasi”²³, 1873-yil 28-sentyabrda Buxoro amiri Sayid Muzaffar o‘rtasida tuzilgan kelishuv ahdnomasi²⁴ hamda 1873-yil 12-avgustda Xiva xoni Sayyid Muhammad Rahim II o‘rtasida tuzilgan “tinchlik shartnoma”²⁵larining tuzilishi Turkistonni Rossiya imperiyasining mustamlaka hududiga aylanganligining huquqiy asosi bo‘lib xizmat qildi. Tuzilgan shartnomalar iqtisodiy shartnomalar bo‘lib mintaqada islohotlarning erkin foliyatiga yo‘l ochdi. Shartnomalarning barchasida moddalar nisbatan bir xil mazmunga ega edi. Savdogarlar orqali rus kapitalining kirib kelishini ta‘minlash, ularning xavfsizligi va faoliyatini qonuniylashtirish maqsadida moddalar moslashtirildi. Shartnomalarda asosiy vazifa va xavfsizlik choralarini ko‘rish hamda bartaraf etish amir yoki xonlarning zimmasiga yuklatildi.

Turkistonda Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan olib borilgan mustamlakachilik siyosati siyosiy-ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy hayotiga jiddiy ta‘sir qildi. Jumladan, siyosiy jihatdan Qo‘qon xonligi boshqaruv tuzumini rus hukumatiga topshirdi, yarim mustamlakasi bo‘lgan Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligini nizom va qoidalar asosida boshqaruv tizimiga ta‘sir o‘tkazishga harakat qildi. Buning uchun o‘zining vakillik organi bilan nazoratni kuchaytirdi. Mustamlakachilik siyosati aks etgan rasmiy hujjatlari Sirdaryo viloyatida 1867-yilgi “Vaqtinchalik Nizom” asosida, Zarafshon okrugida 1868-yilgi “Vaqtinchalik Nizom” orqali, Amudaryo bo‘limida 1874-yilgi “Muvaqqat Nizom” va Farg‘ona viloyatida 1873-yilgi boshqaruv Nizomi to‘g‘risidagi hujjatlarda, 1886-yil 12-iyunda “Turkiston viloyatini boshqarish to‘g‘risidagi Nizom”²⁶da barcha sohalarni boshqarish va tartibga solish bandma-band belgilab berilgan.

1909-yil 9-iyunda tasdiqlangan “Yer fondini belgilash tartibi to‘g‘risida”gi Nizom asosida Sirdaryo, Samarqand, Farg‘ona viloyatlari yer ishlariga daxldor tizimlarda suvdan foydalanish bilan bog‘liq masalalarni hal qilish belgilangan²⁷. Suvdan foydalanish taptib qoidalarini buzganlik uchun 1 rubl 50 kopeykdan 150 rublgacha jarima yoki 6 oylik qamoq jazosi qo‘llanilgan²⁸.

Turkiston mintaqasida mustamlakachilik siyosatida pul-kredit tizimidagi o‘zgarishlar va chora-tadbirlar ham davlatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotiga ta‘sir qilmay qolmadi. Ayniqsa, milliy valyutani tugatishga qaratilgan pul siyosati mavjud davlatlar maqomiga jiddiy ta‘sir qildi. 1890-yil 30-noyabrda imperiya hukumatining “Turkiston o‘lkasida muomalada bo‘lgan mahalliy kumush tangalarni bosqichma-

²³ Зиёев Х. Ўзбекистон мустамлака ва зулм исканжасида (XIX аср иккинчи ярми — XX аср бошлари). - 29-бет.

²⁴ Правительственный вестник // 1872. №238.

²⁵ Жуковский С. Сношения России с Бухарой и Хивой за последнее трехсотлетие. – Петроград, 1915. – С. 180-181.

²⁶ Qarang: Положение об управлении Туркестанского края. Том II, Част 2. – С.Петербург, 1886.

²⁷ O‘z MA. I-16-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘xat, 296-yig‘majild, 74-varaq.

²⁸ O‘z MA. I-19-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘xat, 119-yig‘majild, 87-varaq.

bosqich muomaladan chiqarish to'g'risida²⁹ gi farmoni bilan hududlar miqyosida amalda bo'lgan milliy tangalarni rus rubliga aylantirish va keyingi bosqichda milliy valyuta bo'lgan kumush tangalarni to'liq muomalaladan chiqarish belgilangan. Rossiya hukumati tazyiqi ostida 1904-yili Buxoro oltin va kumush tangalari chiqarilishi rasman to'xtatildi. Tanga zarb etish to'xtatilishi bilan 2 pul qiymatli yangi mis tangalar hamda oddiy fulus muntazam zarb etilishi yo'lga qo'yildi. Amir hukumati ma'lum miqdorda kumush tangalarni mis tangalarga almashtirishga harakat qildi³⁰. Bu farmonning ijrosi Buxoro va Xivada 1905-yildan boshlab majburiy tarzda joriy qilingan. Natijada rus mayda sifatsiz kumush tangalari bilan Buxoro (15 tiyin) va Xiva (20 tiyin) tangalari yonma-yon ravishda amalda bo'lgan³¹.

Dissertatsiyaning "*Turkiston mintaqasi qishloq xo'jaligidagi o'zgarishlar*" nomli ikkinchi bobda Turkiston general-gubernatorligi, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligida amalga oshirilgan yer-suv masalalari, mustamlaka sharoitida dehqonchilikka oid muammolar o'rganilgan.

Mustamlaka davrida yerga egalik qilishda rus aholisi va tub aholi o'rtasida ijtimoiy tengsizlik mavjud edi. Tub aholi jon boshiga 0,5 desyatina sug'oriladigan yer to'g'ri kelsa, ko'chib kelgan aholi jon boshiga 4,2 desyatina yer maydoni to'g'ri keldi. Ko'chirib kelganlar hisobiga yerga bo'lgan talabning ortishi bilan ekin maydonlarning narxi sun'iy oshirildi. Sug'orilmaydigan yerlarining qiymati desyatinesi 15 rublgacha, sug'oriladigan yer maydonlari desyatinesi 100 rubl, paxta yetishtiriladigan hududlarning desyatinesi 3000 rublgacha va undan ham yuqori edi³². Sug'orma yerlari dehqonchilik uchun qulay bo'lgan Toshkent va uning atrofidagi yerlar doim qimmat baholanib kelingan. Rus amaldorlari Toshkent uyezdidan 1000 desyatina yerni har desyatinasini 3 publdan sotib olib 25 publdan sotgan³³. Bu raqamlardan Turkiston yerlaridan imperiya hukumati katta foyda olganligini ko'rish mumkin.

19-yuzyillikning oxirida Buxoro amirligida dehqonchilik qilinadigan umumiy yer maydoni 2 700 000 desyatini tashkil qilgan. Aholi jon boshiga sug'oriladigan yerlar sharqiy tumanlarda 0,3 desyatina, markaziy tumanlarda 0,4 desyatina, shimoliy tumanlarda 0,5 desyatina, g'arbiy tumanlarda 0,8 desyatina, janubiy tumanlarda 0,5 desyatina to'g'ri kelgan³⁴. 1920-yilga qadar amirlikda ishlov beriladigan yerlar maydoni 2 250 000 desyatinaani tashkil etib, shundan 10,2 foizi mulki-hurri (xolis), 15,2 foizi mulki xiroj, 24,6 foizi vaqf, 50 foizi amlok yerlaridan iborat bo'lgan³⁵.

Samarqand va Buxoro o'rtasida o'zaro Zarafshon suv taqsimotini hal qilish yuzasidan ko'p marta muhokamalar olib borilgan, hatto maxsus shartnomalar ham

²⁹ Бурнашева Р. Монеты Бухарского ханства при мангытах (середина XVIII – начало XX в.) // Эпиграфика Востока. Вып. XXI. - Ленинград. 1972. – С. 75.

³⁰ Ражабов Қ., Иноятов С. Бухоро тарихи. - 64-бет.

³¹ Отчет служебной поездке военного министра в Туркестанский военный округ в 1901 году. - С.Петербург, 1902. – С. 127.

³² Азиатская Россия. Том II. Земля и хозяйство. - С.Петербург: Товарищество А.Ф.Маркс, 1914. – С. 246.

³³ Зарипов О. Туркистонда ер эгалиги ва сувдан фойдаланиш тизими (19 юзйиллик сўнгги 20 юзйиллик боши сирдарё вилояти мисолида). – Тошкент: Фан, 2024. – 68-бет.

³⁴ Искандаров Б. Восточная Бухара и Памир во второй половине XIX в. Ч. II. - Душанбе: Изд-во АН ТаджССР, 1963. – С. 183.

³⁵ O'z MA. I-50-jamg'arma, 1-ro'xat, 7-yig'majild, 48-53-varaqlar.

tuzilgan. Ammo Buxoroga suv chiqarish masalasi bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tekshirishlar oxirigacha yetkazilmagan.

Rossiya imperiyasi mustamlakasi davrida Xiva xonligidan umumiy yer maydonining 76 000 km² qismi tortib olingan. Xonlik ixtiyorida 62 237 km² yer maydoni qolgan³⁶. 1913-yilga kelib Xiva xonligining xududi 59 250 km² bo'lganligi haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud³⁷.

Rossiya imperiyasi gidrogeologik tadqiqotlar natijasida yer osti suvlaridan ham qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanishga harakat qilgan. Sug'orish tarmoqlarini ko'paytirish uchun hukumat sug'oriladigan davlat yerlarini yangi ariqlar qazish sharti bilan sug'orish inshootlarining ahamiyatiga qarab 3-yildan 10-yilgacha muddat bilan davlat soliqlaridan ozod qilish hisobiga xususiy shaxslar va shirkatlarga ijaraga bergan³⁸. Turkiston mintaqasida 40 000 dan ortiq foydalaniladigan burg'i quduqlari mavjud bo'lgan va ulardan 5 000ga yaqini suvi otilib chiqadigan chuqur quduqlar hisoblangan. Ularning ko'pchiligidan ekinlarni sug'orishda foydalanilgan³⁹. Suv chiqarib yerlarni o'zlashtirishda savdogarlar va shirkatlar jalb qilingan. Ular daryo va soylar bo'ylariga nasoslar o'rnatib balandliklarga suv chiqarib yerini sug'organ. O'z ehtiyojlaridan ortgan suvni esa dehqonlarga sotgan. Agar dehqonlar mavsumda yerlarini uch marta sug'orsa, suvdan foydalangani uchun har botmoniga⁴⁰ o'rtacha 60 rubl to'lagan. Savdogarga 40 rubl foyda olib kelgan⁴¹. Xiva xonligida ham rus shirkatlari tomonidan ijaraga olingan yer maydonida yangi kanal qazilsa xivaliklar ushbu kanal suvidan foydalanish xuquqiga ega bo'lmagan⁴².

Imperiya hukumatining iqtisodiy siyosati paxta keyinchalik yog'-moy mahsulotlarini yetishtirishga qaratildi. Qishloq xo'jaligiga oid tajribalar va taftishlar olib borildi. Moliya ministori I. Vishnegradskiy Turkiston o'lkasida paxtachilikning rivojlanishi bir tomondan to'qimachilik fabrikalarimizni xorijiy ishlab chiqaruvchilarga qaramlikdan xalos qilsa, ikkinchi tomondan, xorijiy paxtaga bojxona tariflarining sezilarli darajada kamayishiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu yillik 8 000 000 rublni tejashga sabab bo'ladi deb ta'kidlaydi⁴³.

Imperiya hukumati amaldorlari quruq sholi ya'ni suvsiz vodiya yetishtiriladigan sholi navini Turkistonga olib kirish kerakligi u tub aholi yetishtiradigan sholi naviga qaraganda uch baravar kam suv talab qilishini taklif qiladi. Agar bu navni ekish joriy qilinsa boshqa ekinlar uchun suv manbaini tejash mumkinligi ta'kidlangan. Samarqand viloyatida bu yangi ekin turini joriy qilish orqali Zarafshon suvini paxtaga yo'naltirish mumkin. Shu bilan birga bu usul

³⁶ Садыков. А. Экономические последствия установленному протектората царской России над Хивинском ханством. Дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 1954. – С. 38.

³⁷ Зияева Д. Ўзбекистон шаҳарлари XIX аср иккинчи ярми - XX аср бошларида: шаҳар маданияти ва урбанизация жараёнлари. - Тошкент: Yangi nashr, 2017. – 280-бет.

³⁸ O'z MA. I-1-jamg'arma, 1-ro'xat, 1008-yig'majild, 177-varaq.

³⁹ O'z MA. I-17-jamg'arma, 1-ro'xat, 4978-yig'majild, 2-3-varaqlar.

⁴⁰ *Bir botmon* – og'irlik o'lchov birligi. XIX asrda Buxoro amirligida bir botmon odatda 8 pud (131,044 kg)ga teng bo'lgan.

⁴¹ Азиатская Россия. Том II. Земля и хозяйство. – С. 247.

⁴² O'z MA. I-125-jamg'arma, 1-ro'xat, 527-yig'majild, 35-varaq.

⁴³ Penati B. The Cotton Boom and the Land Tax in Russian Turkestan (1880s–1915) // *Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History*, Volume 14, Number 4, 2013, - P. 750.

Buxoro amirligining suv muammosini hal qilishga ham yordam beradi degan takliflar bildirilgan⁴⁴.

Turkistonda jut⁴⁵ o'simligiga zavodchilarning ehtiyoji katta edi. Ular tozalangan paxtani presslash uchun bu o'simlikdan tayyorlangan matoni Moskva, Sankt-Peterburg, Odessa zavodlardan buyurtma asosida sotib olgan. Imperiya hukumati aslida jut matolarini Hindistondan olib kelgan. Bu xarajatlarni qisqartirish maqsadida Turkiston iqlimiga mos kelsa, paxtachilikdan ham foydalibroq bo'lishini o'rganib ekishni keng joriy qilishni rejalashtirilgan. Turkistonlik bir mulkdor jut yetishtirish bo'yicha tajriba o'tkazgan. Iqlim sharoiti mos kelmaganligi tajriba natijasi kutilgan hosilni bermagan⁴⁶.

K.Palen Samarqand viloyatidagi bog'dorchilik bilan shug'ullangan oila xo'jaligini uzumdan olgan daromadini o'rgangan⁴⁷. Bir oila o'z xo'jaligidan chiqqan mahsulotni sotib 53 rubl 46 kopeyk daromad qilgan. Shundan 39 rubl 82 kopeykni uzum yoki mayizdan olgan. Uzumdan qilgan daromadi qishloq xo'jaligidan qilgan yillik daromadining 75-78 foizini tashkil etgan deb xulosalaydi.

Turkiston mintaqasi iqtisodiyotida sanoatning tutgan o'rni hamda mustamlakachilik xususiyati” nomli uchinchi bobida Turkiston o'lkasining Rossiya imperiyasi xom ashyo manbaiga aylantirilishi hamda Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi sanoatining o'ziga xosliklari, aholining yashash tarziga mustamlakachilikning ta'siri yoritilgan.

19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi iqtisodiyotida sanoat korxonalarini, xususan, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaradigan asosan yengil sanoatga tegishli zavod va fabrikalar qurilib, foydalanishga topshirilgan bo'lsa, Farg'ona, Samarqand va Sirdaryo viloyatlarida bu jarayonlar tog'-kon sanoati taraqqiyoti bilan birga kechgan.

Milliy sarmoyadorlar paxta tozalash, pilla tortish, chirmaga ishlov berish, sham va sovun tayyorlash, yog'-moy hamda un yanchish tegirmonlariga egalik qilib, o'z sarmoyasi bilan ishtirok etgan. Yangi rus shaharlari, zavodlar va temir yo'l qurish uchun qurilish mahsulotlariga ehtiyojning ortishi bilan g'isht zavodlari, bo'yoq va yelim fabrikasi ish boshlagan. Rus savdogarlarning sarmoyasi bilan Turkistonga ko'chirib kelingan fuqarolar uchun xo'jalik hayotida zarur bo'lgan o'ralmagan choy, gugurt, makaron, konserva mahsulotlari tayyorlaydigan fabrikalar qurilgan. Musulmon bo'lmaganlar uchun tamaki o'rash fabrikasi, spirtli ichimliklar va mevali mineral suvlar ishlab chiqarish zavodlari, bu ichimliklar uchun sun'iy muz tayyorlash fabrikalari faoliyati yo'lga qo'yilgan.

Ruslashtirish oqibatida yerli aholi orasida tamaki va spirtli ichimlik is'temol qiluvchilar ko'paydi. 1896-yilda rus savdogari tomonidan Samarqand shahrining eski shahar qismida „Tamerlan” nomi ostida tamaki fabrikasi qurilgan⁴⁸. Bu birinchidan tarixiy madaniyatimizni tahqirlash hamda buyuk sohibqiron Amir

⁴⁴ Отчет служебной поездке военного министра в Туркестанский военный округ в 1901 году. - С.Петербург. 1902. - С.112.

⁴⁵ *Jut* - Hindiston kanopi. Tola beradigan o'simlik.

⁴⁶ Оглоблин В.Н. Промышленность и торговля Туркестана. - С. 21.

⁴⁷ Пален К. Материалы к характеристике народного хозяйства в Туркестане. Приложение к отчету. Ч.І. – С.13.

⁴⁸ Адрес-календар лиц, служащих в правительственных, общественных и частных учреждениях и установлениях Самаркандской области, Бухары, Чарджуй и Керки. Выпуск IV. – Самарканд, 1896. – С. 45.

Temur shaxsiyatini yerga urish bo‘lsa, ikkinchi tomondan tub aholini ma’naviyatini buzish edi.

Turkistonda aroq-vino zavodlarining qurilishi hamda ichkilik sotiladigan muassasalar tarmog‘ining kengayishi o‘lkada joylashgan harbiy qismlarning spirtli ichimliklarga talabi oshganligi bilan izohlangan. Shuningdek, yerli aholi, ayniqsa, yoshlarni spirtli ichimliklar ichishga o‘rgatish yuzasidan yashirin tarzda faol ish olib borilgan. Buni 1884-yilda shveysariyalik ipakchi tadbirkor Genrix Mozer savoliga general-gubernator M.Chernyaevning bergan javobidan ham bilish mumkin. Mozerning “Siz Turkistonda ruslashtirishni qachon tugatasiz?” degan savoliga Chernyaev: “Qachonki mahalliy aholi rus arog‘i va tamakisiga o‘rgansa”, – deb javob bergan⁴⁹. Natijada birgina 1883-yilda Turkiston general-gubernatorligida 12 ta vino, 21 ta pivo zavodlari, hamda 14 ta mevadan, 13 ta asaldan spirtli ichimliklar ishlab chiqaruvchi zavodlar qurildi⁵⁰. Hududlarda ko‘chib kelganlar orasida doimiy ravishda alkogol ichib yurgan shaxslar ko‘paydi. Yerli aholi ishlab chiqarishning bu turiga salbiy munosabatda bo‘ldi. Xususan, ulamolar tomonidan mahalliy aholi yashaydigan hududlardagi spirtli ichimlik sotadigan do‘konlarni yopish hamda aholi aralash yashaydigan hududlarda ularning sonini cheklash va faqat rusiyzabon aholi uchun sanoqli do‘konlarga ruxsat berishni so‘rab Turkiston general-gubernatoriga murojaat qilganlar⁵¹. Qolaversa, milliy va rus davriy matbuotida spirtli ichimliklar tayyorlashni va sotishni cheklash, sharobxo‘rlikning zarar va oqibatlari ko‘rsatilgan maqolalar orqali aholiga ta’sir o‘tkazishga harakat qilingan. 1908-yilda Toshkent uyezdida yashovchi 55 nafar musulmon ayollarning ichuvchi erlariga qarshi noroziliklari ro‘y bergan. 1914-yilda Toshkentning eski shahar qismida musulmon sharobxo‘rlarni o‘z-o‘zini nazorat qilishga chaqirilgan chiqishlar ham bo‘lib o‘tgan⁵². Ammo bu kabi noroziliklar bo‘lishiga qaramay imperiya hukumati spirt va vino tayyorlashni to‘xtatmadi. Chunki bu ichimlik turlaridan kelayotgan katta miqdordagi bojxona solig‘i imperiya daromadini asosiy qismini tashkil qilgan. Faqat 1914-1917-yillarda spirtni harbiy shifoxonalar uchun tayyorlash yo‘lga qo‘yilgan.

Turkiston general-gubernatorligidagi zavodlar soni imperiyadagi barcha zavodlarning 1,95 foizini, zavod ishchilar soni 0,55 foizni, mehnat unumdorligi 1,71 foizni tashkil qilgan. Ishlab chiqarish sanoatining unumdorligi (temir yo‘llar, ustaxonalar bundan mustasno), 4,6 milliard rubl miqdorida ifodalangan. Birgina Farg‘ona vodiysida har bir kishiga unumdorlik 31 rubl, unda jon boshiga unumdorlik 50 kopeykgacha bo‘lgan⁵³.

⁴⁹ O‘z MA. I-1-jamg‘arma, 4-ro‘uxat, 959-yig‘majild, 28-varaq.

⁵⁰ O‘z MA. I-1-jamg‘arma, 16-ro‘uxat, 13-yig‘majild, 83-varaq.

⁵¹ О ходе и положении акцизного дела в период 1883-1884 г. // Туркестанские ведомости. 1885. №10.

⁵² Qarang: Ичкиликнинг зарарлари // Ойна, 1914, - №36, - 850-852-бетлар; №37, - 876-880-бетлар; Элик беш муулмон аёлларининг кўп ичувчи эрларига қарши норозилиги // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1908 йил 23 март; Ичкиликка қарши XIII халқаро конгресс // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1911 йил 23 октябр; Сортлар ичида ичкиликбозликка берилганликнинг оқибатлари // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1911 йил 1 декабр; Мирмуҳсин. Ичкиликбозлик ҳақида // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1913 йил 19 декабр; Ичкиликбозлик ва унинг оқибатлари // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1914 йил 20 март; Ўз-ўзини назорат // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1914 йил 12 июн; Спиртли ичимликларни таъқиқлаш тўғрисида // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1914 йил 20 ноябр.

⁵³ Экономический обзор Туркестанского района обслуживаемаго Средне-Азиатской железной дорогой. – С. 89.

Turkiston mintaqasida ishlab chiqarish quvvati va jihozlanish darajasi yuqori bo'lgan zavodlar sanoqli edi. Gidravlik tegirmonlar, juvozxonalar, guruch tozalash tegirmonlari elektr dvigatellarga o'tishi qiyin edi. Faqat to'rt oy qish mavsumida ishlovchi paxta tozalash zavodlarida elektr dvigatellar ishlatildi. 1913-yilda paxta tozalash zavodlarining 20 foizi bug'li, 15 foizi lokomobilli, 49 foizi ichdan yonadigan dvigatellar bilan harakatlangan. Elektr energiya ishlab chiqarish sanoatiga sarflanmagan. Elektrning sanoat ishlab chiqarishdagi ulushi 0,2 foizni tashkil qilgan. Faqat piva va paxta tozalash zavodlarida elektrdan foydalanilgan. 1914-yilga kelib piva zavodlari elektr energiyaning ulushi 38 foiz, paxta tozalash zavodlarida 16 foizni tashkil qilgan⁵⁴.

Buxoro amirligi qonunlariga ko'ra hududda zavod qurish va amirlik hududida mulk huquqi asosida rus tadbirkorlari tomonidan yer sotib olishga yo'l qo'yilmagan. 1888-yil 23-iyunda imzolangan "Qo'shimcha qoidalar bayonnomasi"ga ko'ra rus fuqarolariga har bir kishiga omborxonalar va ishlab chiqaruvchi korxonalar qurishi uchun 750-1500 kv sarjin, uy joy qurish uchun 300-750 kv sarjin, bozor atrofida do'konlar qurish uchun 5-15 kv sarjin yer ajratish ko'zda tutilgan⁵⁵. Buxoro hukumati chet elliklarga amirlikning rus shaharlaridan tashqarida va temir yo'l vokzallaridan bir necha chaqirim uzoqda savdo uylari va zavodlar qurishga ruxsat bermagan. Bundan tashqari, rus tovarlari amirlik chegarasidan olib kirilganda maxsus zakot solig'iga tortilgan. Amirlik qonunlariga ko'ra, u faqat bir marta tovar qiymatining 2½ foiz miqdorida undirilishi kerak bo'lgan ammo ko'pincha zakot miqdori o'zgarib turgan⁵⁶. Qolaversa zavodchining yangi ochilgan zavodi Buxoro amirligi hududida joylashgan bo'lsa ishlab chiqargan mahsulot daromadining 2 foizini amir hukumatiga to'lagan⁵⁷.

1890-1920-yillar davomida Buxoro amirligi hududida 152 ta turli mahsulotlarni tozalaydigan yoki tayyorlaydigan zavodlar faoliyat ko'rsatib, shundan 75 tasi paxtani qayta tozalash zavodlari tashkil etgan. Zavodlarning 49 foizi mayda, 28 foizi o'rta, 23 foizi yirik korxonalar hisoblangan.

1916-yilda Xiva xonligida kichik korxonalarni hisobga olmaganda 86 ta paxta tozalash, 4 ta yog' va sovun ishlab chiqarish, 8 ta beda urug'ini tozalash, 4 ta teri va 11 ta g'isht zavodlari, 2 ta ichak tozalash korxonalari mavjud edi⁵⁸. 1917-yilga kelib esa xonlikda milliy va rus kapitali asosida 11 ta g'isht, 8 ta beda tozalaydigan, 4 ta teri-ko'n, 4 ta yog' va sovun zavodlari, ipak va yarimipak mahsulotlarini tayyorlaydigan 46 ta kichik ipakchilik muassasalari faoliyat yuritgan⁵⁹.

Turkiston o'lkasining turli hududlarida ish kunining davomiyligi xilma-xil bo'lgan. Bir kunlik ish vaqti 5–7 soatdan 17–18 soatgacha yetgan. Zavodlarda ishchilar ikki smenada ishlagan. Barcha smenalarning aksariyati 10 soatlik yoki 12

⁵⁴ Qarang: Saidboboev Z, Saidboboeva G va boshqalar. History of electrification in Tashkent during 1914 – 1918 years // History of science and technology. 2025. Volum 15, Issue 1. Pp.152-171.

⁵⁵ O'z MA. I-3-jamg'arma, 2-ro'xat, 1-yig'majild, 4-5-varaqlar.

⁵⁶ Воейков А.И. Очерки Туркестана. - С.Петербург, 1913. – С. 50.

⁵⁷ O'z MA. I-126-jamg'arma, 1-ro'xat, 27-yig'majild, 55-varaq.

⁵⁸ Садыков А.С. Экономические связи Хивы с Россией во второй половине XIX-начале XX вв. – Ташкент: Наука. 1965. – С. 135.

⁵⁹ Тухтаметов Т. Россия и Хива в конце XIX – начале XX в. Победа Хорезмской народной революции. – Москва: Наука. 1969. – С. 110.

soatlik bo'lgan. Turkiston o'lkasida bir smena ish vaqti 10 soat ishlaydigan zavod va fabrikalar soni taxminan 0,3 foizni tashkil qilgan⁶⁰.

Farg'ona viloyatidagi sanoat korxonalarida ayol ishchilar jami 455 nafarni o'z ichiga olgan bo'lib, bu viloyat bo'yicha ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida band bo'lgan jami ishchilarning 12,6 foizini, o'smirlar bandligi 6,8 foizni tashkil etgan⁶¹. Toshkent uyezdidagi zavod va fabrikalarda mehnat qilayotgan 268 nafar xotin-qizning 171 nafari toshkentlik bo'lgan⁶².

Samarqand viloyatidagi zavod va fabrikalarga asosan erkak ishchilar xizmat ko'rsatgan. Sanoatda ayollarning ishtiroki juda kam, ular ishchilar umumiy sonining atigi 12,2 foiz, erkaklar esa 87,8 foizga teng edi. Viloyatdagi fabrikalarda ishlaydigan ayollarning ko'pchiligi ruslar (53,5 foiz), qolgan qismi o'zbek ayollardir. O'smirlarning ulushi 4,6 foizni o'z ichiga olgan⁶³.

Senator K.Palening to'plagan ma'lumotlarida zavod ishchilari haqida quyidagicha yozadi: "... Ishchilar uchun maxsus baraklar butunlay yo'q, ular zavod yaqinida, zavodning o'zida yoki atrofidagi qurilishlar, ochiq havoda yashaydilar. Bunday holatlar turkistonlik ishchilarda kuzatiladi..."⁶⁴.

Iqtisodchi V.V. Zaorskaya va hamkasbi K.A. Aleksandrov tub ishchilarning yashash tarzi va sharoitini o'z ko'zlari bilan ko'rib, quyidagicha ma'lumot keltirganlar: "Zavod ishchilari xom g'ishtdan qurilgan, pastak va qorong'i xonalarda yashaganlar. Zavodlarda ishlayotgan ishchilar 5783 nafar bo'lib, shundan 4089 kishi yotoqxonalarda yashaganlar. O'z uylarida yashovchilar esa 1744 nafarni tashkil etgan. Uzoq hududlardan kelgan yollanma ishchilar Andijon shahrida (ishchilar soni 1499, shundan 1162 nafari zavod yotoqxonasidan foydalangan) va Skobelev uyezdida (ishchilar soni 1213, shundan 891 nafar kishi zavod yotoqxonasida qolgan) zavodlarda ishlaganlar"⁶⁵.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ikki ma'lumotni taqqoslaganda, K.Palen tomonidan yozilgan fikrlar davrga mos keladi va korxonaga egalari ishchilarni turar joy bilan ta'minlash vazifasini zimmasiga olmaganini hisobga olganda, yashash joyi ma'lum bo'lmagan, faqat zavoddan oladigan maoshi evaziga kun ko'radigan ishchilardan iborat ekanini bilish mumkin.

Buxoro amirligida sanoat korxonalarining o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, ular kichik korxonaga va zavodlar bo'lib, o'rtacha 35 kishini ish bilan ta'minlangan. Ayrim korxonalarda 100–140 ishchi faoliyat yuritgan⁶⁶. Bu hududda zavod ishchilari boshqa viloyatlarga qaraganda juda kam bo'lgan. Paxta zavodlarida mavsum hosilga qarab yilning avgust-sentyabr oylaridan boshlanib, kelgusi-yilning yanvar-fevral

⁶⁰ O'z MA. I-17-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yaxat, 1274-yig'majild, 1-varaq.

⁶¹ O'z MA. I-19-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yaxat, 13025-yig'majild, 7-varaq.

⁶² O'z MA. I-1-jamg'arma, 16-ro'yaxat, 784-yig'majild, 41-varaq.

⁶³ O'z MA. I-18-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yaxat, 7566-yig'majild, 11-varaq.

⁶⁴ Пален К. Материалы к характеристике народного хозяйства в Туркестане. Приложение к отчету. Ч.I. - Санкт-Петербург, 1911. – С. 57.

⁶⁵ Зиёев Х. Ўзбекистон мустамлака ва зулм исканжасида (XIX аср иккинчи ярми — XX аср бошлари). - 224-бет.

⁶⁶ Фомченко А.П. Русские поселения в Бухаре, их роль в экономическом развитии ханства и участие в революционном движении. Автореф. дисс. док. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1958. – С. 34.

oylarida tugagan, ya'ni 155–160 kunni tashkil etgan. Mavsumda bitta jin mashinasi 12–13 soatlik ish kuniga 33 pud paxtani qayta tozalash quvvatiga ega edi⁶⁷.

Statistik ma'lumotlarda 1917-yilning boshlarida Turkiston general-gubernatorligida sanoat korxonalarining soni 1428 ta bo'lib shundan 496 tasini paxta tozalash zavodlari, 70 tasini yog' zavodlarini tashkil etgan. 496 ta paxta tozalash zavodlarining 196 tasi milliy savdogarlarga tegishli edi. Paxta tozalash va yog'-moy sanoatida milliy sarmoyaning ulushi 15 foizni tashkil qilgan⁶⁸.

Turkistonda kunlik ishchilarning ish haqi har kuniga 50-60 kopeykni tashkil etgan va shundan 15-20 kopeykni oziq-ovqat iste'moli uchun sarflagan⁶⁹. Quruvchilar, aravakashlar, poyabzal ustalarining ish haqi ko'proq bo'lgan va kunlik daromadi o'rtacha 80-100 kopeykni tashkil etgan.⁷⁰

Tadqiqotning *“Turkiston mintaqasida moliya va bank masalalari”* deb nomlangan to'rtinchi bobida mintaqada moliya va pul islohotlari, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligida vujudga kelgan kredit shirkatlari faoliyati va oqibatlari o'rganilgan.

Turkiston general-gubernatorligi tashkil etilishi bilan o'lkada rus rubli va kumush tangalari muomalaga kiritildi. Hududda ikki xil rus kumush tanga muomalada bo'lib, 50 va 25 kopeyk nominaldagi yuqori navli kumush tanga hamda 20, 15, 10 va 5 kopeyk nominaldagi past navli kumush tanga (billon) zarb qilingan. Yuqori navli kumush tangalar 25 rublgacha bo'lgan miqdordagi to'lovlar uchun ishlatilsa, past navli kumush tangalar 3 rublgacha bo'lgan miqdordagi to'lovlar uchun qabul qilingan. Bu banknotalarni bojxonadan tashqari barcha davlat banki kassalari cheklanmagan miqdorda qabul qilgan⁷¹.

Rossiya davlat banki 1905-yilda valyutaga oid islohotlar o'tkazgan. Islohotga ko'ra, tanga kursini tartibga solish uchun har kuz va bahor oylarida 15 kopeyklik mahalliy kumush tangalarni sotib olishni tashkil etish; hududlardagi davlat va xususiy banklarni 100 va 500 rubllik Rossiya kredit kupyuralari bilan ta'minlash belgilangan⁷². Mis tangalarni zarb qilish Moliya vazirining ruxsati bilan amalga oshirilgan. 1917-yildan 250, 1000 rubllik miqdordagi Kerenka davlat kredit pullari muomalaga kiritildi⁷³.

Imperiya hukumati Buxoro va Xiva pul bozorini tartibga solish choralarini ko'rgan. 1890-yil 30-noyabrda qabul qilingan farmonga ko'ra, pul muomalasini nazorat qilish Rossiya davlat bankining Chorjo'y, Karki, Termiz bo'limlari orqali Buxoro amirligida amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa, Petro-Aleksandrovsk bo'limi orqali Xiva xonligidagi pul muomalasini nazorat qilgan⁷⁴.

1900-yil 16-aprelda *“Buxoro va Xiva tangalari to'g'risidagi Nizom”* tasdiqlangan. Unga ko'ra Xiva tangalarini Petro-Aleksandr xazinasiga har bir

⁶⁷ O'z MA. I-1-jamg'arma, 11-ro'xat, 1372-yig'majild, 16-varaq.

⁶⁸ Хотамов Н. История банков и предпринимательства в Средней Азии (60-е годы XIX в. – 1917 г.). – Душанбе: “ЭР-граф”, 2014. – С. 418.

⁶⁹ Юферев В. Хозяйство сартов Ферганской области. – Ташкент, 1911. – С. 58.

⁷⁰ Шахназаров А.И. Сельское хозяйство в Туркестанском крае. – С.Петербург, 1908 – С. 83.

⁷¹ Юровский Л. Денежная политика советской власти (1917 – 1927). – Москва, 1996. – С. 12.

⁷² Юровский Л. Денежная политика советской власти (1917 – 1927). – С. 11.

⁷³ Мельникова А. Твердые деньги. – Москва, 1973. – С. 6.

⁷⁴ Отчет служебной поездке военного министра в Туркестанский военный округ в 1901 году. – С. 127.

krujkani ⁷⁵ 14 kopeykdan qabul qilishga ruxsat berilgan, shu bilan birga Xiva xoni Rossiya banklari bilan rus aholisiga tenglik asosida muomala qilishini e'lon qilgan ⁷⁶.

Iqtisodiy inqiroz davrida 1917-yilda Buxoro amiri muomalaga yarim tangadan 20 tangagacha qiymatdagi yangi kumush tangalarni muomalaga kiritadi va ular uch-yil davomida zarb etiladi. Bundan tashqari 1917-yili Buxoro amiri muomalaga yarim tangadan 20 tangagacha qiymatdagi mis va jez tangalarni 3-yil davomida zarb etiladi. 1918-yildan boshlab Buxoro amirligi pul muomalasiga amir hukumati tomonidan chiqarilgan ilk qog'oz pullar kiritilib, ular ham tanga deb atalar edi ⁷⁷. Avvaliga 20, 60, 100, 200, 300, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000 tanga qiymatidagi qog'oz pullar chiqarilgan. 1919 yili pul chiqarish texnologiyasi ancha oddiylashib, faqat 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 10000 tanga qiymatidagi pullar chiqarilgan ⁷⁸. Shu bilan bir qatorda, Buxoro bozorida deyarli 14 turdagi pul qog'ozlar muomalada bo'lgan.

1880-yildan Xiva bozorlarida rus oltin, kumush, mis tangalari ham paydo bo'la boshlaydi ⁷⁹. 1893-yildan esa, rus savdogarlarining manfaatini ko'zlagan holda, Rossiya moliya vazirliginiig buyrug'i bilan Xivada tanga pullar faqat imperiya hukumatining ruxsati bilan zarb qilish majburiyati yuklatiladi ⁸⁰.

Xiva xonligida 1918 – 1920-yillari kechgan siyosiy vaziyat oqibatida, 1918-yilgi qimmatli qog'ozlar va belgilarda 1 Xiva tangasi uchun rasmiy baho bo'yicha 14 rubl, norasmiysida esa 25 rubl ⁸¹ qiymatga ega bo'lgan. O'sha paytlarda Xiva xonligida alohida shaxslar tomonidan ham pul zarb qilingan. Bu o'rinda Junaidxon zarb qilgan pullar ko'zda tutilmoqda. Masalan, Junaidxon tomonidan 1918 – 1920-yillari Badirkentda 1, 2,5, 5, 15 tanga (misdan yasalgan fulus chaqalar) va kumush tanga muomalaga chiqarilgan ⁸². Bu mis va kumush tanga (xon) Xivada savdo-sotiqda asosiy muomala vositasi bo'lib xalq orasida "junaidxon" deb yuritilgan.

Shariatga ko'ra foizli pul oldi-sotdisini amalga oshirish ta'qiqlangan. Ammo musulmon savdogarlari o'rtasida pul qarz berishning ma'lum shakllari mavjud bo'lib, u yozma va og'zaki shartnomalar orqali amalga oshirilgan. Eng keng tarqalgan usullardan biri qarz oluvchi va qarz beruvchining foiz stavkasi bo'yicha og'zaki kelishib qarz oluvchining to'laydigan asosiy qarzidan to'lanishi kerak bo'lgan umumiy foizlar ushlab qolingan. ⁸³.

Qarz berish turlaridan biri bo'nak bo'lib, Turkiston mintaqasida keng ommalashgan edi. Shariat tomonidan musulmonlarga foiz evaziga qarz berish va foiz olish harom hisoblangani sababidan sudxo'rlik bilan asosan kelgindi hind, rus va mahalliy buxoro yahudiylari savdogarlari shug'ullanganlar. Sudxo'rlardan pul

⁷⁵ *Bir krujka* – rus o'lchov birligi. XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida ayrim tarixiy manbalarda kichik kumush tanga ham Rossiyada krujka deb atalganligi qayd etiladi.

⁷⁶ O'z MA. I-2-jamg'arma. 1-ro'xat, 97-yig'majild, 28-varaq.

⁷⁷ Курбанов Г. К истории бумажных денег Бухары начала XX в // Нумизматика Центральной Азии. Вып. VII. - Ташкент. 2004. <http://www.bonistikaweb.ru/STATYI/Kurbanov-buhara.htm>

⁷⁸ Ражабов Қ., Иноятгов С. Бухоро тарихи. - 64-бет.

⁷⁹ Логофет Д.Н. Бухарское ханство под русским протекторатом. Т 1. – С.Петербург, 1911. – С. 68.

⁸⁰ Ахбори дохилия // Таржимон. 1893 йил 10 декабр.

⁸¹ Денежное обращение в Туркестанской АССР в период гражданской войны (1917 – 1921 гг.). – С. 95.

⁸² Qarag: Худяков Г. Монеты Джунаид-хана / Нумизматика Центральной Азии. VI выпуск. Ташкент, 2002. С. 120 – 124.

⁸³ Scott Levi. The Indian diaspora in Central Asia and its trade: 1550-1900. Leiden; Boston; Koln: Brill, 2002. - Pp 36-37.

oluvchilar asosan dehqonlar va hunarmandlar edi. Ushbu qarz turli shartlar asosida uch oy muddatda to‘lash sharti bilan berilgan⁸⁴.

Turkiston mintaqasida ochilgan ilk bank 1875-yil 10-mayda bir guruh toshkentlik savdogarlarning Turkiston general-gubernatori K. Kaufmanga yo‘llagan xatiga binoan Rossiya imperiyasi davlat bankining Toshkent shahridagi bo‘limi sanaladi. Turkiston o‘lkasida banklar ochish harakatida bo‘lgan amaldorlar uchun bu murojaat manfaatli edi.

Turkiston o‘lkasi iqtisodiyotiga xususiy sarmoyani kiritish Rossiya markaziy paychi-tijorat banklari vositachiligida, ularning mahalliy bo‘limlari faoliyati orqali amalga oshirilgan. Jumladan, 1881-yili O‘rta Osiyo tijorat banki, 1891-yili Qo‘qonda Moskva xalqaro savdo banki, 1893-yili Toshkentda va 1907-yili Qo‘qonda Volga-Kama tijorat bankining bo‘limi ochilgan. 1910-yili Samarqandda bankning bo‘limi, 1911-yilda Namanganda vakolatxonasi faoliyatini boshlagan⁸⁵. Kredit shirkatlari tomonidan beriladigan kreditlar qisqa muddatli, 1-yildan ortiq bo‘lmagan yoki uzoq muddatli 5-yilgacha bo‘lishi mumkin edi.

Imperiyaning davlat va xususiy tijorat banklari mijozlariga turli xil maqsadlar uchun qarzlarni bergan. Turkiston mintaqasida quyidagi maqsadlar uchun qarzga ehtiyoj sezilgan: yer sotib olish, ekin-tikinchiilik va sanoat korxonalarini (tegirmon, yog‘ korxonasi, temirchilik, omborxonasi, shiypon va boshqalar) qurish, sotib olish, jihozlash va ta‘mirlash, uy-joy uchun binolar, ularni sotib olish yoki ta‘mirlash, yerni obodonlashtirish (o‘g‘itlar sotib olish, sug‘orish ishlarini tartib solish), ekin-tikinchiilik uchun asbob-uskunalar sotib olish va ta‘mirlash, hunarmandchilik ashyolari va asbob-uskunalarini sotib olish, hayvonlar hamda chorva uchun ozuqa sotib olish, tovar sotib olish, shaxsiy qarzlarni to‘lash.

O‘zaro kredit shirkatlaridan yana biri garovxonasi bo‘limlari bo‘lib, ular Samarqand, Farg‘ona va Toshkent shaharlarida faoliyat yuritganlar. 1897-yili Samarqandda 3 ta, Farg‘ona viloyatida 4 ta garovxonasi bo‘limlari ochilgan⁸⁶. 1903-yilga kelib, Toshkent shahrida uy-joy mulkdorlaridan tashqari, shahar ichidagi hali o‘zlashtirilmagan yer maydonlariga egalik qiluvchi 300 nafarga yaqin mulkdor bo‘lgan. Ular aksariyatining mulki shaharning ma‘muriy chegaralarida joylashgan edi. Aholining ko‘chib kelganlar hisobiga ko‘payishi, ularga yer va turar binolarining zarurligini inobatga olib, bu mulkdorlarning yerlari musodara qilingan. Ularga banklardan qarz olish ta‘qiqlandi⁸⁷.

1911-yili Namangan shahrida milliy savdogarlarimizdan bo‘lgan Yusuf Kulolboyning xususiy banki tashkil qilingan. Bank faoliyati to‘g‘risida yetarli ma‘lumotlar mavjud emas. Uning binosi bugungi kunda foydalanishga yaroqsiz holga kelib qolgani ma‘lum, xolos⁸⁸.

Xiva xonligida rus banklarining kirib kelishi 20-yuzyillikning 10-yillaridan boshlangan. Yangi Urganchda 1909-yil Rus-Xitoy banki, 1910-yil Rus-Osiyo (oldingi Rus-Xitoy) banki, 1915-yil Sibir savdo tijorat banki va Moskva savdo tijorat

⁸⁴ Итоги сельского хозяйства. Наманганский уезд / Русский Туркестан. 15 июля 1901 г.

⁸⁵ O‘z MA. I-1-jamg‘arma. 12-go‘uxat, 1736-yig‘majild. 17-varaq.

⁸⁶ Ежегодник России 1906 г. (год третий). – С.Петербург, 1907. – С. 349.

⁸⁷ Дешевый долгосрочный кредит в Туркестане / Закаспийское обозрение. 16 апреля 1903 г.

⁸⁸ Mamadaliyev X. Farg‘ona vodiysi shaharlari tarixi (XIX – XX asr boshlari). – Toshkent, 2022. - 199 – bet.

banklarining bo‘limlari faoliyat ko‘rsata boshlaganlar⁸⁹. Ular xizmatidan savdogarlar, sanoatchilar, xon va uning amaldorlari hamda ko‘plab xorazmlik boylar foydalanganlar.

Rus-Osiyo tijorat bankining Yangi Urganch bo‘limi Xiva, Urganch, Xonqa, Hazorasp, Toshhovuz, Mang‘it, Gurlan bekliklari hududlaridagi 1 000 000 kishiga xizmat qilishi mo‘ljallangan⁹⁰. Rus-Osiyo bankining Yangi Urganch bo‘limi xizmatidan 120 xorazmlik boy foydalangani ma‘lum.

Dissertatsiyaning *“Turkiston savdo-sotig‘ida mustamlaka sharoitidagi o‘zgarishlar”* nomli beshinchi bobida milliy sarmoyadorlar va savdogarlar faoliyati, boj siyosatining o‘lka iqtisodiy hayotiga ta‘siri, savdo-sotiq masalalari o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqot mazmunining asosiy qismini tashkil qilgan milliy sarmoyadorlar va savdogarlarning faoliyati, shaxsiy mulki va ishlab chiqarishdagi o‘rni turli manbalar asosida yoritildi.

Rossiya imperiyasi davrida Turkiston mintaqasida yangi milliy sarmoyadorlar va savdo-sanoat egalarining vujudga kelishi rus savdo va bank kapitalining kirib kelishi bilan bevosita bog‘liq edi. Bu davrda savdogarlar hududiy jihatdan mahsulot turiga ko‘ra bir-biridan farq qilgan. Buxoro amirligida asosiy savdo qorako‘l teri va paxtaga qaratilgan bo‘lsa, Xiva xonligida beda va paxta mahsuloti muhim bo‘lgan. Samarqand viloyati savdosida choy va uzumchilik ustunlik qilgan, Farg‘ona viloyatida esa pilla, ipak va paxta ulgurji savdosi bilan shug‘ullangan savdogarlar ko‘pchilikni tashkil qilgan. Sirdaryo viloyati hududi savdogarlari milliy va xorij mahsulotlari bilan birga paxta oldi-sotdisi bilan ham shug‘ullangan.

Bu davrda savdogarlar bozor talabiga ko‘ra mahsulot olib sotgan. Savdo aloqalarning asosiy qismi metropoliya hududlarda amalga oshirilganligi sababli tub yerli savdogarlar tayyor rus mahsulotlarini o‘lkaga olib kirish va rus shirkatlarini tovar bilan ta‘minlash vazifasini bajargan. Paxta savdosi bilan shug‘ullanib sarmoya orttirgan boylarga andijonlik yirik boy Ahmadbek Temirbekov kirgan. Uning Andijon uyezdida 5 ta paxta tozalash, 1 ta yog‘ ishlab chiqaradigan xususiy zavodi bor edi. Rus-Osiyo banki bilan yaqin va ishonchli hamkorlik aloqalarini yo‘lga qo‘ygan. 1914-yilda boshlagan Birinchi jahon urushi-yillarida front orti uchun majburiy harbiy safarbarlikka zavod ishchilari ham olib ketilgan. A.Temirbekov zavodlarini tugatilmasligi uchun ishchilarini saqlab qolishga harakat qilgan. U Rossiya Harbiy ministrligining Farg‘ona viloyat qo‘mitasidan o‘z zavodlarini mudofaaga ishlovchi korxonalar qatoriga kiritishlarini iltimos qilgan. Uning zavodlarida 1915-1916-yillarda 900 vagon, yani 450 000 pud, 9 000 000 rubllik paxta tolasi tayyorlangan. Shu yillarda 875 vagon tozalangan paxta va 20 vagon linter⁹¹ paxtani Moskvaga jo‘natgan⁹². 1916-1917-yillarda bo‘lgusi paxta mavsumida ham yana shuncha miqdorda paxta tolasi ishlab chiqarish rejalashtirganligini ma‘lum qilib, Moskva harbiy-sanoat qo‘mitasiga armiya uchun zarur bo‘lgan yog‘ va sovun yetkazib berishni o‘z zimmasiga olgan. 1916-yil iyun-

⁸⁹ O‘z MA. I-1-jamg‘arma. 12-ro‘yxat, 2033- yig‘majild. 3-varaq.

⁹⁰ Центр и регионы: экономическая политика правительства на окраинах Российской империи (1894 – 1917). – С.Петербург, 2021. – С. 315.

⁹¹ *Linter* - chigitda qolgan tuk va qisqa tola.

⁹² O‘z MA. I-935-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 48- yig‘majild, 130-137-varaqlar.

dekabr oylarida 28252 pud yog‘, 70302 pud kunjara, 64790 pud sheluxa ishlab chiqarishgan va metropoliyaga jo‘natgan⁹³.

Jo‘rabek Arabov buxorolik yirik savdogar bo‘lib, uni Eski Buxoroda savdo uyi faoliyat yuritgan. Bugungi kunga qadar bu savdogar haqida to‘liq bo‘lmagan umumiy ma‘lumot mavjud edi. So‘nggi yillarda uning nevarasi M.Karimova tomonidan chiqarilgan monografiyada tadbirkorning faoliyati, Tojikistonda yashayotgan avlodlari haqida yangi va muhim ma‘lumotlarga ega bo‘ldik⁹⁴.

Tadbirkorlar safida o‘zining boshqaruvchilik qobiliyati bilan jasorat ko‘rsata olgan ayollar ham bo‘lgan. Masalan, Sirdaryo viloyati Toshkent uyezdining Oqjar volostida yashagan yirik yer mulklari egalari Karamatbibi Magometboeva va Risqibibi Mirxaydarovanning mulklariga Qoplonbek hududida joylashgan 42 desyatina 600 sajindan iborat yer maydoni, 2 desyatina ekin yerlari, 15 desyatina haydalgan yerlar, 25 desyatina beda pichanzorlari, 600 sajin yaylovlari kirgan. Ular katta yer egalari bo‘lishiga qaramay chorvachilik bilan ham shug‘ullangan⁹⁵.

1917-yilda Farg‘ona viloyatida 25 desyatindan ortiq sug‘oriladigan yerga ega bo‘lgan mulkdorlar soni 1700 dan ortiq xo‘jaliklar, Sirdaryo viloyatining Toshkent uyezdida 752 ta xo‘jaliklar, Samarqand viloyatida (Xo‘janddan tashqari) 300 dan ortiq xo‘jaliklar bo‘lgan⁹⁶. RSFSR Xalq Komissarlari Soveti 1918-yil 28 iyunda yirik sanoat va transportni yalpisiga natsionalizatsiya qilish to‘g‘risida dekret qabul qildi. Unga ko‘ra 1918-yilda Farg‘ona vodiysida 365 nafar katta yer egalarning 2 464 615 desyatina, yirik savdogarlarning 312 255 desyatina va boshqa toifadagi mulkdorlarning 28 815 desyatina yeri musodara qilinib, yersiz yoki kam yerli dehqonlarga bo‘lib berildi⁹⁷.

Rossiya imperiyasi hukumati 1873-yilda Amudaryo bo‘limi orqali Xiva xonligini, 1886-yilda Buxoro amirligini Rossiya imperatorlik siyosiy agentligi orqali o‘z nazoratiga oldi. 1885-yil 25-iyun va 1888-yil 23-iyunda Buxoro amiri va Turkiston general-gubernatori o‘rtasida olib borilgan muzokoralardan so‘ng Buxoro amiri 2,5 foizlik savdo bojini 1,5 foiz qilib belgilashga rozi bo‘ladi⁹⁸. 1895-yilda Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligini rus bojxona tizimiga kiritishi bilan ularning imperiyaga qaramligini qonuniy kuchaytirildi. 1903-yil 5-mayda “Buxorodagi siyosiy agentligining huquq va burchlari” to‘g‘risidagi nizom orqali Buxoroda savdo-sotiq va boj tizimini, Pomir beklilari bo‘lgan Shug‘non, Rushan va Vaxon ustidan nazoratni kuchaytirish, Buxoroda oltin va kumush tangalar chiqarilishini rasman to‘xtatib, tashqi aloqada bankning qimmatli qog‘ozlari va rus rublini amalda qo‘llanishini nazorat qilish vazifasi yuklatildi⁹⁹.

Xiva xonligida dastlab Gandimiyon shartnomasiga ko‘ra, Rossiya imperiyasidan Xiva xonligiga tovar olib kirgan rus savdogarlaridan boj solig‘i olinmadi. 1895-yilda Xiva xoni xivalik savdogarlarning talabiga ko‘ra xonlikda

⁹³ Юсупов А. Туркистонлик сармоядорлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида). – Фарғона, 2023. – 75-бет.

⁹⁴ Каримова М. Сарнавишти авлоди Арабовхо аз Бухоро (2-е издание). – Душанбе: Эр-граф, 2023. – 121-саҳ.

⁹⁵ Хотамов Н. История банков и предпринимательства в Средней Азии (60-е годы XIX в. – 1917 г.). – С. 411.

⁹⁶ Абдурасулов М. Ростовщический капитал в сельском хозяйстве дореволюционного Туркестана. Автореф. дисс. кан. ист. наук – Ташкент, 1964. – С. 18-26.

⁹⁷ Юсупов А. Туркистонлик сармоядорлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида). - 116-бет.

⁹⁸ Ёров А. Бухарский эмират на мировом рынке (вторая половина XIX – начало XX столетия). – Душанбе, 2017. - С.59.

⁹⁹ O‘z MA. I -126-jamg‘arma, 2-ro‘uxat, 140- yig‘majild, 15-varaq.

tadbirkorlik bilan shug'ullanuvchi rus savdogarlariga 2,5 foiz miqdorda boj to'lovini joriy qilishni talab qildi. Xiva xoni imperiya hukumati bilan olib borilgan muzokaralari natijasida metropoliya hududlarga tovar olib kirgan xivalik savdogarlardan ham shu miqdorda boj solig'i to'lash joriy qilindi. Amudaryo bo'limi bojxonasi tuzilib Afg'oniston va Eron chegaralaridan o'tayotgan tovarlar nazorat qilindi. Bojxona nizomida bu hududlardan olib kirilayotgan tovarlarni boj to'lovisiz olib o'tish ham mumkin edi. Buning uchun savdogar olib kirayotgan tovar miqdoriga teng miqdorda omonat qo'yishi shahr edi¹⁰⁰. Ya'ni mahsuloti garovi evaziga boj to'lovini bo'lib to'lash ko'zda tutildi.

Rus tovarlari Afg'onistonga Buxoro va Xiva orqali kirib borgan. 1870-1895-yillarda Buxoro va Afg'oniston o'rtasida 200-300 tuyalik karvonlar qatnovi muntazam qatnagan. Rossiya hukumati Eron kabi Afg'oniston bilan olib borilgan savdoni kuchaytirish maqsadida rus tovarlarini afg'on hududiga olib kirgan savdogarlarga imtiyozlar qo'llagan. Kerosin va oqqand savdosi bilan shug'ullagan savdogarlarga pul mukofoti berish joriy qilingan¹⁰¹.

Buxoro hukumati amirlik hududida ham sheriklik asosida telegraf xizmatini yo'lga qo'ydi. Amir Abdulahadxon aloqaning bu yo'nalishi uchun 9000 rubl miqdorda mablag' ajratdi. Oddiy xat jo'natmalarida har bir so'zni uzatish narxi 10 kopeyk qilib belgilandi. Londonga jo'natilgan telegrammaning narxi bir so'z uchun 88 kopeyk, shundan amir 7½ kopeykni olgan. Hindistonga jo'natilgan xabarning narxi bir so'z uchun 2 rubl 20 kopeyk, shundan amir 7½ kopeykni olgan¹⁰².

Xiva xonligida Muhammad Rahimxon tashabbusi bilan pochta-telegraf liniyasi o'tkazilgan. Xon barcha to'lov va xizmatlarni o'z zimmasiga olishi bilan 1902-yil 4-noyabrda Petro-Aleksandrovsk-Yangi Urganch aloqa vositasi ishga tushirilgan. Pochta-telegraf xizmatidan tushadigan daromadni Amudaryo bo'limi orqali imperiya hukumati nazorat qilgan. Hatto aloqa xodimlariga oshlik maosh to'lash xonlik zimmasiga yuklatilgan¹⁰³.

Temir yo'llardan olingan daromadlar: Yangi Buxoro stansiyasining yiliga yo'lovchi va yuk tashish tushumi o'rtacha 3 000 000 rubl¹⁰⁴, O'rta Osiyo temir yo'lidan 3.023.000 rubl, Toshkent-Orenburg temir yo'lida tashilgan jami yuk hajmi yiliga 8 000 000 pudni tashkil etgan¹⁰⁵. Farg'ona temir yo'lidan 1913-yilda paxta yukidan tushgan daromad viloyat umumiy daromadning 40,2 foizni, 1915-yilda 38 foizini tashkil qilgan. 1913-1915-yillarda ichki transport vositasi sifatida 416 500 nafardan ortiq yo'lovchi tashib tushum keltirgan¹⁰⁶.

¹⁰⁰ Тухтаметов Т. Россия и Хива в конце XIX-начале XX в. Победа Хорезмской народной революции. – Москва: Наука, 1969. – С.47.

¹⁰¹ Сибирский торгово-промышленный ежегодник 1913. – С.Петербург: Наш век, 1913. – С. 478.

¹⁰² Le Messurier A. From London to Bokhara and Ride through Persia. - London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1889. - P. 164.

¹⁰³ O'z MA, И-2-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yaxat, 118- yig'majild, 10,12-14-varaqlar.

¹⁰⁴ Curzon G. Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question. – P. 155, 192.

¹⁰⁵ Тогаева А. Железная дорога Ташкент-Оренбург и ее место в социально-экономической жизни Туркестана. – С. 23.

¹⁰⁶ Гафурджанова И. О Социально-экономическом значении строительства Ферганской железной дороги в Туркестане // Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар. - Тошкент. №3. 1963. – С. 34.

XULOSA

19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmi va 20-yuzyillik boshlarida Turkiston mintaqasida Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy siyosati tarixi masalalari tahlili hamda tadqiqi aniq ma'lumotlar asosida o'rganilib, quyidagi **xulosalarga** kelindi:

1. Tadqiqot mavzusi tarixshunosligi tahlili shundan dalolat beradiki, 19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmi va 20-yuzyillik boshlarida Turkiston mintaqasida Rossiya imperiyasining iqtisodiy siyosati tarixi mavzusi hozirgacha mustaqil va alohida tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida o'rganilmagan. Rossiya imperiyasining Turkistonga bosqini haqida ko'plab tarixiy tadqiqotlar yaratilgan bo'lsa ham imperiyaning yurtimizda mustamlaka sharoitida iqtisodiyotni o'z manfaatlariga bo'ysundirganligi, mintaqa dehqonchiligidagi keskin o'zgarishlar, asrlar davomida yurtimizda shakllangan yer-suv va mulkchilik munosabatlarida ruslarning "islohotlariga" qaramlik, iqtisodiyotda sanoatning tutgan o'rni hamda uning mustamlakachilik xususiyati, Turkiston o'lkasi, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligida bank va savdo-sotiq masalalari to'liq holda ilmiy jihatdan xolis o'rganilgan va tahlil qilingan tarixiy hamda iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarning yo'qligi ushbu mavzuni alohida tarzda ilmiy jihatdan chuqur va jiddiy o'rganishni talab qiladi.

2. Turkiston iqtisodiy tarixi turli tuzumlar sharoitida turlicha yondashuvlar asosida o'rganildi va unga har xil baho berildi. Xorij sayohatchilarining esdaliklarida ruslar tomonidan olib kirilgan taraqqiyot Turkiston iqtisodini rivojlantirdi, temir yo'lining qurilishi xonliklar uchun xorijga savdo qilish imkonini yaratdi, boshqaruvda tizimli nazorat o'rnatildi kabi e'tiroflar aytilgan bo'lsa, bugungi davr tadqiqotlarida davrni o'rganish davomida yuqoridagi fikrlar o'zgarganligini ko'rish mumkin. Ularda Rossiya Turkistoni Angliya Hindistoni bilan taqqoslangan holda Turkistonda imperiyaning modernizatsiya siyosati mutlaqo samarasiz ekanligi, temir yo'llar, gigiena holati, ta'lim yoki sog'liqni saqlash uchun yetarli mablag' sarflanmaganligi, qishloq aholisi qashshoqligicha qolganligi, yer egaligi va soliqqa tortish bilan bog'liq masalalar xuddi Britaniya Hindistonidan farq qilmasligi yozilmoqda.

3. Rossiya imperiyasi va Turkiston xonliklari o'rtasida tuzilgan shartnomalar Qo'qon xonligining tugatilib Rossiya Turkistoni (aksariyat rus adabiyotlari va esdaliklarda Turkiston general-gubernatorligi Rossiya Turkistoni sifatida tilga olingan)ga aylanishiga, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligining tashqi imkoniyatlari cheklanganligi hamda bu hududlar imperiya vakillik organlari tomonidan boshqarilishi ruslarning nazorati ostida ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

4. Paxta, tog'-kon sanoati va bog'dorchilik ruslar sarmoya kiritgan asosiy tarmoqlar bo'lib, ular Turkiston general-gubernatorligini paxta maydoniga aylantirish, hududdagi mavjud yoqilg'i mahsulotni temir yo'lga jalb qilish, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligini geosiyosiy hududga aylantirish orqali Eron va Buyuk Britaniya munosabatlarini tartibga solishga harakat qildi. Oqibatda yarim mustamlaka bo'lgan ikki davlatning xududiy tuzilishi o'zgardi. Aslida Turkiston imperiyaning imkoniyat manbai edi. Ko'chirib keltirilgan xalqlar uchun qulay hudud hisoblandi, ular Buxorodan Afg'oniston, Hindiston munosabatlarida, Xorazmdan Eron va boshqa davlatlar bilan aloqalarida foydalandi. Qolaversa,

moliyaviy xarajatlar talab qiladigan masalalarda Buxoro amirining hissasi ham ko'p edi. Temir yo'l, pochta-telegraf, banklar qurilishi, suv tarmoqlarini ta'mirlash uchun ketgan mablag' amir hukumati bilan teng taqsimlandi.

5. Paxtachilik sanoatida paxtakor dehqonlar tub yerli aholi edi. Chunki rus dehqonlari ko'chirilgan hududlarda paxta ekmadi. Paxta yetishtirish uchun mo'ljallangan yerlar, masalan tuproqni toshlardan tozalash, sug'orish va boshqa ishlar qishloq jamoalarining imkoniyatlari orqali amalga oshirildi. Paxtaga bo'lgan talabning oshib borishi paxta maydonlarini kengaytirishga majbur qildi. Buning evaziga bug'doy, arpa va boshqa ekinlarni ekish keskin kamayib, o'lkada paxta yakkaxokimligi vujudga kela boshladi. Natijada paxta yetishtirish-yildan-yilga kupaydi.

6. Paxta siyosati ijtimoiy turmushga va aholi ta'minotida chuqur og'ir omillarni olib keldi. Birinchidan, katta qarzdorlik orqali yeridan ajralgan yersiz toifa shakllandi. Ikkinchidan, yollanma ishchilar safi ortdi. Bu davrda qarz shirkatlaridan qarzdor bo'lmaganlar kamchilikni tashkil qildi. Jamiyatda oz sarmoyaga ega kishi ham savdoga kirishdi. Ozgina sarmoyali savdogar nihoyatda ko'pchilikni tashkil qildi. Bu turdagi savdogarlar tijorat ilmidan xabarsiz, moliya tashkilotlariga tobe bo'lib oqibatda bankrot bo'lgan edilar.

7. 19-yuzyillikning ikkinchi yarmiga qadar o'n minglab kishilarni o'ziga qamrab olgan hunarmandchilik keng ko'lamda rivojlangan edi. Hunarmandchilik mahsulotlari ichki va tashqi bozorning muhim buyumlari sifatida juda qadrlangan. Ruslar tomonidan olib kelingan sanoat hunarmandchilikning takomillashgan shakli, birlamchi ishlov berish usuli edi. Mintaqada 1865-yildan boshlab vujudga kelgan dastlabki sanoat korxonalari tub yerli ishbilarmonlar va rus tadbirkorlarining iqtisodiyotga kiritgan sarmoyasi asosida paxta tozalash, yog'-moy, sovun ishlab chiqarish, spirtli ichimliklar tayyorlash, junni qayta tozalash, charm mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish kabi turli sohalar vujudga keldi. Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligida sanoatning kirib kelishi iqtisodiy taraqqiyotida sezilarli o'zgarishlarni olib kelmadi. Faqat tovar xo'jaligini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan tendensiyalari o'zgardi.

8. Tashkil topgan rus aksiyadorlik jamiyatlari va savdo firmalari, qarz shirkatlarni paydo bo'lishi aholi ijtimoiy turmushida ham ijobiy, ham salbiy oqibatlarni keltirib chiqargan. Birinchidan, shahar aholisidan tortib qishloqlarda istiqomat qiladigan oddiy dehqonlar hayoti va ruhiyatida kechgan o'zgarishlarga sabab bo'ldi. Firmalar tomonidan zavod va fabrikalar qurilishini kengayishi oqibatida aholining ma'lum bir qatlami ish bilan band bo'lgan bo'lsa, qishloq aholisi paxtachilikka e'tibor kuchaygach, o'z yer mulkidan ajralgan hamda xonavayron bo'lgan. Turmush tarzining o'zgarishi, firma va savdo uylaridan jabr ko'rgan aholining noroziliklari, 1917-yildagi siyosiy voqealar hamda 1920-yil fevralda Xiva xonligi va 1920-yil sentyabrda Buxoro amirligi qizil armiya tomonidan bosib olinishi natijasida bu davlatlardagi shirkat va firmalarning faoliyati tugatilgan.

9. Turkiston mintaqasida sanoat ishlab chiqarishining rivojlanish davrini bir nechta bosqichga bo'lish mumkin. *Birinchi bosqich* 1865-yilgacha bo'lgan davrda Qo'qon xonligida, 1890-yillargacha Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligida qo'l mehnatiga asoslangan milliy sanoat turlari mavjud edi. *Ikkinchi bosqich* 1865-1917-

yillarda qishloq xo‘jaligi va chorvachilik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashga qaratilgan sanoat korxonalariga zamonaviy texnologiyalarning kirib kelishi va rivojlanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. *Uchinchi bosqich 1917-1920-yillarni o‘z ichiga olib*, bu davrda siyosiy voqealar rivoji iqtisodga ham katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatdi. Turkiston o‘lkasidagi zavodlar sovet davlati ixtiyoriga o‘tdi va boy xo‘jaliklarni tugatish ishlari boshlandi. Buxoro va Xorazm ham bundan mustasno emas edi. Siyosiy o‘zgarishlar natijasida hududlarda mavjud bo‘lgan barcha sanoat korxonalari o‘z faoliyatini to‘xtatishga yoki kamaytirishga majbur bo‘ldi.

10. 1917-yil oxiridan boshlab Rossiya imperiyasida bolsheviklar hokimiyat tepasiga kelgandan keyin iqtisodiyotda keskin o‘zgarishlar ro‘y berdi. Sovet hukumati iqtisodiy siyosatda xususiy mulkni yo‘q qilish yo‘lidani bordi. Banklar, temir yo‘l transporti, aloqa vositalari musodara qilindi. Qizil imperiya iqtisodiyoti uchun mintaqaning boy xomashyo bozori va mehnat resurslaridan olinadigan foyda, eng avvalo, sovet rejimining iqtisodiy asoslarini mustahkamlash uchun sarflandi, Turkiston iqtisodiyoti Moskva manfaatlariga to‘liq bo‘ysundirildi.

Tadqiqot yakunida qo‘lga kiritilgan ilmiy xulosalar asosida quyidagi **taklif va tavsiyalar** ishlab chiqildi:

1. Rossiya imperiyasining Turkistondagi iqtisodiy siyosati tarixiga oid arxiv hujjatlari, milliy matbuot materiallari, ayrim sayohatchilarning asarlaridan parchalar asl nusxada alohida kitob holatida chop etilishi kerak;

2. Turkistondagi iqtisodiy siyosat tarixi haqidagi muhim ma‘lumotlar va tadqiqotlar katalogini internet sahifalarida yaratish hamda bu sohada uzoq va yaqin xorijda ilmiy izlanishlar olib borayotgan tadqiqotchilar bilan hamkorlik qilish;

3. Turkistonda faoliyat yuritgan banklar tarixiga oid alohida tadqiqotlar olib borish;

4. Mustamlaka sharoitida Turkiston iqtisodiyotida muhim o‘rin tutgan ayrim shaxslarning ijtimoiy holati va etnik guruhlar tarkibini jiddiy o‘rganish;

5. Tadqiqot materiallaridan O‘zbekistondagi oliy o‘quv yurtlarida “Turkistonning iqtisodiy tarixi (1865-1917)” hamda “Rossiya va sovet imperiyasining O‘zbekistondagi mustamlakachilik siyosati” fanlaridan turli o‘quv qo‘llanmalar va darsliklar tayyorlashda foydalanish mumkin;

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.05/2025.27.12.Tar.05.01 AT THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY
UZBEKISTAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**

THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

FERUZA SA'DULLAYEVNA AMONOVA

**THE HISTORY OF THE ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN
EMPIRE IN THE TURKESTAN IN THE SECOND HALF
OF THE 19th CENTURY AND THE EARLY 20th CENTURY**

07.00.01 – History of Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT OF DOCTORAL (DSc) DISSERTATION
ON HISTORICAL SCIENCES**

Tashkent, 2026

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The doctoral dissertation can be reviewed at the Fundamental Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (registered number ____). (Address: 100170, Tashkent, 13 Ziyolilar street). Tel: (+99871) 262-74-58; fax: (+99871) 262-34-41).

Abstract of dissertation is delivered on 5 May day of 2026 year.

(Register report number 4 may dated 2026 year No.9)

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of doctoral (DSc) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Today, changing global market conditions and growing competition in the context of global economic integration and globalization require the development of new approaches and principles for sustainable and rapid economic development. Countries historically associated with the Turkestan region, in particular, exhibit common aspects in the emergence of such problems, primarily reflecting the region's history of dependence on a colonial state in the 19th and 20th centuries, the decline of the national economy during this period, and the consequences of the economic policies pursued by the ruling state. In this regard, the historical significance of these issues demonstrates their relevance today.

Today, research on the history of the Turkestan region is conducted at leading research centers and universities worldwide. Specifically, studies are being conducted on the trade relations of the Turkestan khanates with Afghanistan, Iran, India, and the Russian Empire, the history of the imperial conquest of the khanates, and issues of taxation and water supply in the states of the region. In particular, the main areas of research include the development of the mining and light industries in Turkestan, the issue of personnel provision in these industries, the emergence of financial institutions in the region, and the characteristics of colonialism. Also relevant are issues such as the foundations of the colonial economic policy of the Russian Empire, changes in agriculture in the Turkestan region, the influence of industrial types on traditional production, financial and banking issues, as well as an objective and systematic study of the influence of trade and the colonial system on customs policy.

Today the New Uzbekistan pursues a mutually beneficial foreign policy based on national interests. In this regard, priority tasks include ensuring national economic growth, reforming the banking and financial systems, including liberalizing the foreign exchange market, implementing international financial transactions in accordance with international standards, creating high-tech enterprises, and opening up broad opportunities for entrepreneurship. In particular, “The truth, tested by history, says that a great nation is one capable of self-change, one who can transform time into opportunity, opportunity into achievement, and achievement into the basis for development”¹. In this sense, a broad scientific analysis of the economic history of Turkestan in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, based on source materials, is of great importance for identifying the historical aspects of the priority tasks of the New Uzbekistan's economic reforms, including environmental stabilization, increasing water supply, soil fertility and agriculture, the role of the banking and credit system, monetary policy in domestic and foreign trade, and foreign policy.

This research work contributes to a certain extent to the implementation of the tasks set out in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-390 dated december 27, 2025, “On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, “On the Development

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. Hozirgi zamon va Yangi O'zbekiston. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston. 2024. – B. 512.

Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”, Decree No. PF-5992 dated May 12, 2020 “On the Strategy for Reforming the Banking System of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2025”, approved by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 23, 2020 No. 08/1-2345-“Programme of measures aimed at further developing scientific research in the areas of historical science in the Republic of Uzbekistan and improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences”, and other regulatory legal acts in the field.

The relevance of the research to the priority areas of the republican science and technology development. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the priority area of the republican science and technology development program I. “Formation of a system of social, legal, economic innovative ideas for an informed society and a democratic state and ways of their implementation”.

A review of foreign scientific research on the topic of the dissertation².

Research on the economic history of the Turkestan region is being conducted at leading scientific centers and universities around the world, including the Department of History of the Ohio State University (USA), the American University of Sharjah (Sharjah, United Arab Emirates), the Department of History of the University of Liverpool (UK), St. Petersburg State University (Russia), the Institute of Russian Studies at the Columbia University (New York), the School of Slavic Studies and East European Studies at the University of London, UK (London, UK), the Faculty of History of Ordu University (Turkey), the Ahmad Donish Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences (Dushanbe, Tajikistan), and the Institute of History of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences.

As a result of the research carried out there, the conquest of the Kokand Khanate, the Emirate of Bukhara, and the Khanate of Khiva by the Russian Empire (Ordu University, Turkey), trade relations of the Turkestan Khanates, and the economic history of the Khiva Khanate in the 19th century were studied based on manuscripts (College of Arts and Sciences, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates), research was conducted on changes in the tax and land-water systems of the Turkestan Khanates during the Russian Empire and Soviet colonial period (University of Liverpool, Great Britain), some aspects of the customs policy of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan region were studied (University of London, Great Britain), the foreign political and economic relations of the Turkestan Governorship General, the Emirate of Bukhara, and the Khanate of Khiva under the Russian protectorate were covered (Cambridge University, Great Britain and Columbia University, USA); The stages of the entry and development of Russian financial organizations in Turkestan in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century have been studied (Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography named after Akhmad Donish of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences).

²Review of foreign research on the topic of the dissertation <http://www.academia.edu>, <http://www.goodreads.com>, <http://www.unrisc.edu>, <http://www.abebooks.co.uk>, <http://www.trove.nla.gov.au>, <http://www.hup.harvard.edu>, <http://www.researchgate.net>, <http://archive.security.gov.ge/indexeng.htm>, <http://www.booktopia.com.au>, <http://www.ucis.pit.edu> was prepared based on other sources.

Research around the world is being conducted in the following priority areas to study the history of the economic policy of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan region in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century: comparison of data on the history of trade and economic relations of the Turkestan Governorship General, the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva, the tax system, external relations with foreign countries, and the place of the Turkestan khanates in the history of Uzbek statehood.

The level of study of the problem. The historiographical issues of the economic policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan can be divided into the following four groups: 1) studies created during the Russian Empire; 2) works of the Soviet era; 3) studies of the years of independence; 4) foreign literature.

The authors of the historical studies belonging to the first group were not only direct witnesses of the policy implemented in the Turkestan region but also actively participated in this process. Almost all of these studies highlight Russia's actions and strategic plans for the reorganisation of the region's economy. Most of the authors have a unique approach to the economic issue, viewing the Turkestan region as a base for supplying the main raw materials for Russian industry and a market for selling finished products. Nevertheless, these studies are rich in factual materials from a historiographical point of view and help to comprehensively study the essence of the problem being analysed³.

In the second group, that is, most studies created during the Soviet period, imperial policy in economic matters was approved, and it was emphasized that the entry of Russian industry and capital brought development to the region's economy⁴.

³ Материалы для торговой статистики Туркестанского края агента министерства финансов в Туркестанском генерал-губернаторстве Н.О. Петровского. Вып. 1. - Ташкент, 1873; Маев Н. Географический очерк Гиссарского края и Кулябского бекства // Известия Императорского Русского географического общества. Т. XII. 1876. - С.Петербург, 1877; Маев Н. Очерки Бухарского ханства // Материалы для статистики Туркестанского края. Вып. V. - С.Петербург, 1879; Масальский В. Хлопковое дело в Средней Азии (Туркестан, Закаспийская область Бухара, Хива) и его будущее. - С.Петербург, 1882; Миддендорф А. Очерки Ферганской долины. - С.Петербург, 1882; Гиришфельд В., Галкин М. Военно-статистическое описание Хивинского оазиса. Част 2. - Ташкент, 1903; Терентьев М. История завоевания Средней Азии. Т. I. - С.Петербург, 1906; The same author. История завоевания Средней Азии. Т. II. - С.Петербург, 1906; Шахназаров А. Сельское хозяйство в Туркестанском крае. - С.Петербург, 1908; Гейер И. Весь Русский Туркестан. - Ташкент, 1908; The same author. Туркестан. - Ташкент, 1909; Логофет Д. Страна безправия: Бухарское ханство и его современное состояние. - Санкт-Петербург, 1909; The same author. Бухарское ханство под русским протекторатом. Том 1-2. - Санкт-Петербург, 1911; The same author. На границах Средней Азии: Путевые очерки в трех томах. - Санкт-Петербург, 1909; Пален К. Материалы к характеристике народного хозяйства в Туркестане. Част 1-2. - С.Петербург, 1911; Отчет по ревизии Туркестанского края, произведенной по высочайшему повелению сенатором гофмейстером графом К. Паленом. - С.Петербург, 1909-1911; Юфев В. Хозяйство сартов Ферганской области. - Ташкент, 1911; Конопка С. Туркестанский край. - Ташкент, 1913; Экономический обзор Туркестанского района обслуживаемого Средне-Азиатской железной дорогой. Составил: С.И. Гулишамбаров. Том 1, 2, 3. - Асхабад, 1913; Оглоблин В. Промышленность и торговля Туркестана. Из путевых заметок. - Москва, 1914; Заорская В., Александр К. Промышленные заведения Туркестанского края. - Петроград, 1915 and others.

⁴ Ремез И. Внешняя торговля Бухары до мировой войны. - Ташкент, 1922; Паскуцкий Н. Средне-Азиатский экономический район: Очерки по экономике Средней Азии. - Ташкент, 1922; Демидов А. Экономический очерк хлопководства, хлоп торговли и хлопковой промышленности Туркестана. - Москва, 1926; Юровский. Денежная политика советской власти (1917-1927). - Москва, 1928; Турсунов М. Денежное обращение в Туркестанской АССР в период гражданской войны (1917-1921 гг.). - Ташкент, 1950; Садыков. А. Экономические последствия установленному протектората царской России над Хивинском ханством. Дис. кан. ист. наук. - Москва, 1954; Вяткин М. Монополистический капитал в Средней Азии. - Фрунзе, 1962; Тухтаметов Т. Русско-Бухарские отношения в конце XIX-начале XX века (Победа Бухарской народной революции). - Ташкент, 1966; The same author. Россия и Хива в конце XIX - начале XX в. Победа Хорезмской народной революции. - Москва, 1969; The same author. Россия и Бухарский эмират в начале XX века. - Душанбе, 1977; Погорельский И. Очерки экономической и политической истории Хивинского ханства конца

Studies have also been conducted in the Turkestan region on land and property relations, irrigation networks, issues related to agriculture⁵, the tax system of the Khiva Khanate, the social structure of the population, and factors that explain price changes⁶. Research on the issues of Russia with Afghanistan and Iran, in particular, on the issues of relations between the Turkestan khanates and Afghanistan, serve to study the customs system⁷.

The body of literature belonging to the third group, created during the independence period, is extensive. The ideological approaches put forward in these studies are also similar. Therefore, the unusual cross-sectional analysis of the historiography of the period of independence helps to identify the approaches and views of the studies conducted in studying the problem. Accordingly, it is expedient to divide this group of historiographies into the following areas: 1) studies on issues of agriculture in the Turkestan region⁸. In this direction, land ownership relations and changes in the system of water use were studied. In most works written on agriculture, the cotton policy and the activities of Russian traders in the cotton trade were highlighted. It is emphasized that the main attention in the Turkestan region was paid to cotton, which allowed the development of new lands and the introduction of new types of crops in agriculture, which could solve the problems of population consumption. This can be explained with the following sentences. “Turkestan cotton” influenced all sectors of the Turkestan region - economic, social and

XIX и начала XX вв. (1873-1917 гг.). – Ленинград, 1968; Мельникова А. Твердые деньги. – Москва, 1973; Хакимова К., Кравец Л. Социально-экономические отношения и классовая борьба в дореволюционном Узбекистане (конец XIX – начало XX в.). Ташкент, 1980 and others.

⁵ Мирзаев К. Амляковая форма феодальной земельной собственности в Бухарском ханстве. – Ташкент, 1951; Мухаммаджонов А. Куйи Зарафшон водийсининг суғорилиш тарихи (қадимги даврдан то XX аср бошларигача). – Тошкент, 1972; Тошев Х. XIX аср охири - XX аср бошларида Зарафшон ўзбекларининг хўжалиги ва ижтимоий турмуши. – Тошкент, 1987.

⁶ Йўлдошев М. Хива хонлигида феодал ер эгаллиги ва давлат тузилиши. – Тошкент, 1959; Шайхова А. О формах и роли ростовщичества в Хивинском ханстве конца XIX века (По документам из собрания ИВ АН УзССР) // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. №5. 1984; Абдурашулов А. Социально-экономическая и культурная жизнь города Хивы а конце 19 – начале 20 века. Автореф. канд. истор. наук. – Ташкент, 1988.

⁷ Халфин Н. Провал британской агрессии в Афганистане (XIX в. - начало XX в.). – Москва, 1959; Низамиддинов И. Ўрта Осиёнинг чет эл Шарқи билан муносабатлари. – Тошкент, 1961; Взаимоотношения народов Средней Азии и сопредельных стран Востока в XVIII – начале XX вв. – Ташкент, 1963; Расул-Заде П. Из истории среднеазиатско-индийских связей второй половины XIX – начала XX века. – Ташкент, 1968; Хидоятлов Г. Из истории англо-русских отношений в Средней Азии. – Ташкент, 1969; Соколов А. Торговая политика России в Средней Азии и развитие русско-афганских торговых отношений. – Ташкент, 1971; The same author. Включение Хивы и Бухары в русскую таможенную черту и развитие русско-афганских торговых отношений // Научные труды ТашГУ. – Ташкент, 1971.

⁸ Қўшжонов О, Полвонов Н. Хоразмдаги ижтимоий-сиёсий жараёнлар ва ҳаракатлар (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми ва XX асрнинг биринчи чорагида). – Тошкент: Abu matbuot konsalt, 2007; Исаков З. Фарғона водийси анъанавий деҳқончилик маданияти (хўжалик-маданий анъаналар: тавсифи ва таҳлили). – Тошкент, 2010; Сулаймонов С. Орол ва Амударё филолияти тарихи (1847-1920 йй.). Т.ф.н. дис. автореф. – Нукус, 2010; Зияева Д. Ўзбекистон шаҳарлари XIX аср иккинчи ярми - XX аср бошларида: шаҳар маданияти ва урбанизация жараёнлари. – Тошкент, 2017; Базарбаев А. XIX аср охири - XX аср бошларида Мирзачўлда аграр муносабатлардаги ўзгаришлар. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018; Усаров У. Россия империясининг Туркистон ўлкасидаги ер-сув муносабатларига оид сиёсат. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2021; Очилдиев Ф. Сурхон воҳаси бекликларидаги ижтимоий-сиёсий ва иқтисодий ўзгаришлар (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент: Abu matbuot-konsalt, 2008; The same author. XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошларида Бухоро амирлигида ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар. Тар. фан. док. DSc дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022; The same author. XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошларида Бухоро амирлигида ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар. – Тошкент: Firdavs-shoh, 2022; Зарипов О. 1867-1917 йилларда Туркистон генерал-губернаторлиги Сирдарё вилоятида ер эгаллиги ва сувдан фойдаланиш тизими. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. - Тошкент, 2022; The same author. Туркистонда ер эгаллиги ва сувдан фойдаланиш тизими (19 юзйиллик сўнгги 20 юзйиллик боши Сирдарё вилояти мисолида). – Тошкент: Фан, 2024.

scientific - and made a great contribution to its modernization..."⁹. 2) scholarship on craft and industrial production¹⁰. In this regard, issues such as the trade of craft products, the impact of early industrial development on types of crafts, and the role of crafts in social life were studied from ethnographic and historiographical perspectives. 3) Despite the wide range of works covering customs policy and trade issues in Turkestan, the studies have not fully reflected the monetary system and the impact of the emerging Russian banks on the economy of the region¹¹. The approaches put forward in the works do not serve to reveal the essence of colonialism. Existing studies emphasize that the economic policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan is a sign of progress, and changes in the monetary system serve to increase trade income¹².

In addition, the research¹³ of historian Hamid Ziyoyev is of great importance in studying the economic history of the Turkestan region. In the research conducted by

⁹ Пуговкина О. Г. Хлопок и научная жизнь Туркестанского края: от энтомологии до фитопатологии // История. Том 15. Выпуск 3. 2024.

¹⁰ Ўроқов М. Зарафшон воҳаси қишлоқ аҳолисининг хонаки тўқимачилик ва чорвачилик хунари (XIX асрнинг охири ва XX аср бошлари). Т.ф.н. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1993; Фармонова Б. Ремесленное производство в Ферганской долине во второй половине XIX—начале XX в. Автореф. дисс. кан. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1995; Курахмедов А. XIX аср иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошларида Самарқанднинг иқтисодий ва маданий ҳаёти. – Тошкент, 2009; Қобулов Э. Сурхон воҳаси хўжалиги (XVIII–XX аср бошларида). – Тошкент, 2012; Остонов О. XIX аср охири - XXI аср бошларида Зарафшлн воҳаси ғунардмандчилиги тарихи. Тар. фан. док. DSc дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2023 and others.

¹¹ Авазова Ҳ. XIX аср охири XX аср бошларида Туркистонда банк ва фирмаларнинг ривожланиши. Т.ф.н. дисс. автореф. – Ташкент, 1997; Ниязатов М. Поиск консенсуса. Российско-хивинские геополитические отношения в XVI-начале XX в. – С.Петербург, 2010; Тайронов Ё. Общественно-политическая деятельность Туркестанских предпринимателей в начале XX века. Автореф. дисс. кан. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 2011; Абдурасулов У. Ata'i-Mulk and Yarliqli-Mulk: Features of Land Tenure in Khiva // Der Islam, Volum 88, Issue 2. 2012; The same author. Правовая и фискальная динамика землевладения в Хорезме (XIX – начало XX в.) // Восток (Oriens). 2015. № 4; Мадрахимов З. Қўқон хонлигида савдо муносабатлари тарихи. – Тошкент, 2014; Абдурасулов У., Сартори П. Неопределенность как политика: размышляя о природе Российского протектората в Средней Азии // Ab Imperio, 2016, №3; Жабборов М., Арслонзода Р. Фарғона Россия империяси хукмронлиги даврида (“Туркестанский сборник” материаллари асосида). – Тошкент, 2019; Баҳранов Ш. Становление и деятельность товарно-сырьевой биржи в Туркестане (на примере Кокандского биржевого комитета 1906-1917 г.г.). Автореф. дисс. ист. наук. (PhD). – Ташкент, 2022; Xolov V. XIX – XX asr boshlarida Buyuk Britaniya va AQSHda Markaziy Osiyo (O‘zbekiston)ga oid tadqiqotlar. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. – Toshkent, 2024; Саидов Ш. Хоразм – Россия муносабатлари (XIX аср - XX асрнинг бошлари). – Тошкент: Kafolat print company, 2024; Hamrayev S. Vuxoro amirligi va Rossiya imperiyasi o‘rtasidagi elchilik munosabatlari tarixshunosligi. Тар. фан. бўйича PhD дисс. автореф. - Toshkent, 2025.

¹² Алимджанов Б. История Наманганского отделения Русско-Азиатского коммерческого банка // International Journal of Russian Studies, ISSUE №. 8/1 2019. The same author. Деятельность Андижанского отделения Русско-Азиатского коммерческого банка // Вестник Санкт-Петербургского университета. Востоковедение и африканистика. Т. 11. Вып. 3. 2019; The same author. История деятельности Самаркандского отделения Русско-Азиатского коммерческого банка // Экономическая история. Ежегодник. 2018/19. 2020; The same author. История банковского дела в Центральной Азии. Ташкент, 2022; The same author: “Bir rubldan 2 tiyin sof foyda”. Samarqanddagi Rus imperiyasi banklari tarixiga nazar // [Elektron manba]: Oyina.uz. <https://oyina.uz/uz/article/3698>; Б.Алимджанов, Ж.Нурбаев, Г.Султангазы. Баи Ташкента и Сырдарьинской области Туркестанского генерал-губернаторства // Вестник Вестник Санкт-Петербургского университета. История. 2026. Т. 71. Вып. 1.

¹³ Зиёев Ҳ. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва хукмронлигига қарши курашлар (XVII - XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент. 1998; The same author. Тарих - ўтмиш ва келажак кўзгуси (Тарихнинг долзарб масалалари). – Тошкент. 2000; The same author. Ўзбекистон мустақиллиги учун курашларнинг тарихи (милоддан олдинги асрлардан то 1991 йил 31 августгача). – Тошкент. 2001; The same author. Тарихнинг очилмаган саҳифалари. – Тошкент. 2003; The same author. Ўзбекистон мустамлака ва зулм исканжасида (XIX аср иккинчи ярми — XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент. 2006; The same author. Türkistan’da rus hâkimiyetine karşı mücadele (XVIII. – XX. Asir başları). Çeviren: Ayhan Çelikbay. – Anqara. 2007; The same author. Ўзбекистоннинг Сибир орқали Россия билан элчилик ва савдо алоқаларининг ўрнатилиши ҳамда ривожланиши тарихи (қадимги даврлардан то XX аср бошларигача). III жилд. – Тошкент. 2012. The same author. Ўзбекистоннинг Каспий-Волга ва Урал бўйлари орқали Россия билан иқтисодий алоқаларининг ўрнатилиши ва ривожланиши тарихи (XVII - XX аср бошлари). II жилд. Тошкент. 2013; Зиёев Ҳ., Маҳкамов Б. Ёқубжонхожи ва Маҳкамбойларнинг ҳаёти, фаолияти ва тақдири. – Тошкент. 2008.

the scholar, the economic colonial policy of the Russian Empire was studied from the perspective of the Turkestan Governor-Generalship.

Also, the works of N. Musayev and M. Jabborov¹⁴ examine the introduction of various branches of industry into Turkestan, the formation of wage labor relations, as well as the development of the mining sector within industrial production and the socio-economic living conditions of mine workers and in the works of K. Rajabov, R. Khalikova, G. Normurodova¹⁵ on the colonial history of the Bukhara Emirate. In addition, A. Mahkamov and A. Yusupov¹⁶ studied the role of national merchants in foreign trade in the Turkestan Governor-Generalship.

The fourth group of foreign scholarship, socio-economic issues are discussed controversially, along with political processes¹⁷. Research conducted in Russia¹⁸, Tajikistan¹⁹, and Kyrgyzstan²⁰ covers some areas of the economic history of Turkestan. The similarity of approaches in these works is explained by the similarity of approaches. For example, the Russian researcher R. Pochekaev, in the process of legal analysis of relations between the Russian Empire and Turkestan, summarizes the financial measures and monetary relations of the Russian government in the

¹⁴ Мусаев Н. Туркистонда капиталистик ишлаб чиқариш муносабатларининг вужудга келиши (XIX асрнинг охири ва XX асрнинг бошлари). – Тошкент, 1995; The same author. XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг вужудга келиши ва ривожланиши. Т.ф.д. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1999; The same author. XIX асрнинг II ярми – XX аср бошларида Туркистонда саноат ишлаб чиқаришининг шаклланиши. – Тошкент: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2008; Жабборов М. Фарғона вилояти тарихининг “Туркестанский сборник”да ёритилиши (XIX аср охири - XX аср бошлари). Т.ф.н. автореф. - Фарғона 2000.

¹⁵ Ражабов Қ. Ўзбекистон XX асрда. Икки жилдлик. Биринчи жилд (1900-1939). – Тошкент. 2024; The same author. Бухоро манғит амирлари. - Тошкент. 2024; Қ.Ражабов, С.Иноятов. Бухоро тарихи. – Тошкент, 2016; Холиқова Р. Россия-Бухоро: тарих чоррахасида (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари). – Тошкент, 2005; Нормуродова Г. Бухоро амирлиги ижтимоий стратификацияси ва аҳоли қатламларининг жамият ҳаётидаги ўрни. – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2019.

¹⁶ Махкамов А. Тарихимизнинг сиз билмаган саҳифалари: Худоёрхон, Ёқуббек, Миркомилбой. – Тошкент. 2021; Юсупов А. Туркистонлик сармоядорлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида). – Фарғона. 2023.

¹⁷ Becker S. Russia's Protectorates in Central Asia: Bukhara and Khiva, 1865-1924. - Cambridge, 2005; Holdsworth M. Turkestan in the nineteenth century. A Brief History of the Khanates of Bukhara, Kokand and Khiva. - Oxford. 1959; Henry Lansdell. Russian Central Asia including Kuldja, Bokhara, Khiva and Merv. Vol. I. – London, 1885; Skrine F. The heart of Asia a history of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian khanates from the earliest times. - London. 1899; Olufsen O. The emir of Bokhara and his country journeys and studies in Bokhara (with a chapter on my voyage on the Amu darya to Khiva). - London, 1911; Curzon G. Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question. - London, 1889; Dobson G. Russia's railway advance into Central Asia notes of a journey from St. Petersburg to Samarkand. - London, 1890; Norman H. All the Russias travels and studies in contemporary European Russia, Finland, Siberia the Caucasus, & Central Asia. Second edition. – London. 1902; Curtis W. Turkestan: The Heart of Asia. - New York, 1911; Graham S. Through Russian Central Asia. – New York. 1916.

¹⁸ Егоренко О. Бухарский эмират в период протектората России (1868-1920 гг.). Дисс. канд. ист. наук. - Москва, 2008; Глуценко Е.А. Россия в Средней Азии. Завоевания и преобразования. – Москва. 2010; Терехов В. Государственная политика России, СССР и Российской Федерации по отношению к Памиру (вторая половина XIX - начало XXI в.). Дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 2011; Кочнев А. Политика России в отношении Хивинского ханства в начале XVIII – второй половине XIX в. Автореф. канд. истор. наук. – Екатеринбург. 2019; Почекаев Р. Российский фактор правового развития Средней Азии: 1717 – 1917. Юридические аспекты фронтальной модернизации. - Москва. 2020 and others.

¹⁹ Хотамов Н. История банков и предпринимательства в Средней Азии (60-е годы XIX в. – 1917 г.). – Душанбе. 2014; Хотамов Н, Майдонова С, Хасанова Г. Из истории банков и предпринимательства в Центральной Азии. - Душанбе, 2002; Исмоилова Б. Аморати Бухоро дар давраи вассалии (1868-1917). – Хужанд. 1998; The same author. История Бухарского эмирата. – Худжанд, 2005; Ёров А. Бухарский эмират на мировом рынке (вторая половина XIX – начало XX столетия). – Душанбе. 2017; Мухаммад Ризо Хомиди. Политические, экономические и культурные преобразования в Средней Азии в XIX – начале XX вв. Дисс. канд. ист. наук. - Душанбе, 2007; Турсунова Г. История возникновения и развития капиталистической мануфактуры в Средней Азии. Автореф. дисс. канд. экон. наук. - Душанбе. 2009; Файзуллаева М. Позднефеодалный малый город чуст в конце XIX-начале XX вв. Автореф. канд. истор. наук. – Худжанд. 2010; Каримова М. Сарнавишти авлоди Арабовхо аз Бухоро (2-е издание). – Душанбе. 2023 and others.

²⁰ Гарбузарова Е. Геополитический аспект противостояния Российской и Британской империй в Центральной Азии в 19 веке. Дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Бишкек. 2010;

Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate as follows: “The work done on the annexation of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates to the empire and the strengthening of control through the customs system is a historical result. However, the main currency of these two states should have been the ruble, and they should have completely abandoned their national coins. The reason why this reform was not completed was that the imperial government did not dare to take a more active step towards reforming monetary relations, taking into account the path taken by the Bukhara and Khiva khanates in this regard”²¹.

In foreign studies²², in particular, the historian Scott Levy, who studied the history of the Turkestan khanates based on the method of comparative analysis with the history of other regions, compared Russian Turkestan with British India and emphasized that issues related to the operation of railways, hygiene of the population, and education in Turkestan are no different from those in British India. Alexander Morrison, the author of the work devoted to the water supply of the Samarkand region, the distribution of the Zarafshan water between the Bukhara emirate, tried to reveal the water networks in the region, its management, and shortcomings in it by comparing Samarkand with India. During the study, he compared the results with each other along with the method of comparative analysis. The Italian researcher Beatrice Penati, who conducted research according to the principles of modernity, tried to show the shortcomings of the approaches in previous studies on the tax system in the Turkestan Governorship-General and tried to reveal the difficult situation of the indigenous population, who were in debt to credit companies. In general, these approaches and methods are important in the analysis of the economic history of Turkestan.

In conclusion, a comprehensive analysis of existing scholarship reveals that, to date, the history of the Russian Empire's economic policy in the Turkestan region during the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century has not been a separate object of scientific study. Research on the activities of national investors in the region, their role in the manufacturing industry, the banking and monetary system, and their consequences has not been carried out to this day. This situation indicates the need for a scientific and theoretical study of the economic history of the Turkestan region. This requires a comprehensive, objective and new approach to the economic history of Turkestan.

The connection of the research topic with the plans for scientific and research work of the higher educational and scientific research institution where the dissertation is being carried out. The dissertation is part of the plan for the creation of a ten-volume research work entitled “History of the Uzbek people and statehood (from ancient times to the present)” of the Institute of History of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences.

²¹ See: Почекаев Р. Российский фактор правового развития Средней Азии: 1717 – 1917. Юридические аспекты фронтальной модернизации. - Москва. 2020.

²² Morrison A.S. Russian Rule in Samarkand 1868-1910. A Comparison with British India. - New York. 2008; Penati B. Notes on the Birth of Russian Turkestan's Fiscal System: A View from the Fergana Oblast' // Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient , 2010, Vol. 53, №. 5; The same author. The Cotton Boom and the Land Tax in Russian Turkestan (1880s–1915) // Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History, Volume 14, №. 4, 2013; Scott Levi. The Indian Diaspora in Central Asia and its Trade, 1550–1900. - London: Brill, 2002. P. 319. The same author. Caravans: Indian Merchants on the Silk Road. - London. 2015.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the history of the economic policy of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan in the second half of the 19th century and the early 20th century.

The tasks of the research are as follows:

Showing the impact of the invasion of the Russian Empire on the economy of the Khanates of Kokand and Khiva, the Emirate of Bukhara;

Elucidating the legal foundations of economic policy based on colonialism;

Analysis of the system of land ownership and water use in Turkestan;

Researching issues related to farming in colonial conditions;

Research on the transformation of Turkestan into a source of raw materials for the Russian Empire;

Show the place of industry in the economy of the Bukhara emirate and Khiva khanate;

Elucidating the situation of Turkestan workers in colonial conditions;

Research on financial and monetary reforms;

Revealing the state of the banking system in the Turkestan Governorship-General;

Show the banking industry and changes in it in the Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate;

Researching the activities of national investors and traders;

Reveal the impact of customs policy on the country's economic life;

The impact of trade and service types on the regional economy.

The object of the research is to study the history of the economic policy of the Russian empire in the Turkestan governorship-general (Except for Osh and Khujand. The territory of the Syrdarya region includes the city of Tashkent and its uezd), the Bukhara emirate and the Khiva khanate in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

The subject of the study is the economic basis of the colonial policy of the Russian empire, the military aggression of the Russians in the Turkestan and changes in the economy under the colonial conditions, the situation in the agriculture of the Turkestan governorship-general and the Bukhara emirate and Khiva khanate, the role of industry in the regional economy, as well as issues of monetary and credit systems, banking, national investors, trade, and customs policy.

Research methods. Comparative-historical, diachronic and synchronous, quantitative and structural analysis (content), and problem-oriented chronological methods were used in the research process.

The scientific novelty of the study is as follows:

The economic agreements signed between the Russian Empire and the Turkestan Khanates included the restriction of the foreign trade rights of the Turkestan region (the creation of a Russian customs system focused on a limited range of goods), the unilateral reorganization of colonial control bodies in economic management (the political agency of the Russian Empire in Bukhara, the Amu Darya branch and banking departments) and legal documents (more than twenty charters and regulations on control and property rights), as well as changes in the system of private ownership of land, which included such aspects as the use of the economic factor as a weapon in the management of the region;

The economic policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan manifested itself in the transformation of agricultural products into industrial goods, the industrialization of individual branches of folk crafts, the formation of markets for the purchase and sale of cotton, the centralization of management, as well as in the introduction of industries that influenced the spirituality of the population (tobacco, alcoholic beverages), and in the impact of colonialism on the way of life of workers (wages, working hours, ability to work, level of consumption, social protection);

The development of industry in Turkestan can be divided into three stages: the first stage is the national type of industry based on manual labor (the Kokand Khanate until 1865, the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate until 1890), the second stage is the period of introduction of modern technologies in industrial enterprises engaged in processing agricultural and livestock products (1865-1917 in the Turkestan Governorate-General, 1890-1917 in Bukhara and Khiva), and the third stage is the period of liquidation of private property and complete transfer of industry to the state (1917-1920).

The following factors were identified that influenced the financial policy pursued by the colonial government in Turkestan, where Sharia law was in effect: the withdrawal of the national currency from circulation, the introduction of the Russian ruble, the creation of banks to control money circulation, the increase in the types of debt when taking into account income (debt, credit, mortgage) led to the liquidation of national wealth and an increase in the number of landless and hired workers, as well as to the need to create national banks;

This is based on the fact that although national investors and producers in Turkestan had the opportunity to work in the manufacturing industry (cotton gins, oil mills) and the trade and service sector (caravanserais, railways, stock exchange, trading houses), they missed the opportunity to quickly enter into trade relations due to the use of the colonial government's credit institutions and the division of their real estate due to bank debt.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

The materials of the national and Russian press stored in the rare manuscripts and rare books department of the National archives of Uzbekistan, the state archives of Samarkand and Fergana regions, the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, are based on the works of Turkestan historians and the presence of conclusions based on historical and comparative analysis, the implementation of proposals and recommendations in practice, the use of dissertation data in practice, and the approval of the results obtained by authorised bodies;

The information on the economic history of Turkestan that has not been included in scientific circulation was obtained through the documents of the National archives of Uzbekistan and regional archives, and through scholarship in various languages, thus it was possible to identify merchants and landowners who were engaged in the trade of many products and to include information about them in scientific circulation. The economic life of the Eastern Bukhara principalities and the activities of banking and financial institutions in the Turkestan governorship-general were included in the research through the scholarship of the National library of Tajikistan.

The reliability of the research results is based on the fact that the dissertation studied historical sources in Uzbek, Russian, English languages, including archival documents, memoirs and travelogues of various individuals, intelligence information and official reports of Russian administrators, and statistical collections based on a comparative and critical analysis, the work was conducted based on generally accepted historical research methods, as well as modern scientific approaches, the newly identified data were introduced into practice, the relevant conclusions, proposals and recommendations were developed on their basis, and the results were approved by authorized organizations.

The scientific and practical significance of the research results. The scientific significance of the dissertation results is explained by the fact that it presents new approaches to the study of the economic history of Turkestan, a regional analysis of economic processes based on a comparison of historical and economic literature with archival documents, and new scientific conclusions. In addition, the analysis of more than 10 regulatory legal acts on the topic of the study increases the scientific significance of the work.

The practical significance of the research results is based on the fact that they can be used to study the economic and social history of the Turkestan region, to form and enrich new expositions in the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan and various museums, and to strengthen the attitude towards historical heritage, as well as to create textbooks and teaching aids for the education system on special courses such as “Economic history of Turkestan” and “Relations of Uzbekistan with the World Community”.

Implementation of the research results.

Based on scientific findings and proposals obtained during the study of the economic history of the Turkestan region:

The sources revealing the use of the economic factor as a weapon in governing the region, covering such aspects as limiting the foreign trade rights of the Turkestan region in economic agreements signed between the Russian Empire and the Turkestan khanates (the creation of the Russian customs system focused on a limited range of products), the unilateral reorganization of colonial control bodies in economic management (the political agency of the Russian Empire in Bukhara, the Amu Darya branch, bank management units) and legal documents (more than twenty regulations and rules on control and property rights), as well as changes in the system of private ownership of land, were used in the scientific project of the FZ 202007287 “Creation of Smart Library” electronic platform of sources on the history of the Uzbek people and statehood (from ancient times to 1991), completed at the Institute of History of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences in 2022-2024. These sources serve to reveal the economic history of Turkestan.

The economic policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan was characterized by the transformation of agricultural products into manufactured goods, the industrialization of certain branches of folk crafts, the formation of cotton markets, and the centralization of government. This was also accompanied by the introduction of industries that influenced the spirituality of the population (tobacco, alcoholic beverages), and the impact of colonialism on the workers' lifestyle (wages, working hours, work capacity, consumption levels, social protection). The research findings

of this dissertation were extensively used to inform the “Sources”, “Research” and “Events” sections of the research project AL 03-05, “Creation of the JADID.UZ Electronic Platform”, completed in 2021-2023 (Reference No. 3/1255-3187 of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, dated December 15, 2025). The application of research findings in these projects serves to analyze the history of Uzbekistan through these newspapers and to develop a deeper understanding of the ideology of the colonial imperial government.

The development of industry in Turkestan consisted of three stages: the first stage was the national type of industry based on manual labor (the Kokand Khanate until 1865, the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate until 1890); the second stage was the period of the introduction of modern technologies in industrial enterprises engaged in the processing of agricultural and livestock products (1865-1917 in the Turkestan Governorship-General, 1890-1917 in Bukhara and Khiva); and the third stage was the period of the liquidation of private property and the complete transfer of industry to the state (1917-1920). The scientific results of this dissertation were widely used to fill the “Sources”, “Research” and “Events” sections of the scientific project on the topic AL 03-05 “Creation of the JADID.UZ electronic platform”, completed in 2021-2023. (Reference No. 3/1255-3187 of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, dated December 15, 2025). As a result, the growth of primary industries and the increased demand for agricultural products made it possible to justify the fact that they served as another financial source replenishing the imperial treasury.

Although national investors and producers in Turkestan had the opportunity to work in the manufacturing industry (cotton gins, oil mills) and in the field of trade services (caravanserais, railways, stock exchange, trading houses), they missed the opportunity to enter into trade relations in a short time due to the use of the colonial government's credit institutions and the division of their real estate due to bank debt. The sources used were presented at the State Museum of Memory of Victims of Repression under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 259 of the State Museum of Memory of Victims of Repression under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated October 6, 2025). The application of the obtained results allowed for a scientifically based elucidation of the ideas of educators regarding colonial policy in the Turkestan region.

The financial policy pursued by the colonial government in Turkestan, regulated by Sharia law: the withdrawal of the national currency from circulation, the introduction of the Russian ruble, the creation of banks to control money circulation, the increase in the types of debt when accounting for income (debt, credit, mortgage) led to the liquidation of national wealth and an increase in the number of landless and hired workers, as well as to the need to create national banks due to the dependence of eighty percent of the local population on credit. The documents collected during the identification process were used in preparing scripts for the programs “Tarixiy savol”, “Tarix tilga kirganda” and “Tarix bilan tanishuv” on the O’zbekiston Tarikhi television channel (Reference No. 01-33/673 of the State Institution “Marifat” Creative Association of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, dated September 9, 2025). In this context, they help reveal the history of the Russian Empire's economic policy in the Turkestan region.

Approbation of research results. The results of the research work were discussed at 23 scientific conferences, including 6 international and 17 republican scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 41 scientific works were published on the topic of the doctoral dissertation. Of these, 1 monograph, 17 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main results of doctoral dissertations by the Higher Attestation Commission under the ministry of higher education, science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 12 articles in republican journals and 5 articles in foreign journals.

Scope and structure of the dissertation. The research work consists of an introduction, five chapters, conclusion, list of sources and literature used, and consists of an application. The research part of the dissertation consists of 223 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction, based on the relevance of the research topic, reviews of foreign scientific research, and analysis of historical issues, defines the goals and objectives, object, and subject of the research. The correspondence of the research to the priority directions of development of science and technology is indicated, and the scientific novelty and practical results of the work are described.

Chapter I of the dissertation, entitled “*The foundations of the colonial economic policy of the Russian empire in Turkestan*”, analyses the impact of the Russian empire’s invasion on the economy of the Kokand and Khiva khanates, the Bukhara emirate, and the legal foundations of the economic policy based on colonialism.

The “Trade agreement”²³ approved by the khan of Kokand on february 13, 1868, the treaty of reconciliation²⁴ between the emir of Bukhara Said Muzaffar on september 28, 1873, and the “Peace agreement”²⁵ concluded between the khan of Khiva Sayyid Muhammad Rahim II on august 12, 1873 served as the legal basis for the transformation of Turkestan into a colonial territory of the Russian empire. The signed agreements were economic agreements that paved the way for the free operation of reforms. The articles in all of the agreements had relatively similar content. The articles were adapted to ensure the entry of Russian capital through merchants and to legalise their security and activities. The main tasks and security measures in the agreements were assigned to the emir or khans.

The economic colonial policy pursued by the Russian empire in Turkestan seriously affected its political, social, economic, and spiritual life. In particular, politically, the Kokand khanate handed over the administrative system to the Russian government and tried to influence the semi-colonial emirate of Bukhara and the khanate of Khiva on the basis of regulations and rules. To this end, it strengthened control with its representative body. Official documents reflecting the colonial policy were the “Temporary regulation” of 1867 in the Syrdarya region, the “Temporary regulation” of 1868 in the Zarafshan district, the “Temporary regulation” of 1874 in the Amudarya department, the “Regulation on the

²³ Зиёев Х. Ўзбекистон мустамлака ва зулм исканжасида (XIX аср иккинчи ярми — XX аср бошлари). - 29-бет.

²⁴ Правительственный вестник // - 1872. - №238.

²⁵ Жуковский С.В. Сношения России с Бухарой и Хивой за последнее трехсотлетие. – С. 180-181.

administration of the Fergana region” of 1873, and the “Regulation on the administration of the Turkestan region”²⁶ of June 12, 1886, which stipulated the management and regulation of all spheres.

The regulation “On the procedure for determining the land fund”, approved on June 9, 1909, stipulated the resolution of issues related to water use in the land management systems²⁷ of the Syrdarya, Samarkand, and Fergana regions. Violation of water use regulations was punishable by a fine of 1 ruble 50 kopecks to 150 rubles or imprisonment for up to 6 months²⁸.

The changes and measures implemented in the monetary and credit system under the colonial policy in the Turkestan region had a profound impact on the socio-economic life of the state. In particular, the monetary policy aimed at the elimination of the national currency significantly affected the status and sovereignty of the existing states. According to the decree of the imperial government dated November 30, 1890, entitled²⁹ “On the gradual withdrawal from circulation of local silver coins circulating in the Turkestan region,” it was stipulated that national coins in circulation throughout the territories would be converted into Russian rubles, and in the subsequent stage, silver coins constituting the national currency would be completely withdrawn from circulation. Under pressure from the Russian government, the issuance of Bukhara gold and silver coins was officially stopped in 1904. With the cessation of coinage, new copper coins with a value of 2 *pul* and regular minting of ordinary *fulus* were established³⁰. The emir's government tried to replace a certain amount of silver coins with copper coins. At the same time, since 1905, in Bukhara and Khiva, on the one hand, Russian small silver coins of poor quality, and on the other hand, Bukhara (15 *tiyin*) and Khiva (20 *tiyin*) coins were in circulation side by side³¹.

After the conquest of the Turkestan khanates by the Russian Empire, the empire acquired a territory extremely rich in natural resources. The country's economy was subordinated to the interests of the empire's central provinces. The Turkestan region was administratively divided into five provinces. The activities of the Emir of Bukhara were supervised by the political agency of the Russian Empire in Bukhara (1885–1920), while the Khan of Khiva was placed under the control of the head of the Amu Darya Department (1873–1920). The Russian ruling authorities began to “regulate” issues related to land, water, and property. The lands belonging to the khan and his descendants, as well as to the beks and military officials of the Kokand Khanate, were confiscated and transferred into state ownership. Irrigation facilities and water distribution were brought under control, and the expansion of cotton cultivation was actively promoted. Official administrative documents of the colonial government clearly outlined its policy in this sphere. These measures were aimed at transforming Turkestan into an integral component of the empire and promoting the Russification of the local population. A large number of landless Russian peasants were resettled from Russia and allocated no less than 4,2 dessiatinas of fertile land.

²⁶ See: Положение об управлении Туркестанского края. Том II, Част 2. – 1886.

²⁷ NA Uz. I-16-fund, 1-list, 296-collection, 74-page.

²⁸ NA Uz. I-19-fund, 1- list, 119-collection, 87-page.

²⁹ Бурнашева Р. Монеты Бухарского ханства при мангытах (середина XVIII – начало XX в.). – С. 75.

³⁰ Ражабов Қ., Иноятов С. Бухоро тарихи. - 64-бет.

³¹ Отчет служебной поездке военного министра в Туркестанский военный округ в 1901 году. – С. 127.

In particular, special importance was given to the establishment of Russian villages (Russkoye selo), khutors, and settlements on lands confiscated from the local population in the region.

Chapter II of the dissertation, entitled “Changes in agriculture in the Turkestan region” examines land and water issues implemented in the Turkestan governorship-general, the Bukhara emirate, and the Khiva khanate, as well as issues related to farming in colonial conditions.

During the colonial period, there was social inequality in land ownership between the Russian population and the indigenous population. While the native population had 0.5 dessiatinas of irrigated land per capita, the displaced population from the inner provinces of Russia to Turkestan had 4,2 dessiatinas of land per capita. The increased demand for land due to the displaced population artificially inflated the price of arable land. The cost of non-irrigated land was up to 15 rubles per dessiatina, irrigated land was 100 rubles per dessiatina, and cotton-growing areas were up to 3,000 rubles per dessiatina and more³². Irrigated land in Tashkent and its environs, which was suitable for farming, was always valued at a high price. Russian officials bought 1,000 dessiatinas of land from the Tashkent district at 3 rubles per dessiatina and sold them for 25 rubles³³. These figures show that the imperial government received significant benefits from the lands of Turkestan. At the end of the 19th century, the total area of cultivated land in the Bukhara emirate was 2,700,000 dessiatines. Irrigated land per capita was 0,3 dessiatines in the eastern districts, 0,4 dessiatines in the central districts, 0,5 dessiatines in the northern districts, 0,8 dessiatines in the western districts, and 0,5 dessiatines in the southern districts³⁴. By 1920, the area of cultivated land in the Emirate was 2,250,000 dessiatines, of which 10,2 percent was *mulki-hurri* (freehold or *khalis*), 15,2 percent was *khiraj*, 24,6 percent was *waqf*, and 50 percent was *amlak* (state) land³⁵.

Samarkand and Bukhara have repeatedly discussed the issue of water distribution in Zarafshan, and even special agreements have been signed. However, the studies on the issue of water supply to Bukhara have not been completed.

During the period of colonisation of the Khiva khanate by the Russian empire, 76,000 km² of its total land area was taken away. The khanate retained 62,237 km² of land³⁶. There is information that by 1913, the territory of the Khiva khanate was 59,250 km³⁷.

As a result of hydrogeological studies of the Russian empire, attempts were made to use groundwater in agriculture. In order to increase irrigation networks, the government leased irrigated state lands to private individuals and companies for a period of 3 to 10 years, depending on the importance of irrigation facilities, subject to the digging of new canals³⁸. There were more than 40,000 operational borewells

³² Азиатская Россия. Том II. Земля и хозяйство. – С. 246.

³³ Зарипов О. Туркистонда ер эгалиги ва сувдан фойдаланиш тизими (19 юзйиллик сўнгги 20 юзйиллик боши сирдарё вилояти мисолида). – 68-бет.

³⁴ Искандаров Б. Восточная Бухара и Памир во второй половине XIX в. Ч. II. – С. 183.

³⁵ NA Uz. I-50- fund, 1-list, 7-collection, 48-53-pages.

³⁶ Садыков. А. Экономические последствия установленному протектората царской России над Хивинском ханством. – С. 38.

³⁷ Зияева Д. Ўзбекистон шаҳарлари XIX аср иккинчи ярми- XX аср бошларида: шаҳар маданияти ва урбанизация жараёнилари. – 280-бет.

³⁸ NA Uz. I-1-fund, 1-list, 1008-collection, 177-page.

in the Turkestan region, of which about 5,000 were deep wells with water gushing out. Most of them were used to irrigate crops³⁹. The private sector was involved in the development of land by pumping water. They installed pumps along rivers and streams and pumped water to the heights to irrigate their land. They sold the excess water to farmers. If farmers irrigated their land three times a season, they paid an average of 60 rubles per batman⁴⁰ of the water used. This brought 40 rubles in profit to the entrepreneur. By 1914, the total number of water pumps in Turkestan was 99, 73 of which were installed in the Fergana region. 16,500 dessiatines of land in the Kokand and Namangan uyezds were irrigated by pumps⁴¹. Even in the Khiva khanate, when Russian companies dug new canals on the land leased, the population of the Khiva khanate did not have the right to use the waters of these canals⁴².

The economic policy of the imperial government was aimed at the production of cotton and subsequently oilseeds. Agricultural experiments and inspections were conducted. Minister of Finance I. Vishnegradsky argued that the development of cotton cultivation in the Turkestan region would, on one hand, free Russian textile factories from dependence on foreign manufacturers, and on the other hand, result in a significant reduction of customs duties on imported cotton, leading to annual savings of 8,000,000 rubles⁴³.

The expansion of cotton fields had a significant negative impact on agriculture. Cotton cultivation in the regions became a separate industry. Agricultural products, which were also in high demand abroad, were grown only to the extent of need. Even wheat was purchased from abroad. As a result of the reduction of arable land due to cotton cultivation, non-irrigated lands increased.

Imperial government officials proposed introducing dry rice a type of rice cultivated in arid valleys—into Turkestan, as it required three times less water than the rice traditionally grown by the local population. It was emphasized that the introduction of this variety could save water resources for other crops. At that time, rice was the main crop in the Samarkand region and was considered one of the primary agricultural products generating income. Therefore, by introducing this new crop in Samarkand, the waters of the Zarafshan River could be redirected to cotton cultivation. At the same time, it was suggested that this approach could also help address the water issues of the Bukhara Emirate. However, the proposal was not taken seriously by the residents of Samarkand, as landowners were willing to cultivate it only if the government assumed responsibility for covering the costs of potential significant losses⁴⁴.

In Turkestan, the need for jute⁴⁵ was great for manufacturers. They purchased the fabric made from this plant to press the cleaned cotton on an order basis from factories in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Odessa. The imperial government actually imported jute fabrics from India. To reduce these costs, it was planned to widely introduce planting, studying whether it would be more profitable than cotton if it

³⁹ NA Uz. I-17-fund, 1-list, 4978-collection, 2-3-pages.

⁴⁰ *Botmon* - is a unit of weight. In the 19th century in the Emirate of Bukhara, one botmon was typically equal to 8 puds (131.044 kg).

⁴¹ Азиатская Россия. Том II. Земля и хозяйство. – С. 247.

⁴² NA Uz. I-125-fund, 1-list, 527-collection, 35-page.

⁴³ Penati B. The Cotton Boom and the Land Tax in Russian Turkestan (1880s–1915) - Pp. 750.

⁴⁴ Отчет служебной поездке военного министра в Туркестанский военный округ в 1901 году. - С.112.

⁴⁵ *Jute* is Indian hemp. A plant that gives fiber.

was suitable for the Turkestan climate. A Turkestan landowner experimented with jute cultivation. Due to the unsuitable climatic conditions, the experiment did not produce the expected yield⁴⁶.

K. Palen studied the income from grapes of a family farm engaged in gardening in the Samarkand region. One family earned 53 rubles 46 kopecks from selling the products of its farm. Of this, 39 rubles 82 kopecks were earned from grapes or raisins. He concludes that the income from grapes amounted to 75-78 per cent of the annual income from agriculture⁴⁷.

Chapter III, entitled "*The role of industry in the economy of the Turkestan region and the nature of colonialism,*" discusses the transformation of the Turkestan region into a source of raw materials for the Russian empire, the specifics of the industry of the Bukhara emirate and the Khiva khanate, and the impact of colonialism on the lifestyle of the population.

Since the second half of the 19th century, industrial enterprises, in particular, food production plants and factories mainly related to light industry, were built and commissioned in the economy of the Bukhara emirate and the Khiva khanate, while in the Fergana, Samarkand, and Syrdarya regions, these processes went hand in hand with the development of the mining industry.

National investors owned cotton ginning, cocoon and leather processing, candle and soap making, and oil and flour grinding mills, and they participated with their own capital. With the increasing demand for construction products for the construction of new Russian cities, factories, and railways, brick factories and paint and glue factories began to operate. With the investment of Russian merchants, factories were built to produce loose tea, matches, pasta, and canned goods necessary for the economic life of the resettled citizens. For non-Muslims, a tobacco-packing factory, factories for the production of alcoholic beverages and fruit mineral water, and factories for the production of artificial ice for these beverages operated.

As a result of Russification, the number of tobacco and alcohol consumers among the local population increased. In 1896, a Russian merchant built a tobacco factory under the name "Tamerlane" in the old part of the city of Samarkand⁴⁸. This was, firstly, an insult to our historical culture and the personality of the great conqueror Amur Temur, and secondly, it was a violation of the spirituality of the indigenous population.

The construction of distilleries and the expansion of the network of establishments selling alcohol in Turkestan was explained by the increased demand for alcoholic beverages by the military units located in the country. Also, active work was carried out secretly to teach the local population, especially young people, to drink alcohol. This can be seen from the answer given by governor-general M. Chernyaev to the question of the swiss silk merchant and publicist heinrich moser in 1884. Moser's question "When will you complete the russification of Turkestan?" To the question, Chernyayev replied: "When the local population gets used to Russian vodka and tobacco"⁴⁹. As a result, in 1883 alone, 12 wineries, 21 breweries,

⁴⁶ Оглоблин В.Н. Промышленность и торговля Туркестана. - С. 21.

⁴⁷ Пален К. Материалы к характеристике народного хозяйства в Туркестане. Приложение к отчету. Ч. I. – С. 13.

⁴⁸ Адрес-календар лиц, служащих в правительственных, общественных и частных учреждениях и установлениях Самаркандской области, Бухары, Чарджуя и Керки. Выпуск IV. – Самарканд. 1896. – С. 45.

⁴⁹ NA Uz, I-1- fund, 4- list, 959- collection, 28- page.

and 14 fruit and 13 honey distilleries were built in the Turkestan governorate⁵⁰. The number of people who constantly drank alcohol increased among those who moved to the regions. The local population had a negative attitude towards this type of production. In particular, the clerics appealed to the governor-general of Turkestan with a request to close shops selling alcohol in areas inhabited by the local population, limit their number in areas inhabited by mixed populations, and allow only a few shops for the Russian-speaking population⁵¹. In addition, attempts were made to influence the population through articles in the national and Russian periodicals that restricted the production and sale of alcoholic beverages and indicated the harms and consequences of alcoholism. In 1908, 55 Muslim women living in Tashkent province protested against their drinking husbands. In 1914, there were also demonstrations in the old part of Tashkent calling for self-control among Muslim drinkers. However, despite such protests, the imperial government did not stop the production of alcohol and wine⁵². Because the large amount of customs duties received from these types of drinks constituted the main part of the empire's income. Only in 1914-1917 was the production of alcohol for military hospitals established.

The number of factories in the Turkistan governorship-general was 1,95 percent of all factories in the empire, the number of factory workers was 0,55 percent, and labour productivity was 1,71 percent. The productivity of the manufacturing industry (excluding railways and workshops) was expressed in the amount of 4,6 billion rubles. In Ferghana Valley alone, the productivity per person was 31 rubles, and the productivity per capita was up to 50 kopecks⁵³.

There were few factories with high production capacity and equipment in the Turkestan region. It was difficult to switch to electric motors for hydraulic mills, gins, and rice cleaning mills. Electric motors were used only in cotton ginning plants, which operated for four months during the winter season. In 1913, 20 percent of cotton ginning plants were powered by steam, 15 percent by locomotives, and 49 percent by internal combustion engines. Electricity was not used in the energy production industry. The share of electricity in industrial production was 0,2 percent. Electricity was used only in breweries and cotton ginning plants. By 1914, the share of electricity in breweries was 38 percent, and in cotton ginning plants 16 percent⁵⁴.

According to the laws of the Bukhara emirate, it was not allowed to build a factory in the territory and purchase land by Russian businessmen based on property rights in the territory of the Emirate. According to the "Protocol of Additional Rules" signed on June 23, 1888, Russian citizens were to be allocated 750-1500 square

⁵⁰ NA Uz, I-1- fund, 16-list, 13- collection, 83- page.

⁵¹ О ходе и положении акцизного дела в период 1883-1884 г. // Туркестанские ведомости. 1885. №10.

⁵² See: Ичкиликнинг зарарлари // Ойна, 1914, - №36, - 850-852-бетлар; №37, - 876-880-бетлар; Элик беш мусулмон аёлларининг кўп ичувчи эрларига қарши норозилиги // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1908 йил 23 март; Ичкиликка қарши XIII халқаро конгресс // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1911 йил 23 октябр; Сортлар ичида ичкиликбозликка берилганликнинг оқибатлари // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1911 йил 1 декабр; Мирмуҳсин. Ичкиликбозлик ҳақида // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1913 йил 19 декабр; Ичкиликбозлик ва унинг оқибатлари // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1914 йил 20 март; Ўз-ўзини назорат // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1914 йил 12 июн; Спиртли ичимликларни таъқиқлаш тўғрисида // Туркистон вилоятининг газети, 1914 йил 20 ноябр.

⁵³ Экономический обзор Туркестанского района обслуживаемого Средне-Азиатской железной дорогой. – С. 89.

⁵⁴ See: Saidboboev Z, Saidboboeva G va boshqalar. History of electrification in Tashkent during 1914 – 1918 years. Pp.152-171.

meters of land for the construction of warehouses and manufacturing enterprises, 300-750 square meters for housing, and 5-15 square meters for shops around the market⁵⁵. The Bukhara government did not allow foreigners to build trading houses and factories outside the Russian cities of the emirate and within a few kilometres of railway stations. In addition, Russian goods imported across the border of the emirate were subject to a special zakat tax. According to the laws of the emirate, it was to be levied only once in the amount of 2½ per cent of the value of the goods, but the amount of zakat often changed⁵⁶. In addition, if a manufacturer's newly opened factory was located in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, he paid 2 per cent of the income from the products he produced to the emir's government⁵⁷.

During 1890-1920, 152 factories that cleaned or manufactured various products operated in the territory of the Bukhara emirate, of which 75 were cotton ginning factories. 49 percent of the factories were small, 28 percent medium, and 23 percent large enterprises.

In 1916, in the Khiva khanate, excluding small enterprises, there were 86 cotton ginning factories, 4 oil and soap factories, 8 alfalfa seed cleaning factories, 4 tanneries, 11 brick factories, and 2 gut cleaning factories⁵⁸. By 1917, 11 brick factories, 8 alfalfa cleaning factories, 4 tanneries, 4 oil and soap factories, and 46 small silk factories were operating in the khanate on the basis of national and Russian capital⁵⁹. The formation of an industrial network in the Khiva khanate and the emergence of non-traditional types of industrial activity were an important step in the structural reorganisation of the Khorezm economy and the formation of national manufacturers, which began to consolidate new directions in the economic sphere. The involvement of the national wealth of the Khiva khanate in investing in industrial construction clearly indicates the acceleration of the process of formation of entrepreneurship in the Khorezm oasis and the gradual strengthening of the economic and political influence of the new elite in Khiva society.

The length of the working day varied in different regions of the Turkestan region. The working day ranged from 5–7 hours to 17–18 hours. Workers in factories worked in two shifts. Most of the shifts were 10 or 12 hours long. The number of factories and industries in the Turkestan region with a 10-hour working day was approximately 0.3 per cent⁶⁰.

In industrial enterprises in the Fergana region, there were 455 female workers, which made up 12.6 per cent of the total number of workers employed in manufacturing enterprises in the region, and the employment of adolescents was 6.8 per cent⁶¹. Of the 268 women working in factories and industries in the Tashkent region, 171 were from Tashkent⁶².

In the Samarkand region, factories and industries were mainly staffed by male workers. The participation of women in industry was very low; they made up only

⁵⁵ NA Uz, I-3- fund, 2- list, 1- collection, 4-5- pages.

⁵⁶ Воейков А.И. Очерки Туркестана. – С. 50.

⁵⁷ NA Uz, I-126- fund, 1- list, 27- collection, 55- page.

⁵⁸ Садыков А.С. Экономические связи Хивы с Россией во второй половине XIX-начале XX вв. – С. 135.

⁵⁹ Тухтаматов Т. Россия и Хива в конце XIX – начале XX в. Победа Хорезмской народной революции. – С. 110.

⁶⁰ NA Uz, I-17- fund, 2-list, 1274- collection, 1- page.

⁶¹ NA Uz, I-19- fund, 1-list, 13025- collection, 7- page.

⁶² NA Uz, I-1- fund, 16-list, 784- collection, 41- page.

12,2 per cent of the total number of workers, while men made up 87,8 per cent. The majority of women working in factories in the region were Russian (53.5 per cent), the rest were Uzbek women. The share of adolescents was 4,6 per cent⁶³.

Senator K. Palen, in his collected data, writes about factory workers: "... There are absolutely no special barracks for workers; they live near the factory, in the factory itself, or in the surrounding buildings, in the open air. Such conditions are observed among Turkestan workers..."⁶⁴.

Economist V. Zaorskaya and her colleague K.A. Aleksandrov, who saw the living conditions and conditions of the local workers with their own eyes, reported the following: "The factory workers lived in low, dark rooms built of raw brick. 5,783 workers were working in the factories, of which 4,089 lived in dormitories. Those who lived in their own homes numbered 1,744. Hired workers from distant regions worked in factories in the city of Andijan (1,499 workers, of which 1,162 used the factory dormitories) and in Skobelev district (1,213 workers, of which 891 stayed in the factory dormitories)."⁶⁵

Comparing the two data presented above, the ideas written by K. Palen correspond to the period, and taking into account that the owners of the enterprise did not undertake the task of providing workers with housing, it can be seen that they consisted of workers whose place of residence was unknown, who lived only on the wages they received from the factory.

A distinctive feature of industrial enterprises in the Bukhara emirate is that they were small enterprises and factories, which could provide employment for an average of 35 people. Some enterprises employed 100-140 workers⁶⁶. There were very few factory workers in this region compared to other regions. The season in cotton factories, depending on the harvest, began in august-september of the year and ended in january-february of the following year, that is, it was 155-160 days. During the season, one gin machine had the capacity to process 33 pounds of cotton⁶⁷ in a 12-13-hour working day.

According to statistics, at the beginning of 1917, the number of industrial enterprises in the Turkestan governorship-general was 1428, of which 496 were cotton gins, and 70 were oil factories. 196 out of 496 cotton gins were owned by national traders. The share of national investment in the cotton gin and oil industry was 15 per cent⁶⁸.

In Turkestan, the daily wage of daily workers was 50-60 kopecks, of which 15-20 kopecks were spent on food consumption⁶⁹. Builders, wheelwrights, and shoemakers had higher wages and average daily income was 80-100 kopecks⁷⁰.

The fourth chapter of the study, entitled "*Financial and banking issues in the Turkestan region*," examines the financial and monetary reforms in the region and

⁶³ NA Uz. I-18- fund, 1-list, 7566- collection, 11- page.

⁶⁴ Пален К. Материалы к характеристике народного хозяйства в Туркестане. Приложение к отчету. Ч.I. – С. 57.

⁶⁵ Зиёев Ҳ. Ўзбекистон мустамлака ва зулм исканжасида (XIX аср иккинчи ярми — XX аср бошлари). - 224-бет.

⁶⁶ Фомченко А.П. Русские поселения в Бухаре, их роль в экономическом развитии ханства и участие в революционном движении. – С. 34.

⁶⁷ NA Uz. I-1- fund, 11- list, 1372- collection, 16- page.

⁶⁸ Хотамов Н. История банков и предпринимательства в Средней Азии (60-е годы XIX в. – 1917 г.). – С. 418.

⁶⁹ Юферев В. Хозяйство сартов Ферганской области. – С. 58.

⁷⁰ Шахназаров А.И. Сельское хозяйство в Туркестанском крае. – С. 83.

the activities and consequences of the credit companies that emerged in the Bukhara emirate and the Khiva khanate.

With the establishment of the Turkestan governorship-general, the Russian ruble and silver coins were introduced into circulation in the country. Two types of Russian silver coins were in circulation in the region: high-grade silver coins in denominations of 50 and 25 kopecks and low-grade silver coins (billons) in denominations of 20, 15, 10 and 5 kopecks. High-grade silver coins were used for payments up to 25 rubles, while low-grade silver coins were accepted for payments up to 3 rubles. These banknotes were accepted in unlimited quantities by all state bank cash desks, except for customs⁷¹.

The Russian state bank carried out currency reforms in 1905. According to the reform, to regulate the exchange rate, it was determined to organise the purchase of local silver coins of 15 kopecks every autumn and spring and to provide state and private banks in the regions with Russian credit notes of 100 and 500 rubles⁷². The minting of copper coins was carried out with the permission of the minister of Finance. Since 1917, “Kerenka” state credit notes of 250 and 1000 rubles had been put into circulation⁷³.

The official monetary unit in the Bukhara emirate was gold and silver coins, and along with national coins, Afghan, Iranian, Indian, and Russian coins also circulated in large quantities on the market.

The imperial government now took measures to regulate the money market of Bukhara and Khiva. According to the decree of november 30, 1890, control over money circulation in the Bukhara emirate was carried out through the Chorjoi, Karki, and Termez branches of the Russian state bank, while control over money circulation in the Khiva khanate was carried out through the Petro-Alexandrovsk branch⁷⁴.

There were discussions among the officials of the imperial government discussed reaching a compromise to regulate monetary issues. For example, in 1898, the Governor-General of Turkestan, S. Dukhovsky, proposed to the Russian Minister of Finance that he personally resolve the issue of the value of the Bukhara silver coin. According to his suggestion, a 20-kopeck coin indicating its value should be minted in Bukhara Persian on one side and Russian imperial on the other and this coin should be accepted in all Russian cash offices alongside other coins. However, this proposal was not approved by the ministry. First of all, the circulation of silver coins was not fully regulated in the Emirate of Bukhara, the Khanate of Khiva, or in the territory of the Turkestan General Governorate. Second, minting such a coin could have undermined the prestige of the Russian Empire in Bukhara, since placing the state symbols of both Russia and Bukhara on the same coin implied equality between the two states in the eyes of those using the currency.

On April 16, 1900, the “Regulation on the coins of Bukhara and Khiva” was approved. According to it, Khiva coins were allowed to be accepted into the treasury of Petro-Aleksandrovsk at the rate of 14 kopecks per *krujka* (mug)⁷⁵, and at the same

⁷¹ Юровский Л. Денежная политика советской власти (1917 – 1927). – С. 12.

⁷² Юровский Л. Денежная политика советской власти (1917 – 1927). – С. 11.

⁷³ Мельникова А. Твердые деньги. Москва. 1973. - С. 6.

⁷⁴ Отчет служебной поездке военного министра в Туркестанский военный округ в 1901 году. – С. 127.

⁷⁵ *Kruzhka* - is a Russian unit of measurement. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, some historical sources mention that a small silver coin was also called *kruzhka* in Russia.

time, the Khiva Khan announced that he would treat Russian banks and the Russian population on an equal basis⁷⁶.

During the economic crisis in 1917, the emir of Bukhara introduced new silver coins in denominations of half a tiyin to 20 tiyin, which were minted for three years. In addition, in 1917, the emir of Bukhara introduced copper and brass coins in denominations of half a tiyin to 20 tiyin, which were minted for three years. Since 1918, the first paper money issued by the emir's government, also called tanga, was introduced into the monetary circulation of the Bukhara Emirate⁷⁷. Initially, banknotes were issued in denominations of 20, 60, 100, 200, 300, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, and 5000 tanga. In 1919, the process of issuing banknotes was simplified, and only notes in denominations of 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, and 10,000 tanga were issued⁷⁸. At the same time, nearly 14 different types of banknotes were circulating in the Bukhara market.

From 1880, Russian gold, silver, and copper coins began to appear in the Khiva markets⁷⁹. From 1893, in the interests of Russian merchants, by order of the Russian ministry of Finance, Khiva was obliged to mint coins only with the permission of the imperial government⁸⁰.

As a result of the political situation in the Khiva khanate in 1918-1920, on the securities and signs of 1918, the official value of 1 Khiva coin was 14 rubles, and unofficially 25 rubles⁸¹. At that time, money was also minted in the Khiva Khanate by individuals. This refers to the coins minted by Junaid Khan⁸². For example, Junaid Khan issued 1, 2.5, 5 and 15 tanga (copper coins) and silver coins in Badirkent in 1918-1920. These copper coins and silver coins (khan) issued by Junaid Khan were the main means of exchange in trade in the territory of the Khiva Khanate, and during the republican period - 1920 and subsequent years - these coins were used in the Khorezm oasis, and were known among the people as "junaidkhan". According to Sharia, the purchase and sale of money at interest is prohibited. However, there were certain forms of lending money among Muslim merchants, which were carried out through written and oral contracts. One of the most common methods was for the borrower and the lender to orally agree on the interest rate and withhold the total interest that was to be paid from the principal loan paid to the borrower. That is, if the borrower wants to borrow twenty coins, a written contract is drawn up, and the debtor is given eighteen coins and pays two coins a week for ten weeks. Another form of indebtedness is when the borrower borrows against the property. In this case, the right to use the property left by the debtor as a tenant is given. The rent was taken as a percentage of the debt⁸³.

One of the types of lending was *bunak*, which was widely popular in the Turkestan region. Since it is forbidden by Sharia to lend to Muslims at interest and

⁷⁶ NA Uz. I-2-fund. 1-ro'uxat, 97-иши. 28-page.

⁷⁷ Курбанов Г.Н. К истории бумажных денег Бухары начала XX в // Нумизматика Центральной Азии. Вып. VII. - Ташкент. 2004. <http://www.bonistikaweb.ru/STATYI/Kurbanov-buhara.htm>

⁷⁸ Ражабов Қ., Иноятов С. Бухоро тарихи. - 64-бет.

⁷⁹ Логофет Д.Н. Бухарское ханство под русским протекторатом. Т 1. – С. 68.

⁸⁰ Ахбори дохилия // Таржимон. 1893 йил 10 декабр.

⁸¹ Денежное обращение в Туркестанской АССР в период гражданской войны (1917 – 1921 гг.). – С. 95.

⁸² See: Қ.Ражабов. Туркистон минтақасида совет режимига қарши истиқлолчилик ҳаракати ва моҳияти (1918 – 1935). 304 – 305-бетлар.

⁸³ Scott Levi. The Indian diaspora in Central Asia and its trade : 1550-1900. Leiden; Boston; Koln: Brill, 2002. - Pp 36-37.

receive interest, usury was mainly practised by foreign Indian, Russian, and local Bukhara Jewish merchants. The borrowers of money from usurers were mainly farmers and craftsmen. This loan was granted on various terms with a three-month repayment period⁸⁴.

The first bank opened in the Turkestan region was the Tashkent branch of the State Bank of the Russian Empire, according to a letter sent on May 10, 1875, by a group of Tashkent merchants to the Governor-General of Turkestan, K. Kaufman. This appeal was beneficial for officials who were trying to open banks in the Turkestan region.

The introduction of private investment into the economy of the Turkestan region was carried out through the mediation of Russian central joint-stock commercial banks and through the activities of their local branches. In particular, in 1881, the Central Asian commercial bank was opened; in 1891, the Moscow international trade bank was opened in Kokand; in 1893, in Tashkent and in 1907, in Kokand, a branch of the Volga-Kama commercial bank was opened. In 1910, a branch of the bank was opened in Samarkand, and in 1911, a representative office in Namangan⁸⁵. Loans issued by credit companies could be short-term, no more than 1 year, or long-term, up to 5 years.

State and private commercial banks of the empire provided loans to their clients for various purposes. In the Turkestan region, there was a need for loans for the following purposes: purchase of land; construction, purchase, equipping, and repair of agricultural and industrial enterprises (mills, oil mills, blacksmith shops, warehouses, sheds, etc.); residential buildings, their purchase or repair; land improvement (purchase of fertilizers, organization of irrigation works); purchase and repair of equipment for cultivation; purchase of handicrafts and tools; purchase of forage for animals and livestock; purchase of goods; and payment of personal debts.

One of the mutual credit societies was the pawnshop branches, which operated in the cities of Samarkand, Fergana, and Tashkent. In 1897, 3 pawnshop branches were opened in Samarkand and 4 in the Fergana region⁸⁶. By 1903, in addition to homeowners, there were about 300 landowners in Tashkent who owned undeveloped land plots within the city. Most of their properties were located within the administrative boundaries of the city. Taking into account the increase in the population due to immigrants and the need for them for land and residential buildings, the lands of these landowners were confiscated. They were forbidden to borrow from banks⁸⁷.

In 1911, a private bank was established in the city of Namangan by one of our national merchants, Yusuf Kulolboy. There is not enough information about the bank's activities. It is only known that its building is now unusable⁸⁸.

The arrival of Russian banks in the Khiva Khanate began in the first decade of the 20th century. In New Urgench, branches of the Russo-Chinese Bank began operating in 1909, the Russo-Asian (formerly Russo-Chinese) Bank in 1910, the

⁸⁴ Итоги сельского хозяйства. Наманганский уезд / Русский Туркестан. 15 июля 1901 г.

⁸⁵ NA Uz. I-1- fund. 12- list, 1736- collection. 17- page.

⁸⁶ Ежегодник России 1906 г. (год третий). – С. 349.

⁸⁷ Дешевый долгосрочный кредит в Туркестане / Закаспийское обозрение. 16 апреля 1903 г.

⁸⁸ Mamadaliyev X. Farg'ona vodiysi shaharlari tarixi (XIX – XX asr boshlari). - 199 – bet.

Siberian trade and Commercial bank in 1915, and the Moscow trade and Commercial bank began operating⁸⁹. Their services were used by merchants, industrialists, the khan and his officials, and many wealthy Khorezmians.

The Russo-Asian bank began providing loans for the trade of cotton, sugar, tea, and alfalfa. The only bank in the Khiva khanate was a branch of the Russo-Asian Commercial bank, which sought to develop its activities throughout the Khorezm oasis. The New Urgench branch was intended to serve 1,000,000 people in the territories of the khanate possessions - Khiva, Urgench, Khanka, Hazorasp, Tashkhauz, Mangit, Gurlan bekships⁹⁰. It is known that 120 Khorezm nobles used the services of the New Urgench branch of the Russo-Asian Bank.

Chapter V of the dissertation, entitled “*Changes in the trade of Turkestan under colonial conditions*,” studies the activities of national investors and traders, the impact of customs policy on the economic life of the country, and trade issues. The activities of national investors and traders, their personal property, and their place in production, which formed the main part of the content of the research, were covered on the basis of various sources.

During the Russian empire, the emergence of new national investors and trade and industry owners in the Turkestan region was directly related to the influx of Russian trade and banking capital. During this period, merchants differed from each other regionally in the type of product. In the Bukhara emirate, the main trade was focused on Karakul fur and cotton, while in the Khiva khanate, alfalfa and cotton products were important. Tea and viticulture dominated the trade of the Samarkand region, while in the Fergana region, merchants engaged in wholesale trade in cocoons, silk, and cotton constituted the majority. Merchants in the Syrdarya region, along with national and foreign products, also traded in cotton.

Among the wealthy who increased their capital by trading in cotton was the wealthy Andijan resident Akhmadbek Temirbekov. He had 5 cotton ginning plants and 1 oil production plant in Andijan uyezd. He established close and reliable cooperation with the Russo-Asian bank. During World War I, which began in 1914, factory workers were also taken to the rear for forced military mobilisation. A. Temirbekov tried to keep his factories so that they would not be liquidated. He asked the Fergana regional committee of the Russian ministry of War to include his factories in the list of enterprises working for defence. In 1915-1916, his factories produced 900 wagons, or 450,000 pounds, worth 9,000,000 rubles of cotton fibre. During these years, 875 wagons of cleaned cotton and 20 wagons of linter cotton⁹¹ were sent to Moscow⁹². He announced that he planned to produce the same amount of cotton fibre in the upcoming cotton season of 1916-1917 and undertook to supply the Moscow Military-Industrial Committee with oil and soap necessary for the army. From June to December 1916, 28,252 pounds of butter, 70,302 pounds of briquette, and 64,790 pounds of husk were produced and sent to the metropolis⁹³.

⁸⁹ NA Uz. I-1-fund. 12-list, 2033-collection. 3-page.

⁹⁰ Центр и регионы: экономическая политика правительства на окраинах Российской империи (1894 – 1917). – С. 315.

⁹¹ *Linter* - is bristles and short fibres left on the seed.

⁹² NA Uz. I-935- fund, 1- list, 48- collection, 130-137- pages.

⁹³ Юсупов А. Туркестонлик сармоядорлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида). – 75-бет.

Jurabek Arabov was a large merchant from Bukhara who was engaged in wholesale trade in fox, marten, karakul fur, raw wool, and cocoons. He was an entrepreneur who had his own trading house in Old Bukhara⁹⁴.

Among the entrepreneurs were also women who showed courage with their managerial skills. For example, the estates of Karamatbibi Magometbaeva and Riskibibi Mirkhaidarova, large landowners living in the Akjar volost of Tashkent uyezd, Syrdarya region, included 42 dessiatinas 600 sazhen of land in the Kaplanbek area, 2 dessiatinas of arable land, 15 dessiatinas of ploughed land, 25 dessiatinas of alfalfa hayfields, and 600 sazhen of pastures. Despite being large landowners, they were also engaged in cattle breeding⁹⁵.

In 1917, the number of landowners with more than 25 dessiatines of irrigated land in the Fergana region was more than 1,700 farms; in the Tashkent district of the Syrdarya region, there were 752 farms; in the Samarkand region (excluding Khujand), there were more than 300 farms⁹⁶. On June 28, 1918, the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR adopted a decree on the general nationalisation of large-scale industry and transport. According to it, in 1918, 2,464,615 dessiatines of land from 365 large landowners in the Fergana Valley, 312,255 dessiatines of large merchants, and 28,815 dessiatines of landowners of other categories were confiscated and distributed to landless or land-poor peasants⁹⁷.

The Russian empire took control of the Khiva Khanate through the Amu Darya branch in 1873 and the Bukhara emirate through the Russian imperial political agency in 1886. After negotiations between the emir of Bukhara and the governor-general of Turkestan on June 25, 1885, and June 23, 1888, the emir of Bukhara agreed to reduce the 2,5 percent trade duty to 1,5 percent⁹⁸. In 1895, the emirate of Bukhara and the Khiva khanate were legally strengthened by the inclusion of the emirate of Bukhara in the Russian customs system. On May 5, 1903, the regulation on the Rights and Duties of the Political Agency in Bukhara was issued, which was tasked with strengthening the trade and customs system in Bukhara, controlling the Pamir principalities of Shugnan, Rushan, and Vakhn, officially stopping the issuance of gold and silver coins in Bukhara, and controlling the practical use of bank securities and the Russian ruble in external relations⁹⁹.

In the Khiva khanate, initially, according to the Gandimyan Treaty, customs duties were not levied on Russian merchants importing goods from the Russian empire to the Khiva khanate. In 1895, at the request of Khiva merchants, the Khiva Khan demanded the introduction of a 2,5 per cent customs duty on Russian merchants engaged in business in the khanate. As a result of the negotiations between the Khiva Khan and the imperial government, the same amount of customs duties was imposed on Khiva merchants importing goods to the metropolitan territories. The Amu Darya customs office was established to control goods crossing the borders of Afghanistan and Iran. The customs system allowed goods imported

⁹⁴ Каримова М. Сарнавишти авлоди Арабовҳо аз Бухоро (2-е издание). – 121-саҳ.

⁹⁵ Хотамов Н. История банков и предпринимательства в Средней Азии (60-е годы XIX в. – 1917 г.). – С. 411.

⁹⁶ Абдурасулов М. Ростовщический капитал в сельском хозяйстве дореволюционного Туркестана. – С. 18-26.

⁹⁷ Юсупов А. Туркистонлик сармоядорлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида). – 116-бет.

⁹⁸ Ёров А.Ш. Бухарский эмират на мировом рынке (вторая половина XIX – начало XX столетия). – С.59.

⁹⁹ NA Uz, И-126- fund, 2- list, 140- collection, 15- page.

from these regions to be transported without paying customs duties. For this, the merchant had to make a deposit equal to the amount of goods being imported¹⁰⁰.

Russian goods entered Afghanistan through Bukhara and Khiva. From 1870 to 1895, caravans of 200-300 camels regularly travelled between Bukhara and Afghanistan¹⁰¹. In order to strengthen trade with Afghanistan, as well as with Iran, the Russian government granted privileges to merchants who imported Russian goods into Afghan territory. Cash bonuses were introduced for merchants engaged in the trade of kerosene and sugar.

The government of Bukhara also established a telegraph service within the emirate on a partnership basis. Amir Abdulahad Khan allocated 9,000 rubles for this communication system. The cost of sending an ordinary letter was set at 10 kopecks per word. A telegram sent to London cost 88 kopecks per word, of which the emir received 7½ kopecks. A telegram sent to India cost 2 rubles 20 kopecks per word, of which the emir also received 7½ kopecks¹⁰².

A postal and telegraph line was established in the Khiva Khanate on the initiative of Muhammad Rahim Khan. The khan assumed responsibility for all payments and services, and on November 4, 1902, the Petro-Aleksandrovsk - Yangi Urgench communication line was put into operation. The income from the postal and telegraph service was controlled by the imperial government through the Amu Darya branch. The khanate was even responsible for paying the salaries of the communication workers¹⁰³.

Revenues from Railways: The annual passenger and freight revenue of the New Bukhara station averaged 3,000,000 rubles¹⁰⁴, while the Central Asian Railway generated 3,023,000 rubles. The total volume of freight transported on the Tashkent Railway was 8,000,000 pounds per year¹⁰⁵. Revenue from cotton cargo on the Fergana Railway accounted for 40,2 percent of the total regional railway income in 1913 and 38 percent in 1915. Between 1913 and 1915, the railways also generated revenue by transporting more than 416,500 passengers as part of internal transportation¹⁰⁶.

The cotton trade in the Turkestan region had serious consequences for the local population. Prices fluctuated depending on trade volumes, and the exchange of handicraft products for finished goods declined. People increasingly produced goods only for domestic needs, and the consumption level of the population—deprived of a source of income—decreased. Artisan labor was redirected toward producing equipment for industrial enterprises and railways. Newly emerged cotton merchants acted as intermediaries for Russian traders in the buying and selling of goods. The Turkestan states' opportunities in foreign trade were limited. The introduction of the customs system dramatically altered the foreign relations of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate.

¹⁰⁰ Тухтаматов Т. Россия и Хива в конце XIX-начале XX в. Победа Хорезмской народной революции. – С.47.

¹⁰¹ Сибирский торгово-промышленный ежегодник 1913. – С. 478.

¹⁰² Le Messurier A. From London to Bokhara and Ride through Persia. - London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1889. - P. 164.

¹⁰³ NA Uz, И-2- fund, 1- list, 118- collection, 10,12-14- page.

¹⁰⁴ Curzon G. Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian Question. – P. 155, 192.

¹⁰⁵ Тогаева А. Железная дорога Ташкент-Оренбург и ее место в социально-экономической жизни Туркестана. – С. 23.

¹⁰⁶ Гафурджанова И. О Социально-экономическом значении строительства Ферганской железной дороги в Туркестане. – С. 34.

CONCLUSION

In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the analysis and research of the issues of the history of the economic policy of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan region were studied based on accurate data, and the following **conclusions** were reached:

1. The analysis of the historiography of the research topic indicates that the topic of the history of the economic policy of the Russian empire in the Turkestan region in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century has not been studied as an independent and separate research object. Although many historical studies have been created about the Russian Empire's invasion of Turkestan, the fact that the empire subordinated the economy to its interests in our country under colonial conditions, the sharp changes in the region's agriculture, the dependence of the Russians on the "reforms" of land-water and property relations formed in our country over the centuries, the role of industry in the economy and its colonial nature, the lack of historical and economic studies that would fully and objectively study and analyze banking and trade issues in the Turkestan region, the emirate of Bukhara and the khanate of Khiva, requires a separate, in-depth and serious study of this topic.

2. The economic history of Turkestan has been studied under different regimes based on different approaches and has been assessed differently. In the memoirs of foreign travellers, it is stated that the development brought by the Russians developed the Turkestan economy, the construction of the railway created an opportunity for the khanates to trade abroad, and systematic control was established in the administration, while in modern studies, one can see that the above opinions have changed during the study of the period. They write that the modernisation policy of the empire in Turkestan was completely ineffective, that insufficient funds were spent on railways, hygiene, education, and health care, that the rural population remained poor, and that issues related to land ownership and taxation were no different from those in British India.

3. The agreements signed by the Russian empire and the Khanates of Turkestan indicate that the Kokand khanate was dissolved and turned into Russian Turkestan (in most Russian literature and memoirs, the governorship-general of Turkestan is referred to as Russian Turkestan), the external opportunities of the Bukhara emirate and Khiva khanate were limited, and these territories were under Russian control.

4. Cotton, mining and horticulture were the main sectors invested in by the Russians, who tried to regulate the relations between Iran and Great Britain by turning the Turkestan governorship-general into a cotton field, by attracting the existing fuel products of the area to the railway, and by making the Emirate of Bukhara and the khanate of Khiva a geopolitical region. As a result, the territorial structure of the two semi-colonial countries changed. In fact, Turkestan was a source of opportunity for the empire. It was considered a convenient area for the resettled peoples, who used Bukhara in their relations with Afghanistan and India, and Khorezm in their relations with Iran and other countries. In addition, the Bukhara emir also had a large share in matters requiring financial expenses. The funds spent

on the construction of railways, post and telegraph, banks, and the repair of water networks were divided equally with the emir's government.

5. In the cotton industry, cotton farmers were the indigenous population. Because cotton was not planted in the areas where Russian farmers were resettled. The land intended for cotton cultivation, for example, clearing the soil from stones, irrigation, and other works, was carried out by the capabilities of rural communities. The growing demand for cotton forced the expansion of cotton fields. In return, the cultivation of wheat, barley, and other crops sharply decreased, and cotton monopolisation began to emerge in the country. As a result, cotton production increased from year to year.

6. The cotton policy brought deep hardships to social life and the livelihood of the population. Firstly, a landless class was formed, separated from their land by large debts. Secondly, the ranks of hired workers increased. During this period, there were a few people who did not owe money to credit unions. Even people with small capital in society entered the trade. There were a few merchants with large capital. Merchants with little capital formed the vast majority. These types of merchants, ignorant of commercial science, were subordinate to financial organisations and eventually went bankrupt.

7. By the second half of the 19th century, handicrafts, which included tens of thousands of people, had developed on a large scale. Handicraft products were highly valued as important items of the domestic and foreign markets. Industry, brought by the Russians, was an improved form of handicrafts, a method of primary processing. The first industrial enterprises in the region, which emerged in 1865, were based on the investments made by local businessmen and Russian entrepreneurs in the economy. Various industries such as cotton ginning, oil and grease production, soap production, alcoholic beverages production, wool re-cleaning, and leather products production were established. The introduction of industry in the Bukhara emirate and the Khiva khanate did not bring significant changes in economic development. Only the tendencies towards the development of commodity farming changed.

8. The established Russian joint-stock companies and trading firms, credit companies, had both positive and negative consequences for the social life of the population. First, they caused changes in the lives and mentality of ordinary peasants, from urban residents to rural residents. As a result of the expansion of the construction of factories and plants by companies, a certain segment of the population was employed, while the rural population was deprived of their land, and their homes were destroyed as attention was focused on cotton growing. As a result of the lifestyle change, the dissatisfaction of the population affected by the companies and trading houses, the political events of 1917, and the occupation of the Khiva khanate in february 1920 and the Bukhara emirate in september 1920 by the Red army, the activities of the companies and firms in these countries were terminated.

9. The period of development of industrial production in the Turkestan region can be divided into several stages. The first stage was in the period until 1865 in the

Kokand khanate, and until 1890 in the Bukhara emirate and Khiva khanate, when national types of industry based on manual labour existed. During the period of Russian colonisation, the Turkestan khanates transitioned from handicraft to industrial production; the second stage was in the Turkestan governorship-general in 1865-1917, and in Bukhara and Khiva in 1890-1917, characterised by the introduction and development of modern technologies in industrial enterprises aimed at processing agricultural and livestock products. At this stage, a category of national investors and industrialists was formed among Russian merchants. The third stage included the years 1917-1920, during which the development of political events also had a great impact on the economy. The factories in the Turkestan region were taken over by the Soviet state, and the liquidation of wealthy farms began. Bukhara and Khorezm were no exception. As a result of political changes, all industrial enterprises existing in the regions were forced to cease or reduce their activities.

10. Since the end of 1917, after the Bolsheviks came to power in the Russian empire, dramatic changes have occurred in the economy. The Soviet government has pursued an economic policy of eliminating private property. Banks, railways, and means of communication have been confiscated. The profits from the region's rich raw material market and labour resources for the economy of the Red Empire were spent primarily on strengthening the economic foundations of the Soviet regime, and the Turkestan economy has been completely subordinated to the interests of Moscow.

Based on the scientific conclusions obtained as a result of the research, the following proposals and recommendations were developed:

1. Archival documents, national press materials, and excerpts from the works of some travellers on the history of the economic policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan should be published in the original form as a separate book;

2. Create a catalogue of important information and research on the history of economic policy in Turkestan on the Internet and cooperate with researchers conducting scientific research in this area, both near and far abroad;

3. Conduct separate research on the history of banks that operated in Turkestan;

4. To conduct a thorough study of the social status and ethnic composition of certain individuals who held an important position in Turkestan's economy under colonial conditions;

5. The research materials can be used in higher education institutions in Uzbekistan to prepare various textbooks and manuals on the subjects "Economic History of Turkestan (1865-1917)" and "Colonial Policy of the Russian and Soviet Empires in Uzbekistan".

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.05/2025.27.12.Tar.05.01. ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИСТОРИИ АКАДЕМИИ
НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ

ФЕРУЗА САЪДУЛЛАЕВНА АМАНОВА

**ИСТОРИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ИМПЕРИИ В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ
ВО ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XIX - НАЧАЛЕ XX ВЕКА**

07.00.01 – История Узбекистана

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА (DSc)
ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ НАУК**

Ташкент, 2026

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за В2023.3.DSc/Tar335.

Диссертация выполнена в Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) на сайте Научного совета (www.fati.uz) и информационно-образовательном портале "ZiyoNet" (www.ziyo.net).

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Защита диссертации состоится 22 мая 2026 г в 14:00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.05/2025.27.12.Tar.05.01 по присуждению степеней при Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (Адрес: 100047, Ташкент, переулок Шахрисабз, 5, корпус института Истории, 8 этаж, конференц-зал. Тел.: (+99871) 233-54-70; факс: (+99871) 233-39-91; эл. почта: info@fati.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Фундаментальной библиотеке Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (зарегистрировано за ____). (Адрес: 100170, Ташкент, ул. Зиёлилар, 13). Тел.: (+99871) 262-74-58; факс: (+99871) 262-34-41).

Автореферат диссертации разослан 5 мая числа 2026 года.

(реестр протокола рассылки 4 мая от 2026 года №9)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация докторской (DSc) диссертации)

Цель исследования состоит в раскрытии истории экономической политики Российской империи в Туркестане во второй половине XIX - начале XX вв.

Объектом исследования обозначено изучение истории экономической политики Российской империи в Туркестанском генерал-губернаторстве (за исключением Оша и Худжанда. Из территории Сырдарьинской области входят город Ташкент и его уезд), Бухарском эмирате и Хивском ханстве во второй половине XIX века и начале XX века.

Предметом исследования являются экономические основы колониальной политики Российской империи в рассматриваемый период, российская военная агрессия против Туркестанского региона и изменения в экономике в колониальных условиях, состояние сельского хозяйства в Туркестанском генерал-губернаторстве, Бухарском эмирате и Хивинском ханстве, роль промышленности в региональной экономике, а также денежно-кредитные и банковские вопросы.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Обосновано, что экономические соглашения, заключенные между Российской империей и Туркестанскими ханствами, включали ограничение прав внешней торговли Туркестанского региона (создание российской таможенной системы, ориентированной на ограниченный ассортимент товаров), одностороннюю реорганизацию органов колониального контроля в экономическом управлении (политическое агентство Российской империи в Бухаре, Амударьинское отделение и банковские управления) и правовых документов (более двадцати уставов и постановлений о контроле и правах собственности), а также изменение системы частной собственности на землю, включавшее такие аспекты, как использование экономического фактора в качестве оружия в управлении регионом;

Доказано, что экономическая политика Российской империи в Туркестане проявилась в преобразовании сельскохозяйственной продукции в промышленные товары, индустриализации отдельных отраслей народного ремесла, формировании рынков купли-продажи хлопка, централизации управления, а также во внедрении отраслей, повлиявших на духовность населения (табак, алкогольные напитки), и в воздействии колониализма на образ жизни рабочих (заработная плата, рабочее время, трудоспособность, уровень потребления, социальная защита);

Доказано, что три этапа развития промышленности в Туркестане, имели свои формы: первый этап – стал периодом национального типа промышленности, основанным на ручном труде (Кокандское ханство до 1865 года, Бухарский эмират и Хивинское ханство до 1890 года), второй этап – характеризуется периодом внедрения современных технологий на промышленных предприятиях, занимающихся переработкой сельскохозяйственной и животноводческой продукции (1865-1917 годы в Туркестанском генерал-губернаторстве, 1890-1917 годы в Бухаре и Хиве), и

третий этап – определяется периодом ликвидации частной собственности и полной передачи промышленности государству (1917-1920 годы).

Выявлены факторы приведшие к ликвидации национального богатства, росту зависимости местного населения от кредитов (до 80%), увеличению числа безземельных и наёмных работников, а также к возникновению потребности в национальных банках, вытекавших из финансовой политики колониальной власти в Туркестане, управлявшемся на основе шариатского законодательства, заключавшихся в: выводе национальной валюты из обращения, введении русского рубля, формировании банков для контроля денежного обращения, увеличения видов задолженности при учёте доходов (в рассрочку, кредит, залог).

Обосновано, что в Туркестане национальные инвесторы и промышленники, несмотря на наличие возможностей для деятельности в сфере производственной промышленности (хлопкоочистительные, масложировые заводы) и в сфере торгово-сервисных услуг (караван-сарай, железные дороги, биржи, торговые дома), в короткий срок утратили возможность участвовать в торговых отношениях вследствие использования кредитных учреждений колониальной власти и потери своей недвижимой собственности из-за банковской задолженности.

Внедрение результатов исследования

На основе научных выводов и предложений, полученных в ходе изучения экономической истории Туркестанского региона:

Источники, раскрывающие использование экономического фактора как оружия в управлении регионом, охватывающие такие аспекты, как ограничение прав внешней торговли Туркестанского региона в экономических соглашениях, заключенных между Российской империей и Туркестанскими ханствами (создание российской таможенной системы, ориентированной на ограниченный ассортимент продукции), односторонняя реорганизация колониальных органов контроля в экономическом управлении (политическое агентство Российской империи в Бухаре, Амударьинское отделение, подразделения управления банками) и правовых документов (более двадцати нормативных актов и правил о контроле и правах собственности), а также изменение системы частной собственности на землю, были использованы в научном проекте ФЗ 202007287 “Создание электронной платформы “Аккли кутубхона” источников по истории узбекского народа и государственности (от древнейших времен до 1991 года)”, выполненном в Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан в 2022-2024 годах. Данные источники служат для раскрытия экономической истории Туркестана.

Экономическая политика Российской империи в Туркестане характеризовалась преобразованием сельскохозяйственной продукции в промышленные товары, индустриализацией отдельных отраслей народного ремесла, формированием рынков купли-продажи хлопка и централизацией управления. Это также сопровождалось внедрением отраслей, повлиявших на духовность населения (табак, алкогольные напитки), воздействием

колониализма на образ жизни рабочих (заработная плата, рабочее время, трудоспособность, уровень потребления, социальная защита). Научные результаты данной диссертации широко использовались для заполнения разделов “Источники”, “Исследования”, “События” научного проекта по теме АЛ 03-05 “Создание электронной платформы JADID.UZ”, выполненного в 2021-2023 годах (Справка №3/1255-3187 Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 15 декабря 2025 г.). Применение результатов научных исследований в проектах служит для анализа истории Узбекистана через эти газеты и формирования более глубокого представления об идеологии колониального имперского правительства.

Развитие промышленности в Туркестане состояло из трех этапов: первый этап – национальный тип промышленности, основанный на ручном труде (Кокандское ханство до 1865 года, Бухарский эмират и Хивинское ханство до 1890 года), второй этап – период внедрения современных технологий на промышленных предприятиях, занимающихся переработкой сельскохозяйственной и животноводческой продукции (1865-1917 годы в Туркестанском генерал-губернаторстве, 1890-1917 годы в Бухаре и Хиве), и третий этап – период ликвидации частной собственности и полной передачи промышленности государству (1917-1920 годы). Научные результаты данной диссертации широко использовались для заполнения разделов “Источники”, “Исследования” и “События” научного проекта по теме АЛ 03-05 “Создание электронной платформы JADID.UZ”, завершено в 2021-2023 годах. (Справка №3/1255-3187 Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 15 декабря 2025 г.). В результате рост первичных отраслей промышленности и увеличение спроса на сельскохозяйственную продукцию позволили обосновать тот факт, что они служили еще одним финансовым источником, пополнявшим казну империи.

Хотя национальные инвесторы и производители в Туркестане имели возможность работать в обрабатывающей промышленности (хлопкоочистительные заводы, маслозаводы) и в сфере торговых услуг (караван-сарай, железные дороги, фондовая биржа, торговые дома), они упустили возможность вступить в торговые отношения в короткие сроки из-за использования кредитных учреждений колониального правительства и раздела своей недвижимости из-за банковской задолженности. Использованные источники были представлены в Государственном музее памяти жертв репрессий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан (Справка № 259 Государственного музея памяти жертв репрессий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан от 6 октября 2025 г.). Применение полученных результатов позволило на научной основе пролить свет на идеи просветителей колониальной политики в Туркестанском регионе.

Документы, послужившие обнаружению факторов приведших к ликвидации национального богатства, росту зависимости местного населения от кредитов (до 80%), увеличению числа безземельных и наёмных работников, а также к возникновению потребности в национальных банках, вытекавших из

финансовой политики колониальной власти в Туркестане, управлявшемся на основе шариатского законодательства, заключавшихся в: выводе национальной валюты из обращения, введении русского рубля, формировании банков для контроля денежного обращения, увеличения видов задолженности при учёте доходов (в рассрочку, кредит, залог) были использованы при подготовке сценариев для программ “Tarixiy savol”, “Tarix tilga kirganda”, “Tarix bilan tanishuv” на телеканале “Узбекистон тарихи” (Справка №01-33/673 Государственного учреждения Творческое объединение “Марифат” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 9 сентября 2025 г.). В данном вопросе это способствует раскрытию истории экономической политики Российской империи в Туркестанском регионе.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования были обсуждены на 23 научных конференциях, в том числе на 6 международных и 17 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме докторской диссертации опубликовано всего 41 научная работа. Из них - 1 монография, а также 17 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных результатов докторских диссертаций, в том числе 12 статей - в республиканских журналах и 5 - в зарубежных изданиях.

Объем и структура диссертации. Исследовательская работа состоит из введения, пяти глав, заключения, списка источников и использованной литературы, а также приложения. Исследовательская часть диссертации составляет 223 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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