

“THE ROLE OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS IN THE LAND OF KARAKALPAKSTAN”

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Abstract: The article examines the process of development of economic and cultural commercial agriculture and specialization of commodity production, the growth of commodity and money circulation and the emergence of fair, market and stationary trade, as well as the strengthening of trade relations of the Karakalpaks with neighboring peoples in the late XIX- early XX century.

Keywords: trade, despotic, raw, commodity, monetary, stationary, patriarchal, economy, market, capitalist, Russian firms, fair.

Introduction. The Silk Road had a significant impact on the development of economic trade relations in the world. The countries through which he passed were not limited only to trade and the exchange of goods, strong cultural ties were formed between them, and cultural trade exchange was established. Today, when our society is going through a fundamentally important period of fundamental transformations and renewals in all spheres of life, the study of the historical and economic cultural heritage of national history is becoming relevant. That is why it is most important to comprehensively study the history of cultural ties between peoples and their influence on further scientific research, on the one hand, and the socio-economic life of Karakalpakstan, on the other. One of the most important processes in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was the emergence and development of commercial and industrial relations here. The cities of Kungrad, Khodjeyli and others played an important role in the development of trade. These cities received goods from many cities in Russia and Kazakhstan. In Kungrad there was a special bazaar called the Kazakh bazaar. Commercial agriculture began to develop, enterprises of the capitalist type appeared in the food and manufacturing industries, the number of trading establishments increased, new villages and cities grew, dirt roads began to

be laid. [1,537] The growth of commodity production was also facilitated by the gradual settling of nomads and their transition to arable farming.

Trade communications of both sides increased after the construction of the Trans-Caspian railway at the beginning of the 20th century. The Amu Darya department remained aloof from the road, but connected with the Aralsk and Chardzhou railway stations in two directions of water transport Chimbay - Aralsk and Petro-Alexandrovsk - Chardzhou and with the Kazalinsk station by horse-drawn transport. The Amu Darya department, like the whole of Central Asia, was increasingly turning into a raw material appendage of the Russian Empire, and its gradual involvement in international trade had a great influence on the life of the population. Market demand stimulated the development of cotton and alfalfa, commodity production of wool, leather, astrakhan fur, and carpets. The development of commodity cotton growing and alfalfa growing in the Amudarya department led to the emergence of industrial enterprises, occupied, however, only with the primary processing of agricultural raw materials and trade began to develop, shops arose. [2,107] Cotton and woolen fabrics appeared on the market in large quantities. The development of cotton growing was stimulated by the introduction of a duty on cotton imported from abroad, sufficient delivery of grain via the Transcaspian railway and preferential taxation of lands occupied by American cotton crops (the tax on such lands was the same as the tax on sowing wheat, alfalfa, dzhugars). Exhibitions in the cities of Central Russia and Central Asia contributed to the expansion of trade, economic and cultural relations of the Karakalpaks. So, at the first fishing exhibition organized in 1889 in St. Petersburg by M.N. Chernikov, presented fishing nets made from local Amu Darya material (from the fiber "Turks" Karakalpak "Kyzyl Kendyr"). [3,123]

In Petro-Alexandrovsk, 1886. a display of material culture objects of the Amu Darya department and the Khiva Khanate was carried out, which were later to be presented at the Nizhny Novgorod exhibition. A large yurt, various silver ornaments, silk and cotton materials, and agricultural crops were on display. The fishing collection of M.N. Chernikov.

Alfalfa seeds were valued almost three times more than wheat, which forced the peasants of some regions of the Amu Darya department and the Khiva Khanate to switch from sowing food crops to alfalfa and cotton, and items of factory industry from Central Russia, sugar from Kyiv, kerosene from Baku were imported to Karakalpakia. The largest shopping centers in the department were Chimbay and Petro-Aleksandrovsik, and the shopping centers on the left bank of Khodjeyli and Kungrad. The creation of the Amu Darya flotilla, which was of great progressive importance for the entire Khorezm oasis, gave the oasis the opportunity to access the railway, thanks to which it connected the territory with central Russia and made it possible to get to Western Europe. [4,554]

The Karakalpak people have an ancient history rich in events, such as the history of economic heritage. The development of handicraft production of the Karakalpaks was associated not only with the lower Amu Darya cities and villages, but also with Central Asian and Kazakh cities, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Chardzhou, Kazalinsk and Guryev. At the end of the 19th century, sewing machines delivered from Russia began to spread. The handicraft production of the Karakalpaks was mainly Central Asian, silk and semi-silk handicraft fabrics of Uzbek and Tajik production were also widely used in the clothes of the Karakalpaks. The men's clothing of the Karakalpaks was very similar to the costume of the Uzbeks of Khorezm, the Turkmens learned the method of making mats and cherry plums from the Uzbeks and Karakalpaks and the main dwelling of the yurt (weaving, felting). [5,136]

The progressive events of this period were the emergence and development of industrial enterprises in the Amudarya department, and mainly cotton gins, flour mills, oil mills, leather and breweries. Thirteen small industrial enterprises emerged in the Shurakhansky section alone, more than ten commercial fishing enterprises developed in the city of Chimbay. At the same time, Orenburg, Ural, Ufa, Nizhny Novgorod, Siberian and Caucasian trade industrial enterprises collaborated in the Amu Darya department.

At the end of the 19th century, the cities of Chardzhou, Kazalinsk and Kungrad served as a transshipment point for the Amudarya flotilla for sending handicraft products to Russia. In those years, craftsmen from the cities of Chimbay and Kungrad transported 300,000 poods of cotton from the Amudarya Territory to Chardjou, and 85% of all exported goods were fish products on ships. The study of archival materials makes it possible to identify some materials about trade with Tashkent. The Amu Darya department had close trade relations with the city of Tashkent. One of the main items of trade purchased in the Amudarya department was fish and fish products. [6,234]

Trade and handicraft relations of the Amu Darya department were also carried out with the nearest city of Khiva, here grain trade was carried out in ten markets, of which the first place in terms of turnover was occupied by the city of Chimbay, the second place was taken by Khodjeyli, followed by Kungrad. From the southern regions of the Amu Darya department, various goods were brought to Kungrad, handicraft products made by craftsmen from the wood of the yurt and accessories for the manufacture of dairy products, for the sale of rams and camels. The Karakalpaks had trade relations, especially with the Kazalinsky district of Kazakhstan, where they bought agricultural products, the main supplier of grain to this district were the Karakalpaks and Khiva farmers, from the mouth of the Amu Darya along the coasts of the Aral Sea various products were delivered - flour from the dzhugara, yurts, bread and other consumer goods. The Amu Darya department served as a permanent supplier of products to the masters of bread of the Kazalinsky district of Kazakhstan, they often consumed bread obtained from the Amu Darya department by sea and river. Karakalpak masters of crafts fishermen delivered salted red fish and products of livestock farms to Kazalinsk. [7,283]

At the beginning of the twentieth century, a certain change took place in home and handicraft production. In the economic activity of the population of the Amudarya department of production, along with field cultivation and cattle breeding, fishing also occupied a certain place. The climatic, water and soil conditions of the Amudarya department favored the introduction of various valuable

crops of cotton, wheat, barley, rice, dzhugara (sorghum), sesame, alfalfa, millet, mung bean, flax, peas, melons, and and onions, carrots, tobacco, and red peppers. The main commercial crop in crop production was cotton.

The growth of cotton growing in the Amudarya department, as in other regions of Turkestan, was not due to the expansion of irrigated land, but as a result of a reduction in the sowing of food crops, in particular grain and fodder. At the beginning of the 20th century, cotton growing became a profitable sector of the economy and played a leading role in the economy of the Amu Darya department. During this period, in view of the almost complete cessation of the import of foreign cotton, the demand for Turkestan raw cotton increased even more, it was now used not only for civilian, but also for military needs. At the same time, cotton prices rose, driven by rising prices for commodities. The high cost of field products led to the enrichment of large farmers and the complete impoverishment of the peasant poor. Thus, the intensive expansion of the cotton-growing economy in the Amudarya department at the beginning of the 20th century was a direct result of the growth of large farmers and commercial agriculture in the department. An important commercial crop among the Karakalpaks was also alfalfa, which, along with dzhugara and straw, served as fodder for livestock. In addition, in the absence of artificial fertilizers and the presence of intensive agriculture, alfalfa was used as a crop that enriches the soil. At the beginning of the 20th century, the importance of alfalfa as a cash crop increased even more.

If in Shurakhan and the Khiva Khanate alfalfa was cultivated exclusively for hay, then in the Chimbai area, mainly for seeds. To do this, it was collected from the third mowing and threshed in a primitive way. Seeds of Karakalpak alfalfa were considered one of the best not only in Russia, but also on the international market. They were exported to Germany, America, Canada and Argentina.

The specific natural conditions of the delta region did not allow the Karakalpaks to concentrate entirely on agriculture and contributed to the development of another branch of the economy. Almost the entire population that had cows was engaged in the manufacture of butter and sold it to buyers. At the beginning of the 20th century,

about 3,000 pounds of oil were exported annually from the Chimbai site alone. The Amudarya department was the most profitable region for breeding improved dairy cattle. Along with meat and dairy cattle breeding, sheep breeding played an important role. In the Amu Darya department, sheep of three breeds were bred: Kazakh (meat), Russian (wool) and their own karakul. At the beginning of the 20th century, the main branches of agriculture, cotton growing, alfalfa growing, and animal husbandry began to be drawn into commodity circulation. Petro-Aleksandrovsk also played an important role in the trade in agricultural products as an important transport hub. At the beginning of the 20th century, the import and export of goods, agricultural products, such as cotton, alfalfa, wool, leather, passed through the Petro-Alexandrovsk transport hub, leaving the hands of producers and concentrating in the hands of buyers, they became the subject of wholesale trade. Products were collected in large warehouses, the owners of which were mainly Russian merchants. In addition to cotton, the Amu Darya department annually exported 97,100 poods of various goods: alfalfa seeds, sericulture products, raw animal skins, dressed mutton skins, butter, wool, astrakhan fur, and carpets. [8,256] In 1889 alone, 95,300 poods worth of leather and 65,600 poods of wool were sent to Russia. Cotton and leather were transported to Moscow and the Nizhny Novgorod fair, wool - to the cities of the middle Volga region, alfalfa seeds - to Hamburg and North America, carpets - to Turkey, butter - to Baku, fish - to Orenburg.

The owner from the city of Chimbaya, K. Kamalov, who traded in manufactory, was connected with large merchants and trading firms of Orenburg. The turnover of the annual operation of the owner of the cotton-cleaning plant in Shurakhan A. Raimkulov in 1906 amounted to about 96784 pounds, the owners of the cotton-cleaning plants of the Shurakhan site B. Allakulov, S. Aminov - 986743 pounds. The Russian Transport and Insurance Society opened a special office and warehouse in Petro-Aleksandrovsk for receiving and sending goods to Central Russia and goods arriving at the department. - Sheykhabaz - Vali - Nukus - Chimbay, Nukus - Khodjeyli - Kungrad. The communication between the department and the Khiva Khanate was carried out with the help of a crossing across the Amu Darya:

Khodjeyli, Karabakh, Tyundiklinskaya. The Khorezm oasis was connected with the Bukhara Khanate by a caravan route from Petro-Aleksandrovska to the city of Bukhara, and the Chimbay section was connected with the railway by the Chimbay-Kazalinsk caravan route. Farm and livestock products were exported from the oasis in insufficient quantities due to the extreme high cost of horse-drawn transport.

Развитие внутренней и внешней торговли в Амударьинском отделе в конце XIX – начале XX вв. стимулировало разложение патриархально-феодалных и проникновение капиталистических отношений. Об этом свидетельствует вовлечение в торговые отношения каракалпакских хозяйств, появление ярмарочной, базарной и стационарной торговли, возникновение новых торговых центров, а также усиление торговых связей каракалпаков с соседними районами Средней Азии, Казахстана и особенно с Россией.

Таким образом, изучение историко-культурного сотрудничества народов отличается тем, что быт и культура народов сегодня стали изучаться в комплексе и непрерывной связи. На данном этапе ученые стремятся подойти к изучению той или иной проблемы комплексно, то есть выяснит истоки, вскрыть ценность, взаимосвязь быта и культуры, других сфер жизни. Несмотря на широкий спектр исследовательских работ, все же некоторым проблемам не было уделено должного внимания. Надо отметить, что проблема хозяйственно-культурных типов имеет существенное значение для истории и необходимо принимать их во внимание при исследовании проблем этнической истории, истории возникновения и развития хозяйства и материальной культуры, исторических и культурных связей между народами.

Важной частью методологии исследования современных ученых должно стать обращение к истокам сотрудничества наших народов, а также дальнейшее развитие научных исследований в данном направлении, что позволяет вести исторический процесс в единстве историко-культурных и экономических отношений, в органической связи прошлого, настоящего и будущего.

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