

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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2024

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 7 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалоҳонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулув Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Аҳмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохидат Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Караматдиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент,

Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабобевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

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scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

MUNDARIJA

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

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INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TURKESTAN REGION: FORMATION OF CHANNELS FOR RUSSIAN CAPITAL (LATE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURIES)

Ismoilova Parvina,

Independent researcher, Lecturer at the Department of the History of Uzbekistan, FSU

Abstract. The paper is devoted to the study of institutional transformations in the Turkestan region in the late 19th - early 20th century, which were aimed at creating favorable conditions for attracting Russian capital. The study focuses on analyzing the key changes in the legal system, infrastructure, and financial sphere, as well as on identifying the impact of these transformations on the development of Turkestan's economy.

Keywords: Turkestan region, industrial development, financial transformation, railways, Partnerships, cotton raw material, infrastructure.

TURKISTON MINTAQASIDAGI INSTITUTSIONAL O'ZGARISHLAR: ROSSIYA KAPITALI UCHUN KANALLARNING SHAKLLANISHI (19-ASR OXIRI - 20-ASR BOSHLARI)

Ismoilova Parvina,

Erkin tadqiqotchi, O'zbekiston tarixi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi, FarDU

Annotatsiya. Maqola 19 - asr oxiri-20-asr boshlarida Turkiston mintaqasida Rossiya kapitalini jalb qilish uchun qulay shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga qaratilgan institutsional o'zgarishlarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqot huquqiy tizim, infratuzilma va moliya sohasidagi asosiy o'zgarishlarni tahlil qilish, shuningdek, ushbu o'zgarishlarning Turkiston iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishiga ta'sirini aniqlashga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Turkiston viloyati, sanoatni rivojlantirish, moliyaviy transformatsiya, temir yo'llar, shirkat xo'jaliklari, paxta xom ashyosi, infratuzilma.

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The Turkestan region became an arena of active development for the Russian Empire in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This involved not only the conquest of territories, but also the integration of resource-rich areas into the empire's economic system. Institutional changes aimed at creating channels for the inflow of Russian capital played a key role in this process.

First, Russia strengthened the legal system in Turkestan by introducing uniform legislation and creating courts and law enforcement agencies. This was necessary to protect the property rights and contracts of Russian investors, who were confident of the security of their investments. Infrastructure was also actively developed. The construction of railways, telegraph lines, roads and ports created the conditions for the unimpeded movement of goods

and capital into the region. The introduction of the ruble as a single currency simplified financial transactions and increased Russian investors' confidence in the Turkestan market.

The establishment of the State Bank and private banks in Turkestan provided financial services to Russian investors and facilitated the integration of the region into the Russian financial system. In addition, the authorities provided financial incentives to investors in the form of cheap loans, tax breaks and subsidies, making investment in Turkestan more attractive.

These changes led to industrial development, urban growth and job creation. Turkestan became an important center for cotton, mining and other industries, providing Russia with the resources it needed. But with economic growth came negative consequences: increased dependence on Russia, social tensions and environmental problems.

As a result, institutional change in Turkestan was a complex process that created conditions for the inflow of Russian capital and the integration of the region into the Russian economy. But they also created an uneven distribution of benefits increased dependence on Russia and created new problems. These changes subsequently played a role in the conflicts and revolutionary events in Turkestan.

The Turkestan region has become a vivid example of how economic integration can be both a beneficial and a destructive force, with complex and contradictory consequences.

By the 19th century, the textile industry had become the most important industry in the European part of the world, although cotton had not previously been a common raw material in textile production. Cotton was responsible for the ultimate textile factory industry and the development of the capital financial system. At that time, no other cultivated plant had acquired such a global scale importance as cotton.

The Russian Empire, competing with Great Britain, already in the 1800s considered Central Asia and Transcaucasia as a source of raw cotton. Central Asia attracted the attention of the developing Russian bourgeoisie as a source of raw cotton, as by the end of the 19th century cotton imports from America, Russia's main supplier, had stopped [1]. It should also be noted that Russia in the middle of the 19th century was already on the path of new social and economic relations, and after the abolition of serfdom in 1861, the empire experienced a break in the development of capitalism [2]. In fact, the 1861 Manifesto, which abolished serfdom, reduced the number of workers available to enterprises.

In addition, the policy of conquest had, among other things, significant economic benefits. There was a hypothesis that in the event of even a clash of British and Russian interests in India, the struggle would not be for political dominance but for economic supremacy.[3]

After the conquest of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia, the Governorate-General of Turkestan was established in 1867 and divided into five provinces: Syrdarya, Samarkand, Ferghana, Semirechensk and Transcaspian provinces. [4] These all territories were included in the sphere of influence of Russian capitalism.[5] The Russian Empire sought to use the Turkestan region as a source of resources and markets for its goods, which led to the strengthening of Russia's economic power in the region.

After conquering the region, V. Khludov noted that "Central Asia, i.e. Tashkent, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand, by itself cannot serve as a serious market for our goods. Three, four million consumers with underdeveloped subsistence needs is an insignificant figure to enrich us".[6]

In actuality, Tsarist Russia had several key interests driving it to conquer Central Asia. First and foremost was trade, followed by interests in exploiting the mountain wealth of the

region [7] and turning the region into a raw material appendage. According to N. Alimova, from the 1870s the Russian government paid more and more attention to the export of raw materials from Turkestan. At the same time, local markets began to be filled with goods from Russia. As a result, due to the high quality and low price of imported goods, the products of local craftsmen began to lose their demand. Despite the resulting competition, craftsmen tried to find buyers on both domestic and foreign markets. They also actively participated in organised agricultural fairs.[8]

Administrative reform: In 1867 Turkestan was incorporated into the Russian Empire, leading to the establishment of a unified administrative system. The establishment of a governor-general and an administrative system subordinate to the central authorities provided stability and predictability, which was essential for Russian entrepreneurs.

Legal reform: The introduction of Russian legislation in the Turkestan region created a unified legal system that protected the rights and interests of Russian entrepreneurs. The judicial system was reorganised to effectively resolve business disputes.

Financial reform: The introduction of the ruble as the single currency and the establishment of a banking system in Turkestan (State Bank, private banks) facilitated financial transactions and lending.

Infrastructure reform: The construction of railways, especially the Central Asian Railway, opened up access to Turkestan's rich resources and allowed the transport of goods to and from the region. The establishment of telegraph and postal services facilitated communication and administration. Indeed, as Musaev N. points out, at this time the Russian Empire occupied a significant part of the territory of Turkestan, and in order to strengthen its strategic position in the captured regions, in 1880-1888 it built railways connecting the Uzun Ata on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea with Samarkand. The construction of the railways accelerated the influx of Russian and foreign investors into the region.[9]

Land reform: Legislative acts on land ownership and land use (e.g. "Regulations on the Lands of Turkestan Krai") created a legal mechanism for land development and use by Russian entrepreneurs, including through lease and purchase.

However, Michael Ryvkin argues that economic motives were not a key factor in Russia's conquest of Central Asia. He argues that the advent of Russian rule did not lead to significant changes either in Russia's trade relations with the region or in Russia itself. [10] The end of the American Civil War once again provided the Russian textile industry with a reliable source of low-cost, high-quality fibres from the American South. Russia's colonies and protectorates in Central Asia quickly reverted to their former role as a secondary source of low-quality cotton supplies. Until 1881, Russia did not take effective measures to restrict British and Indian goods from entering Central Asia.

Only the advent of the railway, firmly linking the economy of Central Asia to that of the metropolis, would bring about significant changes in the region. In the 1860s and 1870s, a dozen railway projects between Russia and Turkestan were discussed. In 1888 the first line reached Samarkand, and decades later the line was extended to Tashkent. Opening of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway in 1906 [11], also built with strategic considerations in mind, reduced the distance between Tashkent and Moscow by more than a quarter and the travelling time by more than a third.

The railway was originally intended for military use, however, but the transport of goods for trade quickly eclipsed that for military supply.

During this period, measures were taken to establish a trading partnership in the Turkestan region. For Russia's rapprochement with Europe, the Central Asian market played a key role and more. Russian trade operations could approach the northern borders of India and the western countries of China [12]. Banks both state and private played a key role in the exploitation of the colonies. In Turkestan, the first Russian bank, the State Bank, opened its first branch in 1875 in Tashkent; from 1905, branches of commercial banks began to appear, which by the beginning of the First World War already conducted 80% of accounting and lending operations in the region. [13]

An institution such as a bank had a wide range of options in the development of competition in the region. For example, in the Ferghana Valley, banks competed intensely to strengthen their positions and gain higher profits. They invested their capital in key sectors of production. For example, Egamnazarov A. noted in his work that the Russian Asian Bank channelled the bulk of its funds into cotton and cotton oil production, gradually striving to capture this industry completely. [14]

Trade and industrial capital began to gradually penetrate into Turkestan as the possibilities of using the resources in the region for the development of central Russian industry and for colonization purposes were taken into account. The main thrust of the tsarist government's economic policy was to turn Turkestan into a raw material supplier for the empire, a market for the industrial goods of the metropolis, and a colonization zone.

It should be noted that the strengthening of foreign economic relations with Russia, intensification of import of Russian capital, construction of the Transcaspian and Central Asian railways were quite effective impulses for the emergence of bourgeois relations in the Turkestan region. The emergence of factory enterprises, banks, trading firms, mainly concentrated in the hands of Russian capitalists, was associated not only with satisfying the need of the Russian economy for raw materials, but also led to increased migration of Russian subjects - officials, industrialists, officers, who settled in the region separately from local residents.

Nevertheless, the changes in Turkestan demonstrate the active role of the state in creating the conditions for investment inflows. The introduction of a unified legal system, the development of infrastructure, the establishment of a banking system and the provision of financial incentives were a direct result of state policy aimed at developing the region and integrating it into the Russian economy.

The influx of Russian capital brought new technology, infrastructure and industrial stimulus to Turkestan, which had a positive impact on the region's economic growth. At the same time, however, Turkestan became dependent on Russian capital and technology, creating an uneven distribution of benefits and increasing Russian political and economic influence.

The Russian capital was directed towards the development of Turkestan's rich resources, including cotton, oil, coal, gold and other minerals:

Extraction of raw materials: Russian capital was directed towards the development of Turkestan's rich resources, including cotton, oil, coal, gold and other minerals.

Agriculture: The development of cotton plantations, based on the use of local labour, became a key sector of Turkestan's economy. Russian entrepreneurs established cotton gins and other raw material processing enterprises.

Industry: The construction of textile factories, cotton gins, oil refineries and other industrial enterprises allowed Russia to diversify its economy.

Trade: Russian capital was actively involved in the development of trade, both foreign (exporting raw materials and goods) and domestic (selling Russian-made goods).

Transport and communications: Russian entrepreneurs invested in the construction of railways, telegraph lines and other infrastructure that contributed to the development of Turkestan's economy and provided links to Russian centres.

Thus, the institutional transformation of the Turkestan region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, aimed at attracting Russian capital, became a key factor in the economic growth and modernisation of the region. The introduction of a unified legal system, the development of infrastructure, the establishment of a banking system and the provision of financial incentives made it possible to integrate Turkestan into the Russian economy and open up access to new technologies.

However, this process has not been without its contradictions. Dependence on Russian capital, unequal distribution of benefits and social tensions became inevitable companions of economic progress. As a result, the institutional changes that promoted development also gave rise to complex social and political conflicts that would continue well into the 20th century.

The Turkestan region became a vivid example of how economic integration could be both a beneficial and destructive force, shaping complex and contradictory outcomes. Studying the history of these transformations allows us to better understand the complex mechanisms of globalisation and its impact on the development of different regions of the world.

Institutional changes in the Turkestan region were aimed at creating conditions for attracting Russian capital. This policy led to intensive development of the region, but also created social and economic problems. These processes remain relevant for understanding the modern history of Central Asia and Russia's relationship with the region.

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