

Development Of Crafts And Trade In Jizzakh During The Colonial Period

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Abstract: In this article gives an overview of crafts, trade growth and starting in Jizzakh during the colonial and the period of Soviet.

Key words: urban, craft, trade, neighborhood, industrial enterprises, railway.

In the XIX century, the city of Jizzakh became one of the administrative centers of the Sangzor region and developed craftsmanship and trade. The products and of goods of the urban population of the city are considered to be an important part of the Eurozone. Handicraft became a profession, and young craftsman trained as well. The artisans of Jizzakh have been competing in the markets of Kukan and Uratepa, where handmade goods and are being stocked.

In the XVI and XIX centuries, the development of handcrafts was a peculiar role of pottery. The walls of the potter's tombs help to build walls. Growing potters in the dungeons are made of simple, plastered, glazed and glazed bowls, cups, jugs, pots, jars and furs for sale. Four large toned bricks were also used in the humans and mosques, madrassas and mosques were built.

Burt bricks were made in the pitcher of the street of Uratepa and Okkurgan. 50-100 thousand pieces of brick were cooked in the palm of the house by the potter Mirzo Kayum Hasanov and the craftsman Muhammad Allorov. Urbanization has played an important role in the recycling of metal and metal, in the case of the craftsmen of Jizzakh, Uratepa and Kalandarkhan. The blacksmith inherited from his family.

Blacksmithing instruments made in field are provided by various fields of handicraft, with the tools of labor, the housekeeper, knives, scissors and chisels.¹

¹ Hayitboy Haydarov, Qamariddin Usmanov. History of Jizzakh. Publishing House "Instructor" Tashkent- 2009 P. 97

The carpenters are provided with some tools such as bolts, holes saws, and also loose tools by blacksmith.

Merchants sold their products to the streets of Jizzakh for instance Okkorgan, Sovungar, Jizzakh, Toshkent, Zargar and other neighbour country such as Afganistan, Pakistan, Iran and other countries are engaged in the manufacture of textile products, wool and cloth, clothes and various local household goods, handmade nephrite, wool, cotton, jewelry and they did.

In XIX second half of the century, the Russian Empire launched Turkestan, a city center for industrial enterprises with regular supply of raw materials, free shipping and free shipping. In 1880-1886 the Caspian Railway was built by Mikhailov Kransnovodsk (present Turkmenbashi) from Merv, Chorzhycha, Amudarya. This railway reached from Korakum to Samarkand in 1887. In 1895, under the order of Russian Emperor, Nikola II, the construction of a railroad connecting Samarqand with Jizzakh, Khovas, Khujand, Ferghane Valley and the city of Tashkent finished. The railway soon reached Jizzakh and a railway station was built in Jizzkh. In 1899 the train Kransnovodsk –Tashkent- Ferghane was launched. In 1900-1906 the Tashkent – Orenburg railway was built and given to use.

The construction of the railway help to develop not only in Jizzakh but also all Turkistan cities and the opening of the railway stations “Yangikurgan” and ” Jizzakh” in those years led to the deepening of the Jizzakh population’s relations with other countries, including Russia and Europe.

During 1888- 1890 years cotton cleaning- factories were established in Fergana, Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Jizzakh. The cotton factory in Jizzakh was owned by SP Kuzov and S.Kraft. Invention of “gin” machines by engineer L.N.Yugovitch at the factory led to expansion of work on cleaning cotton.

The area cultivated by the American variety of cotton in Jizzakh district was 372 deciatine in 1884 and 142527 in 1895. In Jizzakh private cleaning factory in

1894 3227 pounds of local cotton and 9519 tons of American cotton were sent to the Russian industrial enterprises².

Most of the 175 industrial plants set in Turkestan between 1867 and 1900 were cotton factories and they produced 80 percent of the total cotton production. In the Turkistan industry, production of cottonseed oil was very important like as cotton other products³.

The Central Asian branch of the Siberian Bank of Commerce operated in Jizzakh and received a large of money. He would make a huge profit by selling the goods of industrial enterprises, providing loans to growers.

Bills of cotton and textile factories owned by Kraft and Kouzova companies operating in Jizzakh were paid 60- 70%. The debt to farmers was short – term.

Cotton traders pay a debt of 85-100 coins to cotton. Whereas the price of the one side of cotton on the market was 145- 150 coins⁴. The credit of the bank was multifaceted and provided cotton mills, textile companies and cotton companies. Owners of firms and factories distributed loans to traders who buy cotton traders who were disgraced by local cotton traders used to buy and sell cotton on the cheap. The city industry was under controlled during the years of Russian colonialism in Jizzakh and there were 95 welders, 10 large and small brick masons 7 soap markers, 13 ceramics, 1 mining factories, 31 carpenters and 2 candles markers. Sewing and silk- weaving factories were established to meet the daily needs of the population.⁵

Since the 1920s new factories were built in Jizzakh. 1930 Local Raw Lime Plant, 1932 City Power Station, 1932 Cotton Plant, Agricultural Machine Repair Plant in 1943, Butter and Cheese Plant in 1949, 1960 the largest building materials factory in Uzbekistan had been opened. Chemical Complex was built for the

² Jizzakh regional archive of the UzACI. 2nd fund, list 11, page 82.

³ The reference book of the Samarkand region for 1886. Samarkand, 1896, p. 17

⁴ The CBU. Fund 461, list 1, case 1017, pages 2,3,4.

⁵ Hayitboy Haydarov, Qamariddin Usmanov. History of Jizzakh. Publishing House "Instructor" Tashkent-2009 P. 97

Irrigation of the Mirzachul and Karshi Desserts.(1969) build a flour mills and mixed feed mill and mixed feed mill (1970). In 1971 the first stage of brick factory and a Tashkent knitwear firm was commissioned. Bred and sewing factories also began to produce.

Even in Jizzakh, despite the huge losses suffered by the colonialism of herds, the local people managed to maintain their identity national values, spirituality, culture, customs and way of life. Even under the oppressive regime, the aspirations of the people of Jizzakh for freedom, progress and perspectives have not diminished. The sense of independence and struggle for freedom became deeper in Jizzakh's hearts.

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