



TO THE HISTORY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS RUSSIA AND BUKHARA EMIRAT (LATE 19th - EARLY 20th CENTURIES)

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Abstract:

The article considers the progressive movement of the Russian Empire into the depths of Central Asia, the processes of consolidation of its political, economic and financial positions.

Key Words: Bukhara Emirate, political agency, Kagan, D.N. Logofet.

The establishment of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office in 1867 opened wide opportunities for expanding the sphere of influence on the Bukhara Emirate. The initiator of the military actions against Bukhara was K.P.von Kaufmann. Started hostilities in May 1868 ended with the seizure of territories up to the Zirabulak heights. By a peace agreement of 1868, the Emir of Bukhara recognized all the territories in the raft up to Katta-Kurgan, including the city of Samarkand, as part of the Russian Empire.

According to the "Supplementary friendly treaty" of 1873 Russian merchants got the right to travel freely in all cities of the Bukhara Emirate.

In 1886, the Russian Imperial Political Agency, the permanent representative office of the Russian Empire, was opened in Bukhara. In 1885 - 1888 the Trans-Caspian railway was built, which was to serve for the export of as much raw materials as possible from Bukhara and to bring here the finished goods of the Russian industry.

On June 23, 1888 Russia and Bukhara signed a protocol on the arrangement of Russian settlements along the railway and steamer wharves. As a result of which a number of Russian settlements of capitalist type such as New Bukhara (Kagan), New Chardzhou, Patta-Gisar and other cities that were not subordinate to either the Bukhara government or the Turkestan governor-general, but were directly subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia.

At the beginning of the XX century, a number of Russian officials came forward with an initiative to expand the influence of the Russian Empire on Bukhara.

Dmitry Logofet, one of the officials of the tsarist administration in Central Asia, being well acquainted with the real state of affairs in the Emirate, hardly speaks of the plight of the working population of Bukhara. He is more interested in the income of Russian traders.

According to him, "... the established amount of tax in the amount of 2.1 percent of the taxation of the cost of goods in favor of the Bukhara treasury is constantly violated. The reason for this phenomenon, which is extremely unfavorable for the development of Russian-Bukhara trade, lies in the fact that the Bukhara collectors do not issue any receipts for the goods presented. So a trader who once paid a tax when buying goods in one of the cities of Bukhara, who brought the same goods to one of the steamer wharves on the Amudarya River again has to pay the same tax for the second time, and, finally, when calling the same goods from the Bukhara Khanate and loading them at one of the stations of the Central Asian Railway the tax is charged by new collectors for the third time. Thus, instead of the legal 2% of the cost, the duty is charged at 6 and sometimes up to 10%. Imported goods into the Bukhara Khanate are in exactly the same position. All statements of Russian traders about such arbitrary actions of Bukhara assemblers have so far not yielded any results, although the political agency has repeatedly made a presentation to the Bukhara government about it.

Here's what D. N. Logofet writes further: "Life strongly suggests the necessity to deal with the Bukhara issue in full, which has already been repeatedly presented by the Governor of Turkestan, who recognizes that "the task of our policy requires the full accession of the Bukhara Khanate to the empire".

Earlier on the pages of this newspaper Rock-Ten spoke with tendencies of contradictory judgments. He wrote: "A Russian-sentenced man, abandoned by the will of fate in the maze of the khanate, is deprived of the possibility to receive at least some justice... Such a situation of Russians is considered abnormal, it remains so even in such large centers inhabited by Russians as the village of Sarai, where there is no our administration. The towns of Karshi, Termez have our administration (police), which fairly solves small cases without bothering a political agent, but the Barn is still deprived of all this.

It should be noted that this defender of the interests of the Russian bourgeoisie primarily wants to see the Russian administration in every major center, in every village of the Emirate of Bukhara.

And Rock-Ten's contradictions consist in the fact that he, refuting his own statements, claims "... D.N. Logofet was the commander of the 3rd department in the village of Sarai. He solved all sorts of misunderstandings as an arbitrator chosen by both parties. His decisions had always been the law for everyone. Finishing the article as if addressing the royal government and public opinion, he writes that: ...it is necessary to put a decisive limit on the further dawn of arbitrariness on the part of the Bukhara authorities. It is necessary to indicate their actual position and place". This is the typical point of view of a representative of the colonial authorities.

It is difficult to believe the sincerity and truthfulness of such comments of officials of the royal administration, who worked side by side in Eastern Bukhara, at least because they noted the obedience and devotion of the Emir to his protector - the Royal Russia. Most likely, this is a fierce, brazen speech of the tsarist official in the official press with an appeal to the government to completely eliminate the emirate and turn it into a pure colony like Turkestan.

These two speeches clearly express the nature of the Russian-Bukhara relations as the relations between the master and the vassal, when any official can openly disregard the sovereignty of the entire state, even if it is under a protectorate.

Since the other and more important location of the Russian political agency was the city of Kagan and the entire tsarist policy towards Bukhara was carried out through this political agency, its role in Russian-Bukhara relations also emerges. It was through Kagan that instructions, instructions, and letters were sent to Russian officials, industrialists, merchants, and other businessmen. Kagan was the main hub of the Russian-Bukhara diplomatic channel.

The range of issues and tasks within the competence of the political agency was diverse: it was the protection of political objectives of tsarist Russia, economic interests of the Russian bourgeoisie, civil rights of Russians filed within the Bukhara Emirate and administrative and economic issues of Russian settlements in Bukhara, etc. In addition, in the function of the Political Agency in Bukhara at the beginning of the 20th century it became a body directly linking Russia to Bukhara "...only papers outgoing in the agency are written yes 10,000, - R. Rydobytsky noted".

Inclusion of the Emirate in the political life of Russia entailed great changes in the political, economic and cultural life in Bukhara itself. Especially noticeable were these changes in the economy of the Emirate, which led to an increased growth of trade and economic relations, destruction of natural resources, growth of agricultural production, especially raw cotton, Karakul, wool, silk, etc. The Trans-Caspian Sea played a primary role in all this railroad, which connected Russian industry with Bukhara as a raw material base.

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