

Governor's Office of Turkestan and the Emirate of Bukhara

Khudjayorova Sadokat Bakhtiyorovna

History Teacher of the Academic Lyceum of Samarkand

Veterinary Medicine Institute



Abstract – This article describes the diplomatic relations of the Russian Empire with the Emirate of Bukhara, which was established here after the conquest of the Central Asian khanates. As a result of military operations from 1865 to 1868, the Emirate was defeated and made dependent. For various purposes, the imperial government kept the Emirate of Bukhara in a semi-colonial position without ending it like the Kokand Khanate. The main reason for this was foreign policy issues. The treaties between Bukhara and the Russian Empire of 1868 did not satisfy the imperial government, and in 1873 another treaty was signed. In accordance with this agreement, it was agreed to establish relations with the Emirate of Bukhara through a diplomatic representative of the Russian Empire. In 1885, a new department, the Russian Imperial Political Agency, was established. As a result, the emirate's dependence on the empire increased. This article also briefly describes the history of the relations of the Governor-General of Turkestan, the vassal state of the Governor-General of Turkestan, the representative of the Russian Empire in the region, with the Emirate of Bukhara. You will get acquainted with such topical issues of our history in this research work.

Keywords – Diplomatic Relations, Diplomatic Representative, Political Agent, Amir, Kushbegi, Agreement.

I. INTRODUCTION

The history of the new period differs from its predecessors in terms of rapid socio-economic development. At the same time, this acceleration in economic development has also led to wars of aggression and colonialism, which have played an ominous role in the history of many countries around the world. As Russian goods began to enter Central Asia in the 16th century and began to occupy the khanate's markets, another country, the United Kingdom, began to infiltrate our territory. In their research, our historians cite the reasons why Russia and the United Kingdom entered the Central Asian region. In particular, historians S. Rajabov and N. Khalfin said that the Russian Empire's interest in Central Asia was due to Russia's entry into the path of capitalist development, which arose from the need to expand its trade market and have a raw material base. [page 2.86]

Indeed, the development of the Russian textile industry has increased the demand for cotton. Until the mid-nineteenth century, the needs of Russian textile mills were met by cotton grown in the United States and Central Asia, but from the mid-nineteenth century the situation changed. The civil war in the United States stopped the flow of cotton products to the Russian Empire. Cotton, which accounted for 70% of the total value of exports from the khanates, including Bukhara, was not enough. [P. 1,12] The views expressed in this article remain the same. Our historians point to another reason. In particular, the information obtained by the imperial government about the gold content of the old and new tributaries of the Amu Darya played an ominous role in the future of the khanates. [P. 3,171]

The British government chose trade as a means of entering Central Asia. According to E.N. Kushayeva, the influx of cheap British goods endangered Russia's trade in

Central Asia. [p. 4,135] When the pro-British group failed, the British government was forced to choose a different path. That is, to incite the khanates against each other, to unite them against the Russian Empire, and so on. As a proof of our opinion, it is expedient to cite the following sentences in the work of the scientist H. Ziyoev "The struggle against Russian aggression and domination in Turkestan". In 1840, a man named Haybat Sahib came from India and gave the following name to the khan of Khiva; "The Russians have been trying to take over your territory for a long time. Their target is Movorounnahr, Khorezm, Khorasan. Russia is a great country and kingdom with countless armies and countless weapons. The fact is that in another 50 years, Russia will have your husband. If you want your provinces to be in your hands forever and no one to invade it, give us Khorezm. The fact that Khorezm is under British rule will save you from danger." H.Ziyoev also cites a letter from Shakespeare, the British ambassador to Herat, who said the Russian invasion was dangerous for Afghanistan. [P. 5.74] However, over time, the Russian Empire managed to get completely under his control.

Russia did not want to lose Central Asia. His desire to make up for his defeat in the Crimean War at the expense of Central Asia and his defeats in some diplomatic processes in Europe strengthened the Russian Empire's aspirations for Turkestan.

II. INFORMATION AND METHODS

The main source of information on the topic is the works of Russian and Uzbek historians. Because most of the information and archives of this period are written in Russian, as well as the issue of coverage of new history in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to re-analyze the sources, to take a position of truth without expressing the views of classes or systems. In the coverage of the topic, more attention was paid to the method of comparative analysis. Contradictory information was supplemented by scientific articles based on archival data.

III. RESULTS

The results of the research show that the main goal of the Russian Empire in Turkestan is to maintain the chain of domination for a long time, to use the country's natural and material resources efficiently, to create a cheap working class and, most importantly, to achieve national liberation consisting of breaking them. The main means of achieving this goal was to radically change the existing administrative systems or to coordinate their policies with those in the interests of the empire. To this end, government agencies unknown to the local population were established to govern

Turkestan, and they became dependent on the center not only legally but also in all areas.

The Russian Imperial Political Agency, which was established to govern the Emirate of Bukhara, which had become a vassal state, or the Amudarya branch, which was established to govern the Khiva Khanate, was also established as a structure to carry out the next goals of the empire. An extensive description of the concluding part of the topic will be provided during the discussion.

IV. DISCUSSION

In covering the history of the Bukhara Emirate from 1868 to 1917, S. A. Nosovich, L. F. Kostenko, N.P. Stremoukhov, I. L. Yavorskiy, G.A. Arandarenko, VV Krestovsky's data play a key role. [Pp. 12,35] The information provided by these individuals, who came as spies, missionaries, or representatives of the scientific community of the Russian Empire, is undoubtedly one of the most important sources in shedding light on the history of the vassal period. Local sources covering the history of the Protectorate period are also an important source in covering the history of the imperial period. R. Yu. Pohekayeva in her "Russian Protectorate over Bukhara in the 19th century - the beginning of the XX century" makes the following points A. Donish, A. Somi, Sadri Ziyoy, Salimbek A. Fitrat, S., Ayni from the group of oppositionists and reformers play an important role in covering the history of Bukhara in 1870-1910.[P. 13,508] Amir Shahmurod (1785-1800), Amir Haydar (1800-1826), Amir Nasrullo (1826-1860), Amir Muzaffar (1860-1885), and Amir Abdullah (1885) were among the emirs of Bukhara in Western historiography in the early twentieth century. Interest in the biographies of the 1910s grew, and works about them began to be written. [Pp. 14, 22] However, their conflicting data will require further research.

As a result of the wars of 1866-1868, a large part of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate was conquered. Economic and military backwardness and the domination of the dictatorship were the reasons for the defeat of the emirate. In 1868, in the city of Samarkand, occupied by the Russian Empire, an unequal treaty was signed between the colonial government and the Emirate of Bukhara. Zarafshan district was formed in the territories taken from the emirate. Such blows to the emirate included discrimination in trade and economic relations, and clauses in the agreement signaled the end of the recent restrictions on Russian traders in the Bukhara market. For example, Clause 4 of the 1868 agreement stipulates that Russian traders must pay a duty of 2.5% of the value of goods available in the Emirate, and Clause 6 stipulates that Russian traders must be safe in the

cities and villages of the Emirate. This was announced by Governor-General K.P. von Kaufmann, in a letter to the Emir on May 11, 1868, more precisely at the time of the conquest of Samarkand, also emphasized the issue. [p. 7,176]

The Governor-General of Turkestan has to be very careful, given that the territories of the Khiva Khanate have not yet been conquered, the territories of the Kokand Khanate have not been completely conquered, and there may be objections from the Turkish Sultanate, Afghanistan and the United Kingdom in foreign policy. Between 1868 and 1873, the Governor-General of Turkestan did not establish a clear administrative structure to control the Emirate of Bukhara. During this period, the emirate's activities were controlled by the Governor-General of Turkestan and the Chancellery. Russia's authorities have been extremely careful in trying to win over the local population to the treaty. They demonstrated that they came to the territory of the emirate not as colonizers but as saviors for the local people. This is reflected in Article 17 of the agreement. It called for a ban on slavery in the emirate. [Pp. 9,12] However, this social situation was a gradual process based on the mentality of the province and was later put forward by the reformers. The fact that the process took place later shows that this part of the contract has not always been implemented. As evidence of our opinion, we consider it expedient to cite the following information about the activities of political agent N.V. Charikov from the article by O.A. Chernov "Activity of Russian political agent N.V. Charikov in Bukhara Emirate". According to O.A.Chernov, N.V. Charikov divided the slaves in the Bukhara Emirate into three categories, namely: 1. Soldiers 2. Slaves engaged in various government activities 3. Slaves engaged in domestic work in the hands of private individuals. N.V. Charikov also tried abolish the slavery. NV Charikov also considered the railway from Merv to Chorjuy as one of the most joyful events in the economic life of Bukhara. [P. 8.53], but it should be noted that N.V. Charikov, described as a young diplomat, also operated without deviating from the goals of the empire.

Under the Treaty of 1873, the Governor-General of Turkestan began to rule Bukhara through a Diplomatic Representative. A special residence has been built for the diplomatic representative in Kogan, a city under construction. Every day, the diplomat, through the Emirate's Prime Minister, Kushbegi, instructed the Emir on political, social, and economic issues and oversaw its implementation. The diplomat reported to the Governor-General of Turkestan and the Court of the Governor-General on their control. These reports are now kept in the National Archives of the Republic

of Uzbekistan as a source for studying the relationship of the Governor-General with the Emirate of Bukhara.

Due to the inadequacy of the administrative system, the Russian Emperor Alexander III in 1885 established a new department to manage the Emirate of Bukhara, the political agency of the Russian emperor. T.V.Prevezentseva in her article "Bukhara Emirate under the protectorate of the Russian Empire (the end of XIX – the beginning XX c) " expressed the following views. "In January 1885, by order of the Russian Emperor Alexander III, the Russian Imperial Political Agency was established. It was appointed to subordinate the Governor-General of Turkestan and the relevant ministries to resolve any political and economic issues with the Emirate of Bukhara " [P. 10,16]. A similar information was provided by historian T.G. Tukhtametov also mentions it in his book "Russia and the Emirate of Bukhara in the early twentieth century." He writes that although the Imperial Foreign Ministry nominated a candidate for the Russian Imperial Political Agency, he was subordinate to the Governor-General of Turkestan [P. 15,14]. As mentioned above, the Russian Emperor's political agent resolved all relations with the Emirate of Bukhara. He also lived in Kagan and sent 20 to 40 letters to the Emir every day through his Kushbegi [P. 15,15]. Historian Khalikova R.E. explained in details one of the Emirate's Kushbegi Astanakul Kushbegi. Astanakul Kushbegi served as the Prime Minister of the Emirate in 1888-1910 and accompanied the Emir of Bukhara on his trip to St. Petersburg in 1893-1903. [P. 11,31].

The Emirate of Bukhara and the Emir of Bukhara, completely cut off from foreign policy, had to come to terms with the military power of the Russian Empire. However, during the reigns of Bukhara rulers Amir Muzaffar, Amir Said Abdulahadkhan, Amir Alimkhan, there were cases of sympathy for the Russian Empire, but during their time there were growing conflicts with the Russian Empire, the interpretation of which requires new research. [P. 6,13]. The next task in the Emirate of Bukhara, cut off from foreign policy, was to retain full economic dominance, that is, to fill the territory of the Emirate of Bukhara with Russian trade and industrial capital. To this end, many Russian banks were established in the emirate. In 1891, the Moscow-Ryazan Bank was opened, and in 1894 the state bank with a capital of 90 million rubles was opened. In addition, the Russian-Asian Bank, the Azov-Don, and the Russian-Siberian banks operated in the emirate. The following figures from the State Bank's Yangibukhora branch prove the Russian Empire's leadership in this area as well. The trade turnover in 1898 was 89,498 million rubles, in 1899 97666 mln. rubles, in 1903 123.5 mln. rubles [P. 10,17].

V. CONCLUSION

It is also clear from the above that the main body representing the interests of the Empire in the Emirate of Bukhara was the Russian Imperial Political Agency, which acted as the main authority in the emirate's administration and oversaw all existing governing bodies. The statistical data collected by them are now stored in the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are considered as one of the main sources for studying the history of our country in the XIX-XX centuries. The study and analysis of stored data requires further research. Thus, during 1868-1917, the Emirate of Bukhara continued to be restricted by the Russian Empire.

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