

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE'S POLICY OF PLUNDERING THE WEALTH OF  
TURKISTAN

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**Annotation:** *After the Russian Empire conquered Turkistan, a military - administrative management system was first introduced in the country, and this management was adapted to the plundering and exploitation of the country's great potential, underground and surface, material and spiritual wealth for the benefit of Russia. The policy of looting the country's wealth was systematically implemented in several stages and directions based on a unified system and a far-sighted plan.*

**Key words:** *Turkistan, Russian Empire, Khanate of Khiva, Emirate of Bukhara, Khanate of Kokan, colony, general - governorship , freedom movement, management, military, industry, agrarian, deportation policy, national liberation , war, uezd, volost, iron road, state, king, дума, rebellion, bek.*

**ENTER**

General governorship of Turkistan, von Kaufman focused on creating favorable conditions for Russian and foreign industrialists, merchants, businessmen, and businessmen who came to the country. As a result, the first industrial enterprises were opened in the country - a water mill, a mining plant, cocoon factories, an oil plant, and their products began to be transported. However, in the early days, there were great difficulties in transporting the wealth of Turkistan. That is why, first of all, the construction of railways connecting Turkistan with the central regions of Russia was started and this work was carried out rapidly.

As a result of the growing demand for cotton in Russia, the construction of industrial enterprises for the primary processing of cotton in the country has boomed. As a result, the attention to cotton cultivation increased, and the cultivation of other crops, especially grain, decreased year by year. As a result of the increase in cotton cultivation, the number of cotton gins and oil factories also increased. According to new studies, the goods transported from Turkistan via the Orenburg railway have

Goods	1880 - 1882 in pood account	1889 in pood account	1894 in pood account
Taken away	158,750	1 641 029	2 144 772
Quoted	203 300	657 909	1 717 039

increased from year to year by the following amount:

More than 80 percent of the exported goods were cotton fibers. According to researchers' calculations, in 1908 alone, 3,744,309 pounds of cotton fiber, 104,107 pounds of cottonseed oil, 1,341,281 pounds of seed, 84,516 pounds of silk, 14,584 pounds of wool, and 134,170 pieces of black leather were transported from the country.

**DISCUSSION** According to the data, the majority of cotton ginning factories are located in Fergana region, while in 1893 there were 309 enterprises in the valley, 183 in Syrdarya region, 117 in Samarkand region, and 90 in Ettisuv region. By the beginning of the 20th century, as a result of the beginning of turning cotton raw materials into finished products, fiber transportation from Turkistan to Russia increased. According to the accounting books, if in the season of 1908-1909, 8.8 million pounds of fiber, or 44% of the needs of textile factories, were transported from the country to Russia, then in the season of 1913-1914, 14.8 million pounds of fiber, or 51% of the need for cotton fiber. percentage is exceeded. This situation once again proves that the main part of the Russian Empire's income from Turkistan was made up of cotton and its products.

The imperial authorities were not indifferent to other riches in the country. For example, dry and wet fruits, grain products, wool, silk, iron, steel, rice, and oil were transported to Russia in dozens of wagons every year.

the researchers' account books, at the beginning of the 20th century, only dry and dried fruits were transported from the country by railway in the following amount (in thousand pounds):

<b>Fruits</b>	<b>Great speed Low speed</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>1904 year</b>	<b>1905 year</b>
Apple	Great speed	3595	3578	3126	3193
	Low speed	2383	1971	1971	2221
Grapes	Low speed	2779	2975	2833	2089
Plum	Low speed	1501	1626	1159	1404
Dry fruit	Low speed	941	1267	1327	1039
Apricot	Great speed	18	14	12	12
	Low speed	312	403	334	442
Walnut	Great speed	1782	1719	1686	1678
	Low speed	28	14	27	20
Groundnuts and pistachios	Great speed	104	97	124	117
	Low speed	2	2	1	0.6
Pear	Letter speed	36	53	57	38
	Low speed	341	527	397	529

pursued a policy of solving the internal problems of the metropolis - the issue of supplying the markets with brick products, and the industry with wool and leather at low prices, at the expense of the colony of Turkistan. According to the data, in 1889, 5,379 cattle skins and 16,569 pounds of animal products were taken, while in 1893, this figure was 148,141 pounds, increasing year by year.

At first, the beef was salted and taken to Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vladivostok, Siberia, and then it was transported by railway in cooled wagons to the industrialized part of Russia . During the First World War, the export of livestock products to Russia peaked. Because there was a great demand for horses and cattle at the front.

Woolen and leather products of the Russian Empire transported from Turkistan also provided the metropolitan industry with cheap products. In particular, the shipment of wool increased from year to year, and according to the data, in 1910, it amounted to 563,000 pounds. Bukhara black leather is highly valued in the Russian markets, and a large profit is made from it in the world market. Buckskin was especially expensive in the markets of Nizhny Novgorod and Moscow. According to the data , in 1914 alone, 22,654 pounds of buckskin were exported from the country to Russia.

Subordinating the country's silk industry to full metropolitan interests was one of the main goals of the empire's administrators. At first, through horse and camel caravans, and later, with the construction of the Central Asian Railways, the penetration of Russian industrialists into this area increased. According to the data, in 1889, 7,619 poods of high-quality fiber and silk fabrics were transported to the Eastern and Western markets, and 100,149 poods of silk were transported from Turkistan in 1907 through Central Asian railways.

During the colonial years, cottonseed oil produced in Turkistan was in great demand in the world market. In particular, the Russian investors who started the railways started oil factories in all regions of Turkistan , transported large quantities of oil products from the country at low prices, and sold them at high prices in their markets. In 1911 alone, 1,772,186 pounds of cottonseed oil were exported from Turkistan to Russia.

**SOLUTION** The main types of wealth mentioned above, a large amount of wild and medicinal plants, table salt, rocks such as alabaster, oil products, household items, fabrics, carpets and many other products were transported to Russia every year at low prices. The transported wealth of Turkistan was a huge source of income for the empire's administrators and treasury. According to the researchers' account books , the income of the metropolis from Turkistan during the years 1868-1879 amounted to 32,413,291 rubles. From the point of view of that time, this was a huge profit.

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