



THE EFFECT OF THE PEROVSKY EXPEDITION ON THE TRADE RELATIONS OF THE KHIVA KHAN

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Annotation. Czarist Russia experienced an industrial revolution at the beginning of the 19th century, and the demand for raw materials began to increase. The desire to conquer new territories, to create a large market from the conquered rich territories, to sell their industrial products duty-free, in addition, the memories of Bekovich-Cherkassky's expedition create a strong desire to occupy the Khanate of Khiva. For this purpose, the Perovsky expedition is organized. The results of the expedition, its impact on the embassy and trade relations are considered in this research paper.

Keywords. Olloqulikhan, Perovsky, belt, plow, knife, axe, scythe, Bitter stone, Cinnabar (paint), Mitkal, Tinuka, wide domestic market, cap, Kabylboy, city дума, customs house.

Literature analysis and methodology. In carrying out and discussing this research work, together with local scientists, the works of Eastern and Western scientists were widely used. The works of H.Ziyoyev, G.A. Mikhaleva, A.R.Muhammadjonov, T.Nematov were scientifically analyzed. Internet information is of particular importance in completing and concluding a research paper. On the basis of archival materials, information was collected about trade processes, their problems, and embassy relations. The works "Firdavs ul Iqbal", "Shajarai Turk" were used as the main guide in describing the research work.

Introduction: The Khanate of Khiva was constantly engaged in trade with Tsarist Russia. The income from the trade helped to cover the basic budget expenses of the Khanate. The introduction of modern goods into the khanate met the various needs of the local population. If the exchange of goods stops, it will be a big loss for both countries. The result of the Perovsky expedition was also the reason. In the 19th century, the Khanate of Khiva was a favorable region in many ways, and the opportunity to go to India increased again through its territory. The trade routes of the Khanate of Khiva and Tsarist Russia were not always safe, caravans were looted or confiscated. The capture of Russian citizens or the capture of Khanate citizens was seen as an excuse for disagreements between the two. Perovsky's expedition was also considered a solution to these problems.

Results and discussion.

In the 19th century, Western European countries experienced the industrial revolution and formed a large domestic and foreign market in production. This situation did not leave Russia aside. By the 19th century, Russia began to organize expeditions to the Khiva Khanate at the expense of conquering new territories in search of new riches for industrial development and organizing cheap labor.

In 1836, the Russian government intervened in the internal affairs of the Khiva khanate and decided to send a military unit to the khanate under the leadership of Orenburg Governor General Perovsky in order to strengthen its influence. [1, p. 129]. A. Darbayev gives information about the tasks assigned to V. Perovsky's expedition [5]. Before starting his campaign, Perovsky wrote a letter to Khan of Khiva Ollokulikhan. The letter demanded the return of Russian prisoners of the khanate to their homeland, non-interference in the internal affairs of the Kyrgyz-Kaysaks, and the granting of broad rights to merchants of the Russian state. Perovsky informed the Khan that no negotiations will be held until these demands are met.

At the same time, the Russian government issued an instruction to stop Khiva merchants on the lines of Astrakhan, Orenburg, and Siberia [2, p. 8].

The ruling circles of the Khiva Khanate refused to comply with the demands of the Russian government. But the disconnection with Russia had a significant impact on the economic situation of the khanate. Therefore, the Khan of Khiva tried to restore relations with Russia by meeting some of the demands of the Russian government. In 1837, Khan of Khiva sent 25 Russian captives to Russia with valuable gifts through an ambassador named Qabilboy. But the Russian government sent the ambassador back, asking for full satisfaction of its demands. After that Khiva Khan tried to form an alliance against Russia with Bukhara Khanate. But when this attempt failed, Khan Khiva sent another ambassador to Russia to improve relations with Russia. The deterioration of relations between Russia and Khiva had a negative impact on the state of the khanate. The demand for Russian goods has increased here, and the price of goods has risen. This is evidenced by the data (table) of 1837 [1, p. 129] In the Khanate of Khiva, Russian goods were widely used in all sectors of the national economy. In this regard, it was said in one document: "Currently, Khiva people are very attached to Russia. Iron and cast iron play an important role in their daily life, they are used to make belts, plows, knives, axes, scythes, weapons, saws, and household tools. Khiva people also buy leather and other necessary goods from Russia" [1, p. 129].

Table.

Russian goods	Price in Khiva Until 1836	Price in Khiva After 1836
10 pieces of brown leather	130 uzs	270 uzs
10 pieces of cheap leather	155 uzs	300 uzs
Bitter stone 1 pound	12 uzs	40 uzs
Sugar 1 pound	50 uzs	68 uzs
Cinnabar (dye) Ipudi	150 uzs	600 uzs
1 pound of mercury	240 uzs	500 uzs
Chit 50 gas	35 uzs	40 uzs
Mitkal 50 gas	22 uzs	30 uzs
Color code	150 uzs	210 uzs
Cast iron 16 pounds	112 uzs	150 uzs
Tin 1 pound	9 uzs	15 uzs
Steel 1 pound	12 uzs	20 uzs

The importance of Russia as a demanding market for goods of the Khiva Khanate was also great. "The Khanate of Khiva," it was written in one of the documents, cannot sell cotton, thread, various fruits and other goods in Iran, Bukhara and Afghanistan. They could transfer their goods only to Russia. Therefore, the Khiva people are completely dependent on Russia in the field of trade" (1, p. 130).

Thus, the Khanate of Khiva, on the one hand, was suffering from the lack of Russian goods, and on the other hand, it was deprived of a demanding market for its goods. In order to alleviate this situation, Khiva khanate tried to take Russian goods from Bukhara. According to the instructions of the Khan of

Khiva, Bukhara caravans passing through the khanate were obliged to take Khiva goods and sell a part of Russian goods (1, p. 130).

The Khanate of Bukhara took advantage of the opportunity (1837-1838) to strengthen its relations with Russia. All the merchants who came to Astrakhan in 1838 were Bukharas, and they sold cotton, kalava yarn, raw silk, wool, floral gauze, bed linen, and carpets. Those who brought goods such as karakol, caps, and coats [2, v. 28-29,37-39, 48-49-50, 57-59].

In 1839, the Russian government sent a military unit led by Perovsky to occupy Khiva Khanate. It is noted that the beginning of V. Perovsky's expedition was caused by the issue of slaves [8, p.105-106.]. The number of expedition participants is indicated as 4,000 people [6, p. 86-92.]. The expedition failed to reach its goal due to natural conditions, lack of food and disagreements between the leading members of the expedition and returned back [7, p. 167]. In response to this expedition, the English government also attacked Afghanistan (First Anglo-Afghan War, 1839-1842), as a response to V. Perovsky's expedition of 1839 [4]. This led to a softening of Russia's relations with Khiva. On top of that, Khiva Khan sent an ambassador named Otaniyaz Khoja to Orenburg with 418 Russian prisoners in 1840 in order to restore trade relations with the Russian state [1, p. 131]. At the same time, the Khan of Khiva gave special instructions to the Karakalpak, Turkmen, Kyrgyz chiefs and the local authorities of the khanate not to take Russians captive. It was also reported that they had succeeded in not aggressing the Russians and establishing friendly relations with the Russian state [3, p. 120-121]. In 1840, an order was issued to the local authorities of Astrakhan and Orenburg that trade and embassy relations with Khiva Khanate were restored. Khiva people who were captured in Astrakhan and other places were released and allowed to work [2, v. 88] The breakdown of relations with the Khiva Khanate was also against the interests of the Russian state. That is why the Russian government had to restore relations with the Khanate of Khiva [1, p. 131].

The Russian government allowed the ambassador of Khiva, Otaniyaz Khoja, to go to Petersburg in order to formalize the restoration of relations with the Khanate of Khiva. For this purpose, a Russian ambassador was also sent to Khiva. Thus, trade relations between both sides were restored, and Khiva people began to visit Astrakhan. A document drawn up in 1841 testifies to this [2, v. 16-18,,31,33,37, 52-53, 55-56, 67-68].

In the following year, 1842, cotton worth 6072 soums, kalava yarn worth 17284 soums, yarn yarn worth 17259 soums, silk goods worth 1233 soums, furs worth 1090 soums, leather goods worth 212 soums and 3229 soums were sent to Astrakhan. Other goods worth 302 soums were imported. In 1843, 4,586 raw wool, 2,621 gray, 1,187 variegated cloth, 5,404 red gauze, 413 belts, 993 furs, 4,586 fox fur, 679 bales of cotton, Although 124 bales of kalava yarn and other goods were brought, Russian trade relations with the Khiva Khanate were restored, but some representatives of the Astrakhan local government arbitrarily tried to restrict Khiva merchants [1, p. 131].

Astrakhan City Duma forced Khiva residents to join guilds and prevented them from engaging in wholesale trade. That is why Khiva residents protested against the action of the City Duma and complained to the customs chief. As a result, there was a correspondence between the City Duma and the customs office, and it was proved that the remedies of the Khiva people were legal. Customs indicated to the City Duma that if the activities of the Khiva people are hindered, they will leave Astrakhan. This is a clear damage to the interests of the state [2, v. 71-72]. We don't know what happened to the customs office's correspondence with the City Duma. However, trade relations between the two sides continued as usual in the following years. In January 1845, kalava yarn worth 635 soums, cotton worth 21272 soums, furs worth 2224 soums, and in August and September of the same year, 292 bales of cotton, 6406 tons, 12343 wool, 5828 raw surp, 451 blankets, 50 belts, 197 motley gauzes, 9 kalava threads, 914 karakols, 947 fox furs, 105 inkwells, 14 carpets and other Uzbek goods Quoted in Atrakhan [2, p. 64-65].

Conclusion. The establishment of close relations between Tsarist Russia and the Khanate of Khiva is closely related to the fact that it was given wide opportunities for trade between the two countries. By the middle of the 19th century, trade issues between the two countries became evident with one-sided dominance, that is, the Khanate of Khiva became strongly connected to Russia in terms of trade. Even the entry of European products was only through Russia. This caused the trade to be a bit sluggish. At the same time, it affected the economic situation of the country.

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