
CONFERENCE ARTICLE**The Turkestan Region Of The Russian Empire Trade And Customs Policy****Chinara Abdusalomova**Master's student, National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the trade and customs policy of the Russian Empire in the Turkestan region, and discusses in detail the trade relations in the Turkestan region, as well as the types of taxes and duties.

KEYWORDS

Russian Empire , Turkestan , customs.

INTRODUCTION

By the middle of the 19th century, the desire of the leading countries of the world to acquire new colonies, raw material bases, and new markets for the sale of their goods prompted the Russian Empire to conquer new territories. During this period, the main object of the empire's conquest policy was the territory of Central Asia. The Russian Empire, which used factors such as the political situation in the khanates of Central Asia, internal conflicts, and the desire for sole rule in its interests, began to conquer these countries one after another. The colonial policy of the empire during this period also had a serious impact on the trade sector, of course.

Kokand of the khanate external trade Russia is special in its relations place occupied . To the information according to , after 1861 Russian industry very fast pace with develop This is the raw material of the outer to the market was need further Russia 's Kokand khanate markets take possession of it endless to use of the event main from the reasons one is exactly the same this factor was . During this period From Russia To Kokand mainly copper, iron, cast iron , steel , tin and poor quality fabrics , velvet , linen , leather, glass , to Russia subordinate was from the Kazakhs and , sheep and his/her leather , leather products felt such as products take came from Kokand To Russia and mainly cotton take gone . Russian chit Bukhara and Kokand khanate between trade in their relations main place This fabric Orenburg , Russia or Petropavlovsk from cities To Kazalinsk , from there to Samarkand, Khujand and Bukhara through Kokand to the khanate take But Russian government colonialism policy because of country possession once started , trade serious in their relationships changes happened it has been .

Mutual wars as a result to defeat encountered Kokand Khanate of Turkestan on February 13, 1868, Governor -General with truce contract to sign forced will be . To the contract according to , Russian to merchants very big benefits is given . Special :

- Russian merchants Kokand of the khanate desired city and in the villages caravans for to caravanserais has to be ;
- Russian merchants Kokand khanate in the territory trade agencies their formation ;
- Russian merchants removable trade duty and 2.5 percent from quantity not to exceed by designating was put .

Also, Kokand khanate merchants Russian in the cities not , maybe their own in the regions so to benefits has were .[1] Russian Empire pressure under structured such contract Kokand in the khanate trade people between strong to discontent take came .

In June 1868 signed The Bukhara -Russian Treaty According to , Russian merchants for :

- Russian citizens from faith strict look emirate in the territory free trade to do right ;
- Russian merchants property and personal safety guarantee ;
- Russian merchants emirate territory through neighbor to countries free travel to do right ;
- Russian merchants of the emirate all in the regions trade agencies open right given ;
- Emirate to the territory take entered Russian goods for duty 2.5 percent in quantity marked . [2]

This treaty by Russian Emperor Alexander II ratification was not made . But the Treaty of Shaar in 1873 to the signed one until Russia and Bukhara emirate between relationships noticeable at the level by designating On September 28, 1873, between Kaufman and Amir Muzaffar to the Shaar Treaty (Shaar or Shahar- Sabiza) signed according to , Russian merchants :

- Own regions through third to countries goods duty-free transfer ;
- In the emirate free trade to do ;
- Russian merchants in the emirate , Bukhara to merchants and Governor- General of Turkestan in the territory trade agencies and to the caravanserais permission given ;
- Emir of the emirate in the territory slave salesman stop obligations took .[3]

This contracts as a result in the country Sharia rules will be broken . Now Russians previously Muslim only merchants used to rights has From now on starting Russian merchants 2.5 percent in quantity from zakat other no how tax and payments

unpaid According to Article 7 of the Treaty, the Russian merchants emirate territory through edge to countries own products duty-free take passing They were. Likewise, Bukhara emirate now Russia's without permission other countries with trade and economic connections independent installation from the right deprived They were.

Bukhara from the Russian side submission, fast meanwhile his/her economic also dependent on take came. Bukhara money and duty system also to the Russian Empire is subordinated. Metropolis Bukhara also in the markets alone sovereignty caught As a result, Bukhara external in trade East and West countries with their relations lost.

The 1873 Gandamyoon to the contract according to, Russian merchants and to industrialists Khiva of the khanate all in places easily trade they do for all obstacles take thrown and they all duty and from payments free was done.[4]

Adopted in 1867 "Seven Waters" and Syrdarya regions management about rules project "General Governorate of Turkestan" Once established, the country customs their work of conduct main legal shape According to him, in 1868 in Turkestan zakat their work to conduct for Farm department organization This is management border through coming every one from the caravan zakat to collect with engaged in.[5] Control clear and right take to go for report notebooks organization To the merchants zakat they paid confirmatory The document is also provided. If from the border take being mowed of goods to the amount doubt if done, the management one person Russian official and two local merchant in the witness of loads opened and his/her real amount has been identified. only then, the loads to control received and country to the territory legal take entered about special document The goods that merchants bring into the country are given amount if it is closed or amount reducing If he tries to show it, he will pay. necessary was Zakat two equal in abundance fine paid 50 percent of the fine state on account of recovered if, the remaining 50 percent this offense determined person on account of recovered.

April 1872 in the month Governorate General of Turkestan in the composition Zakat department organization done was. This administration December 1874 until the month own activity continue Zakat of the department organization maturity from the reasons one local to the wise men was distrust The administration was Tashkent city until 1874. fair to the committee subordinate. This of the department main task to the country enter arrived or from the country out leaving caravans to list to take, in caravans of the goods amount identification, livestock goods and loads for zakat from collection consists of was.

Turkestan Governorate- General organization when it is finished, Russian from merchants duty in recovery changes face gave. Now Russian "Trade" from merchants and profession for duty about Regulation based on duty payments But the Syrdarya of the province Perovsk and Kazalinsk in the districts of Yettisuv of the province and all in the regions merchants all of them Russian or local from trading strict look duty payments pay regarding above To the statute obedient were.

In Turkestan in 1875 Zakat department will be terminated. Therefore country until 1881 customs out of control aside remains. Since 1868 neighbor from countries take bride tea at the price placed Russian no tax either how office attraction This situation is not acceptable. and the Russian government serious to worry put First, between Central Asia and Russia signed to the contract according to this from the regions enter coming from products customs no fees required was. Protectionist [6] external politics take the Russian government for this situation economy and state budget for very big blow Secondly, the Middle Asia own goods for sale internal to the market convert intending For Russia, which this to the area edge hand of goods enter arrival dominant circles in the interests of right not coming was.

this purpose, on December 19, 1881, the Governor- General of Turkestan task temporarily performer Kolpakovsky Asia and the country Western Europe of goods enter to come check to put for the purpose temporary customs rules current This will do. rules to the point the following includes:

- In Central Asian countries working issued all kind of products Governor- General of Turkestan to the territory duty without fees take to enter permission is being done;
- All edge hand goods (tea, gauze) and from paints except), Europe, Iran and In Turkey working issued products To Turkestan take entry is strictly prohibited;
- One pound gross [7] 14 rubles 40 kopecks for tea, paint products 1 ruble for, gauze for and 6 rubles in quantity duty amount is determined;
- Duties to collect Russian credit in rubles done increased ;[8]
- To Turkestan take entry forbidden or duty payment condition was products secretly take entered if determined, this goods confiscation Confiscationade from goods fallen 25 percent of the funds this institution to employees given. Later this funds special to funds held.[9]

From abroad of products enter to come control to do and from them duty payments to collect works in the country activity take going military police to officials loaded was. This officials Military ministry on account of standing. This police officers supply Military ministry from loans covers was. Customs from customs duties falling total incomes were also in this category until 1883 ministry at your disposal This was measures as a result in the country Illegal goods entrance outbreak takes and duty of payments income sharp decreasing goes.

the 19th century market relations take shape started. As a result customs Policy of selling goods new markets to occupy help giving main to the tool around remains. Bukhara of the emirate big part Britain India control to do Afghanistan with at the border customs organization was done.

Finance in 1891 ministry by In the markets of Central Asia strong trade and industry monopoly installation according to important affairs done was increased. In 1892, Bukhara emirate and Khiva The Khanate had a single customs border with Russia. to the system transition about contract signs this. contract based on customs border Bukhara-Afghan to the border This is The project was reviewed by Russian Emperor Alexander III on August 7, 1892. comes out and confirms.

Conclusion

as in other words, the Russian Empire Conquering Central Asia in the taking main goals – industry for cheap raw material products and in the empire working issued products for new markets to the body from bringing consists of That's why Russia empire Medium Asia pressing in receiving first in place country markets and economic resources completely caught who tried to take over. Also, the Central Asian markets occupying to take this in the area own trade monopolies decision to deliver for the purpose duty system fundamentally change it, this to goals service doer duty They also conducted politics.

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6. National the economy edge hand from competition protection to do aimed at politics .
7. Gross – of goods container , package with joint total weight
8. Passive in Russia in 1876 external trade balance equalize for the purpose duties gold in rubles to collect current It is sold . to take price and 148 credits per ruble right arrived . Customs duties rate unchanged without 50 percent increased .
9. In May 1889 to the law appropriate special fund Turkestan customs of the organs backup to the fund held.