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VODIYNING IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHIDA NEMIS TADBIRKORLARNING HISSASI

РОЛЬ НЕМЕЦКИХ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЕЙ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ РАЗВИТИИ РЕГИОНА

THE ROLE OF GERMAN ENTREPRENEURS IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

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– Fakultetlararo tillar kafedrasining dotsenti.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada XIX asrda Qo'qon shahrining iqtisodiy rivojlanishi uchun nemis tadbirkorlari faoliyatining tarixiy ahamiyati yoritilgan. Maqolada Qo'qon shahar banklarining pul aylanmasining tarixiy faktlari keltirilgan. Mamlakatda birinchi marta kredit, bo'lib to'lash kabi shartlar qo'llanildi. Bu tadbirkorlarning yashash sharoiti va faoliyat turi batafsil yoritilgan. O'sha davrda ayrim korxonalarning yopilishi sabablari o'rganilgan.

Аннотация

В данной статье описывается историческое значение деятельности немецких предпринимателей для экономического развития города Коканда в 19 веке. В статье приводятся исторические факты денежного оборота банков города Коканда. Впервые в стране были использованы такие термины, как кредит, рассрочка. Более подробно описывается условия проживания и род деятельности этих предпринимателей. Были исследованы причины закрытия некоторых предприятий в то время.

Abstract

This article describes the historical significance of the activities of German entrepreneurs for the economic development of the city of Kokand in the 19th century. The article presents the historical facts of the money turnover of the banks of the city of Kokand. For the first time in the country, such terms as credit, installment were used. The conditions of residence and the type of activity of these entrepreneurs are described in more detail. The reasons for the closure of some enterprises at that time were investigated.

Калит сўзлар: Iqtisodiy rivojlanish, savdo qilish joy, Rossiya fuqaroligi, bino, me'mor, fond birjasi

Ключевые слова: Экономическое развитие, место продажи, русское гражданство, здание, архитектор, биржа.

Key words: Economic development, sales point, Russian citizenship, building, architect, stock exchange

INTRODUCTION

As never before, interest in the issue of economic development of a particular region of Uzbekistan is growing. The studies of economists concern not only the current state, but also the prospects for the future development of the region. But, as they say, without the past there is no present. The economic development of Kokand in many works is associated with the development of trade relations with Russia. At the same time, "With the formation of the Turkestan Governor-Generalship, the Khanate gradually began to turn into a raw material base for Russian industry." [1]

In this regard, in our study, we tried to find facts confirming the influence of German entrepreneurs on the economic development of Kokand.

German traces can be found in Kokand since the tsarist empire advanced into Central Asia in the 19th century; they came to the Fergana Valley with the colonial power and accompany the industrial development and the increased Trade relations of Kokand. The central economic location and the long political history of the city were of great advantage to the Germans and so they established themselves here.

The Germans who came gave a colorful picture of German settlement history in the 19th century. "Baltic Germans" came, who were firmly anchored in the army and colonial administration. "Volga Germans" came, who sought their economic fortune here, and "Reichsdeutsche" came as branch managers of large companies.

The local population especially remembers the industrialists of the Nobel oil company and the offices of the Singer company, a manufacturer of sewing machines.

For a long time, Singer Alley in Kokand was reminiscent of the sewing machine sales point. Thanks to the good quality of Singer sewing machines and the possibility of being paid off in

installments, they quickly became popular and played a major role in the industrial development of the region.

MAIN PART

According to tsarist government regulations on administration in Turkestan, only Russian nationals, including emigrants from Europe, were allowed to come to Asia to show off their economic skills. That's why most of them were German forced to acquire Russian citizenship. But this gave them the opportunity to get useful cheap raw materials from Asia, such as cotton, to be able to deliver intestines, semen and silk to Europe via Russia.

Only European quarters emerged in the center of the city, around the Hudayarhan Palace. Today's Istiklol Street, which thanks to historical events has had several names, first Rosenbachov Prospekt, then Sovetskaya, became the city's main street in 1880. Of course, all administrative institutions are still located here today and the most important business premises were also built on this street.

Kokand, like no other city of Uzbekistan, was rich in buildings of classical modernity. As S.M.Krukovskaya wrote, the Art Nouveau after the I Congress of Russian Artists held in 1895, a fashionable style of the Russian bourgeoisie who had built the villas for themselves.

In order to erect magnificent houses for the imperial Germans here, the architect Wilhelm Solomonovitsch Heinzelmann (1851-1922) was invited to Kokand, who became famous for his building work in Turkestan. It seems that the construction of these buildings was an attempt to create a cultural environment for the Germans.

The more than 100 year old buildings: Villa Kraft, Villa Knabe, Villa Kokand's, boy, was not only the director of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, but also one of the three founding members of the municipal Kokand Stock Exchange Committee. Also, people remember his work as chairman of the council of the technical school, which their children graduated from. As director of the Russian-Asian Bank, he managed the purchase of cotton. Established in 1910, the Russo-Asian Bank, a branch of Bank Soci  t   General, served as a bridge between Europe and Asia. As a result of the activity of Bank, trade between two continents was stimulated and sales increased.

Also the Kraft brothers who lived in Kokand at that time and there going about their business were the owners of a trading house that sold hygroscopic cotton wool in Besharik.

The trading house "Brothers Kraft", founded at the end of the 19th century was founded, acquired the right on September 10, 1909

on property in Turkestan. This is exactly what made the trading house possible "Brothers Kraft" in Kokand and the surrounding area to deal with the purchase and selling the cotton, seeds and cocoons.

RESULTS

After boom of trade and industry in Kokand were Corporations, fraternities and even a stock exchange founded. Like Yakhyokhon Dadaboyev, research associate of the museum in Kokand, the Kokander became a merchant German origin W. I. Siegel 1908 after the foundation of the Exchange committees in Kokand, appointed chairman of the committee.

Also became members of the Kokander Stock Exchange Committee

S.A.Knabe and the representative of the Schliesselburgische Manufaktur,

WE chef, elected. The stock exchange committee supervised the stock exchange work the concentration of trade in time and place Cotton in Kokand. The stock exchange was the largest organization in all of Turkestan administrative district. Among the local residents were merchants such as Olimdshon Hodji Muhammadshonov, Solidshon Boyvacha Olimdjonov and Mirayjubboy grew up.

But not only trade, but also irrigation work and the Expansion of the acreage of cotton, regulation of the Railway freight transport, combating agricultural Pests, setting up the weather service and customs work played a role. To set up the weather service, the Astronomer Franz von Schwarz from Munich invited. He has his travel experiences in 1900 in the book "Turkestan" after the returning to Germany reported. The also testifies to the way of life of foreign entrepreneurs

Villa of the representative Prokhorov of the Schmidt manufactory (nowadays the children's tuberculosis sanatorium). The owner held one stables, he often went on city tours with his horse-drawn cart, accompanied by the servant.

As a sheep-breeding city, Kokand was one of the most important places of origin for natural casings, mainly for casings. At the spot where 100 years ago the G.W. Dürschmidt created factory for cleaning the intestines, is now the meat combine. The intestines of the slaughtered animals were bought from the local population and processed in the factory. The tenderest (most expensive) intestines came from sheep. In his memoirs, Mr. Yakhyokhon Dadaboyev points out that from these intestines in Germany musical instruments (strings), sausage and haberdashery were made after being transported there by train. Knabe, Koch, Kraft, Schmidt, Dürschmidt, Siegel are names that indicate the activities of German entrepreneurs in Kokand document. Habits of the Germans thanks to the descriptions of S.M. Krukovskaya, we can imagine charitable evenings in favor of business students in the room of public meetings professional school were held.

Celebrations organized by German entrepreneurs were held here in a special way. Here the guests were treated with traditional

Sausages were served, the boys sang the old-fashioned songs and they drank to the health of the German Emperor Wilhelm 11th. Opposite the Hudayarhan Palace, E. Wilde owned the largest pharmacy in town. He was the first to take photos of issued postcards from Kokand. Thanks to his postcards we can take a look into the past today. Rapid industrial development of Kokand needed that presence of banks. From 1890 to 1915, 11 banks set up mainly with German capital. German

held 75% of the shares of the Russian-Asian Bank.

The total trade turnover of the banks in 1910 was 150 million rubles, in 1912 it was already 429 million rubles. In 1912 the Kokander branch of the State Bank alone lent 98% credits for cotton cultivation worth 2,265 thousand rubles. In 1909, the newspaper "Ferganskije oblastnije vedomosti" named Kokand as the center of Central Asian trade and industry.

But then the First World War began. The dismantling of German businesses and the law of May 6, 1915 on the liquidation of German companies forced them to be more careful. You had to take action and adapt quickly. So, the company "Knabe" in Kokand was renamed into joint-stock company "Волокно"/fiber/.

CONCLUSION

Kokand was the favorite region of German entrepreneurs. Such terms as "merchant", "bank", "stock exchange", "stock corporation" "Technical school" "Photos" "Postcards" "Villa" were part of everyday life become people in Kokand.

It is gratifying to hear that in the 21st century, "for the integrated development of Kokand and Margilan over the next three years, it is planned to attract preferential loans from international financial institutions in the amount of about \$1.4 billion"[20], which will positively affect the economic development of the region and the republic as a whole. Even today work in the city numerous banks, factories, a stock exchange and numerous technical schools, where you can learn different trades. But the foundation that's what the German entrepreneurs laid 100 years ago! It worth remembering!

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