

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

THE COVERAGE OF THE IMPORT PROHIBITION OF INDIAN TEA TO THE TURKESTAN REGION IN THE ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS (XIX CENTURY 70-IES)

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Rakhima Ruskulovna Alimova, The Coverage Of The Import Prohibition Of Indian Tea To The Turkestan Region In The Archival Documents (Xix Century 70-Ies) – Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology 17(6) (2020). ISSN 1567-214X.

Keywords and phrases: Central Asia, Governor-General of Turkestan, administrative system, political system, Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, tea, tea trade, N.A Maev, N. Petrovsky, L.N Sobolev, Kyakhta tea, Afghanistan, customs duty, competition.

ABSTRACT:

This article is devoted to cover the issues of prevention of the importation of English-Indian teas into the Turkestan territory in the 70-ies of the XIX century. In this regard, the adoption of regulations prohibiting the entry of English teas into the territory of Turkestan by the Russian Empire and the Turkestan governor's office and the policy carried out in its implementation are analyzed.

Several experts have been sent to the provinces of the region to develop measures to prevent the transportation of Indo-English teas through Bukhara in the territory of the Turkestan general-governorship. Their investigations and research works were focused on finding ways of Indian teas coming in from Bukhara, the pricing of the incoming teas, and the amount of tax that was applied to them.

These issues are reflected in the documents stored in the funds of the National Archive of Uzbekistan. The materials of the activities carried out in the collected volumes of funds I-1, I-17 of the Turkic general-governorship of the archive have been preserved to establish control over the import of Indian tea and other products of manufacture from the countries of the army into the country. In particular, in the funds, the newspaper editor-in-chief "Turkestanskije Vedomosti" assistant N.A. Maev was sent on a trip to the emirate of Bukhara for tea trade inspection in the Bukhara Khanate, several documents will be analyzed on the issues of improving tea trade in the Turkestan region, as well as a trip report to Turkestan governor-adjutant general Fon-Kaufman.

Introduction

The second half of the XIX century was a special period for the peoples of Central Asia, which stepped into the stage of history. During this period, the system of Public Administration has changed; the socio-economic and cultural life of the population is subject to the problems of a new era. After the Russian Empire took over the country, it seeks to make it economically also dependent, and in the short term, it becomes a source of raw materials for its industry. The economic policy of Russia was aimed at turning Turkestan into a raw material

base, keeping it as a market for the sale of Russian goods and transporting its natural resources to the center.

The khanates of Central Asia were completely transformed into a country that served the interests of the ruling state. Chiefly to establish control over the economic life of the country, trade relations in cities, officials, specialists were sent to these lands on a special assignment. Their written reports, materials reflecting the planned measures to prevent the import of English-Indian teas into the country are stored in the funds of the National Archive of Uzbekistan. This archive is a rich source of historical documents; the article finds the archive information on the subject and provides a comparative analysis.

Aims and objectives

The Governor-General of Turkestan pays special attention to the trade relations, in particular, to give particular importance to the tea trade, thus lighting the central state archive of the materials based on the information without issue, in the works of researchers from the information of their approach, to study the processes of formation scientific look on this topic, summarize their results to identify the purpose of members to the final conclusion of the article are listed. Proceeding from the goal the following tasks have been identified:

- Examination of the trade relations in the Turkic countries;
- Analysis of the issue of tea trade on the scale of the region;
- Identification of the documents of the Central State Archives on Tea Trade;
- Comparative analysis of the data on the tea trade in the documents in the chronological sequence;
- Historicity and objectivity in the study of documents, adherence to historical comparison printouts;
- Chronological, systematic analysis and analysis of data;
- Comparative analysis of works created within the framework of the subject with the data of archival documents is considered.

Methods

writing a scientific article, methods such as historicity, objectivity, historical-comparative, historical-comparison, systematic bias, systematic analysis, chronological analysis has been used.

The main results and findings

A study of working documents on the tea trade in Turkestan in the funds of the National Archive of Uzbekistan made it clear that the government leaders intended to occupy the country economically in any way, to make a large profit from it. Since there are so many archival documents, it is difficult to draw all of them into scientific circulation within the framework of only one article. Therefore, as a limitation of the study, it is clarified that the Russian state intended to maintain the colonial rule over the trade of the Turkestan region by hand, mainly through the introduction of the country into the trade of the Russian Kyakhta through the Trade Center of Kyakhta, as a result of the scientific circulation of documents related to the ban on the entry of Indian tea. The objectives pursued by the opinions, suggestions of the region researchers were revealed.

On July 11, 1867, the Russian Empire established the Governor-General of Turkestan in the occupied territories of Central Asia. General-the governor's office continued its military operations, in the newly occupied territories administrative-territorial units, that is, in 1868 Zarafshan okrug, whose center was Samarkand City, in 1873 the Amu Darya department, whose center was Petro-Alexandrovsk, in 1876 the Kokand Khanate was liquidated and the Fergana region, whose center was New Margilan, was established in place.

Thus the Russian Empire began to achieve the creation of an administrative and political system that could turn Central Asia into its colony. This system of management was aimed at finding its full military domination in the country and establishing gross control over the economy. Besides, the Russian Empire intended to enter the captured territories on the borderline, thereby stopping any economic, cultural and political relations of the army with the states.

The Russian Empire began to explore ways to stop the entry of British goods into the territories of the Governor-General of Turkestan from the 70s of the XIX century.

In this regard, an associate of the Ministry of Finance N. Petrovsky was sent in 1872 to Tashkent and Bukhara to study economic and financial issues [1]. Bukhara was given a great place in trade relations, in his novel, with special emphasis on Indian tea among the goods entering the emirate territory from India and Afghanistan.

Calling Bukhara a warehouse of Russian-British goods, Bukhara states that it has established close trade relations with all neighboring countries. However, we are not familiar with the trade of Indo-British goods, and as a result of our inattention of the trade of Bukhara, there was concern that all the trade of Bukhara would pass into the hands of the British [2]. In the funds of the National Archive of Uzbekistan [3] were kept documents related to this issue, which were aimed at sharply reducing the import of British goods into the territory of Governor-General, which became a problem for Russia, and increasing the need for Russian goods in the markets of Turkestan. Particularly, on December 18, 1876, on the explanatory note written by the head of the city of Tashkent to the military governor of Syrdarya region indicates that the emergence of Indian teas in the markets of the Asian part of the city of Tashkent. East-Indian teas gradually began to appear on the market in the Asian part of Tashkent in the first half of 1875 [4]. Staff captain, Asipov, was instructed to clarify the relativity of these facts. Asipov revealed by a sart Karimberdi Khidirov from Uratapa that, 130 poods of white-tail tea and 140 poods of apple tea were transported to Tashkent via the so-called blackboard tea through Bukhara. This tea was sold to various tea-merchants in the Asian market through a mediator called Burkhon [5].

Meanwhile, Osipov found out that Bukhara caravan leaders - Arvab, Nadrus, and Kalandarov - were involved in transporting East Indian tea to Tashkent. A man name Shodi Mirza received from every tea-loaded camel 51/2 for the secretly transportation from Khujand to Kokand [6]. Currently, it reported 11/2 gold is being taxed.

The National Archive of Uzbekistan contains a report on the control of the import of Indian tea and other manufactured goods from neighboring khanates [7], dated January 19, 1877, No. 588 of the Chancellery of the Governor-General of Turkestan. It states that in accordance with the regulation of the Committee of Ministers of December 13, 1868, a special high customs duty was imposed on Indian teas imported from neighboring khanates to the region of Turkestan [8]. At the same time, according to the data of the control Chamber of Turkestan, it is also expressed that these taxes do not come to the treasury. According to the detection of the Turkestan Chamber of Control, at a time when tea continues to be imported to Turkestan by transit from neighboring khanates, they suspect that the customs duty is not coming to the treasury. The decline in sales of Kyahkta tea [9] in Turkestan province was a reason. According to the Chamber of Control, the reason for this situation is the lack of organizations or individuals monitoring the tea importing from India at the border checkpoints [10].

So, according to the regulations, a special customs duty was imposed on Indian tea imported into the country, but the tax collected did not go to the treasury. Why? Does a reasonable question arise? The reason for this, as indicated in the letter, is not the depression of Kyahkta tea sales, as a rule, Kyahkta tea is not

taxed. As long as there is no customs duty on this tea, whether the sale of Kyahkta tea in the country will develop or stop, the customs revenue will not be collected from it. The lack of adequate control over the tea trade was a reason for the commitment of abuse. It seems that only Russian government circles believe that British tea will be automatically ousted from the markets if it satisfies the demand for tea in Turkestan with Kyakhta teas and ensures the dominance of Kyakhta tea in the markets.

Notably, trade fairs were organized in April-May, October-November twice a year in Tashkent, which in 1870 was considered the administrative center of the Turkestan Governor-Generalship. The goods were brought to the fair from various regions of Russia: Orenburg, Petropavlovsk, the cities of Syrdarya region, Zhetysu, okrug Zarafshan, Khanate of Kokand, Bukhara, Kashgar, Ghulja. "Chinese tea brought permanently from Sibir, Kyakhta, and Irkutsk. Tea trade was spontaneously accompanied in Tashkent"[11]. Remarkably, since 1868, Kyahkta teas have been allowed to be imported to Turkestan via Russia. The goal was for Russia to fully capture the country's trade and strengthen its economic dominance along with political dominance.

The goods were taken from the fair to the Syrdarya region, Bukhara, Kokand and other places. The name, quantity, and price of goods brought to the fair are registered in the customs register. 68 large and 1,358 small traders from Tashkent worked at the fair. Traders from Margilan, Andijan, Kokand, Namangan, Shakhrisabz, Isfara, Konibodom, Shaydon, Osh, Khiva, India, and Afghanistan took part in it [12]. Unfortunately, there is no list of Indian teas importing to Turkestan through the khanates.

Deputy editor of the newspaper "Turkestanskije Vedomosti" lieutenant-colonel N.A. Maev's written report to the governor of Turkestan General-Governor governor-adjutant Fon-Kaufman № 3 on April 1, 1877, is kept in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan [13]. N.A. Maev was sent to Bukhara for the purpose of studying the tea trade in the Bukhara Khanate on the instructions of the governor of Turkestan General Fon-Kaufman. N.A. Maev made a report on the work carried out by the governor on the execution of assignments, highlighting the tasks assigned to him.

In the report, the information received by the zakat collectors Hisamidin-biy and Muhammadsharif-biy in Shahrizabz and Karshi and reliable merchant Konshin were analyzed [14].

In the data, tea is transported from Calcutta to Peshawar, from there to Kabul by camels, Tashkurgan, through Amu Darya to Kelif, and from there to Bukhara. N.A. According to N.A. Maev, the cost of transporting tea from Kabul to Bukhara on a camel (1 camel load is 10 to 14 poods) is 120 tenge. The cost of the transportation of tea by camel to Kabul, green tea 120 rupees (360 tenge), paper tea 90 rupees (270 tenge), in Bukhara customs duty is charged at the rate of 1/40 amount of the goods [15].

As a result of our research on N.A. Maev's studies, it becomes known that he was zealously inclined to his task, not neglecting anything. In particular, he gave more complete information about what season the teas are brought, their varieties, prices in Bukhara, Karshi, Shakhrisabz. It is worth to mention that, N.A. Maev comprehensively studied the trade of English tea in the region of the emirate of Bukhara, concluding that in the markets of Central Asia; Russia can compete with England in tea trade only if it opens up new ways to transport tea from China and allows duty-free trade in the Turkestan region. For example, according to a recommendation made by Lieutenant-Colonel Sosnov, the new road to be opened should go from Han-Zhu-Fu to Zhin-Zhu, Lan-Zhu-Fu, Tsu-Zhu-Fu, Khami, Guchen to Kulja. He calculated that it would cost 32 rubles 5 kopecks to transport 5 poods of tea from Han-Zheu-Fu to Tyumen. Transportation of 5 poods of tea from Han-Zheu-Fu to Verniy will cost 64

rubles 10 kopecks, transportation of 5 poods of tea from Verniy to Tashkent will cost 5 rubles 31 kopecks. A carload of 25 poods of tea from Tashkent to Samarkand costs 14 rubles in summer and 18 rubles in winter. If we calculate the highest price from 18 rubles, 5 poods of tea will cost 3 rubles 60 kopecks. Transportation of a similar car of tea from Samarkand to Bukhara will cost 16 rubles and 5 poods 3 rubles 20 kopecks. Thus, the transportation of 5 poods of tea from Han-Zhu-Fu to Bukhara does not exceed 76 rubles 21 kopecks [16]. According to Lieutenant-Colonel Sosnov, Han-Zhu-Fu sells 205 poods of tea for 30 rubles. So 5 poods of tea are twice as expensive and cost 60 rubles. Then, if 10 rubles are divided into customs, and the cost of transporting 5 poods of tea is taken into account, including the construction and re-construction, the cost of transporting 5 poods of tea is 146 rubles 21 kopecks.

N.A. Maev's report provides a glimpse into the fact that it focuses its attention on with the English Manufactory taverns – mitkal and calico, which are sold in the markets of the Bukhara Khanate. At the present time, N.A. Maev reports, he saw that there were French calicos in Bukhara, which they entered through Iran, and that 39 meters of these calicos were sold for 80-90 tenges. In retail trade, French tokens, such as English tokens, tell us that one arshin fabric is sold from 2 coins. It is said that the English mitkal is sold as a Russian commodity in Fergana [17].

On December 31, 1877, the report of the military governor of Syrdarya region on the Tashkent fair reflected the complete crisis of the tea trade brought from Kyakhta and Russia.

In particular, in this report, the military governor stated in his letter No. 331 of July 10 this year that the tea trade from Kyakhta and European Russia was completely depressed; the reason for this was the importation of Duty-Free Bombay teas from India through the Bukhara Khanate. The document says that we came to this conclusion in late 1874 when we studied the Kokand markets. Accordingly, a large consignment of tea brought to Tashkent through the Kokand markets. According to the data, 559,720 pounds of Bombay tea is imported to Kokand annually. In addition, the manufactured products sold in the Kokand markets are mainly Russian goods, but this situation may change to the detriment of our (Russia-A.R.) factories, he notes. Because there are not many foreign calicos in the markets of Kokand, there is only one British kitsea. Calicos, mitkal, white and painted fabric in the former Kokand khanate do not belong to the Russians. So, if these goods are not Russian goods, then they are British goods. It seems that having protected the interests of Russia, worried that the markets of the Turkestan region could be occupied by the British manufacture; although, the British manufacture in the markets is less than that of the Russians, indicates that British goods may outperform Russian goods in Turkestan's markets in the future.

In the concluding part of the letter, the Committee confidently stated that unless measures were taken to stop the sale of tea, then British tea would find its place not only in Turkestan but also, namely in Siberia and European Russia [18].

According to the archival document, the data collected in the provinces of Turkestan revealed that tea imported from British India via Bukhara was widespread in the country. Because this tea is duty-free, it not only competes with tea that is taxed but also compresses them completely. Even if our (i.e. Russian goods are understood) manufactured goods are not popular with the local population, over time, foreign goods can cause loss trade. Just like our manufacturing goods are being squeezed out in Iran. Therefore, if we leave the country in this state, then it could bring loss the whole state. It is known that the listed items bring a lot of money to the state, as even the first non-essential goods are subject to customs duties. Therefore, we believe that the Committee, together with the traders, should not allow the further duty-free import of tea and

manufactured goods from the Anglo-Indian territories. In those years, 4 poods of Bombay tea were sold for 15-20 gold coins. It was decided on the number of customs duties on tea imported from England and India via Bukhara. He concluded that in order for Russian tea in Turkestan to be able to compete successfully with British tea, a customs duty of 60 kopecks should be imposed on each pound of bay tea [20].

Tea imported from India to the Turkestan territory is a problematic issue for Russians expresses in the document in the National Archive of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 1879, in the volume titled "On the issues of improving tea trade in the Turkestan region" [21]. This will, firstly, undermine the trade of Russian merchants who trade in Kyakhta teas, and secondly, drive out of the country gold and high-probability silver coins paid for goods and customs.

In order to reconcile with the interests of the state, ours (Russians-A.O.) Allowed Kyakhta tea to enter the territory of Turkestan duty-free, a pound of tea imported from India was taxed at a rate of 16 kopecks. However, the latter measure was not implemented due to the inability to establish control over customs duties on goods. Such oversight could be delegated to the customs service, but it is said that due to the wideness of Turkestan's borders, customs posts are unlikely to be able to cover their expenses [22].

As a result of the measures taken, trade with Kyakhta teas was pushed out of the country.

Currently, due to the military events in Afghanistan, the country has a good opportunity to stifle the dominance of Indian teas imported from India, was reported.

According to the letter, the government should take measures to ban the entry of Indian tea into the country, to ensure the dominance of Kyakhta tea, so that the treasury is not caused loss, and there should be no excuse for Britain to declare it a system banning trade relations:

1. It is necessary to communicate with familiar firms engaged in the sale of tea and ask them if they can send tea to the Turkestan region for sale, which the local people want to consider well. To do this, it is necessary to send samples of teas to these firms.
2. Suggesting to the Emir of Bukhara and the khans of Khiva to increase the zakat on tea imported from India by 15-10%, but to apply this to tea from Bukhara and Khiva regions in relation to tea that is transported to the Russian borders, if it is not possible to apply it to all teas.
3. Requesting a loan from the Tashkent branch of the State Bank for every pound of tea transported from Kyakhta to the Turkestan territory from 40 to 60 kopecks, setting a nominal norm of debt to 5.000 rubles.
4. Inviting the troops to buy Kyakhta tea.
5. Raising taxes on tea imported from India to our territories (Turkestan Province - R.A.).
6. Establish a committee of local merchants in the cities to collect duties on tea imported from India, in return for which 33% of the duties collected will be transferred to the committee [23].

In the letter № 2408 of March 20, 1879, written in the name of Nikolai Lukich from the Turkestan governor's office, it is said that in order to support the interests of Russian trade in the Turkestan region, it will be necessary to take measures to slow the Bringing of Indian tea to the country or to stop the transportation altogether [24].

The tea trade has always worried me, I even offered you a duty-free introduction of Kyakhta teas in 1868 year, the current current tax offers traders a profit of 9 rubles per Pood of tea. Nevertheless, the demand for English-Indian teas in the country is strong, but I consider that our merchants do not know which tea varieties the local people consumes more.

Taking advantage of the current situation behind the Amu Darya, where Indian tea enters Bukhara, I concluded that we should improve our situation in the tea markets. My plans are focused on the fact that if representatives of the Russian Tea Trade had actively supported me in the robust establishment of trade with Kyakhta tea in the regions given to me, that is, I would have increased the taxes on Indian tea and had control over the import of Indian tea, the document says [25].

On the other hand, I would have facilitated the trade turnover of Russian merchants in the country as much as possible by giving the State Bank a special privilege to borrow from the Tashkent Department for tea trade.

Conclusion

To conclude, in the 1970s, to take full control of the markets of Turkestan, the Russian government put forward several proposals to reduce or even stop the influx of Indo-British tea. These proposals reflected the fact that the proceeds from the country's trade would go to the treasury of the Russian Empire, and the desire to gain an advantage in the Anglo-Russian competition that had been going on since the turn of the century was reflected in the documents. Besides, Russia sought to strengthen control not only politically but also economically in colonial Turkestan. In this sense, measures will be taken to control the inflow of Indian tea in the neighboring khanates, which will be strictly controlled by the annexation of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates to the Russian border in 1894-1895.

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3. Fund –I-1, inventory – 16, file-984; Fund – I-17, inventory - 1, file-13697; Fund –I-1, inventory – 16, file-1094; Fund – I-1, inventory - 11, file-1405; Fund - I-1, inventory - 12, file-2058; Fund - I-1, inventory - 11, file-504 and another.
4. East-Indian teas, these teas were originally produced in India, but since 1858 year, Indian teas began to be called east—Indian or English-Indian teas, since they became a colony of England.
5. Fund-I-17, inventory-1, file-13697. - P. 1. According to the report of the Head of Tashkent on the appearance of Indian tea on sale in the Asian part of Tashkent. December 18, 1876.-P. 3.
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7. Fund –I-1, inventory 16, file-984. On the establishment of supervision of the transport of Indian tea and other manufactured goods from neighboring khanates. May 16, 1876 - July 31, 1881 - 82 p.
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9. Kyahkta tea - means Chinese tea brought through the city of Kyahkta. The city of Kyahkta is located on the border between Russia and China, and in the 18th century, wool, manufactured goods, furs, and leather were transported from Russia to China through this city. Tea is mainly imported from China. For a long time, the city of Kyahkta supplied tea to the whole of Russia, almost Western Europe. In Russia, this Chinese tea is known as Kyahkta tea. In European countries, it was called Russian tea. In 1743, the city of Kyahkta was called a trading village. In this regard, the supply of Chinese tea, which was

brought to Turkistan only from Russia through Kyakhta, began to look for measures aimed at stopping the penetration of English tea from the emirate of Bukhara in general.

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16. Fund –I-1, inventory - 16, file-1094. - p. 4.
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19. Fund –I-1, inventory - 16, file-984. - p. 22 rev.
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