

EMIRATE OF BUKHARA

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Annotation: We describe the economy of the city of Samarkand in the first half of the XIX century first of all, here is an economic one from the old Middle Ages in economic relations the relationship has been maintained and is traditional in the manufacturing sector it is necessary to note that craft production is superior.

Introduction

City several sectors had taken place in his economic life. Initially of course, crafts and its branches, secondly, in the marriage of the inhabitants of the city growing agricultural products with their own place, and thirdly, trade relations. It is on the basis of the analysis of these areas that urban economic life it will be possible to describe.

Samarkand is a medieval-type City that has developed according to its main image calculated. This includes construction objects, the lifestyle of the population, in the city itself the embodiment of many large foundation properties testifies to this. In the city not only trade is hotly progressive, but also education. In this, the madrasas are the main Rowle played. When the general is said. Before the first half of the XIX century the city, which was destroyed by wars and robberies between the ages in the context of a relatively stable political situation that prevailed in the studied period the economic and political and cultural position was gradually restored and renewed indicates that it has gained importance.

Until the first half of the XIX century, the population around the city of Samarkand was mainly while engaged in agriculture, the main part of the population of the city engaged in handicrafts, trade. During this period, the city was located in the Middle It was considered one of the major craft-developed centers of Asia. For example, in the city in the middle of the XIX century there were 681 weavers, 200 saddles, 40 paper and paperware maker, 36 ironworking, 34 silk item Maker, 30 leather products manufacturer, 15 silk spinning, 15 dyeing workshops operated, official sources state reflected.

Weaving was apparently the most widely developed field. In fact, Samarkand craftsmen are the owners of silk, semi-silk and cotton fabrics prepared different Hilli. Of these, alacha, Xhosa (thin half silk fabric), pencil (type of cotton fabric), chit, kanaviz, Boz, beqasam, tivit turban, silk and semi-silk carpets, doppelgängers, etc.k. It is worth noting that the crafts the abundance of the type of product in the textile direction and this area demand for their products has also been great in all societies. Especially, cotton and Silk are widely grown in Central Asia, including, In Samarkand, it was also a natural process for this field of trade to develop widely. But we must also pay attention to this aspect, in Samarkand some textile products grown in the DOST Region, but also other it was also in great demand in the states. For example, the newspaper "Novoe vremya" muhbiri's notice of Turkestan opened in Tashkent in 1878 many quality, rangbarang Shoi were sent from Samarkand to the exhibition of Agriculture and industry, these fabrics were used in many areas of Bukhara and Turkestan compete with textile products made in their city".

According to archival data, " special silk or Samarkand there were few cleaning workshops. Because the need for refined silk or wool the natives who had bought them and cleaned them in their homes themselves. This craft those who are specially engaged in work on order for tailors and in rare cases, refined yung or the like are brought to the market the Exiles".

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The weaving industry is mainly made from local products it is classified into species, depending on the products. One such area is silkmaking and it was to make products from silk. Silk products in the first half of the XIX century about 400 farms were engaged in cultivation will be brought. Each farm brings products from 5 Poods to 1.5 Poods to the market out. Silk was also brought to the city from neighboring areas.

From the equipment made of a slave with a knife in silk processing in Samarkand used. Most craftsmen use silk processing equipment themselves made. Silk from its Samarkand craftsmen produce several homogeneous products produced by. In due time, large commercial products in the Samarkand region trade in large silk products of the emirate in the grower and its markets done. From silk fabrics mainly canaus, from semi-silk fabrics and adras prepared.

References:

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