



THE ENTRY OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE AND THE KHIVA KHANATE INTO SINGLE CUSTOMS SYSTEM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

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ABSTRACT

The information about the entry of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate into single customs system and its consequences are considered in this article.

KEYWORDS: *the whole Russian market, duty, customs, transit, product.*

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the conquest of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate by the Russian Empire and their vassalization, the task of integrating new property into the single all-Russian market was put on the agenda. The Russian Empire, which had a cheap and convenient market for the sale of Russian industrial products in Central Asia, could not be indifferent to the issue of including the region's trade routes in the imperial customs system to serve these purposes directly. In particular, efforts have been made to introduce a single customs system in Central Asia in order to capture the consumer markets of East Turkestan (Kashgar), Afghanistan and Northern Iran, and to fully control the trade routes of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate.

Afghanistan has long been of interest to Russian traders as a convenient market for Russian goods. As a result of the occupation of the Emirate of Bukhara and its dependence on the Russian Empire, the imperial government, which deprived the Emir of the right to independent foreign relations, began to put its interests first in trade relations through Afghanistan. Article 7 of the 1873 armistice agreement between Russia and Bukhara [1] stipulates that no customs duties shall be levied on transit goods on the Bukhara-Afghanistan border, ie goods transported from Russia to Afghanistan. There are plans to establish Russian commercial espionage in Bukhara to prevent customs duties on transit goods at the border, and to transport raw cotton, wool, and astrakhan leather from Afghanistan to Russia duty-free. [2]

The Russian Empire, in its own interests on the territory of Afghanistan, planned to give the palace the right to collect customs duties. The event is aimed at facilitating active trade in northern Afghanistan and preventing the dominance of Anglo-Indian goods in the market here, creating convenience for Afghan traders who have to walk 800 versts to buy Russian goods, for Russian light industry in the part adjacent to Afghanistan the goal was to grow a valuable American cotton variety that was an important raw material [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Russian Empire did not like the fact that the Emirate of Bukhara was in control of the Afghan border crossings along the Amu Darya. In addition, the Russian government was planning to revise the tariffs on customs duties on goods exported from Afghanistan to the Russian market. In particular, it is planned to revise the amount of customs duties on raw materials such as cotton, cotton fiber, yarn [4]. Customs duties on some goods have been abolished, and Afghan sheep are the main source of duty-free goods. There were also many problems with the delivery of Russian goods to the interior of Afghanistan. For example, when a merchant brings goods to Mazar-i-Sharif, he pays a fee for bringing the goods, and when the caravan leaves the city, he pays another duty, a process that resumed in the cities in each border area. In addition to Russian customs at the border, the government of the Emir of Bukhara had to pay customs duties on goods from Afghanistan to Russia. Russian traders have demanded that they be representatives of the Russian government, which



represents their interests in the movement of goods across the Afghan border. Therefore, they had to come to terms with the government of the Emirate of Bukhara.

RESULTS

Goods transported to Afghanistan were mostly transported by caravan on camels, and only a fraction of them were transported by water across the Amudarya, so it was very expensive to transport goods by caravan.

The lack of railways connecting Russia and Afghanistan has made bilateral trade difficult. Although Anglo-Indian goods were scarce in Badakhshan, Russian goods could not arrive quickly and in large quantities, as Russian and Bukhara traders traveled through the Palace and Chubek to the Afghan cities of Rustam and Faizabad, and from there to the British-owned cities of Chitral and Iskardo. required to go [5].

The desert zone on the Afghan border, the abundance of mountain trails, and the small number of soldiers guarding the border here made it easy for Afghan traders to cross into Chitral, a three-day drive from the Palace, carrying Russian goods. The market was dominated by cheap and high-quality Russian industrial goods.

Customs procedures on the Afghan-Bukhara border, the deprivation of Bukhara and Afghan traders of the right to rewards for the transportation of industrial goods, and riots by the Bukhara emirate's government over customs control have hampered trade.

According to the analysis of trade relations with Afghanistan in 1888-1889, socio-political events in the country, including the Ishaq Khan uprising in Northern Afghanistan and other internal political conflicts had a negative impact on mutual trade.

When analyzing trade relations with Afghanistan through Bukhara in the second half of 1888, the Russian goods introduced into the Afghan market during this period were as follows: The total weight of 11 types of goods was 701.72 pounds, totaling 1403,080 rubles [7].

In the second half of 1889, goods were brought to the Bukhara Emirate from the Afghan cities of Saripul, Maymana, Andhoy, Shiberghan, Akhcha, based on wool, fox skin, astrakhan (white, black, red) skin, sheep skin, black plum, pomegranate peel (for color). raisins, pistachios, almonds, sesame, flax, dates, poppies, sacks and carpets. Products such as green tea, chit cloth, andar sari, Indian piece, and indigo were mainly imported from India to Bukhara.

The goods imported to Bukhara were mainly transported through the Kelif customs, and annually about 1475080 rubles from India and Kabul, 220352 rubles from Akhcha, 234320 rubles from Shiberghan, 62360 rubles from Andkhoy. Among the goods listed above, the share of Anglo-Indian goods is large, and

the rest of the products are imported from Afghanistan. The value of Bukhara goods entering the Afghan market was 133,475 rubles, while the value of Russian goods was 1,084,914 rubles. Some Russian goods, such as sugar, were smuggled into Afghanistan not through the Bukhara Emirate, but through Kerki.

The results of trade relations between Afghanistan and Russia through the territory of the Bukhara Emirate in 1888-1889 and between the Afghan state and the Emirate of Bukhara show that Russian goods in Afghanistan could easily compete with Anglo-Indian and other European goods. The analysis of goods imported from Afghanistan to Bukhara shows that Afghanistan served as a transit point for Indian imports (tea, indigo, thin material), while wool, astrakhan, dyes were sent from Charviloyat to Bukhara. Necessary products for Russian industry were also exported from Afghanistan to Bukhara markets.

Prior to the opening of the Caucasus route, Anglo-Indian and Afghan goods were brought to Bukhara markets via northern Afghanistan. Although there were constant risks and actions aimed at restricting mutual trade, trade with Russian and local goods in this direction continued unabated.

In 1892 and early 1894, most of the goods crossed the Afghan-Bukhara border were Anglo-Indian goods. In particular, the volume of Afghan goods, especially karakul leather, has increased sharply. In June 1893 alone, the Emir of Afghanistan, Abdurrahman, sent karakul skins to Bukhara in three batches of 165 weddings. The Afghan emir, Abdurrahman (who ruled from 1880-1901), and his family held a high position in Afghan trade.

DISCULSION

By 1890, there was a need to address a number of issues related to trade and its regulation in Central Asia. The customs system established by the government of the Russian Empire in the Governor-General of Turkestan is unsatisfactory for the central government. On the one hand, the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khiva Khanate try to subjugate trade, import and export of goods on their borders. was encouraging to focus. Although the 1868, 1873 Bukhara-Russia, and 1873 Khiva-Russia armistice agreements were in force, the situation here, that is, the import and export of goods across the Afghan-Bukhara, Iran-Khiva border, did not fully satisfy the Russian government. Therefore, measures were sought to include Bukhara and Khiva in the single Russian customs system, to involve these two countries in a single imperial economic zone and to control their economic and financial situation. Special discussions were held at the center of the empire on this issue, but the views of the ruling circles were not the same. The Russian government believed that the inclusion of the Khiva Khanate and



the Emirate of Bukhara in a single customs system would require large expenditures.

On June 12, 1890, the Turkestan Customs District, similar to the all-imperial customs, was established under the Ministry of Finance, and included the customs offices of the local provinces, the Ettisuv and the Transcaspien provinces. In October 1892, the head of the Turkestan customs district wrote a letter to the governor-general of Turkestan, in which he wrote: was.

Representatives of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Empire, the Ministry of Defense, the Governor-General of Turkestan, the Turkestan Customs District raised issues such as the inclusion of the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khiva Khanate in a single Russian customs territory. These proposals put forward by the Ministry of Finance were supported by the Ministry of Military and Foreign Affairs of the imperial government and, of course, by the Governor-General of Turkestan.

At the initiative of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Empire, a special council was convened in late 1892 with the participation of representatives of the Ministries of War, Finance and Foreign Affairs and the Governor-General of Turkestan, and it was considered expedient to include the Emirate of Bukhara and Khiva Khanate in a single Russian customs system. However, given that there may be protests by the Emir of Bukhara, Emperor Alexander III is in no hurry to confirm the above decision. To achieve this goal, the Emir is promised to pay part of the customs duties on goods imported from abroad and imported into the territory of Russia. The government will speed up the work and a council will be convened again soon. To address this issue, two special expeditions were organized to the emirate, and their representatives visited the Caspian region and the Emirate of Bukhara to study the situation. In October 1893, Major-General Usov, the head of the expedition, sent a draft of a unified customs system to the Governor-General of Turkestan, Vrevsky (1884-1889), and to the Emir of Bukhara.

The policy of including the Khiva khanate in the Russian customs system was also implemented during this period. According to the agreement signed between the Governor-General of Turkestan Kaufman and the Khan of Khiva Said Muhammad Rahimkhan on August 12, 1873, Russian traders engaged in trade in the territory of the Khiva Khanate were exempted from any trade fees, zakat (Article 9). Those who have the right to move their goods to a neighboring country free of charge (duty-free, transit trade) (Article 10), Russian traders also have the right to establish trade relations with locals in all cities of the khanate and organize their own espionage to control the proper conduct of trade (Article 11) [14].

According to the agreement, there were exceptions in trade between Russia and Khiva and Russia-Iran (via the Caspian Sea). True, according to the 1873 treaty, a large part of the Khiva khanate passed from it to Russia. Although many goods were exported to Afghanistan through the Bukhara Emirate, some goods were exported to foreign countries, particularly Iran, via the Khiva Khanate. Although the free movement of Russian goods in the territory of the Khiva Khanate, the organization of the passage of Russian ships along the Amu Darya, the observance of the agreement on the entry and exit of Russian goods from the territory of Khiva, the Russian Empire did not want to limit it.

CONCLUSIONS

The law on the incorporation of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate into Russian customs territory was adopted on July 6, 1894. General control over trade on the Russian-Afghan border came into force on July 1, 1895, and Russia's control over foreign trade in Central Asia was firmly established.

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