
EMIRATE OF BUKHARA ON THE WORLD MARKET: 19th CENTURY - EARLY 20th CENTURY

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Annotation

This article discusses the development of international trade conducted by the Bukhara Emirate with neighboring countries in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords: trade, buying and selling, letter, customs, Zandani, expedition, India, Afghanistan, ambassador, Balkh, Bukhara, Russia.

Introduction

In the Bukhara Emirate, great attention is paid to the development of trade relations with neighboring countries and peoples. Bukhara is very big with its neighbors Khiva Khanate, Kokand Khanate and Afghanistan, as well as with neighboring countries Iran, Kashkar, India and Herat, Mashhad and Kashmir, which are big cities. have been engaged in constant trade. Russia's trade relations with Central Asia were of great importance for the economic development of the Central Asian khanates and the Russian state. Along with economic relations, diplomatic relations were also strengthened. In 1558, ambassador Ivan IV came to Central Asia, he visited Khorezm and Bukhara. In 1559, reply embassies from Bukhara and Balkh were sent with him to Moscow. The purpose of these visits was to resolve a number of trade issues¹. Khan of Bukhara, Abdullah, asked Ivan IV to allow his merchants to go freely to Kazan, Astrakhan and a number of other cities. In the fall of 1559, two ambassadors from Bukhara came to Moscow. The Bukhara government, through its ambassadors, received permission from a Bukhara merchant to come to Astrakhan to bargain. Ivan IV's "merchant statutes" allowed Asian merchants to trade in other Russian cities as well. In 1563, 1566 and 1583, ambassadors from Bukhara and Samarkand came to Russia. They had to solve the issue of trade relations with Russia. In 1585, Khan Abdullah of Bukhara sent his ambassador

¹ Материалы по истории Узбекской, Таджикской и Туркменской ССР. Ч. I. Л. 1932. С.265, 269, 272.

Muhammad-Ali to Shah Fyodor Ivanovich with goods and gifts. The tsarist government was interested in Central Asia as a base for the silk monopoly trade with Western Europe. In 1589, the Russian government allowed Dostum, the ambassador of Bukhara, and Kadish, the ambassador of Izur, to buy road goods duty-free. Central Asian merchants had lively trade with Iran, India and Russia. Trade was carried out not only by local goods. Asian merchants were trade intermediaries between Bukhara and Khiva, which maintained trade relations. Mainly handicraft products of Bukhara were exported, luxury items were imported².

Cotton fabrics, less often silk fabrics, Bukhara merlushka (Karakul), carpets, clothing, raw silk were brought from Bukhara to the Russian state. From the Russian state, skins of Russian clothing, metal objects, nails, locks, axes, galanterey, furs, foreign fabrics and especially many "wood chips-wooden dishes" were sent to Bukhara³. The Russian government was interested in the fact that the click was constantly imported from Central Asia to Russia, which is evidenced by the article lists of Russian ambassadors who went to Khiva and Bukhara in the XVII century. The feudal elite, in turn, demanded to bring valuable furs. So Farrukh, the Ambassador of Bukhara, made sure that there is a lot of raw silk in Bukhara, said that the noble A in the Duma. S. Matveyev told bukharians that they need "good foxes, black foxes and cloth, fish bone (Marge teeth)." As already mentioned, in the XVI-XVII centuries. Strong ties were established between Central Asia and Russia. With trade, the Volga region, Uralia and West Siberia are connected. Central Asian traders came to Astrakhan and Tobolsk. Languages to Kazan Tatars and Bashkirs facilitated trade agreements. Muslim traders from Russia went to Central Asia with goods.

Bukharan merchants lined Balkh and Badakhshan with trade caravans. These regions were brought from the emirate, such as pots, Bukhara fabrics, needles, mirrors, scissors brought from Russia, and Silver, Gold were brought back to Bukhara. Trade caravans also went to Kabul and India to conduct trade. From India, precious stones, medicines, fragrant herbs, Kashmiri fabrics are presented. In turn, Indian traders bought imported products from Russia from the Bukhara markets, local fabrics, zarbaf pigs, Karabakh horses⁴.

Trade and diplomatic relations of Bukhara and Khiva with the Russian state continued. Caravans of Asian merchants became common on the roads connecting the Russian state with Khiva and Bukhara. The road from Bukhara along the Sari-Su, through the Central regions of Kazakhstan to Tobolsk and from there to the Volga and the interior regions of the Russian state has become very active. Sometimes Central Asian merchants traveled from Russia to Central Asia through Iran. During the 17th century, eight Russian embassies were held in Central Asian khanates. Ambassadors from Central Asia often came, during this period there were 13 Bukhara embassies in Russia⁵. Khans of Bukhara, who were interested in trade relations with the Russian state, sometimes took measures to make communications along

² Уляницкий В. А. Сношение России с Средней Азии и Индией в XVI-XVII вв. М. 1889. С.7–8.

³ Арендаренко Г. Бухара и Афганистан в 90-х гг. XIX в.- М., 1974. С. 56.

⁴ Ухтомский Э. От Калмыцкой степи до Бухары (Путевые заметки князя Ухтомского).- СПб., 1891. С. 12.

⁵ Мейендорф Е.К. Путешествие из Оренбурга в Бухару. - М., 1975. С. 45.

these roads safer, and caravans migrating from Russia received military guards, and settlers were asked to clear the trade route. They marched against the Elbe rivers. Russia received all types of paper fabrics (Zandani, mitkal, kindyak), cotton, raw silk, etc. from Central Asia, especially the Russian government and raw silk interested Russian trade people. In the order issued by I. S. Pazukhin to the Russian ambassadors in Bukhara in 1669-1673, it is said: "Raw silk is produced in Bukhara and in other cities, and the silk goes to the Germans through Qizilbash and Turkish lands, and does not go to Moscow in Astarakhan." Both business people and the governments of the two countries participated in the Russo-Bukhara trade. The share of Russian treasury and khan trade was very large. Chor and khan trade are usually exempted from trade duties. Khan trade was carried out through trusted persons-traders. Russian merchants were the middlemen in the tsar trade⁶.

Trade links between Bukhara and India were extensive, with Emirati traders using caravan routes that passed through India's major trading centers of Peshawar, Shikarpur, and Multan, as well as the Afghan cities of Kabul, Herat, and Kandahar. was also connected. Since it was quite dangerous to walk on these caravan routes, merchants used the services of armed guards of the Lohan tribe of Indians to protect their trade caravans. In addition to delivering the goods of Indian and Bukhara merchants to their destinations, the guards of the Lohan tribe of India were also engaged in trade. The merchants of this tribe brought to Bukhara markets a thin fabric called "muslin" woven in the south of India, indigo dye, gauze, tea, kimchob, medicinal herbs, black pepper and other types of goods and sold them in large quantities. Among the trade goods brought from the Emirate of Bukhara to India, there was a great demand for yarn, wool, horse, goat's wool, carpets, almonds, grapes, hemp, golden thread, dried fruits, gold and silver coins of Bukhara, as well as yarn and raw materials⁷.

The merchants of Bukhara Emirate had trade relations with China and Eastern Turkestan. Trade relations with China were carried out through the Kokand Khanate, and cotton, black leather, and various handicraft products were delivered to China. On the other hand, through Kashgar and Kokan, tuqtachoy (brick tea), acquyruq (blue tea), many silk fabrics, porcelain items and silver bowls were brought from China. Tea products grown in China's Tubei, Yunnan, Anhou and Xiangheo provinces were loaned by the British to Indo-Muslim traders from Peshawar (5% profit) for a period of 3 years. Although green tea brought to Bukhara from China via India is called "Lonka tea", in fact, this name comes from the wrong pronunciation of the Chinese word "lucha" (blue tea). Lunka tea was brought to Bukhara 5 times more than other Chinese teas. At the beginning of the 19th century, it was recorded that necklaces, turquoise, black fox skins and fox fur were brought from Bukhara to Yorkend⁸.

From the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th century, trade cities of Russia began to play an important role in the foreign trade relations of the Bukhara Emirate. Changes have also occurred in the composition of goods brought to the emirate. For example, in the 16th and 17th centuries, mainly "Bulgarian leather", furs, furs, wooden dishes, etc. were

⁶ Борис А. Кабул. Путевые заметки сэра А. Борнса в 1836 г., 1837 и 1838 гг. - М., 1847. С. 26.

⁷ Соколов А.Я. Торговая политика России в Средней Азии и развитие русско-афганских торговых отношений.- Ташкент, 1971. С. 75.

⁸ Begnayeve D. Trade relations of the emirate of Bukhara with Russia in the first half of the XIX century // Tashkent news. 1998. No. 2. Pp. 36-39.

brought from Russia to the Bukhara Khanate, but by the time of the Mangits, the types of these goods began to change. . Until 1800, it was forbidden to sell iron from Russia to Bukhara. Since 1801, it was allowed to sell iron, cast iron, and copper⁹. In the first half of the 19th century, a lot of iron, copper, cast iron, even gold and silver began to be brought to Bukhara. This made it possible to further develop trade relations between Russia and Bukhara. Thus, at the beginning of the 19th century, fabrics, factory products, metals, red paint, sugar and other goods were brought to Bukhara from Russia. Leather, black leather, wool, cotton, silk fibers and various fabrics were exported to Russia. Trade relations between Bukhara and Russia were carried out through Orenburg¹⁰. A very large trade center was built in Orenburg, where a fair was held regularly. Trade relations with the regions of Central Russia and Siberia are also well established. In this direction, Bukhara merchants were able to carry out intense trade. In particular, cotton, silk, various dyes, dried fruits and even some ready-made products were brought and sold from Bukhara to these regions. Until the invasion of the Russian Empire, cotton and cotton goods formed the basis of trade in Bukhara. For example, in 1801, 75 percent of the trade goods brought to Russia by Bukhara merchants were cotton and goods made from it.

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⁹ Eshov B.J., Odilov A.A. History of Uzbekistan. Book II (from the middle of the XVI – the second half of the XIX century). Textbook for students of history faculties of higher education institutions. - T.: Wise damage, 2020. 251-268. Pp.

¹⁰ Ochildiyev F.B. Trade relations between Bukhara – Russia in the second half of the XVIII – first half of the XIX century // Uzmu messages. 2018. No. 1/2. 52-55. Pp.