

## THE ROLE OF HANDICRAFTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS IN THE EASTERN BUKHARA PRINCIPALITIES

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### ABSTRACT

*The article investigates the administrative structure of the Emirate of Bukhara, the economic situation, the economic activities of the population of the East Bukhara principality, trade relations, types of markets, handicraft production and handicraft associations, aspects of crafts related to the economic, natural and geographical environment. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, issues were analyzed that led to the growth of the population in cities, the strengthening of commodity-money relations, the development of trade and crafts. Due to the growing demand of the population for handicrafts and the availability of raw materials, they began to specialize in wide variety of industries in different regions. Craft associations existing in the region have their own traditions and rituals that have been formed over the centuries.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Emirate Of Bukhara, District, Territory, City, Village, Crafts, Craft Associations, Textiles, Cotton, Silk, Copper, Jewelry, Ceramics, Products, Trade Relations, Trade, Commodity-Money Relations, Economy, Production, Market, Railway, Amu Darya Fleet.*

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### INTRODUCTION

It is known that the Emirate of Bukhara (1753-1920) was based on a monarchical system of government, and the head of state was the Emir. The provinces were ruled by beys and they were subordinated to the amir. The principalities were divided into estates, and the estates included several villages. The estates were managed by landowners appointed by the bek. In the villages, the elders presided.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the emirate had 20 independent principalities and 9 independent districts. In 1912, 26 principalities and 11 independent districts in the emirate were directly subordinated to the emirate. In 1915, the emirate consisted of 27 principalities (provinces) and 11 districts. It is obvious that as a result of various political and economic processes that took place in the Emirate of Bukhara; sometimes there were changes in the administrative structure.

The main centers of handicrafts are Kokand, Tashkent, Andijan, Margilan, Bukhara, Samarkand, Urgench, Khiva, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Denau. From the various products created by local artisans in these cities to the necessities of daily life, the raw materials needed for various handicrafts, the handicrafts made by skilled craftsmen are traded (exchanged) with the goods produced by the people living in neighboring countries and surrounding villages. Made.

Representatives of the industry not only produced textiles, copper, ceramics, jewelry, silk and silk fabrics and many other handicrafts, but also to meet the demand of the population for handicrafts and export them to foreign markets.

In the transformation of Central Asian cities into shopping centers, the size of the markets also depends on their location, what kind of products they sell and specialize in. For example, the gray market, the leather market, the horse saddle market, the knife market, the carpet market, the cotton market, the vegetable and horticultural markets were separate.

The Emirate of Bukhara and its people focused on the development of trade, trade with neighboring countries such as the Kokand Khanate, Khiva Khanate, Afghanistan, Iran, India.

The growing material needs of the population in the Emirate of Bukhara led to the expansion of trade relations and the development of handicrafts. In the domestic market, the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi and Guzar are the largest shopping centers of the emirate. For example, Guzar had the largest markets for the sale and purchase of livestock.

A.Vamberi on the city markets during his stay in the Emirate of Bukhara in the XIX century: "... the markets are a sight to behold in a foreign land, with a variety of peoples, costumes, and customs," he said. Researcher AG Azamova writes that in the last medieval cities, markets specialized in the sale of certain types of products. According to BH Karmisheva, in the 20th century, more than 20 varieties of grapes were grown in the villages of Sina and Vakhshivor of the Denau principality, Gazarak and Khufor of the Gissar principality, and Passurkhi of the Boysun principality. The locals living in these villages exchanged Uzbeks for semi-settled cattle, and in nearby markets they exchanged grapes and wheat for products such as wool, meat, and dried cheese. In eastern Bukhara, there are villages where separate varieties of fruit are distinguished, and these fruits are even sold in the large markets of cities in distant lands. For example, Dashnabad pomegranates are planted in large areas.

Crafts associations have been established in the cities, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Karshi, and dozens of guzars. Such guzars were mainly inhabited by artisans engaged in a particular type of craft, and their workshops were located in the courtyards where they lived.

There were also artisan associations with separate shops and workshops at the market or near the stalls. Hence, it can be observed that in the development of trade, handicraft associations specialize and cities are close to trade stalls. Sometimes, the development of handicrafts also depended on natural-geographical and political processes.

Crafts became widespread mainly in large cities as well as in large villages. All branches of the craft have their own trade unions, which are headed by elders and control the whole production process. Recruitment from abroad is a rare occurrence, and the secrets of the craft are largely inherited from father to son. The leading industry in the craft was textiles. This was due, on the

one hand, to the strong demand for this type of products in the domestic and foreign markets, and, on the other hand, to the fact that the raw materials needed for textiles were local and sufficient.

Thinking about this, it was the growing need for weapons in the Eastern Bukhara principalities due to the large number of mountainous areas and the demand for the protection of the principalities. As a result, swords, spears, shields, knives, water cannons, truncheons and various large and small weapons and small items were produced in the arms workshops. Iron and coal ores were used in Yurchi, Boysun and Sherabad principalities, and 25 ore smelting furnaces were used in Boysun principality, which employed 50 people. Although the workpieces made by ordinary press are created by hard work, the imported high-quality blacksmiths, such as gunsmiths, needle workers, and nail polishers, begin to squeeze out the labor products made by local craftsmen. Especially from the 80s of the XIX century - early XX century in Turkestan, ie in the Central Asian khanates, as a result of the construction of railways, opened wide access to local markets for Russian products. Many local craft workshops are in a difficult economic situation.

With the transfer of railway lines from the Russian Empire to Turkestan, the territory of the Central Asian khanates, iron, cast iron, tin, copper, tin, steel, mercury, bitter stone, glue, aniline from paints, various finished metal products, glassware, finished leather products, colored movut, medicines, sugar, sugar and other products. Also, after the invasion of Tsarist Russia, high-quality porcelain, textiles, precious stones, jewelry, spices, dried fruits and other products from India, Iran and Afghanistan entered the Russian market through the cities of the Central Asian khanates. also supplied. By the end of the 19th century, the import of metal from Russia to Central Asian cities had increased 10 times and metal products 2.3 times.

The formation of the Amudarya flotilla by tsarist Russia in 1887 increased its importance in the Bukhara Emirate, first in the military and then in trade. Ships of the Amudarya flotilla transported agricultural products from the border areas to Russia, and on their return brought industrial goods from Russia. During the navigation of 1914, 457,620 pounds of cargo, including 21,937 pounds of raw cotton, 1,627 pounds of leather, 250 pounds of astrakhan, 1,679 sheepskins, 5,213 pounds of alfalfa seeds, 3,391 pounds of wool, and 408 pounds of silk, were brought to the European part of Russia by the Amudarya flotilla. At the same time, the flotilla brought the following cargo from Russia to the Bukhara, Khiva and Amudarya divisions.

Farming tools - 252 pounds;

Kerosene - 16538 pounds;

Wood materials - 27,363 pounds;

Various manufactories - 2292 pounds;

Sugar - 15387 pud.

The trade of the Emirate of Bukhara and Tsarist Russia with the countries of the East was regulated through customs crossings, as a result of which control over the trade of the Emirate of Bukhara across the Amu Darya was established.

The flotilla also enabled Tsarist Russia to transport more of its products to the UAE by accelerating the transportation of raw materials and to take full control of the Bukhara market.

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During this period, the sale of handicrafts in the Eastern Bukhara principalities was carried out by artisans, brokers and traders in local markets. In the city markets there are special stands for craftsmen, carpenters, jewelers and blacksmiths. The artisans themselves also sold handicrafts in the workshop shops. Traders who had written permission from a representative of the Russian government in the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate were able to open shops in local markets. If you want to open a store and plan to sell your goods there. The products were made in cash or by exchanging a certain amount of goods.

While the sedentary population, ie the Chigatoys, the miners were engaged in various branches of handicrafts such as blacksmithing, carpentry, textiles, sewing, pottery, milling, handicrafts, embroidery, embroidery, embroidery, leather, semi-sedentary population was mainly engaged in bells, gilams engaged in the preparation of the necessary equipment for the pastures. Trade with the sedentary and semi-sedentary population of the city, along with a large number of handicrafts such as sheep, goats, cattle, as well as raw materials for the textile and leather industries - wool, leather and various carpets. In addition, the agricultural population has traded a variety of agricultural products, such as melons and vegetables, for handicrafts.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there were about 40 types of taxes in Central Asian cities. In addition, the main tax levied on artisans and traders is income tax, with 40 chervans collected from Muslim traders for each rasta in the same amount of foreign coins, and up to 12 chervons from Russian traders. There is also a zakat tax of 40-1% of the income from the sale of products made by artisans. Another type of tax levied on artisans and merchants was the tribute, which was very difficult for small artisans and merchants to pay. In the markets, artisans and traders also had payments such as place money, tea money, market money.

Caravanserais built in the area from Karshi to the Amu Darya had a special place in foreign trade. In the beginning of the XIX century there were three caravanserais in Karshi, but later their number approached 10. These caravanserais had teahouses, dormitories, and buildings for the horses and camels of the merchants, as well as separate warehouses for storing fodder.

Although the products produced by local artisans in the Central Asian khanates provided domestic and foreign markets to the extent possible, their living conditions were in dire straits. This was due to the lack of material and practical support for the development of handicrafts in the emirates and khanates.

The cities of the Bukhara Emirate were distinguished by the production of some handicrafts. For example, the city of Sherabad had a special place in the processing of ceramics, the city of Boysun in the processing of iron and leather products, and the city of Denau in the manufacture of jewelry. In the middle of the 19th century, 1,000,000 coins were collected as zakat from the Sherabad principality and 75,000 coins from the Denau principality, and a part of this tax belonged to artisans.

In short, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century's, urban population growth and the strengthening of commodity-money relations led to the development of trade. Due to the growing demand of the population for handicrafts and the availability of raw materials, they began to specialize in different areas in different regions. In Eastern Bukhara in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century's, the production of local handicraft associations,

although simple, was able to withstand, at least in part, the import of finished industrial products from Russia.

The existing craft associations in the region have their own traditions and ceremonies that have been formed over the centuries.

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