

CUSTOMS POSTS IN TURKESTAN AT THE END OF THE 19TH - BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURIES

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Abstract: *This article discusses customs positions in Turkestan at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.*

Keywords: *customs, office, treasury, history, Turkestan.*

INTRODUCTION

In 1893, 11 border districts, including the Turkestan district, were established in the Russian Empire, with 16 customs offices. As a result of joining the Russian customs system, the trade and economic independence of the Central Asian khanates was terminated. It was this situation that allowed Russian metropolitan production enterprises to sell their products on the domestic market not only in Central Asia, but also in the regions of Afghanistan, Iran, and China.

MAIN PART

In Central Asia, the empire's customs offices, established on the basis of new legal norms, were fulfilling the task of fully ensuring the economic interests of the metropolis in the region, and gaining a large income by lowering the tax collection to the empire's treasury.

The goals of the Russian Empire in conquering Central Asia were to make the country a source of cheap raw materials and a new market for products produced by the metropolis. That is why the ruling circles of the empire were the first to conquer Central Asia [2]. They tried to completely take over the markets and economic resources of the country. At the same time, taking over the market of Central Asia, in order to establish its trade monopoly in this area, it has radically changed the customs system and conducted a customs policy that serves these goals.

There were several positions related to Turkestan customs, we will consider some of them [3]:

inspector
district customs inspector
junior inspector-cynologist
duty
supervisor
guard
treasurer etc.

Expenses of the state treasury for the maintenance of customs supervision were significantly increased. So, at the direction of the emperor, on March 21, 1881, the

customs units in the Caucasus and the Transcaucasian region were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance [6, p. 26]. Significant measures were taken to strengthen customs supervision in Central Asia - back in 1881, in the Turkestan region, at the insistence of the local chief commander, temporary customs regulations were introduced, the observance of which was established by police supervision. On May 2, 1886, the customs department in the Turkestan governor-general was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. At the head of the customs department was an official for special assignments, appointed by the Minister of Finance. He was responsible for the collection of customs duties and, with the consent of the governor-general, took urgent measures to curb smuggling [4]. In 1890, in agreement with the Ministry of Finance and on the basis of the Decree of the Emperor, two customs districts were established: Turkestan, which included customs institutions of the Turkestan Governor-General and the southern part of the Semirechensk region, and Semipalatinsk, formed from customs institutions in the Tomsk province, Semipalatinsk-sky region and the eastern part of the Semirechensk region. Turkestan district was subdivided into four departments, and Semipalatinsk - into seven sections.

In 1896, in the Central Asian possessions, the territory was divided between three customs districts: Transcaspian, Turkestan and Semipalatinsk. The first included the customs institutions of the Transcaspian region, and the head of the Turkestan district, who was in charge of the customs institutions of the Turkestan Territory and the southern part of the Semirechensk region, was subordinated to the newly formed customs line along the Bukhara-Afghan border; finally, the Semipalatinsk district was formed from the customs offices of the northeastern part of the Semirechensk and Semipalatinsk regions and the Tomsk province. By the law of June 4, 1899, in order to establish more successful control over the actions of customs, the course of trade and the protection of the border, the Transcaspian customs district was attached to Turkestan, with the subsequent abolition of Semipalatinsk. The Department of Customs was instructed to increase the personnel of the Turkestan District Administration and, as necessary, open customs supervision along the border with western China. All transformations were carried out within the limits of the previous appropriations without additional costs.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it can be stated that at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century. Against the backdrop of a general strengthening of customs supervision on Asian borders, there have already been attempts by the Russian Empire to apply conventional customs tariffs and establish "free trade" zones not only in relation to European, but also to Asian states, which were interrupted only on the eve of the First World War.

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