



THE PLACE OF MARKETS AND CARAVANSALITIES IN TRADE BETWEEN THE EMIRATES OF BUKHARA AND RUSSIA

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Received: 6 th April 2021	This article discusses the information about the trade relations of the Bukhara Emirate and the Russian Empire, as well as the bazaars and the caravanserais of Bukhara in the late 19 th century and early XX th century.
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INTRODUCTION.

The role and place of markets in the development of trade relations, in the sale of products brought by traders to buyers, especially to the population, has been invaluable. Given that wholesale trade took place in caravanserais, markets played a significant role in the sale of handicrafts made by artisans and a variety of daily consumer goods sold by small traders. Especially as a result of the conquest of the Emirate of Bukhara by the Russian Empire, trade relations have developed significantly. Bukhara was the fulfillment of Russia's age-old dream of filling the Central Asian market with its own products, a market that could compete with European markets for household goods. According to the analysis of the period, in 1880 Bukhara was supplied with 22,000 pieces of fabric, 237,000 pounds of iron and their equipment. 100,000 pounds of sugar and candy, 25,000 pieces of porcelain, 4,800 pounds of paint, 7,000 pounds of leather, and a large quantity of boxes and paper were brought in. The fact that caravans of 40,000 camels travel from Russia each year shows that trade is booming.

Russian goods were brought by people from the Yaroslavl manufactory, Kudrin, the Central Asian Company, Brodsky, Dyukov, Devlekamov, Abramov.

According to archival sources, 100 local traders in Bukhara traded for 20,000 to 500,000 soums, 10 people traded for 10,000 to 100,000 soums, and 20 local Jews traded for 30,000 to 400,000 soums. Trade relations have developed. The types of goods have also changed, including paraffin, rice, alcohol, yarn and other goods. This can be seen from the following data.

Name of the goods	1890 year (pud)	1891 year (pud)
Fabrication	163000	178000
Wheat, flour	660000	700000
Rice	585000	650000
Sugar	157000	187000
Alcohol	33000	39000
Wood	97000	102000
Porcelain dishes	10000	13000
Iron tools	247000	310000

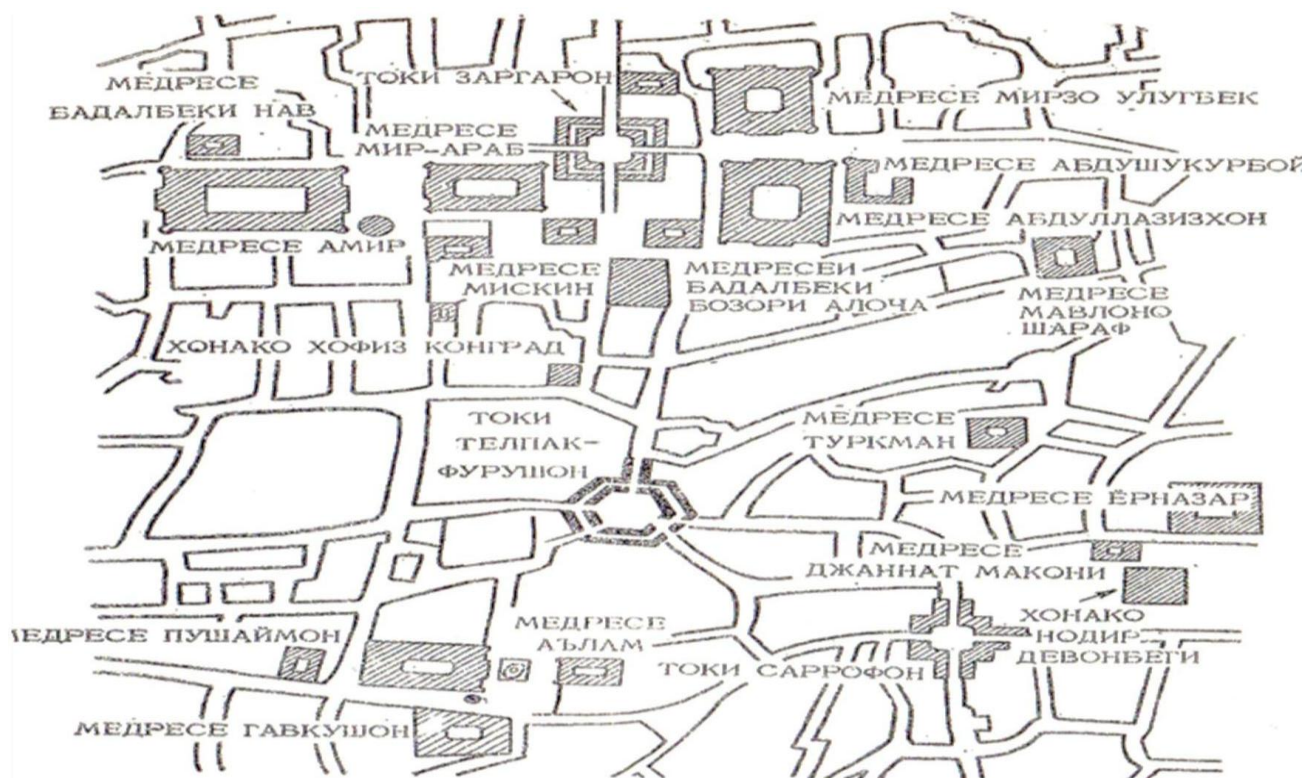
The rice is imported from the Caucasus. Alcohol was brought to meet the needs of Russians and other Europeans living in the Khanate. Wheat and its abundance in Bukhara testify to the strong demand for this product. In the early twentieth century, Bukhara's trade relations with Russia expanded. Salt, oil, construction equipment, fish, oil, soda and other goods were imported. In general, 59% of the products imported from Russia were finished products, 26% were foodstuffs, 14% were raw materials and 1% were animal products. At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, the market and trade rastas of Bukhara stretched from the Labi-pool to the Registan, and the rastas were arranged according to the type of goods. Rasta and bazaars start from a place called Khoja Bazaar near Nadir Devonbegi Madrasa, according to historical sources. Here are the rastas of halvahs, grocers and ice cream vendors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Along the route of the Kokaldosh madrasah, there was a rasta of traders engaged in the sale of grain and barley.

In front of the Kokaldosh madrasa, there was a market selling salt, peas, flaxseed oil, sesame seeds and moss.

Along the pool near the Nadir Devonbegi madrasa, there were shops selling bread and halva and hairdressers. Next to the Ernazar ambassador's madrasah, there are tea stalls. From the beginning of this race there was a rasta of attors engaged in the sale of medicines. On the right side of the Ernazar ambassador's madrasah, along Samarkand Street, was a coal market, during which there was a shop for tandoori builders.



In addition, potters traded in their own wares. On the other side of the pool, from the pool to the Sarrafon stream (Carrofs, who exchanged money from traders from different countries), there were feeders, tea sellers, hens, old clothes sellers and soap makers, and on the right side of the same line, . At the Toki Sarrofon intersection, soft silk handkerchiefs, made by Margilan and Bukhara artisans and sold by local Jews, were sold in specialty shops. Telpakfurushon (where he traded mainly in hats) had rastas of glassmakers and egg-sellers along the Toki line. The distinctive feature of this place is the so-called White Tim, which is lined with two rows of boxes around the circle. The sale of fabrics and addresses was in full swing. On the way from Telpakfurushon to Zargaron, there were money changers' shops on both sides of the street.

In a small corner at the back of Abdullah's team was a stall selling weapons. In the central part of this street is the Abdullah Khan Tum, the main market for silk products with six gates, one of the distinctive features of which was the trade in silk fabrics produced in European countries.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

Various products brought from the villages around Bukhara on the territory of Mirzo Ulugbek and Abdulazizkhan madrasas; Meat and fruits were sold along the way, as well as wood and firewood. There was a very large rice rack next to the goldsmith's shop, and on both sides of the road were sold household utensils such as cast iron pots and pans. There was a cotton market in a large square in front of the Kalon Minaret. Along the walls of the Kalon Mosque, there would be a bustling market for bronze items. Along the western border of the Shahristan market, there was a stall of artisans making various household items out of tin, and behind it was a stall of confectioners selling various clothes and various sweets. On the west side of the Registan lay the stalls of butchers, attendants, tea-sellers, and melons-merchants. In addition to the main markets of the city, there were markets of wood, horses, sheep, cows, which had a general urban significance, and their trade relations had a positive effect on the process of trade between the population, satisfying the needs of the population for this or that product.

MARKET MOUNTAINS AND MONUMENTS IN THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

Markets have served not only to meet the needs of the population in and around the city, but also to create favorable conditions for the sale of products made by manufacturers.

Roadside facilities were an important part of Central Asia's trade routes. The development of society and the achievements in the field of construction and architecture, the requirements for the development of trade required the construction of special facilities along trade routes. In order to organize and carry out wholesale trade, many caravanserais were established in the cities. In the late nineteenth century. Markets have served not only to meet the

needs of the population in and around the city, but also to create favorable conditions for the sale of products made by manufacturers. According to the sources, there were 50 caravanserais in Bukhara, each nation had its own caravanserai, each caravanserai could accommodate 1,500-2,000 camels, and wholesale trade was carried out here, as well as customs duties and zakat on imported goods. Merchants in the caravan rested in the caravanserai, where they could turn to physicians for various services, including health, and money changers to exchange their money.

The most luxurious caravanserais Sayfiddin, Amir Said, Fulomjon are located near the market in the center of Bukhara. However, the Cotton Caravanserai, which was important for cotton trade, was built near the Samarkand Gate. With the beginning of the spring season, caravan movements were organized in three directions from Bukhara. The caravans moving in the direction of Orenburg, Troitsk, and Krasnavodsk were rich in up to 50 caravans, and the caravans were led by caravan leaders appointed by them. In order to ensure the safety of the caravans, the services of groups of armed mercenaries were used. The caravan leaders directed the movement of the caravans between certain cities. In particular, caravan leaders such as Abdurauf from Bukhara, Abdurakhim from Shafirkan and Tavon from Kazakhstan led the movement of Bukhara trade caravans. For example, Abdurauf provided caravan traffic from Bukhara to Orenburg, and Abdurakhim provided caravan traffic from Orenburg to the Russian city of Kurgan. Each caravan contained several hundred loaded camels. In addition, trade caravans of 10-15 camels arrived in Bukhara from Karshi, Gissar and Shakhrisabz, which indicates the existence of domestic trade relations. There were also caravanserais belonging to madrassas and mosques owned by the foundation.

In the caravanserais, merchants from distant lands were greeted by two courtiers, who placed the goods in warehouses and the merchants in cells.

The camels were placed not far from the Samarkand Gate, in special places for animals. As darkness fell, the gates of the caravanserai were locked, and whoever wished to go out had to obtain the permission of the palace. The palace received the room fee from the merchant. But the so-called "palace" that had to be paid for the cargo was paid by the person who bought the cargo. The palace was very interested in the trade that would take place in his caravanserai. That is why no trade deals took place without brokers. Many caravanserais in Bukhara (such as Sayfiddin, Poyostona, Mirzogul) belonged to the Emir of Bukhara. At the Barrakalon caravanserai there was a wholesale sale of Karakul leather imported and exported to Bukhara from other cities. When the "zakatchi" received the zakat tax on the quoted product, the "herald" wrote the broker's name in a notebook, recorded the number of trades in which he participated, and collected the "amirona" tax in favor of the amir.

Silk, diamonds, diamonds, and gold were traded at the Sayfuddin caravanserai, which belonged to another emir. This caravanserai was also known as the "Fraudsters" caravanserai.

The study of the structure of caravan routes and caravanserais, one of the most important elements of trade in general, also contributes to the study of the rich architectural history of our people. Caravanserais are usually built in cities with shopping centers and along important caravan routes. In the period under review, the structure of the caravanserais in Bukhara was similar, they had a rectangular inner courtyard and living rooms around it. Sources say that awnings were built along the courtyards of the caravanserais, and that the large caravanserais had special rooms for storing merchants' products and even a mosque. radically different from the caravanserais built. If the caravanserais built along the trade routes included special stables for vehicles, in large cities the main vehicles were located outside the caravanserais, and in some cases even in the cities, in order to maintain order.

The caravanserais in Bukhara were usually named after the person who built them, or the merchants who used them regularly, depending on their ethnic group, city, or country. In some cases, they even had small handicraft workshops that served the merchants. As caravanserais were a major source of income due to the above-mentioned large-scale activities, it was convenient and profitable to invest in their construction in all historical periods. During this period, gold, silver coins and copper coins were in circulation in Bukhara. In wholesale trade, the price was set in gold, but payment was made in silver coins. At that time, 1 silver coin in Bukhara was worth 20 Russian rubles.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the development of trade relations, the availability of vital facilities for both traders and buyers is a matter of mutual satisfaction. Because markets and caravanserais not only meet the needs of certain people, but also cultural and has shown its positive effect on the development of enlightenment relations, friendship and cooperation between them.

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