



INTERACTION BETWEEN THE KHIVA KHANATE AND RUSSIA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVIII-XIX CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT: - The article analyzes the development of economic, social and diplomatic relations between the Khiva Khanate and Russia.

KEYWORDS: Khiva Khanate and Russia, XIX century, economic, social and diplomatic relations.

INTRODUCTION

In the history of relations between the Khiva Khanate and Russia in the second quarter of the XIX century, firstly, with the further development of economic relations between the two countries, the dependence of the Khiva Khanate economy on the Russian market and the growing demand for Russian industrial goods in the country. It is characterized by the intensification of Britain's aggressive actions in Central Asia, including the Khiva Khanate, and in response, the peoples of Central Asia became closer to Russia. Speaking of the relations between the Khiva Khanate and Russia in the second quarter of the XIX century, first of all we will dwell on the economic relations that formed

the basis of these relations and the sources of these relations. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Russia imported mainly yarn from Central Asia, but in the second quarter of the 19th century, Russia's demand for yarn decreased and it began to import more cotton instead.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

With the development of Russian industry and the growing demand for its raw materials, the role of Central Asia in supplying growing Russian industry with cotton, marena and other similar raw materials is growing. The importance of the Russian market for the

“INTERACTION BETWEEN THE KHIVA KHANATE AND RUSSIA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVIII-XIX CENTURIES”

sale of its raw materials and raw textile goods to the Central Asian khanates, which were considered backward feudal states, including the Khiva khanate, increased. Trade with Russia was of great importance for the national economies of the Central Asian khanates. Metal products imported from Russia were used to make tools for the national economy. This has a great impact on the development of agriculture in the Central Asian khanates..

During the second quarter of the 19th century, one of the hallmarks of trade between Russia and the Central Asian khanates, including the Khiva khanate, was an increase in the export of finished industrial goods from Central Asia to Russia, including cotton and goods from Russia to Central Asia. Between 1834 and 1840, 50-60 percent of the products imported from Russia to Central Asia were finished products. This situation in trade with Russia and Central Asia intensified in the 1840s and 1850s. At that time, 60-80 percent of Russia's exports to Central Asia were finished products. For example, 15 percent of Russia's total exports were metals and metal tools, 30 percent textiles, 12 percent leather, and 22 percent gold and silver coins. During these periods, the export of textile goods from Russia to Central Asia, such as yarn and sheer, will increase, and these goods will take first place in Russian exports. Production of metal tools will also increase. During this period, 30 percent of Central Asia's exports to Russia are cotton and yarn, 45 percent are local textiles, and 12 percent are various furs². Based on these facts, trade with Russia was of great importance in meeting the needs of the Khiva Khanate. During this period, Urga was more profitable for the Asian khanates to trade with Russia than with England. This is because Russian traders used to import cotton to Russia, which is the most important product of the Central Asian khanates, in

exchange for the goods imported into the Central Asian khanates. British merchants, on the other hand, did not have direct trade relations with the Central Asian khanates. Their goods flowed into Central Asia via Russia, Afghanistan, and Iran. They also have their own textiles. their industries were supplied mainly by American and Indian cotton..

Trade with Russia would be of great benefit to traders in both countries. At that time, trade between the Khiva Khanate and Russia was carried out via the Khiva-Orenburg, partly Khiva-Mangishlak and Astrakhan roads. One of the most striking features of the Uzbek khanates' trade with Russia was that the trade was in the hands of local feudal lords, the khan and a group of his officials, and the Central Asian traders who brought goods to Russia were commissioners using the money of these feudal lords. This led to the Central Asian khans refusing to comply with Russia's demands in negotiations with Russia over the granting of concessions to Russian traders in Central Asia, including the reduction of trade duties and the right of Russian traders to trade freely in the Central Asian khanates. . Russian traders trading with Central Asia, on the other hand, have long sought to trade directly with Central Asia, limiting the intermediation of Central Asian traders in trade between the two. The Khiva government, meanwhile, is reluctant to give up its dominance in trade between the two countries and mediate in Russia's trade with Bukhara. The Khiva khans sent their emissaries in trade caravans under the guise of mullahs to the deserts of Kazakhstan, where, under the auspices of the feudal lords, they spread enmity and religious fanaticism among the Kazakh tribes and encouraged the Kazakh sultans to plunder the Bukhara caravans, capture Russian citizens and sell them in slave markets.

“INTERACTION BETWEEN THE KHIVA KHANATE AND RUSSIA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVIII-XIX CENTURIES”

The development of economic relations between Russia and the Khiva Khanate has strengthened the dependence of the Khiva Khanate economy on the Russian market. For example, in 1836-1840, the Khiva khanate's relations with Russia were broken, and as a result of Perovsky's march to Khiva, the Khiva khanate's trade with Russia was temporarily suspended. The purchase of goods for the needs of the country through the merchants of Bukhara and Kokand caused great damage to the trade of Khiva. In the Khiva khanate, the price of Russian goods will double or triple, while the price of raw materials grown in the Khiva khanate will fall twice. Goods exported from Russia were very common in the Uzbek khanates. Q. Marx and F. Engels writes that Russian cattle spread as far as the Indus, and in some places even outnumbered British cattle. In 1858 he was sent to Khiva and Bukhara khanates. N., who took part in the Ignatev mission. Zalesov said the bulk of the goods in Khiva's shops were Russian-made goods, with no European goods other than British tea and gauze imported through Iran. With the development of economic ties, diplomatic relations between the two countries have also strengthened. In the first half of the 19th century, 3 missions were sent from Russia to the Khiva Khanate, and 4 ambassadors were sent from Khiva to Russia.

The main tasks of the missions sent from Russia were: to develop trade relations, reduce trade duties, ensure the security of trade routes, release Russian captives in the Khiva Khanate, and collect strategic and military information about the khanate.

CONCLUSION

In short, in the second quarter of the XIX century, due to the development of the textile industry in Russia, its demand for raw materials increased. The importance of the Russian market in the sale of its raw materials

for the Khiva khanate increased, and the relationship between the two further developed. Also, in the second quarter of the 19th century, the rapprochement between the Khiva Khanate and Russia and the rise of Russia's influence in Central Asia, including the Khiva Khanate, angered aggressive Britain. The British colonialists were active in establishing their dominance in the Central Asian khanates and inciting these khanates against Russia. However, these actions of the British colonialists were completely defeated in the Central Asian khanates, including the Xiaa khanate. The Khiva khanate became closer to Russia, and trade and diplomatic relations between the two countries further developed.

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