

**TRADE AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN BUKHARA EMIRATE
AND RUSSIA IN THE XVIII-XIX CENTURIES**

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Abstract

In this article, trade relations between the Bukhara Emirate and Russia, Siberia and Orenburg trade routes, the most important sources of raw materials, the textile industry, 1755 Ernazar Maksutov's ambassadorship, 1797 Polvonkuli's ambassadorship, 1858 Colonel Ignatyev's embassy.

Keywords: mutual relations, trade routes, spun yarn, enterprises, metal products, trade security, embassy relations, Peter I, Ernazar Maksutov, Polvonkuli Gurchi, Yekaterina II, Colonel Ignatyev.

Introduction

The end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century are characterized by the gradual expansion and strengthening of trade and diplomatic relations in the history of relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and Russia. "At this time, the relations between the Khanate of Bukhara and Russia were mainly carried out from two sides: Siberian and Orenburg trade routes, and the relations through Orenburg were especially important." From the end of the 18th century, the Orenburg trade route played an important role in the development of trade relations between Russia and the Central Asian khanates, including the Bukhara emirate, and the city of Orenburg itself became the center of trade between the Russian and Central Asian khanates. becomes Because at that time Central Asian merchants were not allowed to trade in many domestic fairs of Russia, they usually exchanged their products for Russian industrial goods in Orenburg. Also, Russian merchants rarely came. Russian industrial products were brought to the markets of Central Asia almost exclusively by local merchants. Also, according to researchers, there were three types of trade between Central Asia and Russia;

1. A simple type of trade called "Povalnaya", where trade was carried out by free traders.
2. It is a type of trade with the goods of the kings and khans, and this trade was carried out by the private merchants of the kings and khans who came on embassy visits. Taxes and other payments were not collected from the goods of kings and khans.



3. It is a type of trade called "Lyubitelskiye pominki", which is a duty-free exchange of goods between kings and khans of two countries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

"The size and nature of Russian-Bukhara trade at the end of the 18th century can be seen from the trade between Russia and Bukhara in 1787-1796. For example, during this decade, goods worth 3 million 680.9 thousand soums were exported from Russia to Bukhara, and goods worth 4 million 150.9 million soums were exported from Bukhara to Russia. The development of trade between Russia and Bukhara at this level was mainly related to the rapid growth of capitalist relations in Russia, and the developing Russian textile industry needed Central Asian raw materials, i.e. cotton. Therefore, from the end of the 18th century, Central Asia became one of the most necessary and important sources of raw materials for the Russian textile industry, in addition to cotton and spun yarn, raw leather, black leather, silk fabric, rhubarb and dried fruits were exported to Russia. Among the raw materials taken to Russia, the weight of spun yarn compared to cotton indicates that there was no yarn spinning factory in Russia at that time. That is why more semi-finished spun cotton yarn was required to supply the textile industry with raw materials, and this semi-finished product formed the basis of the trade of the Russian and Central Asian khanates, including Bukhara. At that time, mainly metal, iron, copper, steel, cast iron, silver, gold and other products were exported from Russia to the Bukhara Emirate, and metals were in the first place in the trade of Bukhara and Russia. It was forbidden to bring the most necessary metals for the Central Asian market and meet the general requirements to Central Asia until the beginning of the 19th century. However, the development of relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and Russia forced the tsarist government to issue a license for metal mining in this region since 1801. Emir of Bukhara Haydar wrote a letter to the Russian emperor Alexander I. In his letter, he stated that during the beginning of the French attack against Russia, the goods of merchants were looted by groups of Kazakh marauders. By the beginning of the 19th century, as a result of the gradual development of Bukhara-Russian trade relations, first of all, ensuring the safety of trade routes and further strengthening trade relations became one of the main tasks of diplomatic relations between these two countries. Continuous raids by Kazakhs and Javanese on the increasingly developing Bukhara-Russian trade relations, the resentment of the ruling circles and merchants of the Bukhara Emirate against the Kazakhs is growing. They even rely on the help of Russia in the fight against the obstacles of the Khokhag sultans in this trade.

RESULTS

In the political relations between Bukhara and Russia, the ambassador of Polvonkuli, who was sent as an ambassador in 1797 by the order of Amir Shahmurad, occupies a special place. The main reason for the sending of the ambassador of Polvonquli was that Iran was threatening the Emirate of Bukhara. Russian-Bukhara relations continued during the reigns of Amir Haydar and Amir Nasrullah. The ambassadors sent by Amir Haydar presented to the Russian government issues such as allocating a place for raising cattle from the Asian continent of the Ural River to Emirate merchants without paying various taxes, selling steel to the Emirate, and preventing trade caravans from being robbed by robbers. put I did not accept the request not to pay taxes on the land allocated for raising livestock. A joint fight against trade caravan robbers was agreed. During the reign of Amir Nasrullah, the Russian government, sent to the Russian government, presented



issues such as reducing the amount of customs fees charged on the goods of Bukhara merchants, sending qualified experts to carry out mining operations, and selling cannons to the emirate. In 1858, the Russian government sent its ambassadors to the Emirate of Bukhara. The purpose of the embassy is under the pretext of establishing political and trade relations with the Bukhara Emirate, but in reality, Colonel N. P. Ignatyev's ambassadorial mission is coming for the purpose of espionage. In May 1858, Ignatyev's mission left Orenburg with a guard detachment of 50 people, crossed the Amudarya, arrived in Khiva Khanate in July, and concluded a trade agreement with the Khan's government. Then he came to Bukhara and managed to conclude a preferential agreement and free Russian citizens and prisoners in prison. This will be the last embassy of Bukhara Emirate as an independent state. The information collected by Ignatyev's mission played an important role in the conquest of Turkestan by Russia.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that trade and diplomatic relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and Russia at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century were mainly aimed at expanding the economic relations between the two countries and conducting them regularly. We can draw the following conclusions from the information in Yurori:

1. As a result of the development of Russian industry and its increased demand for raw materials, the importance of Central Asian khanates as a center of raw materials and industrial goods increased;
- 2 The Russian state worked to develop trade relations with Central Asia, and at the beginning of the 19th century, it allowed the export of metal from Russia to the markets of Central Asia and the local merchants of Central Asia to trade freely at the domestic fairs of Russia;
3. One of the main obstacles to the development of mutual economic relations between the two countries is the robberies in the deserts of Kazakhstan. arranged observation with;
4. Both Bukhara and Russia are interested in such trade and diplomatic relations and have worked to expand and regularly conduct such relations.

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