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TRADE RELATIONS OF THE BUKHARA EMPIRE WITH RUSSIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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Abstract

In the article, the intensive trade relations of the Bukhara kingdom with Russia in the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century are highlighted. It was also analyzed that there was a high demand for commercial products made in Russia in the Emirate of Bukhara, and that Bukhara products were popular in Russia.

Keywords Bukhara, Russia, Central Asia, trade, caravanserai, import, export, products, workshop, factory, handicrafts, agriculture, livestock.

INTRODUCTION

In the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, the Bukhara Empire engaged in intensive trade with Russia. The Russian government was considered one of the leaders in trade relations of the emirate with foreign countries. There was a high demand for commercial products made in Russia in the Emirate of Bukhara. Bukhara products have acquired special importance in Russia. During this period, the base of imported and exported products between the two countries was formed by factories, handicrafts, agriculture and livestock.

MAIN PART

In the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, the Bukhara principality conducted consistent trade with Russia. During this period, handicrafts, agriculture and livestock formed the basis of the imported and

exported products in trade relations between the two countries. N. Grigorev, who lived in the Bukhara Emirate from 1734 to 1752, noted that a manufactory based on manual labor in the city of Bukhara belonged only to a man named Rahimbek, and wrote that there were no factories and factories in other regions of the Emirate. T.S. Burnashev, who was in the Bukhara Emirate in 1794-1795, noted that the residents of the Emirate living in villages and cities were mainly engaged in handicrafts and produced products in their homes [1].

P.P.Ivanov reported that the owners (capitalist) in Bukhara distributed handicraft raw materials to farms. For example, one family was assigned to clean cotton, another to weave yarn, and a fourth to dye. He also writes that, giving a tariff to the owners of Bukhara, they are not interested in building a building for a factory, buying modern tools (machines) used in handicrafts, and merchants with large capital do not want to spend too much

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In the Emirate, blacksmithing is well developed as a craft, and Bukhara craftsmen are also famous for making knives from steel imported from India. Blades of good quality sold for 1 gold to 3 gold. Knife makers also made knives from Bukhara and Iranian swords, the price of which was 1 gold, and knives made from Iranian swords were sold 10 times more expensive than Bukhara swords [3]. In addition to the city of Bukhara, high-quality knives were also produced in the city of Karshi. The importance of the city of Karshi after Bukhara in conducting international trade has been mentioned in scientific studies [4]. There are 10 caravansary in the city of Vamberi Karshi, and the high-quality knives made by the city's craftsmen have recognized the popularity not only in Central Asia, but also in Persia and Arab countries [5].

Russian soldier F. Efremov in his diary of his trip to the cities of Bukhara, Khorezm, Fergana, Karshi reported on the export of cotton and black sheepskin grown in the Emirate of Bukhara to Russia and other foreign countries, as well as the development of cattle breeding in the Emirate. He also recognized that Bukhara gained fame from the export of coracle skins, which brought a large amount of income to the emir's treasury, and that Bukhara was a major trade center in Asia [6].

The sources state that it was forbidden to bring metal from Russia to Bukhara until the beginning of the 19th century. But as an exception, at the suggestion of the government of Bukhara, with the consent of the Russian government, precious metals were brought to the emirate. For example, in 1731, with the permission of the Russian government, 3000 pounds of copper metal was brought [7]. By the beginning of the 19th century, it was allowed to freely import metal from Russia to the Emirate of Bukhara. After that, large quantities of iron, copper, steel and cast iron began to be freely imported to Central Asia, including the

Emirate of Bukhara. In the trade between Russia and the Emirates, the import of iron products was in the leading position. In 1840-1850, 40,000 pounds of copper, more than 400,000 pounds of iron, 75,000 pounds of pig iron, and 25,000 pounds of steel were brought to Bukhara from Russia through the Orenburg customs department [8]. Tools and equipment used in agriculture and various work tools necessary for the farm are made from the metals imported in Bukhara Emirate.

In 1806, P. Velichko, who studied the internal markets of the Bukhara Emirate, noted that in the Bukhara Emirate, the products produced by artisans could be taken and sold freely by themselves or merchants, there were no restrictions on them, and merchants from other countries could also freely trade in the markets. states that there were special conditions in the markets for that period, that there were no obstacles for foreign merchants to live in Bukhara for years [9].

In the Emirate of Bukhara, the peak period of trade and commerce is considered to be mainly from January to May. At this time, many trade caravans arrived from Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, India, Tibet and neighboring Khanates. According to F.Efremov's information, during this period, 4 caravansary in Bukhara served as a stop for caravans from foreign countries. In the morning, the bazaar was in Chorsu, and in the afternoon, the bazaar was continued in Registan Square, which is considered the center of Bukhara. T.S.Burnashev noted that 9 two-story caravansary were in the service of foreign merchants in Bukhara. At the same time, he also admits that foreign products (goods) brought to Bukhara are subject to one-fortieth duty, and Russian merchants pay one-twentieth tax [10].

According to sources, by the beginning of the 19th century, there were a total of 14 caravanserais named Abdullajan, Kushbegi, Hind, Nogay, Khoja

Joybara, Tashkent, Karshi, Maragul, Amir, Gulota, Fishina, Jonkulshira and two small ones named Urganch in Bukhara. The largest of them is the Abdullajon caravanserai, which was built in 1819^[11]. N.V. Khanykov noted that in the 40s of the 19th century, there were 24 stone and 14 wooden caravansary in Bukhara ^[12]. E.K. Meyendorff informed that the construction plan of the caravanserais in Bukhara is rectangular. He stated that there were stalls on all sides of the caravanserai, that the second floor of the caravanserai served as a warehouse, and that for the goods stored in it, he paid half a gold per day, and 16 rubles per month for the stall in the caravanserai. He also noted that caravanserais served as hotels for merchants, with some merchants spending the night in their warehouses and others outside the caravansary in other places ^[13]. A. Vamberi writes that there were about 30 caravan palaces in Bukhara during this period, and these caravan palaces served as warehouses for merchants' goods, lodging for themselves, and accommodation for tourists ^[14].

It should be noted that at the beginning of the 19th century, Indian merchants brought a large amount of indigo (dye) to the Bukhara Emirate. Each pound of it was sold in Bukhara for 44 rubles (10 chervontsev). At times, the Nile dye itself was brought on 2,000 camels. Also, at the beginning of the 19th century, Indian traders brought a large amount of Kashmiri and Persian shawls to Bukhara. Bukhara merchants exported these products to Russia and European countries. For example, in 1828, Bukhara merchant Markaboev brought 600 Kashmiri shawls from India to Orenburg. In Bukhara, a pair of Kashmir shawls is sold for 100 gold to 300 gold, while in Russia its price is much higher, one piece of Kashmir shawl is sold from 400 rubles to 1000 rubles. This product was bought more by the rich or the courtiers and their servants. According to information, in 1809, the Governor-General of Orenburg, G.S. Volkonsky,

personally placed an order and bought 15 different colors of Kashmir shawls from 400 rubles for a total of 6,000 soums ^[15].

Fabrics woven from Bukhara cotton and silk were mostly purchased by poor families living in the Volga, Kazan and Siberian regions of Russia. In Bukhara, 1 arshin of cheap fabric was sold for 1-2 kopecks (penny), while in Russia these fabrics were sold for 5-6 kopecks ^[16]. Merchants also benefited from it, and it was also considered affordable for the population. Through the Orenburg customs, merchants from Bukhara and Khiva khanates brought a large amount of silver to Russia and exchanged it for Russian products. In 1749 alone, Bukhara merchants exchanged 418 pounds of silver in Orenburg for products produced in Russia^[17].

There was a strong demand in the emirate for jewelry made of precious metals and stones made in Russia. In order to satisfy the demand and needs of the population, merchants exported and sold a large amount of gold and silver coins from the Emirate to the Russian territories. Jewelry made of precious metals and stones was brought to the emirate from Russia. For example, in 1748-1755, 50 pounds of gold and 4,500 pounds of silver were issued from the Central Asian khanates to Russia, and in 1749-1750, 10 pounds of gold and 2,540 pounds of silver were issued from the emirate to Orenburg for sale ^[18].

In the second half of the 18th century - the beginning of the 19th century, in the Emirate of Bukhara, cotton fabrics, silk and semi-silk gauzes were produced in large quantities by artisans. Among the Central Asian khanates, the Emirate of Bukhara was in a special position in exporting gas products to Russia. Zandana fabric produced in Bukhara was the leading fabric exported to Russia. In 1747-1750, 84,210 arshins of silk and semi-silk fabrics, and 81,950 arshins of cotton fabrics of various colors were exported from the emirate to

Russia. Silk and semi-silk fabrics produced in Bukhara are sold 6-7 times more than silk and semi-silk fabrics produced in Iran in the Orenburg trade center and are considered more expensive [19].

The Emirate of Bukhara has an important place in Central Asia due to its convenient geographical location. Foreign countries and neighboring khanates conducted trade relations directly through the Emirate of Bukhara. According to information, more than 15,000 camel caravans from different countries came to the Bukhara emirate annually [20]. Bukhara merchants had trade relations with Russia not only through the Orenburg customs department, but also through Troitsk. More than 200 traders from Bukhara visit the trade center in Troitsk every year and carry out trade [21].

In 1816, 6126 camels of various types of trade goods were exported from Bukhara to Russia. 5,008 camels brought trade goods to the emirate from Russia. In 1818, 7,584 camels were imported from the Central Asian khanates to the Orenburg trade center, of which 5,616 came from the Bukhara Emirate. In 1820, 4,951 camels were imported from Bukhara to Russia, and it is known that 268 camels were transported from Khiva Khanate in the same year. In 1824, products worth 1228852 rubles were exported from Bukhara and 14869 rubles from Khiva. According to the Orenburg customs office, a pound of precious turquoise stone exported for export was sold for 100 rubles, and 4 robes made of silk cloth were sold for 100 rubles. As can be seen from the figures given above, the Bukhara Emirate's trade with the Russian government was more active than other khanates in Central Asia, and the difference in the volume of exported and imported products was significant.

In 1827, 1,207,073 rubles worth of goods were exported from Bukhara and Khiva to Russia,

among the goods of trade cotton products were in the leading position (4,343,324 rubles), cotton kalava yarn (286,945 rubles), cashmere rice (249,930 rubles), soft old products (107,457 rubles), cotton (1,600 rubles), woolen goods (776 rubles), dry fruits (9,070 rubles), silk and semi-silk goods (3,174 rubles), turquoise stone (3,200 rubles), darmana seeds (citvariogo) (720 rubles), sorghum wheat (189 rubles) exported [22].

The Emirate of Bukhara occupies a leading position in trade relations between Russia and Central Asia. For example, in 1828, 3,578 camels of trade goods were brought from the Central Asian khanates to the Orenburg trade center, and the total price of the goods was estimated at 4,456,241 rubles. Of these, 2480 camels went to Bukhara, 1003 camels to Khiva, and 95 camels to Tashkent. The place of the Orenburg trade center was considered important in Bukhara-Russia trade relations. In 1829, 152 in 1829, 152 in 1835, 341 in 1835, and 388 in 1837, Bukhara merchants did business in Orenburg. As a result of the development of trade relations between Russia and Bukhara, a separate hotel (caravansary) was built in Orenburg for Central Asian merchants in the middle of the 18th century. The hotel has 150 indoor stalls, as well as a separate warehouse for storing goods of merchants in its yard.

CONCLUSION

In the second half of the 18th century - the beginning of the 19th century, the Bukhara Empire continued to have intensive trade relations with Russia. During this period, the volume of trade expanded and increased several times. The influence of Bukhara merchants is still very high, and they consistently conducted trade independently in different cities of Russia. The Russian government became the leader in trade relations of the emirate with foreign countries. During this period, the base of imported and exported products between the two countries was

formed by factories, handicrafts, agriculture and livestock.

In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Emirate of Bukhara maintained intensive trade relations with Russia. During this period, the volume of trade expanded and increased several times. The influence of Bukhara merchants is still very high, and they consistently carry out trade independently in different cities of Russia. But since the 70s of the 19th century, the Russian Empire began its efforts to turn the Emirate of Bukhara into its raw material market. As a result, several mutual agreement agreements are signed between Bukhara and Russia. These agreements served only the interests of the Russian government, and the government of Bukhara was not interested in them. By the end of the 19th century, trading by means of trade caravans lost its importance. The introduction of the railway to the emirate created convenience and opportunities for the merchants of Bukhara and Russia. Railways began to be used for cargo transportation. In 1895, the Russian-Bukhara customs line was abolished, and the entire customs system of the emirate was transferred to the Russian customs. Thus, Bukhara Emirate lost its customs system. Bukhara markets have been attracted to Russian domestic markets since that day. This was a huge blow to the economy of the Emirates. Thus, the government of Bukhara lost its economic independence.

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