

## From the History of the Emergence and Development of Industrial Enterprises in Karakalpakstan in the Late XIX – Early XX Century

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**Abstract:** The article reveals the development of industrial enterprises in Karakalpakstan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries based on historical analysis. Karakalpakstan came under the influence of Russian capitalism. More than half of Russia's capital is not invested in industry, but in trade, where maximum profit is guaranteed. Investments aimed at production could not produce such results, so a large part of the capital was used inefficiently. Due to the import of Russian industrial products, there was a gradual displacement of traditional local crafts. Russian capital destroyed the natural forms of economy of Karakalpakstan.

**Keywords:** capitalism, industrial, capital, economical, bazaar, industry, process, factories, tsarism, plantation, potential, invested, market, military campaigns, large-scale industrial, impoverished, importation, inefficiently.

**Introduction:** At the end of the 19th century, Karakalpakstan found itself in the sphere of influence of Russian capitalism, which contributed to the development of commodity-money relations and the rise of the productive forces of the region. The inclusion of territories inhabited by Karakalpaks into the Russian Empire and the penetration of Russian capital led to the development of commodity-money relations and usury. The first industrial enterprises appear in the cotton-cleaning and fishing industries. Since the mid-70s of the XIX century, the city of Chimbay, which was considered the administrative center of the Karakalpak, due to the development of trade relations, began to turn into a market that economically united all regions with the Karakalpak population. [1,245] Craftsmen and dekhkans came here from all places inhabited by Karakalpaks on market days to sell their products. Chimbay was connected with the main economic centers of Russia and the Khiva Khanate. There were many shops here, and near the main bazaar there was a large caravanserai. In agriculture, cotton became increasingly important as a commodity crop, which the Russian textile industry was in great need of. Russian capitalism was the most backward part of the entire capitalist world. The government of Nicholas II had no capital that could be invested in new colonies. A large army was kept in Central Asia, continuous military campaigns were conducted, which required large expenditures.

A feature of the development of capitalism in Central Asia was that more than half of Russian capital was invested not in industry, but in trade, where the maximum profit was guaranteed. Investments in production could not give such an effect, so a huge part of the capital was used unproductively. Huge profits did not go to expand production, but almost completely went to Russia. Of the funds that were invested in the industry, 30% went to the primary processing of cotton. This meant the development of only one part of the processing of raw cotton - the cleaning of raw cotton or the production of cottonseed oil. Further processing was carried out by Russian industrial enterprises. It was the same with other types of raw materials with wool and leather. Local factories were engaged only in the initial stage of processing. About 128 factories operated in Karakalpakstan.

They could be called factories only conditionally, since manual labor prevailed here. About a thousand workers worked at these factories, that is, no more than 35 people worked at one factory. Local industrial workers were recruited from among the ruined dekhkans or artisans who lost their jobs. [2, 97] There was a gradual displacement of traditional local crafts in connection with the importation of

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Russian industrial products. The working day in production lasted 16 hours. There were no organizations protecting the rights of workers. All the plans of Russian tsarism in relation to Karakalpakstan were associated with the development of cotton growing. It was supposed to turn the whole region into a huge cotton plantation, where Russia could fully provide itself with cotton and export it to the foreign market. Cotton is a highly profitable commodity second only to oil and gold in its importance. A state that has the ability to grow cotton has enormous potential wealth, since the demand for cotton around the world is constantly growing and its profitability depends on how freely the state can dispose of its products. In Karakalpakstan, the tsarist government completely disposed of the grown cotton, and cotton became a source of enrichment for the Russian Empire and the cause of the impoverishment and ruin of the local population.

Karakalpakstan was gradually involved in the world market economy system as an agrarian and raw materials appendage. In rural areas, commodity-money relations also began to develop. The high demand for cotton in Karakalpakstan has led to profound changes in the Central Asian economy. It has become marketable, i.e. worked for the market. Cotton has become the main product of Karakalpak farmers. However, an increase in cotton crops on irrigated lands leads to deterioration in the situation of dekhkans, as the area allocated for grain and vegetable crops decreases. The situation in the industry of Karakalpakstan was not the best either. Before the start of the "cotton rush", there was practically no large-scale industrial production in the region. The local business activity of the people was based on small handicraft production. At the end of the 19th century, local industry began to develop in the region. It had a typical colonial character, as an agrarian and raw materials appendage of the Russian industry, 76% of its production was the cotton industry, 7% oil milling, and 5% food. Industry was extremely poorly developed, [3,123] but even it had a one-sided character, since it served only the needs of Russia.

In Karakalpakstan, grain production has sharply decreased and this has made its population dependent on the import of food products from Russia. Impoverished dekhkans were forced to sell their plots of land, which sharply increased the number of land-poor and landless dekhkans. The transformation of Karakalpakstan into a colony of the Russian Empire worsened the position of not only farmers, but also artisans.

Cotton, which was exported to Russia, returned to the region in the form of linen, satin, which ruined local handicraft production, leaving tens of thousands of weavers without a livelihood, who previously supplied their products not only to Central Asia, but also to neighboring countries. Russian capital, turning Karakalpakstan into a monopoly market for the sale of goods from its industry, drew it into world commodity circulation, but the import of Russian goods led to the displacement of centuries-old local handicrafts. Russian capital hindered the development of productive forces in order to increase the dependence of Karakalpakstan on the mother country. The area under cotton crops began to increase. The development of cotton growing contributed to the emergence of the first, though still very primitive, cotton ginning plants. In 1892, the merchant Sazonov I. built the first cotton-cleaning plant in Karakalpakstan with a steam engine in Petro-Aleksandrovsk. In 1894, the Manuilov merchants built a plant with two oil-powered engines. And in 1906, the number of factories owned by the Manuilovs grew to four. In addition to cotton ginning plants, a plant was built in Petro-Aleksandrovsk to process cotton seeds for oil. At the beginning of the 20th century, along with Russian workers, Karakalpak workers began to appear at cotton ginning enterprises. This is how the national frame of industry was born, which later played a big role in the history of the industry of Karakalpakstan.

The construction of the Trans-Caspian railway in 1880-1888 contributed to the further development of cotton growing and trade. The Aral and Amu Darya waterways and dirt roads, which connected the interior regions of the Amu Darya department, were also of great transport importance. Thus, the road from Petro-Aleksandrovsk to Nukus passed through the mountains of Kara tau (Sultan - Wais Dag). Roads were laid from Kungrad to Chimbay (with a crossing over the Amu Darya), a road from the steamship pier on the Aral Sea through Takhtakupyr to Chimbay - the so-called Akbugay caravan road, as well as roads from Takhtakupyr to Kazalinsk and Bukhara. The goods of Karakalpakia,



mainly cotton, alfalfa, cattle, were transported either through the Aral Sea to the Tashkent-Orenburg railway, or up the Amu Darya to the Trans-Caspian railway.

In the life of the Karakalpaks, Russian factory-made items were widespread - cast-iron boilers, porcelain dishes, glass, iron tools (axe, shovel). In agriculture, new crops appeared, cabbage, potatoes, in 1875 the Russian Cossacks settled in the Amu Darya delta and engaged in fishing, the Karakalpaks adopted a number of fishing techniques from the Russian Cossacks, borrowed fishing tackle, and got acquainted with Russian tools.[4,276] At the end of the 19th century, the Russian Empire began to study Karakalpakstan, topographic surveys are being carried out, searches are underway for shipping routes in the delta, the nature of the region is being studied, and the population is being surveyed.

The nature of Karakalpakstan was studied by famous Russian naturalists - N. A. Severtsov, I. V. Mushketov A. V. Kaulbars. The peoples of Karakalpakia and their history became the object of research by the greatest historians V. V. Berthold, N. I. Veselovsky, V. V. Grigoriev, V. V. Velyaminov-Zernov. After 1873, the lands of the Karakalpaks were divided into two parts by the state border, which ran along the Amu Darya, between the Amu Darya department and the Khiva Khanate. The Russian tsarist authorities did not seek fundamental changes in the economic and cultural life of Karakalpakstan. Its economic development has acquired a pronounced colonial character. The policy of tsarism was reduced, on the one hand, to the fight against large feudal lords, on the other hand, to the preservation of the patriarchal-feudal way of life, to the use of archaic communal-tribal remnants. Tsarism was not going to encroach on tribal remnants, on the established order of exploitation of the village by the feudal tribal elite.

Russian scientific researchers have known about the existence of the Aral Sea for a long time since the caravans of Russian merchants began to penetrate the Caspian Sea region and exchange goods with the eastern peoples. The development of handicraft production in Karakalpakstan was associated not only with lower Amu Darya cities and villages, but also with Central Asian and Kazakh cities. Home production and craft of the Karakalpaks also had economic and cultural ties with the Russian and Central Asian peoples. The study of archival and documentary materials makes it possible to identify some materials about trade with Tashkent. One of the main items of trade purchased in the Amu Darya department was fish and fish handicraft products. In the bazaars of Tashkent, handicrafts of the Karakalpaks were also sold. Turkmen, Kazakh and Karakalpak horses (their name is "Kungrad") were famous throughout Central Asia. They were in great demand in the bazaars of Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana.

Sources testify to trade relations with Fergana, for example, oil produced in the fields of the Fergana Valley was imported in the Amu Darya department, the Chimion field supplied fuel to the Amu Darya transport flotilla, and Fergana oil products and kerosene were sold in the Amu Darya department. [5, 142] The trade and handicraft relations of the Amu Darya department were also carried out with the nearest city of Khiva, here the grain trade was carried out in ten markets, of which the first place in terms of turnover was occupied by the city of Chimbay, and the second place was Pitnyak, followed by Khodjeyli, Ilyali and Kungrad.

From the southern regions of the Amu Darya department, various goods were brought to Kungrad, handicraft products made by craftsmen from the wood of the yurt, accessories for the manufacture of dairy products and boats for fishermen. In the economic life of the population of the Amu Darya department of handicraft production, along with field cultivation and cattle breeding, fishing also occupied a certain place. In the second half of the 19th century, the Karakalpaks borrowed light fishing boats from the settlers of the Urals. The specific natural conditions of the delta region did not allow the Karakalpaks to concentrate entirely on agriculture and contributed to the development of another branch of the economy, almost the entire population that had cows was engaged in the manufacture of butter, about 3 thousand pounds were exported annually oils. [6,234] Commodity circulation began to draw in the main branches of agriculture - cotton growing and animal husbandry. In the trade in agricultural products, imported and exported goods played an important role, agricultural products - cotton, alfalfa, wool, leather, leaving the hands of producers and concentrating in the hands of buyers, before being exported from the department, became the subject of wholesale trade.



Thus, Russian capital destroyed the natural forms of the economy of Karakalpakstan, its isolation, introducing new, market relations into the colonial economy, but at the same time hindered their development in every possible way. The study of the economic and material culture of peoples is distinguished by the fact that the life and culture of peoples today began to be studied in a complex and continuous connection. At this stage, scientists seek to approach the study of a particular problem in a comprehensive manner, that is, they will find out the origins, reveal the value, the relationship between life and culture, and other spheres of life. Despite a wide range of research work, some problems have not been given due attention. It should be noted that the problem of economic and cultural types is of significant importance for history and it is necessary to take them into account when studying the problems of ethnic history, the history of the emergence and development of the economy and material culture, historical and cultural ties between peoples.

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