

**MUTUAL TRADE RELATIONS OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE
WITH THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XIX
CENTURY.**

Rahmonkulova Oksana Alikulovna

Associate professor(PhD) Karshi State University oksanarahmonkulova@gmail.com

Hayitmurodov Musulmon Sunnat ugli

Karshi State University A student of the Faculty of History
musulmonhayitmurodov5@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords: Siberian and Orenburg trade routes, Bilateral mutual interest, degryzchik, expedition of A. F. Negri, Troitsk, Orsk, Astrakhan, English goods.

Annotatsiya

In this article, it is known from historical sources that in the first half of the XIX century, both sides were interested in relations with the Russian Empire, which was considered one of the most active allies in foreign trade of the Bukhara Emirate, which was ruled by representatives of the Mangit dynasty. For example, a clear proof of our opinion may be the fact that both sides, having started this trade, partially excluded from bilateral relations products that are in high demand in the domestic market of the country. In addition, why exactly the Russian Empire tried to establish trade relations with the Emirate of Bukhara and the reasons for the occupation of the markets of Bukhara by British goods, who tried to break off trade relations established between these two countries by the 1930s, including looting on caravans. Routes are one of the main topics of the article.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2024 LWAB.

In the first half of the 19th century, which we are studying, in tsarist Russia, serfdom was a huge obstacle to the development of society. While mechanized industry was developing in Western countries and the United States, industrial goods continued to prevail in Russia. The medieval serfdom system was still in the lead in agriculture. It was during this period that goods produced in tsarist Russia could not compete on equal terms with goods produced by Western countries, since Western goods surpassed Russian goods in all respects. As the only way to solve these problems, the immediate filling of the markets of the Central Asian countries, especially the Emirate of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokan, with Russian goods was put on the agenda. One of the main goals and objectives of this article is to fully cover the scientific and concrete facts of the topic of trade relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Russian Empire.

Among the three states that existed in Central Asia in the 19th century (the Emirate of Bukhara,

the Khanate of Khiva and Kokan), the Emirate of Bukhara, which had a slightly better economic and political position than other khanates, always had mutual trade and diplomatic relations with the Russian Empire. I worked tirelessly to establish it. During this period, the development of trade relations between the two countries intensified trade relations conducted through Siberia and Orenburg. As a result of the intensive continuation of trade relations, the city of Orenburg became the center of trade between these two countries. One of the main reasons why Orenburg became a trading center was that during this period, Emirati merchants preferred to exchange their goods for Russian goods in the Orenburg markets rather than export their goods directly to the central cities of Russia. In addition, for many Russian merchants it was preferable to exchange goods in Orenburg. During this period, the main exports from the Emirate of Bukhara to the Russian Empire were primarily raw leather, black leather, silk, rhubarb and dried fruits. At the beginning of the 19th century, trade relations between the emirate and Russia developed as a result of the growth of trade relations in the Bukhara Emirate. One of the main reasons for the high level of trade in the Emirate of Bukhara was that the markets that existed in the emirate were divided into certain types and served as the center of the economic life of the city. The creation of separate markets in cities for the sale of various goods indicates that the culture of trade is very high.

During the reign of Emir Haidar, i.e. in 1801, yarn worth 483.7 thousand soums was exported from Bukhara to Russia, which is 68% of the total trade turnover; 2% of the turnover of cotton 19.5 thousand soums, gas 42.5 thousand soums, 5% of the turnover, 13% of the turnover of raw leather 101.7 thousand soums, sum, 45.8 thousand soums black leather accounted for 6% of turnover, Rhubarb in the amount of 25.7 thousand soums accounted for 3% of turnover, other products - 3% of turnover.[1] According to the data provided, among the products exported from Bukhara to Russia, the cost of cotton and yarn accounted for 70% of the total turnover. As a result of the growing demand of the Russian Empire for cotton and yarn, the development of trade relations between the two countries has significantly advanced. Until the beginning of the 19th century, the Russian Empire did not allow the sale of any metal products not only to the Emirate of Bukhara, but also to all Central Asian khanates. It was only at the beginning of this century that Russia began exporting metal products to the Emirate of Bukhara, such as copper, steel, cast iron, iron, silver, gold, including fur, leather and leather. One of the main reasons for the development of trade relations between the two countries is that in 1809, although there were 59 weaving and 5 gauze dyeing and finishing factories in Russia, there were no yarn spinning factories,[2] so the Russian Empire began to export metal products to the Emirate of Bukhara in order to make concessions. Due to the established mutually beneficial trade, Russia meets the needs of the emirate in cotton and silk, and the needs of the Bukhara Emirate in imperial metal. During this period, the growth in demand for metal products in the Bukhara Emirate was directly related to the metallurgical industry. Based on the established trade relations with the emirate, the Russian Empire planned to establish trade relations with other khanates of Central Asia. As a confirmation of the above, it should be emphasized that the Russian Empire sold its goods to the Herat land through the territory of the emirate. The basis of this information may be Gabaidulla Amirova, who traveled to many countries of the East for more than 30 years at the beginning of the XIX century.[3] E. Eversman, who was part of the expedition of A. F. Negri, who visited the emirate in 1820-1821, also noted that trade relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Russian Empire were established consistently. According to Eversmann, the Emirate of Bukhara has established trade relations with a number of Russian cities: Troitsk, Orsk, Astrakhan and Orenburg. According to G. Meyendorff, who visited Bukhara in the first quarter of the XIX century, in his work entitled "Journey from Orenburg to Bukhara", the basis of the Emirate's products exported to

the Russian Empire were cotton, yarn, local yarn, gray and cashmere shawls, dried fruits, the composition of livestock and cultural values is indicated. G. Meyendorff, in his article published in the journal "Northern Archive", shows that the trade turnover of the Bukhara Emirate with the Russian Empire on average reaches 20 million.[4]. According to him, the relations between the two countries reached the peak of their development in the first quarter of the 19th century, and this situation can continue for a long time.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the aggravation of the international situation in Europe, Russia's participation in the struggle against Napoleon (1805-1807) and the beginning of the Patriotic War in Russia (1812) did not fail to affect Russian-Bukhara relations, especially trade relations. For example, during this period, the caravan routes were in complete danger, and trade caravans were constantly robbed by Kazakh raiding parties".[5] Kazakh sultans, who tried to take advantage of this situation, combined the forces of Kazakh and Khiva leaders in a short time seized 178 thousand 127 soums of Russian merchants; They robbed the goods of Bukhara merchants in the amount of 1 million 204 thousand 700 soums.[6] In one of the letters written to the Emperor of Russia by the Bukhara emirs in confirmation of our above thoughts, he describes this situation as follows: "During the French conspiracy and rebellion, the Kyrgyz and Kazakhs took the opportunity to bring merchants from the border areas (Bukhara-MA) with Russia, including the mentioned Mirza, worth 1,500 gold. Those who looted his property,"In one of the letters written to the Emperor of Russia by the Bukhara emirs in confirmation of our above thoughts, he describes this situation as follows: "During the French conspiracy and rebellion, the Kyrgyz and Kazakhs took the opportunity to bring merchants from the border areas (Bukhara-MA) with Russia, including the mentioned Mirza, worth 1,500 gold. Those who looted his property,"[7] they said. In his work, L. Meyer notes that trade caravans could not pass through the desert between 1812 and 1815 as a result of the intensification of mutual struggle in the desert of Kazakhstan. The existence of such difficulties did not lead to the termination of trade relations between the two countries, but on the contrary, relations between the two countries continued for a long time.

However, the 1930s were characterized by the emergence of Anglo-Russian trade competition in the markets of Central Asia. It is written in the historical literature that at first the British began to introduce their goods to the markets of the Emirates at a low price in order to displace Russian goods that occupied the markets of Central Asia. The main purpose of this was that they tried to make up for this loss by taking the markets of Central Asia completely under the influence of England. By the early 1930s, it was shown that the price of English goods had increased compared to Russian goods. According to A. Connolly, despite the fact that Russian goods are cheaper in the markets of the Emirates, English goods were more preferable. In his opinion, if the price of British goods subsequently drops to the price of Russian goods, they may displace Russians from the markets of Central Asia [8]. These British actions did not cause sufficient damage to the Bukhara-Russian trade relations. If we talk about the 30-40s of the XIX century, then during this period the incessant looting and wars in Kazakhstan, as well as the efforts of England to seize the markets of the Emirates led to the fact that relations between these two countries ceased. On the contrary, this trade continued to develop from year to year. By the 1940s and 1950s, 80% of the total volume of products exported from Russia to Central Asia was finished products. At that time, 30 percent of the products exported from Central Asia to Russia were cotton yarn, 45 percent were local textiles, and 12 percent were various furs. The total volume of cotton exported from the Emirates to Russia was about 70 percent compared to the volume of yarn.[9]

As a result of the consequences of the global economic crisis that occurred in the middle of the 19th

century and Russia's defeat in the Crimean War, Russia's foreign policy and economic situation deteriorated. These events have now begun to create a new perspective on the relationship between tsarist Russia and the Central Asian khanates. Now the Russian Empire began to pursue the goal of turning the Central Asian khanates into full-blooded imperial colonies. Relations between the Central Asian states, which did not know what mutual alliance with each other was, created excellent conditions for the realization of the goals of the Empire. After that, the Russian Empire, as we know it, turned the Central Asian khanates into its colonies and exercised unlimited power in the country.

It is concluded that the last result of the initial trade relations between the two countries ended with the transformation of the Bukhara Emirate into the colonial territory of the Empire. Now the Emirate of Bukhara has become a colonial territory of the full-blooded Russian Empire in domestic and foreign policy. For more than 130 years, the historically formed people of Turkestan were doomed to live in very humiliating conditions, like the inhabitants of other colonial countries, who were sentenced to slavery first by the Russian Empire and then by the Soviet government. All individuals and groups fighting for national independence were brutally sentenced to death. Thus, Turkestan remained a colonial territory for a long time, considered the most important prey in the clutches of tyranny.

List of used literature:

1. Е. В. Бунаков. К вопросу сношениях России с среднеазиатскими ханствами в XIX в., «Советское востоковедение», т. II, М.—Л., 1941. 9-10 бетлар. Узбекстон ССР тарихи, 2-китоб, Тошкент, 1956, 28-бет (русча нашри).
2. Сборник сведений по истории статистики внешней торговли России. В. И. Покровский тахрири остида. СПб, 1902, 297-бет.
3. Р.Р. АЛИМОВА УРТА ОСИЁ ХОНЛИКЛАРИНИНГ КУШНИ ДАВЛАТЛАР БИЛАН ДИПЛОМАТИК ВА САВДО-ИҚТИСОДИЙ МУНОСАБАТЛАРИ (XVI-XX АСР БОШЛАРИ РУС ТАРИХШУНОСЛИГИ ВА МАНБАЛАРИ АСОСИДА) Тошкент-2017 36-б
4. Г. Мейендорф. Краткое начертание путешествия Российского посольства из Оренбурга в Бухарию в 1820 г. «Северный архив», 1822, № 2, 193-бет
5. A.R.Muhammadjonov va T.Ne'matov "Buxoro va Xivaning Rossiya bilan munosabatlari tarixiga doir ba'zi manbalar". O'zbekiston SSR Fanlar Akademiyasi Nashriyoti Toshkent 1957 15-bet
6. Л. Мейер. Киргизская степь Оренбургского ведомства, 34-бет.
7. Мактубот, муншаот ва маншурот - Қўлёзма. УзССР Фанлар академияси Шарқшунослик институти, Инв. № 286, л. 199 а—б.
8. A.Conolly. Journey to the North of India overland from England through Russia, Persia and Afganistan. London 1838. t. 1., pp 232-233
9. С. Хрулев. Проект устава товарищества для развития торговли с Средней Азией, СПб, 1863, 22—31-бетлар
10. Rahmonqulova, O. (2023 yil, fevral). O'ZBEK XONLARINI ROSSIYA IMPERIYASINI BOSHQIY OLIISH ARSAFADA. XALQARO ILMIY KONFERENSIYADA "FAN, AMALIYOT VA TA'LIMDAGI INNOVATSION TRENDLARI" (2-jild, 2-son, 150-157-betlar).

11. Alikulovna, R. O. (2021). Development of carpet weaving in Uzbekistan. *TRANS Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research*, 10(9and10), 36-41.
12. Alikulovna, R. O. (2022). WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN-INTELLECTUAL OF GIRLS PROBLEMS OF CAPACITY INCREASE AND THE RESULTS IN THEIR SOLUTION (EXAMPLE OF SOUTHERN REGIONS). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 15-19.
13. Alikulovna, R. O., & Maftuna, K. (2023). The Issue of Family and Marriage in the Education of Women and Girls. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 4(12), 41-45.