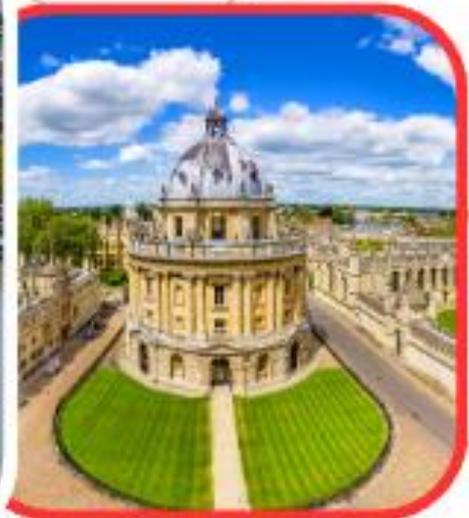




EOC
EUROASIAN
ONLINE
CONFERENCES

ENGLAND CONFERENCE

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND
EDUCATION**



Google Scholar

zenodo

OpenAIRE

doi digital object
identifier

eoconf.com - from 2024



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – London, England, 2025. Issue 3

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION**». Which took place in London , 2025.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.





ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF THE KOKAN KHANLI WITH EASTERN TURKISTAN

Gulrukhsor Teshaboyeva.

Fergana State University
master's student in history
gulibahromjonovna@gmail.com
+998946810195

Annotation. This article presents some information about the relations of the Kokand Khanate with East Turkestan during its development and the products that played a key role in these relations.

Keywords: Kokand, Kashgar, Valikhanov, rice, Yorkent, fort, caravan.

East Turkestan had a special position in the relations of the Kokand Khanate with China. Because the Kokand Khanate directly bordered East Turkestan, and the caravan routes connecting it with China passed through East Turkestan. East Turkestan is the Xinjiang (Xinjiang) autonomous region of the People's Republic of China. After East Turkestan was conquered by the Qing Empire in 1760, the Chinese state gave it the name Xinjiang - "New Frontier" or "New Territory". East Turkestan as a territorial term began to enter science from the 18th century [1:109]. Since the second half of the 19th century, the term East Turkestan began to be used in the works of Russian orientalists. This region was called "Turkestan" in the 18th-19th centuries in the East, and then in Europe and Russia. "Turkestan" was known under two different names: "Bukhara Turkestan" and "Chinese Turkestan".

"Bukhara Turkestan" meant the western region, and "Chinese Turkestan" meant the eastern regions. Similarly, in the first half of the 18th and 19th centuries, Russian and European scholars called Central Asia "Greater Bukhara", and the lands east of it "Little Bukhara". The lands of "Little Bukhara" are East Turkestan. In the 18th and 19th centuries, Russia and European countries began to show great interest in East Turkestan. The Russian government, pursuing political goals, organized special expeditions to study East Turkestan [2:164]. It is appropriate to highlight the services of Ch.Ch.Valikhanov, N.M.Przhevalsky, M.V.Pevtsov, V.I.Roborov and others who participated in the expeditions sent in the 19th century. In addition, a number of Russian scientists, including V.V.Bartold, V.V.Radlov, S.F.Oldenburger, and K.G.Zaleman, made a great contribution to the fields of history, linguistics, and archaeology with their research in East Turkestan. The vast archaeological finds, works of art, and written sources obtained during the research were included in the scope of the research.

The results of archaeological research conducted in the Turan oasis by the expedition led by V.I.Roborovsky and P.K.Kozlov in 1894-1895 showed





that this region is a land rich in archaeological monuments, from where many written sources in Sanskrit, Uyghur and Chinese were obtained. Starting from 1902, European scientists conducted archaeological research in East Turkestan. In 1902, at the XIII (Hamburg) Congress of Orientalists, the International Association for the Study of Central Asia and East Asia was established. The association consisted of national committees, and the Russian committee (1903-1923) aimed to conduct historical, archaeological, linguistic and ethnographic research. European archaeologists D.A.Clemens, A.Grünwedel, A.Lecok, A.Stein participated in expeditions to the oases of Kuchi, Karashar, Turfan and Kabul. Various monuments were found during the expeditions - wall paintings, sculptures, wooden and metal objects, ceramics and other cultural treasures. As a result of archaeologists' research in East Turkestan, many scientific works were published. The trade relations of the Kokand Khanate with East Turkestan developed rapidly, and trade between them was carried out through Kashgar [3:51]. Trade relations between Kokand and Kashgar developed very widely during the reign of Muhammad Ali Khan (1822-1842) after the construction of several fortresses (Darao't-Kurgan, Kizil-Kurgan, Sufi-Kurgan) on the border of the Kokand Khanate with East Turkestan.

In 1831, a peace treaty was signed between Chinese envoys and Kokand. Beijing's economic sanctions against Kokand in 1828 and the trade ban were canceled, and by a special decree of the emperor on January 13, 1832, not only tea and wood were allowed to be exported from Kashgar, but Kokand merchants were also allowed to trade duty-free in Kashgar. In the six cities of Kashgar - Aksu, Kashgar, Uchturfan, Khotan, Yorkand and Yangikhisar, the Khan of Kokand appointed special elders to collect duties from Kokand merchants. Thus, from that time on, the Kokand people had a monopoly on trade with Kashgar. According to data from 1838, a large number of goods were sent from Bukhara to Kabul. Among them were silver coins and silver coins from Kokand, Chinese silk scarves and porcelain, and Kokand hemp. Bukhara received raw silk and hemp from Kokand, which were then sold to Afghanistan, and rice was also brought from Kokand and Khujand.

This information is, firstly, evidence of the trade relations of Kokand with the Bukhara emirate, and also of the khanate's entry into trade relations with Afghanistan through Bukhara. The research conducted by the researchers shows that there were frequent caravan routes between East Turkestan and Central Asia. There was a two-way caravan route from the Fergana Valley to Kashgar. One went from Andijan to Kashgar via the Uzgand, Chadirkul and Toinbashi rivers. The other led to Kashgar via the Terekty-Dovon. Ch.Ch.Valikhonov, during his trip to Kashgar, admitted that there was a Terektin road from Osh to Kashgar. Every day throughout the year, laden horses passed through this road. The Terektin road was rich in fuel and





fodder. Along this road, the caravan reached Kashgar from Kokand in 18 days. There was also the Badakhshan road from Yorkent to Khulm, and from there to Bukhara and Kabul, which took 65 days to reach Bukhara. The Pamir road connected East Turkestan with the Kokand Khanate, and most of the roads went to the Kokand Khanate or to Karetegin and Darvaz. In the middle of the 19th century, trade relations between East Turkestan and the Kokand Khanate developed rapidly. Valikhanov, relying on information provided by tourists, wrote about the internal caravan routes connecting the cities of East Turkestan with each other, as well as the routes connecting with the Kokand Khanate. Valikhanov reported in his work that the distance from Kashgar to Osh was 315 versts. At the same time, he admits that the ancient road from Kashgar to Andijan passed through Uzgand. The works of Chokand Valikhanov are very useful in studying trade relations between the Kokand Khanate and East Turkestan. Ch.Valikhanov is considered one of the orientalist of the 19th century. His works on the history, geography, and economic life of Central Asia still retain their significance today. During the East Turkestan expedition of 1858-1859, he studied the political history and ethnography of the Central Asian states, the state system of the Kokand Khanate, the political, economic and cultural relations between East Turkestan and the Kokand Khanate, and left behind a great scientific legacy. His works "Memoirs of the Organization of the Kashgar Trip", "Kashgar Diary", "General Situation of the Six Cities or Six Eastern Cities in the Nan Jly (Little Bukhara) Province of China", "Travel to Kashgar", "On the Kokand Khanate" and other works are noteworthy for their information on the economic and trade relations between the Kokand Khanate and the cities of East Turkestan. CH. Valikhonov, while dwelling on the trade relations between the Kokand Khanate and East Turkestan, even provides important information about the activities of craftsmen and merchants in East Turkestan [4:83]. According to his information, in terms of total number and importance, the Kokands were in the first place, then the Bukharas, then the Badakhshans, Kashmiris and Balkhs. The Badakhshans, Kashmiris and Balkhs lived mainly in Yorkand and Khotan. In addition, many Afghans, Bukhara Jews, Indians, Persians, Shirvans and Tatars lived in these cities. In East Turkestan, Central Asian merchants were called "Andijans". In Kashgar, there was a special street called "Andijan-kucha", where merchants from abroad lived. Along with merchants from Kokand, Samarkand, and Bukhara, merchants from Tashkent also traveled to East Turkestan to trade.

Kashgar goods were transported to Siberia and the Irbit Fair through Tashkent merchants. All of them, according to the agreement concluded in 1831 between the Kokand Khanate and China, were subordinate to the Kokand aksakol, who lived in Kashgar and had the rights of resident and consul. The information provided by Ch. Valikhanov on the number of foreigners living in East Turkestan is also noteworthy. According to his





information, the majority of immigrants live in Kashgar, and the Andijan people there alone number about six thousand. The city with the largest number of foreigners is Khujand, followed by Yorkand. In Aksu and Uchturfon, foreigners are much less numerous. Foreigners in Kashgar make up a quarter of the local population, amounting to 145 thousand people. Ch. Valikhonov'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 exported from Central Asia to East Turkestan were doroi, parcha, indigo, silk fabrics, small striped or flowered silk, thin fabrics called gulbara, padshoi and bekasam, bright colored semi-silk and thread fabrics, and thread fabrics called alacha, leather, sheep and cattle, opium, tobacco and other handicrafts made in Central Asia [5:59]. Tea, cotton, silk, gray, carpets, crystal dishes and silver were also brought and sold from East Turkestan to Central Asia. Central Asian merchants also traded goods from Western Europe in the markets of East Turkestan. These include bright red chits produced in Switzerland, France and England, English American cardboard papers, red English cashmere, white muslin (silk and thin fabrics), and others.

Merchants from Central Asia, especially from Kokand and Tashkent, also acted as intermediaries in bringing and selling Russian goods from Russia to East Turkestan [6:67]. Ch. Valikhonov also reports that "Russian goods were brought to Kashgar via Kokand and Gulja. The following Russian goods were brought to Kashgar: movut, various fabrics, silk fabrics used for turbans, silk fabrics, scraps, Riga-made dukhobas; mirrors, peppercorns, novshadil, mercury, red paint, various metals (iron, brass, tin) and metal products (samovars, teapots, saucers, togoras, pots, trays, candlesticks, buttons, glasses, ladles, locks and keys, penknives), etc. V.Velyaminov-Zernov also emphasizes that the trade routes between Kokand and Kashgar passed through difficult mountain roads. According to his information, in the first half of the 19th century, 300 horse-drawn carriages of blue and black tea, 200 horse-drawn carriages of white fur, 50 horse-drawn carriages of Chinese dishes, and 50 horse-drawn carriages of grocery goods were brought from Kashgar to Kokand. Kokand not only traded directly with Kashgar, but also acted as an intermediary in Kashgar's trade relations with Russia and China. Kashgar sent tea, porcelain, livestock and livestock products, silk fabrics, and other goods to China and Russia via transit through the borders of the Kokand Khanate. In exchange for these goods, fabrics, leather, silk, duzi leather, fur, precious stones, decorative items, and many other Russian goods were exported from Kokand. In the middle of the 19th century, the annual turnover of goods between Kokand and Kashgar reached 5 million rubles. From Kashgar to Kokand, 30 thousand pounds of tea alone were imported annually. According to an article published in the journal "Russian Herald" in 1862, most of the tea





and Chinese porcelain were imported from China to the Central Asian khanates through Yeulja, Chuguchak and Kashgar. Dand, indigo, yarn, Kashmir rice were imported from India, and European goods were imported from Iran. In short, the relations of the Kokand Khanate with East Turkestan were carried out not only in the economic but also in the social sphere. The relations between the two states show the extent of diplomatic relations between them.

REFERENCES

1. Akbarov. R. X. Qo'qon xonligi tarixi. F.: 2015.
2. Алимова Р. Ўрта осиё хонликларининг кушни давлатлар билан дипломатик ва савдо-иқтисодий муносабатлари. Т.: 2017.
3. Потанин В. Показание сибирского козака Максимова о Кокандском владении.// ИРГО. 1860
1. Бобобеков Ҳ. Қўқон хонлиги тарихи. Тошкент. Т.: 1996.
2. Бейсембиев Т.К. Кокандская историография. Исследование по источниковедению Средней Азии XVIII-XIX веков. Алматы. 2009.
3. Игамбердиев А, Амирсаидов А. История Кокандского ханства. Т.: Davr Press. 2007
4. Kuzikulov. I Qo'qon xonligi tarixi. N. 2014
5. Қосимов А. Қўқон хонлиги тарихи очерклари. Наманган. 1994
6. Madrahimov. Z. Qo'qon xonligida savdo munosabatlari. Tarix. Nom. diss. Т.: 2009.

