

Formation and Development Features of Factory Industry in Turkestani Region at the End of XIX-Beginning of XX Centuries

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Abstract: The end of XX and the beginning of XXI century is characterized by deep social and economic transformations for all post-socialist countries. Historical past of these countries shows they underwent similar process in a certain form at the end of XIX the beginning of XX century. On the basis of sources newly introduced into scientific circulation formation and development features of factory industry of Turkestani region at the end of XIX the beginning of XX century are stated in current study. Industrial revolution issues factory enterprise history, placement, monopolization and electrification extent of industrial institutions are considered. Researchers drew a conclusion that in general factory industry of the region reflected economy and agricultural suburb characteristic features. The industry experienced both positive and harmful influence of the mother country.

Key words: Turkestani region, Russia, capitalism, factory enterprises, monopolization, electrification

INTRODUCTION

Studying development history of Turkestani region industry of the end of XIX the beginning of XX century is an important component of Central Asia countries economic history. One of formation and development process features of Turkestani region industry was capital based development. Such economic development was due to region involvement coinciding with the period of capitalist relations in Russia fast development. Yet industry economics formation and development process was difficult, contradictory and long. Both negative and progressive sides of capitalism were transferred to the Turkestani region. They existed along with patriarchal and feudal relations, gradually penetrating them and destroying them. Reliable base for subsequent theoretical generalizations and successful solution of capitalism genesis problem in general results from this study.

Current issue study is timely because it sheds light on the problems connected with the present stage of the market economy formation and development of Central Asia and the Republic of Kazakhstan. The above said defined main research objective of: to consider process of factory industry emergence and development to define its features and originality in Turkestani region in the second half of XIX the beginning of the XX century.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ISSUES IN TURKESTANI REGION

The scientific understanding of industrial revolution essence was founded by K. Marx in "Das Kapital". Marx

considered large-scale industry production to be a starting point of revolution in a way of labor means and investigated labor means transformation features from hand tools to machine as well as difference of machine from craft tool. During this study he drew a conclusion on three various parts of machine device development: machines-engines, transmission gear and machine tool or as he wrote "the working machine", he believed that industrial revolution begins with "the working machine" change. Working machines creation led to revolutionary change in a steam-engine; Watt's universal engine came to be. Marx (1963) wrote: "In dismembered system of the working machines receiving movement through transmission gears from one central machine gun, mechanical production takes the most developed form". Reading Marx (1963), we are convinced that process of industrial revolution was preceded by the long preparatory period which consisted of separate stages and was over when the large-scale industry took on characteristic for its means of production, the machine itself and began making machines by means of machines. He characterized very accurately the way when the revolution in one sphere of industry caused the revolution in other spheres, how full revolution in production ways was made and how it affected social life, first of all, working conditions.

In Turkestani region at the beginning of XX century industrial revolution in the separate production branches began, first of all owing to ready modernization form transferring from central Russian regions where industrial

revolution had already been over. Factory industry emergence and development in Turkestan was restrained by long distance and bad communication, high equipment cost, lack of credit, lack of own mechanical engineering, low local products competitiveness and poor sales market, fuel base limitation, hydro-energy resources, lack of local businessmen capital, work-power, experts and skilled workers shortage, etc. Certainly many of these reasons concerned region's peculiarities: with preservation it is patriarchal-and-feudal relations, lack of manufacture period to prepare direct technical basis for large-scale industry as well as colonial policy of imperial government turning the region into a appendage of the mother country, producing raw-materials.

FACTORY ENTERPRISES OF TURKESTAN AT THE END OF XIX CENTURY

Until the end of XIX century in Turkestan region only separate enterprises with the steam-engine and boilers worked: santonin factories and distilleries. Industrial revolution completion, large enterprises domination by the end of XIX century in majority of Russian industry branches, marketing monopolistic associations and financial capital system folding, distribution, establishment of closer business connections between foreign and Russian banks as well as a retraction of the last in Russian industry financing at the beginning of XX century was significantly reflected in commercial operation (colonization) of national suburbs. Enterprises with application of steam-engines in Turkestan region at the beginning of XX century increased and treated now different branches of production.

For example in 1909 in comparison with 1888 the number of steam engines increased by 6 times, the power of steam engines by 3 times, the production sum by 11 times and number of workers by 5,4 times (Varzar, 1912b).

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF FACTORY INDUSTRY IN TURKESTANI REGION AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

At the beginning of XX century factory enterprises also appeared in other branches as for example, vodka distillery in Auliyeatya, the sawing plant founded in 1908 in Big Keben's urochishe of Pishpeksky district, a steam mill on Chiyeli station, etc. In the research of E. Varzar engines of two distilling and one vodka plants are specified as steam and horse. And in the book of the

editorial Committee consisting of members of the Council of industry and trade congresses representatives, these enterprises were already specified as purely steam plants and even on Lepsinsky distilling engine capacity increased by 4.

All this proves that formation of more large-scale industry in Turkestan region wasn't a result of ordinary transferring of ready forms from the center and had the way of introduction and evolution. The feature of the large productions formation process is: first, creation of factory enterprises out of genetic linkage with manufacture, owing to industry fast economic forms of evolution in the center; secondly, technical achievements and organizational forms of factory production that considerably accelerated emergence of large-scale industry transferring on Turkestan soil though it was carried out rather slowly; thirdly, region's level of social and economic development could not yet provide existence of factories and plants and detained their development.

In 1909 in the south of Kazakhstan in wine and vodka production plants with the steam engine use and the number of workers over 55 people prevailed; it meant technical revolution completion and beginning of current branch enterprises mass reorganization. Creation of large production with the steam engine began in other industries as well. At the beginning of the XX century, factory enterprises used engines working on kerosene and oil. Output and number of workers at these enterprises slightly exceeded institutions with engines on water and horse drives.

For example in spite of the fact that from plants operating in 1909 in the Kazakhstan part of Syr-Darya Area there were 6 ginny plants, only one worked on oil engine and from 11 mills (apart from a steam) one as well worked on kerosene. Ginny plant let out 37% of all branch enterprises production and flour-grinding mill 58% of 11 mills production. On ginny enterprises 12 people worked in average and 3 on mills, number of ginny workers with the oil engine was 22, on mill with kerosene engine 10 (Shober, 1914).

MONOPOLIZATION INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE PLACEMENT AND EXTENT IN TURKESTAN

Enterprises of factory type were generally located in Turkestan region cities and at railway stations. For example, santonin was located in Chimkent, wine-producing in cities of Vernyi, Lepsinsk, Auliyeatya, village Sofia, Chiyeli Station (Varzar, 1912a). Generally,

Russian merchants and businessmen were owners of these enterprises. Representation of indigenous peoples in the large-scale industrial bourgeoisie was sparse.

At the beginning of XX century in Turkestani region in separate branches of production monopolistic tendencies were observed. For example, associations of flour-grinding institutions "Trud", "the First Semirechenskoye", wool-washing "Lutmanov's Successors", "Aseev Brothers Trading house", brewing, wine-producing "Ivanov's Successors" and "Joint-stock Societies of tree protection" mobile wood-treating plants etc. (Varzar and Kiev, 1913). Many of them generally united for enterprise products sales and were powerless before more developed capitalist relations of the Center. Founders of this kind of monopolistic associations were generally trade and usurious layer of industrial bourgeoisie who sought for the fastest enrichment.

During a year production for total value of 25000 rubles was released by flour-grinding mill of association "Trud" in Perovsk. Sherstomoyny plant of Aseev Brothers Trading House in village Big Almaty made production of 313000 rubles during a year (6).

Monopolistic associations needed an increasing number of raw materials and were interested in colonial suburbs including Turkestani region remaining, first of all, a source of raw materials, with rising level of industrial development but no higher than raw materials preprocessing stage. The given state of affairs was confirmed in the Protocols of the Syr-Darya and Semirechensky regional committees on the agricultural industry needs (from December 21, 1902 to January 27, 1903) (7) as well as in the commerce and industry department reference of "Congress Council on situation and needs of Central Asian territories of Russia in industry and trade" for 1911 (8) where it was told about the ways and means of the development of small processing industry but not factory industry. Members of these organizations, certainly, knew about opportunities of industrial development in this region and apparently, were interested in it. Yet, they remained in captivity of colonizing plans and thoughts.

INDUSTRY ELECTRIFICATION ISSUES OF TURKESTAN AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY

Providing industrial institutions of Turkestani region with the electric power proceeded at very low level; it was one of the important indicators in industry qualitative condition and reflection of capitalism development

general level. For example, chiefs of Auliyeatinsky, Perovsky, Kazalinsky districts in their official reports presented to military governor of Syr-Darya Area in April-May, 1915, wrote that "factory, plant and other industrial enterprises using electric energy as motive force aren't available in the district" (9). Only chief of Chernyaevsky district wrote to construction office of Syr-Darya regional office in relation of June 25, 1915: "In Chernyaevsky district electric motive force are available and in use in Chernyaev: flour-grinding mill belonging to Elizavetpolsky province peasant M.B. Arapetyantsu, consists of one motor in 30 with one machine in 115 volts; holder of cinema from Grodno Province peasants Gurinovich has one motor in 12 with one dynamo-machine in 115 volts, the same machine gives light to 8 dealers on market in number of 15 bulbs. In the city of Turkestan at ginnery plant of merchant Yuna Iskhakov one dynamo-machine in 110 volts, releases light for plant on 42 lamps in 16 candles each is put in action steam locomobile, serving plant and mill" (10).

As we can see this electric power was used, generally for lighting and in small quantity. Boilers productive activity directly providing the enterprises of factory type was very low and life-threatening to workers. The Syr-Darya regional mechanic Melnikov admitted that the boilers rejected for the central provinces of Russia were delivered in area and therefore some of those were fragile, often very worn-out and dangerous. In 1909 in Syr-Darya Area and Amudaryinsky department there were 54 boilers, from which only 33 operated and the others 21 were replaced with water engines and oil motors by the reasons of invalidity (11).

Certainly, this state of affairs had a negative impact on the free development of enterprises such as factories and led to a reduction of their numbers.

CONCLUSION

One of the features of Turkestani region industry formation and development process was its capitalistic based development. Separate factories and plants emergence was a development consequence of European-Russian capitalism, the result of introduction of Western Europe and Central Russia's experience concerning the use of equipment and production technology in Turkestani region. Research drew a conclusion that in general region factory industry reflected features of economical and agricultural suburb. Industry experienced both positive and harmful influence of the mother country.

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