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RESEARCH ARTICLE

IN THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES, THE COLONIAL POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE SILK SECTOR OF THE FERGHANA REGION

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the purpose of the Russian Empire in the Fergana region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, its policies and achievements.

INTRODUCTION

After the occupation of the Central Asian khanates, the Russian Empire launched its colonial policy in all areas of national economy. At the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the agricultural policy of Fergana region was focused on the development of the spheres intended to serve Russia's interests. Particular attention is paid to the construction of silkworks at the local silkworm breeding network for the purpose of generating more income from the local silk worm and creating new silkworm seeds. The study of these issues has not gone unnoticed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the coverage of this topic, mainly archive documents, which are kept in the central government archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, were used efficiently. Annual reports maintained in collective volumes of 80, 164, 240, 1717, 1780 - in the 12th edition of the I-1 fund of the Turkestan General-Governorate Concentration of the Archives serve as the main source.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a qualitative research using the content analysis approach. About ten archive materials are used to explain the colonial policy of the Russian Empire in the silk sector of the

Fergana region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (based on archive materials). Besides that, the researcher had used journals and articles to collect data related to the research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The policy of turning Central Asia into a source of raw material for the Russian Empire has yielded the expected results. Turkestan's agriculture has been adapted to produce products that meet the Russian interests. Along with all sectors of the economy, Russia has consistently pursued colonial policy in the field of silk. Sericulture Turkestan is one of the main agricultural sectors. Fergana region, according to its favorable natural climatic conditions, produces silkworm and produces silk. However, from the first years of occupation of the Kokand Khanate by Russia, silking began to fall [6, p.3]. According to archive documents, there has been a decline in the annual production of silkworm breeders due to the worsening of local silkworm breeders. Studies in order to overcome the disadvantage in this sector of the national economy have shown that in order to develop silk culture in the region, it is necessary to abandon poor quality and sick local seeds and to supply population with healthy cellular silkworm seeds. For this purpose, the silkworm station was opened in 1887. The station is responsible for preparing the silkworm seeds and distributing them to the population and providing them with the opportunity to feed the silkworm. Russian administrators have been dealing with the issues of preparing silkworm seeds, worm breeding, initial processing of cocoon, new worm breeding and sale of silk products. As Silk

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Way is a great source of income, Russian Empire has done much to develop this branch of the Turkestan General-Governorate. Information on the sphere can be found in the central government archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Archival funds maintain annual reports of regional governors. Statistical data show that in the provinces, silk industry indicators are mentioned [2,p.80]. At the same time opinions on the condition and ways of development of the silk industry in the Fergana region of the Russian Empire are noted. Not only in Central Asia, but also in other countries, silk and silk fabrics are highly appreciated. Silking is a major source of income, and the need for overseas production has required more production. In the annual report of the Fergana region, which is stored in archival funds, the issues of expansion and development of the silk sector of the region are widely discussed. For example, the increase in the need for silk in foreign countries is a great source of income for the local population, and at the same time, it is believed that new income sources will be opened as a result of the establishment of customs duties on the future [2,p.8]. In the reports, Fergana region has favorable conditions for the development of silkworm breeding, because of the lack of technology for the production of silk fibers, it is thought that it will lose its sophistication, which will reduce the value of commodities. Therefore, in the future, the issue of preparing silkworm seeds and the creation of new worm breeds suitable for Fergana will be resolved, a good cocoon will be prepared, and the proceeds from the sale abroad will enrich the treasury. Military Governor General Mayor Tchaikovsky wrote in a report in Fergana that the technical defects in the production of silk cocoon sheets, namely, flat yarn silk, are twice as low as foreign goods in European markets. This is a reason why commercial firms are buying crude cocoons rather than buying ready-made silk scarves and worrying about the unwanted removal of them. According to the information, last year (1898) the level of raw cotton export exceeded 8800 packs of 500,000 rubles. For example, raw cocoons were taken to France. In the late 1890s, the region produced about 700,000 zolotnik [3] silkworm seeds every year. As the pile pulls out, the demand for cocoons has increased and it is expected to reach 2 million zolotics. This will allow to grow up to 200,000 pounds of dry silk worth 6-8 million rubles [2]. In the archive documents, there is an urgent need for the development of silk culture, the establishment of pedigree seed farms in the region and the creation of resistant seeds, developing measures to protect the infected worms, the lack of scientific research stations in the region, it is necessary to stimulate the seed industry. If the above issues are solved, it is reported that the revenue from the sericulture will bring a huge gain to the state treasury [2].

Russia's ruling circles have earned a huge profit not only for Russia's needs, but also for its export. In the 1900 accounting year, documents have proven to be effective in selling a cake, which is a good source for local people. Increase in the demand for cloth processing and fabric weaving and the need to export it have led to the increase in silk prices. Exports of crude silk to the foreign market in the same year increased by 1736 compared to the previous year and the profit rose to 700 thousand rubles [5, p.9]. According to the 1901 report, the Ferghana region has a favorable environment for the supply of silkworm, which is characterized by the fact that the silk is dominated by economic life and trade. The silkworm breed, produced in the silkworm station opened in the province in 1887, has been credited with the trust of the population, but

said that the station is not able to produce enough seeds per year for the whole region, The wide spread of silkworm breeding in the region has increased the demand for silkworm. However, this station was not intended to produce sufficient quantity of cocoons for the region. The document says that two silkworm breeding schools opened in the province. In addition, the station was allowed to import silkworm seeds from abroad because it was unable to supply the region with silkworm seeds.[6, p.240]. The measures taken had a positive effect, the silk administration achieved high results in 1901, when Fergana took first place in the Turkestan general-governorship of silkworm breeding, and in Fergana annually harvested 300,000 pounds of cacao with 2.5 million rubles. In 1899, as a result of the reconstruction of silkworm breeding stations in Turkistan, all silkworm enterprises, including the oldest station in New Margilan, were closed. The only silkworm station to supply silkworm for the whole country was opened in Samarkand.[6, p.240]. It is acknowledged that it is extremely difficult to control the activity of silkworm seeds and private producers from Samarkand to Fergana, which has a negative impact on producers and customers. Therefore, taking into account the importance of silk culture in the economic life of the region and trade, the New Margilan has become a center of silk, where it is necessary to open a silkworm breeding station. In recent years, 2.5 million rubles have been sold abroad.[6, p.240].

It is clear that documents focus on cultivation of mulberry seedlings to develop silkworm. At that time wooden wood was used for the heating of the regional railway. Trees were cut out of the wood because of wood deficiency. This has greatly contributed to silk culture. In addition, the supply of wooden wood on the railroad caused the massive gardens and graves to be cut off. Previously, the New Margilan military units were heated with wood, and only 1898, military units were brought from the city 30 centimeters away from the city. If in 1898 a ruble of wood was 6 rubles, in 1901 its price rose to 12 rubles. Indeed, since 1898, how can the explanation of the increase in the cost of fuel, even if the fact that the military units are built with coal? As it was mentioned above, the message about the situation that has been damaging to silkworm breeding and horticulture has been reported to the leadership of the Turkestan General-Governorate.[6, p.240]. As can be seen from the above archive document, Major-General Arandarenko's report on the Fergana region in 1901, appealed to the Emperor, who was worried about the damages caused by the development of silk culture in the Ferghana region. In the 1910 Ferghana region report, which was sent to the emperor's elders, silkworm breeders reported that the silkworm was harvested in spring, May and June, and that this year's silkworm breeders harvested high yields. In particular, this year Fergana region recognized 250,000 poods of raw silk or 70,000 poods of dry clay [7, p.11]. The document says that the development of silkworm breeding is directed at prevention of silkworm breeders, providing the population with the best quality silkworm seeds and proper care. Almost all annual reports of the province governor have provided the necessary recommendations to ensure the development of the silk sector. One of them is the need to open a scientific research institute in the region, which is one of the measures to develop the sphere of the national economy. In 1909-1910, the issue of establishing a silk institute in Skobelev has also risen. According to the 1911 archive reports, silk production remained approximately for the previous year, 75,000 poods of

dry silk, a pound of silk sold at around 35-40 rubles, which is a few times lower than the average for the previous year [8, p.8]. In 1911, according to the governor's office of the Fergana province, the Governor-General of Turkestan declared that the silk industry in Khujand earned a great deal of income to the population. This year, the yield of the cocoon was higher than in the previous year. In 1913, 4,000 tons of Turkestan was harvested, of which 90% were made in the Fergana valley [10]. The above-mentioned facts show that the measures taken by the Russian Empire to develop the silk industry in the Fergana region are mainly aimed at producing more yields and earning more. Revenues were to serve Russia's interests. However, we did not find any information on how to get rid of the cocaine, their living conditions, the sponsorship they provide, or the cost of buying the cake.

Concluding Remarks: In summary, the Kokand Khanate was abolished, and in the Fergana region, which was set up in its place, taking into account the interests of the Russian government, measures were taken to develop silk culture in the region. For the sake of the development of silkworm breeding, measures aimed at addressing the issues of building silkworm breeding stations and creating silkworm-bearing crops, establishing research institutes to combat disease, preserving grapevines and raising grasses, creating grassy mulberry varieties, material, economic and cultural in the interests of the Russian Empire's material interests, the proceeds from the treasury you can say.

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