

Some Information About the Diplomatic Relations of the Kokan Khanate with Neighboring Countries at the Beginning of the 19th Century and the Middle of the 20th Century

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Abstract: This article is about the trade and economic relations of the Kokan Khanate at the beginning of the 19th century and the middle of the 19th century, its foreign policy with neighboring countries, and its interaction with ambassadors. In addition, brief information is given about Madali Khan's ambassadors to neighboring countries.

Keywords: Khankeldi Bobojonov, Zulfiqor Eshon, Soatbek Sultanbekov, Abdurrahman Sharbatdar, Ernazar Okhund, "Namangan", Sin Empire, Yakubbek Badavlat, Muhammad Alikhan, P.I. Demezon, Russia, China, Afghanistan, Khiva Khanate, Bukhara Emirate, Turkish Sultanate, Orenburg, Iran.

The trade activities of Central Asian merchants in the territory of the Moscow state, except for Astrakhan, also played an important role in the collection of information about Central Asia by Europeans. Conducting direct trade with European merchants and offering Central Asian trade goods to them enriched their outlook on Central Asia. For this reason, they paid special attention to trade goods brought from Central Asia. [10:244 pages]

Until the middle of the 19th century, Kokan's trade with India was conducted mainly through Bukhara and Samarkand. It is no secret that the situation began to change in the other direction in the 19th century. At that time, the interests of England, which was considered the world's most powerful metropolis, and the rapidly developing Russian Empire collided in the Central Asian issue. To expand the system of its colonies and improve the economy, Great Britain began to strive to occupy the markets of Central Asia to increase the base of raw materials. Russia, in turn, was moving towards the east to gain a base of raw materials, as well as to expand its territory at the expense of colonies. Russia began to push towards Central Asia to strengthen its southern borders against Great Britain. [2:120 p.] He began to pay attention to establishing relations with Central Asian countries.

The ambassadors sent by Madali Khan and Tashkent Qushbegi to the emperor in 1824 were headed by Honkeldi Bobojonov and Zulfiqor Eshon. The ambassadors had to deliver the khan's letter to the emperor along with the gift. In the letter, it was reported that the Kokan caravans were being robbed by the residents of Karkarali district, and a request was made to take strict measures against the robbers. When the ambassadors arrived in Omsk, they were met by local authorities, but for unknown reasons were not allowed to go to the capital. In May 1825, the next ambassadors headed by Soatbek Sultanbekov were sent to Omsk to find out the reasons for their suspension. The ambassadors, who were robbed by nomadic Kazakhs on the way, arrived in Omsk in June. They demanded that the authorities of the General Governorate punish the

robbers. The ambassadors handed over a gift of Tashkent bird (2 horses) and a letter. The main content of the letter was that it was reported that the khan was dissatisfied with the fact that the Kazakhs who were under the control of the Kokan Khanate and were paying taxes were being transferred to the control of Russia [page 1:49].

After the treaty of January 18, 1832, between the Kokand Khanate and the Sin Empire, the Sin Empire refrained from interfering in the internal affairs of the Sarikol region. As a result, the Koqan Khanate took the Sarikol region and its central fortress Tashkurgan under its political influence, and the Tashkurgan fortress was captured by Yaqubbek Badavlat, the founder of the Yettishahar state, in 1868. until it was taken, it was dependent on the Khanate of Kokan. [3]

The art of diplomacy reached its peak, especially during the time of Muhammad Ali Khan (1822-1842): embassies were established with Russia, China, Afghanistan, the Khanate of Khiva, the Emirate of Bukhara and other countries. Even in the 19th century, the largest Muslim country in the world was the Ottoman Turkish Sultanate. It is known from the pages of history that Turkish sultans once ended the Arab caliphate and assumed the status of the caliphate. Due to this, many other Muslim countries tried to get closer to Turkey and take refuge in it. Among them, Muhammad Alikhan also established diplomatic relations with this large country and often sent ambassadors. The next embassy left for Islambul (the name of the city of Istanbul was written in this way in the Central Asian khanates) in 1831. Earlier, the road to Islambul passed through the Emirate of Bukhara. This time, the ambassadors travelled through the Khanate of Khiva. The delegation of the embassy consisted of Ambassador Abdurrahman Sharbatdar, Deputy Ambassador Domullo Ernazar Okhund, and about fifty officials and employees of various levels. After the embassy completed its mission, on the way back, the Turkish sultan gave gifts to the Khan of Kokan according to the custom. Among the gifts were two fingernails and a blessed moustache of our Prophet Muhammad Mustafa, may God bless him and grant him peace, as well as a very rare, artistically made Damascus steel sword with jewels attached to its hilt and scabbard. When the ambassadors arrived in Isfahan, Iran, the plague broke out. Several of the staff members of the embassy, including Ambassador Abdurrahman Sharbatdar, also became victims of cholera. After the funeral was read and the corpses were buried, Domullo Ernazar Okhund took over the leadership of the embassy delegation and took most of the survivors, the label of the Turkish sultan and the name of Koqan Khan, and gifts. fell to Abdurrahman Sharbatdar's sons were detained for three to four days with five to six servants to perform the burial formalities. The gifted sword was also in the hands of this person. To get to Khokand faster, the son of the ambassador shortened the route and went through Bukhara instead of Khiva. Russian Orientalist and diplomat P.I. We read from Demezon's work "Zapiski o Bukharskom khanstve (Memoirs of the Khanate of Bukhara)": "... His (the ambassador's) son and five to six companions arrived in Bukhara on January 31 and settled in Ismail Khoja's caravanserai. They also brought with them the priceless sword that was gifted by the Sultan to the Khan of Koqan. [12]

Another of the cities that were established during the Kokand Khanate and became one of the major trade centres is Avliyoota, which developed based on the military fortress built by the Kokand Khan Muhammaadalikhan in 1826-1827. At first, only the military lived here, but gradually merchants engaged in livestock trading settled here. In 1837, a street called "Namangan" appeared in the fort for merchants engaged in sheep trade. [13:160 pages]

According to the tradition of some of the Kokan bazaars in Central Asia, the top is closed, which is also convenient for the rainy season. After the Bukhara bazaar, the Kokan bazaar was one of the best bazaars in Central Asia, and it gained this name during the reign of Muhammad Ali Khan. [14:200 pages]

The writer and traveller Muhyi, who has a reputation in the literary environment of Kokand, also contributed to the country's foreign political processes, albeit as an unofficial ambassador of the khan (Khudayorkhan). known. In particular, Muhyi, who was not satisfied with the level of

education in Herat, soon came to one of the Bukhara madrasas and started studying. Here he learns the Arabic language perfectly. In the mid-1850s, after graduating from the Bukhara madrasa, he first came to Ferghana and then to Andijan. By the end of 1850, he joined the cultural environment of Kokan, and soon gained fame as a poet and scholar. That's probably why he was hired at the Mallakhan Palace in Kokon. Muhyi is also respected here. Even involved in diplomatic affairs. Between 1859 and 1861, he went to Afghanistan and India several times as a special envoy of the Khan. Along the way, he will be able to see countries like Turkey and Iran. It is noteworthy that when he hears that there is a famous scientist or the owner of a pen, he immediately goes to him and has a conversation. Of course, the poet also wrote poems reflecting his feelings and observations about the cities he visited on his duty. One of them is the description of the city of Lahore in the territory of Pakistan, "The city of Dar sifita is the city of Lahore. "Dar city of Lahore" is a poem with the title. There are continents of his series in Muhyi Divan. These continents are devoted to the depiction of about twenty pictures sent from Istanbul, Turkey. Muhyi took these photos during his diplomatic trip to Turkey on the special assignment of the Khan. The photos were sent to Kokan by telegram. Muhyi writes about this at the beginning of the book: "It is known that I wrote this book to inform you about the image of Istanbul, which was taken with a fit-tugraf" [7:15 page] the author wrote in his work.

In the trade of Kokan with India, the usurer merchants who lived in the Indian quarters of the cities and villages of the khanate played a big role. In general, Kokan merchants had the opportunity to communicate with North India not only through Bukhara and Samarkand but also through Indian colonies spread throughout Central Asia. In the trade of Kokan with India, the role of usurer merchants, who mainly lived in the Indian districts of the cities and villages of the khanate, was great. "Besides these," Rasulzada writes, "in many cities and villages of the Koqan Khanate, there were neighborhoods inhabited by Indians, whose names have been preserved to this day." "There were many Indian colonies in the Fergana region." Goods brought from India, Tibet, Kashgar, Bukhara, Afghanistan and Russia were exchanged in Kokan caravansary (by barter method). They brought indigo, yarn, Kashmir shawls, white syrup for turbans, sugar, various Attar goods, pepper and other products directly from their countries. H. Bobobekov gives the following information about India's trade relations with Central Asian khanates in his "History of Kokan": mostly 10,000 to 15,000 camels were sent to Tashkent and Kashgar through Kabul. Of course, if we pay attention to the numbers given in these data, we can see that a very large number of products were brought to Kokand Khanate from India. [Page 2:120]

The first Russian orientalist academician V. V. Velyaminov-Zernov wrote in 1854 in his manuscript entitled "Trade Significance of the Kokan Khanate for Russians", talking about internal trade, that the largest markets are held in Tashkent and Kokan twice a week: on Sundays and Wednesdays. he especially mentions that horses and sheep are brought to the market, and the neighboring people bring grain, yarn, and various household goods. According to the author, all domestic trade is retail, and there is almost no wholesale trade. The largest amount of grain (from 80 to 100 carts) was brought to the markets of Tashkent and Kokan in July and August, as wheat and oats were distributed to the military at this time. However, the price of grain purchased by one person does not exceed 700-1000 poods. Another merchant, A.S. Gromov, wrote to General M.D. Skobelev, "...besides the change in prices, the amount of grain brought to the market decreased when Your Excellency was busy subduing the rebels in the mountains. After you crushed these honorable gangs (detachment - H. B.), grain prices fell in all places of the region and fell in price until these days (May 11, 1876, - H. B.) appeared." [page 11:111-113]

Different opinions were expressed by travelling scientists about the fact that the trade affairs of the Kokan Khanate differed from other khanates. One of them was the American diplomat and tourist, Eugene Skyler, who compared his trip to Bukhara to Kokand, saying that it was completely different, that the Bukhara people showed a high example of hospitality, while in

Kokanda he was treated rudely and disrespectfully. Isa notes that the situation in Bukhara, on the contrary, reflects all aspects of delicate diplomacy. [15:276 pages]

In the first half of the 18th century, Russia's trade relations with Central Asia expanded. The construction of the city of Orenburg was started to increase the Russian trade with the goods of the Central Asian khanates, and later to establish control over Turkestan and the Kazakh steppe. Under the leadership of N.I.Nepluyev, P.I.Richkov and K.M.Tevkelev, a special company were established to establish trade with India. [page 9:124]

Khiva's trade relations with Kokan were weak. Merchants who went to Bukhara from Khiva bought goods from Kokan, and merchants from Kokan bought goods from Khiva. Mutual trade between Khiva and Kokan was established on the lower side of Syrdarya, especially in Okmachit, and after 1814 Kokan Khanate built Koshkurgan, Chimkurgan, Yangikurgan as military bases and border towns. would be on the sides. There were Indian and Jewish moneylenders in the big cities of the Khiva Khanate, including Khiva. In the middle of the 19th century, some usurers had up to 60,000 soums of silver money. They played a major role in Khan's state apparatus and his domestic and foreign policy. Most of the craft industry, gardens and land areas were concentrated in their hands. Usurers used to give their money to merchants, artisans and farmers and get a lot of profit. They dominated both internal and external trade. The Khans of Khiva used to take loans from these usurers when the treasury ran out of money. Some of these moneylenders were the military commanders of the Khan and his officials. During the Khiva Khanate, the cities of Kungirot, Khiva, and Urganch were considered central cities for trade. The centre of the khanate, Khiva, was surrounded by a wall 17-18 miles long and had 12 gates. The city had a Khan's palace, 9 caravan palaces, 6 baths, 12 madrasahs and 400 mosques. Four large caravan palaces were used mainly for merchants from foreign countries, especially Russia, India, Tibet, Kashgar, Afghanistan, and Iran. served. [page 6:249]

The works of Chokhan Valikhonov are useful in the study of trade relations between the Kokhan Khanate and Eastern Turkestan. Ch. Valikhonov is one of the 19th-century Orientalists. His works on the history, geography, and economic life of Central Asia are still relevant today. He participated in the East Turkestan expedition in 1858-1859 and studied the political history and ethnography of the Central Asian countries, the state system of the Kokand Khanate, and the political, economic and cultural relations between East Turkestan and the Kokand Khanate. left a scientific legacy. In his "Diary of Kashgar", "The general situation of the six cities or the six eastern cities that are part of Nan Yi (small Bukhara) province of China", "A trip to Kashgar", "About the Khanate of Koqan" and other works It is said that his information about the economic and trade relations between the Kokan Khanate and the cities of Eastern Turkestan is worthy of attention [8:69 page].

In Eastern Turkestan, Central Asian traders were called "Andijan people". There is a special street in Kashgar called "Andijan Street", where merchants from abroad live. Along with merchants from Kokand, Samarkand, and Bukhara, merchants from Tashkent also went to trade in Eastern Turkestan. Kashgar goods were transported to Siberia and the Irbit fair through Tashkent merchants. All of them were subject to the Kokand elder, who resided in Kashgar and had the rights of resident and consul, based on the 1831 treaty between the Kokand Khanate and China. Ch. on the number of foreigners living in East Turkestan. Valikhanov's information is also noteworthy. According to his information, most of the emigrants live in Kashgar, and there are about 6,000 Andijan residents. After Kashgar, Khutan is the most populated city by foreigners, followed by Yorqand. There are very few foreigners in Aksu and Uchturfon. Foreigners in Kashgar made up a quarter of the local population and reached 145,000 people. Ch. Valikhan's information about the main goods traded in trade relations between Central Asia and Kashgar is also important. According to this information, the main part of the goods transported from Central Asia to East Turkestan are doroi, parcha, indigo, silk fabrics, small striped or floral silk, thin fabric called gulbara, zasho and bekasam. , bright semi-silk and thread gauzes, as well as thread fabrics called alacha, leather, sheep and cattle, opium, tobacco and

other handicrafts made in Central Asia. [8:69 p.] They were distinguished by the fact that they delivered these goods to the market centers.

The Khanate has cities such as Kokan, Tashkent, Andijan, and Namangan, where handicrafts are widely developed. For example: Kokan crafts such as coppersmith, goldsmith, engraver, gunsmith, potter, paper maker, weaver, hat maker, embroiderer, bridge maker, blacksmith, baker, cart maker, velvet weaver. There are types. Bujgan, dyer, gilker, druggist, jibachi, wallsmith, tailor, helper, tanner, gunsmith, Najjar, spearman, fencer, silkworm, tanner, takachi, tobrez, paranjidoz, tenter, chevar, chitgar, carpet. There was a market in Kok on Wednesdays and Sundays. The large-scale development of handicrafts in Kok allowed the Khanate to establish trade relations with neighboring countries. The development of jewellery may be related to the presence of gold mines in the area belonging to Kokan. For example, there is information about the extraction of gold from Kosonsoy, the Kokrev River in the north of Karatogne, the Chirchik River, and the upper course of the Chotkol River [4:2249-7137].

As a result of the rise of the industry of the Russian state, markets were required for the sale of manufactured goods. Central Asian markets were the most convenient markets for selling Russian products, which could not compete with European products in terms of quality in European markets. For this reason, the Russian government began to pay serious attention to the study of Central Asia. As early as 1797, the governor-general of Orenburg, Baron Ingelstrom, to expand trade relations with the Central Asian khanates and ensure the safety of the caravan routes, constantly monitored the trade caravans to the Central Asian markets with a military guard. proposed that local Central Asian merchants be allowed to trade at Russia's internal fairs and that Russian trade institutions be established in Orenburg to regularly study Central Asian markets. [5: 2181-9599]

In the caravan trade, Central Asia began to become the centre of attention of many Asian and European countries. We can say that the Central Asian market has begun to take on its functions of receiver, transmitter and consumer in international trade relations.

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