

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 05 Volume: 85

Published: 30.05.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Odiljon Abdusalimovich Kholmamatov  
Samarkand State University  
Researcher

## THE EMERGENCE OF THE RUSSIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE IN CENTRAL ASIA

**Abstract:** The article describes Russia's customs policy in Central Asia, the organization of customs and trade through the customs system, and the strategic interests of the empire in the region. Russia's actions in the region not only prevented the British from entering Central Asia, but also allowed the Russians to establish trade relations with Asian countries without any resistance, and to have rich natural resources in Turkestan. Central Asia's accession to the Russian Empire required the creation of state executive bodies in the region, including a customs service.

**Key words:** Central Asia, Russia, colonization, customs system, customs control.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Kholmamatov, O. A. (2020). The emergence of the Russian customs service in Central Asia. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (85), 919-922.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-05-85-174> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.05.85.174>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1202.

### Introduction

The emergence of the Russian customs service in Central Asia was linked to the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, which was based on the protection of the Empire's strategic interests in the region. This not only hindered the British from entering Central Asia, but also allowed unrestricted trade relations with Asian countries as well as with Turkestan, which is rich in natural resources. [1]

### MAIN PART.

Central Asia's accession to the Russian Empire led to the creation of executive bodies, including customs authorities, in the territory. In 1867, the Governorate-General of Turkestan was established. On May 2, 1886 a resolution of the State Council of the Russian Empire "on the construction of the state customs in Central Asia" was adopted[2]. Accordingly, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Empire was introduced the title of special official, who carried out important tasks on customs affairs, reporting to the department of customs payments, and he was considered responsible for customs control in Turkestan.

This official of the Ministry of Finance was in charge not only of controlling customs payments, but also of managing the border troops, carrying out

preventive work against smuggling and fighting against it. A clerk was also in charge of this official. In 1888, given the specifics of the service, the Turkmen customs officers were armed with swords and revolvers. They were allowed to use weapons against criminals - smugglers and attackers at borders of customs. In 1890, the presentation of the Minister of Finance of the Russian Empire was approved and the Turkestan and Semipalatinsk customs districts were established.

In other regions of the Russian Empire, pensions were granted to class and rank officers and customs officers.

The Turkestan Customs District is responsible for customs duties on the territories of the Governor-General of Turkestan, the Trans-Caspian region and the southern part of Ettisuva district. The Semipalatinsk Customs District includes organizations that control customs affairs in the eastern part of Ettisuva district of Semipalatinsk region and in Tomsk province [3].

Each district administration had responsibilities of a district chief, a district customs inspector and a responsible person. Due to the modernization of the customs service in Turkestan, the post of an official of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Empire, who performs important work in customs, was abolished.

## Impact Factor:

<b>ISRA (India)</b>	<b>= 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland)</b>	<b>= 6.630</b>
<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia)</b>	<b>= 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

In 1884 with establishment of Russian protectorate (form of colonialism that allowed strong imperialist states to subordinate weak states) over Bukhara Emirate and Khiva Khanate that preserved unique traditions of the system, customs control was established on right bank of Panj and Amudarya. On July 1, 1894 the first-class resolution "On construction of state customs in Central Asia" was opened. Both new customs houses had two chiefs, two board members, an accountant, a warehouse inspector and two interpreters.

The head of the Turkestan Customs District reports to the customs authorities and border guards along the Amudarya and Panj rivers, as well as the Bukhara Customs. To ensure border control, on July 6, 1894 the customs service included two chief officers with the rank of colonel, two chief officers on positions, heads of border sections with the rank of chief officer, two doctors and nine freelance paramedics.

The border guards also included 298 cavalry officers and 21 lower-level officers of the special border guard corps from the local population. The border guards were instructed to use cold weapons and firearms to prosecute criminals and in cases of crime. Customs decisions are published in Russian and translated into the local language. The main focus of customs administration was on the Caspian region [4].

Most of this is now part of Turkmenistan. At that time, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Trans-Caspian region was a desert and underdeveloped region inhabited by militant Turkmen tribes. It also had strategic importance for the Russian Empire, which included the Caspian Sea and separated it from Persia. Therefore, serious and effective customs control was needed in the Trans-Caspian region. In the mid-1890s, it became clear that the development of border security and order in the border areas should be further improved, primarily through the development of a "bloc of forces" in the Central Asian regions of the Russian Empire.

In accordance with the decision of the State Council approved on December 9, 1896, two separate border guard corps were established in the Central Asian Border Control. The Trans-Caspian Border Brigade was formed in the Trans-Caspian region. It included a brigade commander, an assistant brigade commander, five divisional commanders, 30 chief officers, 1,390 junior officers, 1 senior doctor and 3 junior doctors, and 1 veterinarian. The brigade had 865 horses and 14 chariots at its disposal. The Amudarya Brigade of Frontier Guards consisted of the brigade commander, assistant commander, 4 divisional commanders, 25 officers, 1 senior doctor, 2 junior doctors, 915 subordinates. The brigade had at its disposal 505 riding horses and 13 horses for addition to the chariot, as well as 12 mules.

212 members of the local cavalrymen served to strengthen the Trans-Caspian and Amudarya border

brigades. However, the Russian Empire's work to improve the customs control system and strengthen the border in the Trans-Caspian and Amudarya regions of Central Asia did not end there. In 1899 the Semipalatinsk and Trans-Caspian customs districts were abolished. Customs bodies which used to work in Trans-Caspian region would be subordinated to Turkestan customs district. There were 7 posts of customs inspectors in the district, each of which was responsible for a specific section of the customs district.

The competence of the customs inspector included the organization of control of the customs service, inspection, control over compliance with legislation by customs officials. At that time, it was possible to complain to the customs inspector about illegal actions of customs officials. The customs inspector was responsible for evaluating and re-evaluating seized customs goods, which could allow the sale of confiscated goods.

On August 10, 1899 four customs posts of inspectors were established in Turkestan customs district. The first section covered the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea to Ashgabat, and the second section covered from Ashgabat to Bukhara, including railways along the borders of Persia and Afghanistan. The third section covered the territory from Kerkovo along the Amudarya to Bogorak. Finally, the expanded area of the fourth section stretched from Kokand to the border with China, to the former Semipalatinsk customs district. Two years later, on December 10, 1901, Samarkand and Kokand 1st class customs offices were established. Samarkand 1st class customs received the right and status of the Main warehouse customs of Russian Turkestan. What is the difference between the customs of 1st and 2nd class? The first Customs Office was granted the right to import products permitted from the territory of Russian Empire. The second customs authority was allowed to import all goods except those that were subject to technical inspection. Customs posts were allowed to export goods not exceeding 15 rubles, with a Class 2 customs permit.

Customs posts could not afford foreign products that were only valid for citizens living in border areas. At the same time, customs posts in Ferghana, Semipalatinsk and Ettisuva regions had the right to transfer goods included in the list of goods of the Ministry of Finance intended for local needs. With this permit, the government would make life easier for local residents who had relatives abroad [5].

However, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Turkmens, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz lived not only in the Russian Empire but also in Persian, Afghan and Chinese empires. Residents of many border villages were close relatives in neighbouring states and, of course, brought various goods. However, customs officials were prohibited from engaging in trade activities. As for the activities of those involved in establishing a customs service in

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

Central Asia, the name of M.G. Baev should be mentioned first [6].

In 1893 a commission headed by Major-General Mikhail Georgievich Baev (1837-1895), who was of Ossetian origin and headed the Bessarabian district border service from 1888 to 1895, was sent to organize regulation of the border service in Central Asia. However, Baev became seriously ill as soon as he arrived in Turkestan and had to hand over his duties to Major-General Nikolai Antonovich Usov (1833.....), who commanded the Kalish customs district. Major-General Alexander Petrovich Kunitsky (1840-1904) was appointed commander of the 7th frontier service and served in this position from 1899 to 1904.

In 1912, Vladimir Yeliseevich Serdyukov was appointed head of the Turkestan Customs District, and in 1913 he was transferred to the position of a real state councilor. His leadership of the customs service in Central Asia came at a very difficult time. Because the outbreak of World War I in 1914 affected the general situation in remote areas of the Russian Empire, including Turkestan. In 1917, after the revolution, a separate border guard corps ceased to exist. The south of Russia will remain completely open. However, Vladimir Serdyukov remains the head of the customs department and organizes the protection of the property of the customs organization with a small number of workers who have not left their jobs.

In 1912, thanks to his management, the customs control continued its activities. In 1918, Vladimir Serdyukov was appointed director of the Turkestan Customs Department. It is noteworthy that no matter how difficult the work of the customs, he had to deal with the placement of refugees, homeless children. In 1920, a subdivision of the Turkestan Security Service was established, which forcibly guarded state borders and customs control activities in Central Asia. Since at that time many commanders and commissioners of the division had no experience in organizing border guards, Vladimir Serdyukov became an important

leader for them and was actively involved in organizing border security in Central Asia [7].

There were liberation movements in most of Turkestan at the time, and this was a huge danger. In January 1920 on the basis of Turkestan Customs Department the Department of Customs Control of Turkestan was established and Vladimir Yelisevich Serdyukov was reappointed as its head. The complete formalisation of the customs control structure in Central Asia took place during the Soviet era. With the accession of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic and the Khiva People's Soviet Republic to the USSR, the centralization of customs control in Central Asia began [8]. In 1924, the USSR Customs Charter was adopted. According to him, all customs bodies of the country began to submit to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade (NKVD), which included the Main Customs Administration and the Committee on Customs Tariffs.

### CONCLUSION.

One of the most interesting pages in our history is the XIX century. Especially at this time the policy of our state in the international arena is intriguing. It is impossible to cover the whole foreign policy of the given period in one work- too big period and versatility of the studied subject. But it is possible to reveal several key events.

The XIX century is a time of fermentation in European politics, and at the same time a period of balance of forces in the political arena. A time when it was necessary to choose allies based on the priority of one's own country's interests and to join forces. The theme of the Russian-French Union has an extensive historiography. Many analyzed the questions of rapprochement, signing and formation of preconditions of association, conducted analyses of foreign policy of Russia and France. The significance of the unification of the two countries is great for the history of both. Appearance of the union has defined a vector in a foreign policy of Russia and France, and as has served as the first step for creation of wider military block - Entente.

### References:

1. Grulev M.V. (1909). *Rivalry between Russia and England in Central Asia*. (p.24). St. Petersburg.
2. (n.d.). Customs activity in Turkestan [Turkistonda bozhhona faolijati]. Retrieved from <http://e-tarix.uz/vatan-tarixi/533-maqola.html>.
3. Ananyich, B., & Pravilova, E. (2004). Imperial factor in the economic development of Russia, - (in Russian). *Russian Empire in comparative perspective: Collection of articles*. In A. Miller (Ed.). (p.119). Moscow.
4. Kinyapina, N.S. (1997). *History of Russian Foreign Policy. The second half of the XIX century* (from Paris world in to Russian-French union). (p.318). Moscow.

**Impact Factor:**

**ISRA (India) = 4.971**  
**ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**  
**GIF (Australia) = 0.564**  
**JIF = 1.500**

**SIS (USA) = 0.912**  
**PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126**  
**ESJI (KZ) = 8.716**  
**SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667**

**ICV (Poland) = 6.630**  
**PIF (India) = 1.940**  
**IBI (India) = 4.260**  
**OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

5. Tukhtametov, F.T. (2003). *The Legal Status of Turkestan in the Russian Empire : The second half of the XIX century : Historical and legal research* : Abstract of thesis for the degree of Doctor of Law. Specialty 12.00.01 - Theory and History Law and State; History of Legal Exercises. (p.42). Moscow.
6. Tukhtametov, F. T. (n.d.). *Legal position of Turkestan in Russian Empire: The second half of the XIX century: Historical and legal research* : Abstract of dissertation.
7. Farhodjonovna, F. N. (2017). Spiritual education of young in the context of globalization. *Mir nauki i obrazovanija*, №. 1 (9).
8. Ergashev, I., & Farxodjonova, N. (2020). Integration of national culture in the process of globalization. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, T. 7, №. 2, pp. 477-479.
9. Normatova, D. I., & Nurova, D. (n.d.). *Innovative methods of teaching foreign languages*. "Ўzbekistonda ilmiy-amaliy tadkikotlar" mavzusidagi respublika 13-kўp tarmokli ilmiy masofaviy onlajn konferenciya materiallari 3-kism, p. 88.
10. Xudoyberdiyeva, D. A. (2019). Management of the services sector and its classification. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (10), 656-658.
11. Farxodjonqizi, F. N., & Dilshodjonugli, N. S. (2020). Innovative processes and trends in the educational process in Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(4), 621-626.