

THE ENTRY OF TSARIST RUSSIAN CAPITAL INTO THE BUKHARA ECONOMY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

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Abstract: This article scientifically analyzes the entry of Tsarist Russian capital into the economy of the Bukhara Emirate and its consequences.

Keywords: economy, Bukhara Emirate, capital, contract, Russia, Anglo-Russian competition, goods, money, market.

Russia pursued not only political and military strategic goals, but also economic goals in its military actions in Central Asia, including the territories of the Bukhara Emirate. In particular, it was not for nothing that it put forward its economic demands on Bukhara in the first drafts of the treaty it intended to conclude with the Bukhara Emirate, and then in the bilateral peace treaties signed in May 1868 and the friendship treaty signed in 1873. Because from the very beginning, the Russian government had set itself the main goal of penetrating the economy of the Bukhara Emirate and interfering in it to the extent possible, subjugating it, and if necessary, achieving its full development based on its own interests [1].

Most importantly, in order to resolve the Anglo-Russian rivalry in the Middle East and ensure new successes in the military-strategic sphere, it was envisaged that the Bukhara economy would become a region that would serve as a kind of springboard and raw material base for the Russian military forces. That is why the Russian government gradually, step by step, exerted its influence on the Bukhara economy and pursued a policy of subjugating it. The Russian bourgeoisie, through various means, began to oust their constant rivals, foreign merchants, Western Europeans, Afghans, and Indians, from the Bukhara markets.

In short, the Russian-English rivalry that flared up in the domestic markets of the Bukhara economy for economic dominance led to a fierce struggle between them, and the Russians, who directly initiated this struggle, gradually managed to achieve complete superiority and take full control of the domestic markets of Bukhara. By 1881, Russians and Russian goods had gained complete hegemony in the Bukhara markets and had the right to a single monopoly [2].

The evidence of this situation can be clearly seen in the following words of the diplomat Charikov, one of the major administrators of the Russian government at that time. "Russian goods have a significant advantage in the emirate over the goods of other countries. They are gradually displacing the goods of foreign countries one after another and taking their place in a very rapid and progressive manner. "The government of Tsarist Russia, first of all its administrators in Turkestan, directly interfered in the internal and external economic issues and life of the Bukhara Emirate, and after achieving initial successes, almost completely capturing the internal markets of the emirate and increasing the indicators of trade turnover, they began to try to increase these indicators with great effort. New opportunities were sought to further consolidate these achievements. Most importantly, along with the Russian government, the Russian bourgeoisie was also very interested in these achievements. That is why, in the 80s-90s of the 19th century, the Russian bourgeoisie also began to put forward its new demands to the

Russian government in this regard. As a result, the construction of railways and the formation of a flotilla in Central Asia were achieved.

After the construction of the Caspian Railway and the establishment of shipping on the Amu Darya, there were ample opportunities for Tsarist Russia to rapidly increase its trade turnover with all of Central Asia, including the Emirate of Bukhara, in goods produced by Russian industry [4].

In turn, the tsarist authorities took the highest quality and most popular goods from the Bukhara emirate at a low price and took them to their homeland - Russia. History shows that until the invasion of Tsarist Russia and its intervention in the internal affairs of the Bukhara emirate, or rather, until the 50s of the 19th century, paper money was not in circulation at all in the Bukhara emirate. Coins were always in circulation on the territory of the emirate. In particular, this situation continued in the 70s-90s of the 19th century. Bukhara coins were usually cast from gold, silver and copper. One Bukhara gold coin was worth about 4 rubles in terms of the Russian monetary unit of that time. A silver coin was worth 15-20 kopecks [5].

In some cases, even in one day, the value of the coin fell and rose several times. This situation had a significant impact on the value of Russian credit money. That is why Russian entrepreneurs and merchants repeatedly appealed to the Russian government with a request to prevent this situation. In particular, as recorded in archival documents, there were an extremely large number of such appeals in 1890–1891. They asked the Russian government to withdraw the Bukhara coin from circulation in the domestic markets of Bukhara and introduce the Russian ruble instead. In 1901–1903, the Russian government, having previously agreed with the members of the government in St. Petersburg, purchased 24 million coins minted in 1902.

In this way, the Russian government was able to influence the issue of money, which was considered the largest and most important indicator of the Bukhara economy and one of the highest symbols of the state, and completely remove it from the economic life of Bukhara. As a result, monetary reform was carried out in Bukhara under the strong pressure and coercion of the Russian government. The Bukhara coin, which had been in circulation for several hundred years, was withdrawn from circulation. The Bukhara monetary system was practically destroyed. After the official monetary reform in Bukhara, a huge amount of Russian credit money, Russian gold and silver coins were imported and put into circulation in the internal markets of Bukhara [6].

The monetary reform carried out by Tsarist Russia in the Emirate of Bukhara, under very severe pressure and oppression, taking into account the interests of the Russian bourgeoisie and Russian merchants, primarily the Russian government, had a completely colonial nature and content. The main goal of implementing this reform was to completely subjugate the economy of Bukhara, its internal markets, the entire economic system of the emirate and establish its management based on its own will, and at the same time, further strengthen the hegemony of Russian industrial goods and the Russian bourgeoisie in the Bukhara markets. The implementation of the monetary reform in Bukhara is an example of the practical implementation of the idea of making the emirate economically dependent on Russia. In this way, Russia managed to inflict a huge political and legal blow to the independence of the Bukhara Emirate[7].

The general conclusion is that from the 1960s to the beginning of the 20th century, the Bukhara Emirate appeared as a semi-colony of the tsarist government, turning it into a source of raw materials for Russia and a market for finished products. Nevertheless, cotton growing, grain

growing, and cattle breeding developed in the emirate, which had a great influence on providing raw materials to the handicraft industries and their significant role in the life of the country.

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