



TRADE RELATIONS IN SAMARKAND ON THE EVE OF THE CONQUEST OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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Yallaev M

Samarkand State Institute Of Foreign Languages Researcher, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

It has been studied that Samarkand region, as one of the rich regions of Bukhara Emirate, played a major role in internal and external trade. Also, as a result of regions' specialization in certain types of economy and production of products, the formation of local markets, which are the center of trade, has been revealed.

KEYWORDS

Kattakurgon, Panjikent, Oratepa, Yangikurgan, Dahbed, Urgut.

INTRODUCTION

Samarkand, Kattakurgon, Panjikent, Oratepa, Yangikurgan, Dahbed, Urgut bazaars were among such trade centers in the Zarafshan oasis. Especially in the markets of Samarkand and Kattakorgan, grain and grain products and other agricultural products were traded on a large scale. According to N. Khanykov, the price and exchange rate for products in the markets of Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi are set [1 109-161]. Foreign wholesale trade was mainly embodied in these cities, and this trade was concentrated in the hands of large owners [2 37].

Small and medium-sized traders were engaged in retail trade. Most of the traders were engaged in retail trade and moved from one market to another because they did not have large capital. The largest market is located in the city center[3].

They were engaged in trade not only in markets, but also in permanent stores. About the number of stores, T.S. Saidkulov gives the following information based on archival data [4 30]:



№	According to the city of Samarkand	
	Name of Stores	Qty
1	The white base is gray	100
2	Porcelain dishes	280
3	Copper vessels and articles	57
4	Meat	130
5	Woven and written silk	15
6	Paints	30
7	Salt	24
8	Pearl turbans and sashes	34
9	Dresses	37
10	The sole is chit	29
11	Horse howls	29
12	Soap products	50
13	Ganch and lime	11
14	Footwear (women and men)	13
15	A hoe	8
16	Cast iron fittings	15
17	Reed tissues	10
18	Mowed whip	2
19	Knives	10
20	Wooden products	5
21	Tea	4



22	Wine	712
Total		2414

It is known from the given table that there were many shops in Samarkand. They have wholesale and retail trade. Some of these shops were located near craft workshops. In addition, the city had 50 shops selling various products imported from Russia, as well as 394 shops selling seasonal products[5].

According to A.F. Fayziev, in the first half of the 19th century, there were 3105 stalls in the city[6 35], and trade was carried out intensively not only in shops, but also at stalls.

According to the information of 1868, only one of the 35 caravan-palaces in Samarkand sold unwashed wool. It is located inside the central market and is called Jun-sarai. This caravan-palace was the private property of Mulla Arifboy, and this palace consisted of 15 shops. It was possible to place 8 boxes of wool in each of these stores [7]. In addition, "another 50 shops located in the territory of the waqf land belonging to the Guri Amir Mosque" traded in woolen goods, mixed fabrics, palas and carpets[8].

The listed shops mainly sell products made by Samarkand artisans. Apart from that, Samarkand conducted intensive trade with neighboring and bordering countries.

The best quality woolen robes are imported from Afghanistan, Iran, Kabul and Kashmir, winter coats are imported from Oratepa, horse wool and blankets, high quality palas and carpets are imported from Karshi and Bukhara. The most expensive, especially colorful eyelashes were brought from Jizzakh, Tashkent and Khojand. In the markets of Samarkand sometimes silk

woolen cloths imported from India were also sold in small quantities[9].

From the 50s of the 19th century, the trade relations of the Bukhara Emirate, including Samarkand, with Russia began to change. In the 1940s, mainly Central Asian merchants visited Russia, but now they began to bring their products to the markets of the Emirates. Suchkov, Khludov, and Morozov companies were active in this regard. Russian merchants first bought raw cotton from Samarkand. Because this product was very important for the development of the Russian textile industry.

The middle of the 19th century was the period of development of trade relations between Central Asian countries and other regions. On the one hand, this was caused by the infrequent occurrence of wars between these countries, and on the other hand, by the increase in the need for large-scale raw material products as a result of industrial development in the world's leading developed countries, and the need for consumer markets to sell the large-scale products produced. In general, there was a shortage of raw materials and consumer markets for the leading imperialist countries. This made it necessary for them to develop trade relations with the Central Asian countries, which were relatively far away from world trade for several centuries.

Thus, in the middle of the 19th century, Samarkand's trade relations with Central Asian cities and other neighboring countries developed. In the second half of the 19th century, trade relations between Samarkand and Russia were further revived. This, in turn, caused the city's economy to rise. "Golos" newspaper states



that "up to 7,500 camels and 3,000,000 carts travel to Samarkand from Ekaterinburg, Troitsk, Petropavlovsk, Akmolinsk, Turkestan, and Tashkent every year, bringing 150,000 pounds of goods and goods, and up to 10,000 pounds of state goods from Omsk" [10 11].

However, the development of trade is affected by the poor administrative management system, the low purchasing power of the population, the poor condition of communication routes and vehicles, the frequent attacks and robberies of trade caravans, high and varied customs fees, widespread corruption of customs officials, incessant inter-feudal struggles and the lack of a well-established credit system prevented it.

There were few merchants with large funds in Samarkand. Samarkand merchants always took loans from Bukhara merchants for six months or one year [11 56]. In addition, Central Asian merchants did not have the same rights and privileges in Russia and Russian merchants in Central Asia. For example, in 1859, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote to the emir of Bukhara that no customs duties would be imposed on cotton and cotton products imported from Bukhara to Russia, but despite this, the legal status of Russian merchants in the emirate was unsatisfactory [12 32].

Caravans and palaces for merchants also played an important role in the city. In the middle of the 19th century, the number of caravan-palaces in the city of Samarkand was 58, and they consisted of trade complexes engaged in the sale of various products. These caravanserais are named after the trade item or its founder. For example, Raisin Palace, Ord Palace, Birinji Mayda Palace, Tobacco Furushi Palace, Rangobor Furushi Palace, Shinni Palace, Arifjan Bay Palace, Makhsum Palace, Muhammed Palace, Karimboy Palace, Podshakhi Palace, Jun Palace, etc. [13]. Based on the information of archive documents, we can also find out information about their size and

types of services. For example, the Davlat Qushbegi Palace had 30 rooms on the first floor, three rooms and a warehouse in the basement. There were also 30 rooms on the second floor. There were 45 rooms in the rich palace of Arifjon in Kushkhovuz. There were 14 rooms and 7 shops in Makhsum Palace, 26 rooms in Muhammed Karim Bay Palace, and 15 trade rooms in Misgar Palace [13].

The large number of caravan-palaces and their size indicate the rapid progress of trade and the volume of trade in the city. In addition, these data indicate that Samarkand had intense trade relations with other regions.

The consistent development of domestic and foreign trade was hindered by the absence of a single monetary system and credit system. In some cases, lending and lending relationships were also established between merchants on the basis of trusts or letters of credit. However, these certain circumstances could not affect the general condition of trade.

It can be concluded that the market relations were not intense due to the prevailing residual, inefficient methods of production. This in turn had an impact on foreign trade. In addition, the relatively weak purchasing power of the population has become an obstacle to the revival of domestic and foreign trade.

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