

Relations of the Kokan Khanty With East Turkestan

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Annotation: The article provides information on the connections of Kokand's Khanate conducting trade economic trends with East Turkestan. In particular, the Chinese Turkestan province has made researchers to strengthen the economic impact of the Kokand Khanate.

Keywords: Kokand khanate, East Turkistan, China-Manjur Government, Uyghurs, Xinjong, Gansu.

The rulers of Kokan tried to use all their domestic and foreign policies for the development of the country. In the years when the process of centralization of the state intensified during the period of powerful rulers, the revival of the country's economy and cultural life was noticeable. Foreign economic relations of the Kokan Khanate played an important role in the growth of the country's economy. Trade with East Turkestan, which was conquered by China in 1755-1759 (the Chinese called it Xinjiang, i.e. "New Land"), was especially important for the Khanate's economy. In this trade, the activities of merchants and artisans from Central Asia, including citizens of the Kokhan Khanate, were considered important. In Central Asian sources of the 18th-19th centuries and in Chinese documents, they were known as "Andijan people". Studying their activities opens new pages in the history of Uzbekistan. The main trade route between Andijan and Kashgar-Khoton, which connects China with Central Asia, Russia, and the countries of the Middle East, passes through Osh-Sofikorovul-Terak pass-Egizak. , this road was considered the safest and closest road for merchants. In turn, merchants from Central Asia entered the Chinese territories through the cities of East Turkestan. Chinese documents confirm that in the 17th century Fergana merchants were trading in China's Gansu region [2.S.225]. Russian orientalist V. V. Barthold described Andijan and "Andijan people" and wrote: "Trade relations between Central Asia and East Turkestan were carried out through "Andijan" merchants. On that side, Andijan became so famous that even other merchants and craftsmen who came from all over Central Asia were called "Andijan people" in the land of the Uighurs" [1. S.326]. Therefore, it was not for nothing that several places in East Turkestan were called by this name. In particular, "Andijonkocha", one of the streets of the Yangikurgan district, built by the governor of Kashgar in 1838, "Andijonsaroy", the largest caravanserai in the center of Kashgar, and the address of Kichik Andijan near Kashgar. is an example.

The people of Central Asia (primarily the Fergana Valley) and East Turkestan lived together as part of the territory of a single ethno-cultural and historical state. Since the Uighurs of East Turkestan and the Uzbeks of Fergana speak a language close to each other, they did not face any difficulties in trade and commercial matters. As a result of the settlement of most of the inhabitants of Eastern Turkestan in the Fergana Valley and the migration of Uzbeks to Eastern Turkestan, there were economic and trade relations between Uzbeks and Uyghurs. Therefore, their social life and intermarriage also existed. The immigrated population of the Khanate were mostly merchants and artisans, and a certain part was engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Most of the inhabitants of these two regions are Muslims, and trade was mainly based on Sharia rules. It can be seen from the above that there is mutual dependence and similarity in the socio-economic and cultural life of the inhabitants of these two regions. Also, due to political processes, the migration of people to one or another region has accelerated trade relations. The Kokan rulers tried to keep the Kokan merchants in Shingjong under their control. For this he appointed an elder from among them. There are different opinions about which Kokan ruler appointed this elder first. The Uyghur historian Qurban Ali Ayaguzi believed that

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this eldership system was established after the 1832 Kokand-China agreement. But in our opinion, the position of Khudoido existed even before the time of Norbotabi, and it was a position that controlled the markets and was elected by the people. This position is similar to the position of the market elder who controls the markets in Central Asian khanates.

In particular, the Margilan market has its own elder, who opened the market with a "blessing" and controlled the market. He prevented sellers in the market from deceiving buyers, selling low-quality goods, and committing crimes against Sharia, such as theft. But the authority of the market elder in Shingzhong was extensive and strengthened the relationship between the Sino-Manchurian government and the Kokang Khanate. He controlled the Kokan citizens in Shingjong according to Sharia, collected taxes from them and sent them to the Kokan ruler, controlled the Kokan coins and money in circulation in the Shingjong markets, and protected the Kokan citizens from the pressure of the Sino-Manchurian and local officials.

So, after the Sino-Manchurian government allowed Kokan merchants to trade in Xinjiang markets, they entered Xinjiang and expanded their trade activities in the country.

Kashkar is one of the major trading centers of Eastern Turkestan, where Kokan merchants carried out their activities. It has long been considered the main middleman of Central Asian goods and a center for supplying Chinese goods to the East. The merchants who came here took their goods to other cities of East Turkestan: Yorkend, Yangihisar, Khoton, Aksuv, Uchturfon, and other large trade centers. This center has full facilities for traders. In particular, in the middle of the 19th century, there were more than 30 caravanserais in Kashgar. Traders from Kokan and Andijan mostly settled in Andijonsaroy caravanseraï of the city, while merchants from Margilan mostly stopped with their goods at Konoksarai caravanseraï [5.S.90].

Uchturfon was one of the centers where Kokan merchants actively traded. In one of the Chinese documents, it is written that "the business of merchants from Andijan went well after the Kyrgyz were allowed to graze livestock in the pastures near Osh (Uchturfon). Also, Kokan traders began to enter Aksuv through the Kyrgyz lands. The city of Oksuv, a major trade center, was always open to local and foreign merchants on the basis of equal privileges. As soon as the market opens, people argue with each other and buy goods from the shops. Kokan merchants traded here not only products produced in the khanate, but also precious stones mined in the mountains around Khoton and Yorkend. in one of the Chinese documents. This situation shows that the merchants from Kogan were the leaders in trade relations in Eastern Turkestan, and they also controlled the trade with local products, which took an important place in the assortment of goods sold here. In Chinese documents, there are many reports that "Kokan merchants gradually captured the internal markets of Eastern Turkestan, accumulated property and funds, and rented the houses of Uyghurs."

Representatives of the Kokan khanate occupied a special place not only in trade, but also in the production of handicrafts in East Turkestan. In particular, the "Andijan" people occupy an important place in Turfon handicrafts, which are owned by Dungon, Chinese, "Andijan", Kashkari, and Yorkend people. The people of Turfon were not very engaged in handicrafts.

Kokan merchants brought and sold silk, cotton and wool fabrics made in Central Asian khanates to Eastern Turkestan. Silk and semi-silk fabrics produced at the factories of Kokan and Margilan are considered to be the main goods in the markets of Kashgar and Yorkend. It should be noted here that 81% of the fabric woven in Kashkar was sent to Central Asia[4.S.158]. Although silk and semi-silk fabrics were also produced in East Turkestan, their quality was not very high.

Wrote about cloth trade in the markets of Eastern Turkestan. A lot of silk and semi-silk fabrics were brought to Kashgar from the CH.Valikhanov Kokan Khanate, and a small amount of cotton fabrics were brought to Kashkar. Because cotton fabrics are cheap in East Turkestan, and Khan merchants did not benefit from it. A Kokan merchant who brought fabric from the khanate made an average profit of 2 gil [3.B.78]. Popular among the people of East Turkestan and Kyrgyz, woolen felt called "Timpai" or "black helmet" woven from Namangan was highly valued for its toughness, durability and quality. In



Namangan, two pieces of it were valued at 12-16 coins, but the Kyrgyz exchanged them for 5 sheep. In Yorkend, a simple tunic made of "timpai" cost 0.5 gold [6.S.76].

The goods brought from Kashkar to the Khanate of Kokand were very diverse. Kashgar-woven felt, wool, and polos were sold in Central Asia. Kashgar sands, processed by blacksmiths and carpenters, were considered very expensive in Ferghana. Blacksmiths of Kashkar and Aksuv made their products from copper, iron and cast iron. These products are mostly exported to Russia and China.

At the same time, Kokan merchants benefited greatly from the products produced in China. Among them, tea has a special place. In particular, the annual trade turnover of tea products was 30,000 poods, which were brought on 30,000 horses[4.S.124].

Kokan merchants traded in East Turkestan by bartering goods or using gold, silver and copper coins of Kokan and "yarmak" money minted in East Turkestan itself.

From the above information, it can be concluded as follows:

- After the Manchurian government conquered Eastern Turkestan, in order to stop external influence on the country, it prohibited local Uyghur merchants from conducting trade in Central Asia, including the Kokand Khanate.
- As a result, after giving permission to Kokan merchants to trade in the markets of East Turkestan, they entered East Turkestan and expanded their trade activities in the country.
- Buy tea, silk, ravoch, silver beads and local fabrics from Chinese and Uyghur traders and sell them to Central Asian khanates, Kyrgyz and Kazakhs, Russia, Afghanistan, and Middle Eastern countries. those who made a big profit from taking it and selling it. They have monopolized trade in East Turkestan.
- Kokan merchants gathered in the most important cities of East Turkestan and started to form their own associations in order to be legally protected in front of the local and Chinese government. Farmers and artisans from the khanate also came here and engaged in their activities. They enriched these areas of the economic life of East Turkestan with the agricultural culture and craft traditions of their country, and they themselves adopted the achievements of the East Turkestans in terms of economic life.
- A system of elders appointed by the Kokan Khan was established to control merchants, farmers and artisans who were citizens of the Kokan Khanate in Eastern Turkestan. By the middle of the 19th century, the main goods in trade between the two countries were Chinese and Russian goods. But in the trade between the Kokand Khanate and East Turkestan, there were also many local goods.

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