



## HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN 19TH-CENTURY RUSSIA

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Russia in the 19th century, Industrial Revolution, preconditions, economic transformation, factory and machine-based production, reforms.

**Received:** 17.04.26

**Accepted:** 18.04.26

**Published:** 19.04.26

**Abstract:** This article examines the preconditions and characteristics of the industrial revolution in 19th-century Russia as a process of transition to factory-based machine production. It analyzes the specific features of industrialization in the context of the abolition of serfdom and the Crimean War, as well as the roles of the state, domestic market, wage labor, and capital accumulation. The article concludes that Russia's industrialization combined common features of the Western European model with distinct Russian socio-economic characteristics.

## XIX ASR ROSSIASIDA SANOAT TO'NTARISHINING TARIXIY VA IQTISODIY ASOSLARI

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### MAQOLA HAQIDA

**Kalit so'zlar:** XIX asrda Rossiya, sanoat inqilobi, zamin yaratuvchi omillar, iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar, fabrika-mashinalar ishlab chiqarish, o'zgarishlar.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqola XIX asrda Rossiyadagi sanoat inqilobining sharoitlari va xususiyatlarini fabrika-mashina ishlab chiqarishiga o'tish jarayoni sifatida ko'rib chiqadi. Krepostnoy huquqning bekor qilinishi va Qrim urushi sharoitidagi sanoatlashtirish o'ziga xosligi, shuningdek, davlat, ichki bozor, yollanma mehnat va kapital jamg'arishning roli tahlil etiladi. G'arbiy Yevropa modeli bilan umumiy xususiyatlar hamda Rossiyaga xos

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## ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПЕРЕВОРОТА В РОССИИ XIX ВЕКА

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### О СТАТЬЕ

**Ключевые слова:** Россия в XIX веке, промышленный переворот, предпосылки, экономическая трансформация, фабрично-машинное производство, преобразования.

**Аннотация:** Статья рассматривает предпосылки и особенности промышленного переворота в России в XIX веке как процесса перехода к фабрично-машинному производству. Анализируется специфика индустриализации в условиях отмены крепостного права и Крымской войны, а также роль государства, внутреннего рынка, наёмного труда и накопления капитала. Делается вывод о сочетании общих черт с западноевропейской моделью и выраженной российской социально-экономической спецификой.

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**Introduction.** The industrial revolution should be considered as a multidimensional process of transformation of social activity, manifested in the transition to a qualitatively new technological structure for the production of goods and services. These changes were accompanied by significant structural shifts, as well as a transformation of the economic and institutional foundations of the functioning of the economic system at all levels of its organization and evolution.

The term “industrial revolution” has been widely consolidated and consistently used in the scientific literature by representatives of various research areas. Within the framework of the historiographical approach, this phenomenon, as a rule, is interpreted not as a single event, but as a natural result of the long-term development of a set of social, economic and political factors that consistently formed the prerequisites for a profound transformation of the social production system [1].

**Analysis and results.** The industrial revolution in Russia played a key role in the transformation of the socio-economic structure of the state. Within the framework of this historical stage, the establishment of a factory-machine type of industrial production took place,

the results of which, in general, did not show fundamental differences with similar processes observed in Western Europe and the United States of America.

At the same time, the process of industrialization in Russia was characterized by a number of specific features. In particular, it was accompanied by active government intervention aimed at stimulating industrial development through the use of a system of protective and restrictive customs tariffs. Such a policy contributed to the creation of unique favorable conditions for the development of national industry and ensured its protection from external competitive pressure.

The selection of criteria and the determination of the chronological boundaries of the industrial revolution are directly dependent on its substantive interpretation, since the applied theoretical and methodological approach largely determines the interpretation of the essence of this phenomenon, its large-scale characteristics and time parameters [2].

There is no consensus in the scientific community regarding the definition of the chronological boundaries of the industrial revolution, as well as the interpretation of the essence and specifics of industrialization in the Russian Empire. In general terms, it can be stated that the period of the 1830–1840s (according to a number of researchers, an earlier stage as well) should be considered as the initial phase of the industrial revolution in Russia, while the 1870–1890s generally reflect the completion of this process.

In the pre-reform period, the development of industrialization was preceded by a long stage, during which a gradual transition from manufacturing forms of production to a factory system of industrial organization was carried out.

A peculiarity of the Russian model of industrialization, in contrast to most Western European countries, was that transformations in the industrial sphere began in conditions of maintaining the serfdom. This circumstance determined the relatively low initial rates of industrial development, since the peasantry remained limited in socio-economic opportunities. After the abolition of serfdom in 1861, the dynamics of industrial growth increased significantly, which was greatly facilitated by the formation of a wide layer of free hired labor.

The defeat of the Russian Empire in the Crimean War clearly revealed the country's significant lag in the industrial and technological sphere compared to the leading states of Western Europe. In the current conditions, the task of comprehensive modernization of the national economy, the level of development of which directly determined the defense potential of the state, has acquired particular relevance. This led to the objective need to accelerate the pace of economic growth, within which priority was given to the intensive development of the industrial sector [3].

In the economy of pre-reform Russia, large-scale structural transformations took place, manifested in the gradual loss of the closed nature of the landowner economy and its integration into the system of commodity-market relations, the intensification of the processes of landlessness of the peasantry, crisis phenomena and the decline of traditional feudal manufactory, as well as the steady expansion of the sphere of civilian labor in industry.

The formation of the so-called capitalist structure, in turn, contributed to the expansion and deepening of the country's domestic market. The key factors of this process in the pre-reform period include the increasing separation of industrial production from agriculture, territorial differentiation of industrial and agricultural regions, the development of regional specialization of production, the growth and strengthening of industrial centers, the complication of the sectoral structure of industry, as well as an increase in the level of population mobility.

The establishment of a single internal market objectively contributed to a more effective mobilization of the country's material and natural resources, which, in turn, formed the prerequisites for increasing and strengthening its overall economic potential [4].

Along with the development of machine production in certain industries, small handicraft industry retained an active role, represented, on the one hand, by peasant forms of domestic labor, and on the other, by urban crafts, which continued to occupy a significant place in the economic system of the period under review [5].

Simultaneously with the formation of the hired labor market in Russia, there was a concentration of financial resources in the hands of a relatively narrow circle of representatives of the entrepreneurial strata. The accumulated capital was subsequently directed primarily towards the creation and development of large industrial enterprises.

The key source of initial capital accumulation in the Russian economy was trading activity. Along with this, banking operations associated with government borrowing, the tax farming system and various forms of commodity monopolies, the extraction of excess profits through military supplies, as well as usurious and currency speculative operations were of significant importance in the formation of initial capital, subsequently invested in industry.

In order to speed up the process of capital accumulation and maximize profits, wage labor based on the use of machine technology was increasingly used. Under these conditions, the introduction of machines into production processes acquired the character of an objectively determined economic necessity.

**Conclusion.** In Russia, the prerequisites for the transition from manufacturing to factory production in the most developed industries were formed already in the second quarter of the 19th century, which created the conditions for a wider spread of technical progress. During this

period, a unique level of receptivity of the economy to the introduction of machinery in leading industrial sectors developed.

In general, the processes determined by the economic and historical prerequisites of the industrial revolution in Russia in the first half of the 19th century were characterized by pronounced specificity. The preparatory stage of industrial transformations unfolded in conditions of an intensifying crisis and the gradual disintegration of the serfdom system, which largely predetermined the features and direction of this historical development.

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