

THE REFLECTION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND HISTORY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE KHIVA KHANATE IN THE WORKS OF LOCAL RESEARCHERS (16TH–19TH CENTURIES)

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Abstract: *This thesis analyzes the economic relations and historical development between Russia and the Khiva Khanate from the 16th to the 19th centuries, based on the works of local researchers.*

Keywords: *O. Aminov, G. Tokhtametov, Kh. Ghulomov, G. A. Agzamova, Khiva, Russia, Abulghazi Bahodirkhan*

Introduction

During the years of independence, based on literary sources of the past centuries and archival materials, local researchers have comprehensively studied the history of diplomatic and trade relations between Khiva and Russia in the 16th–19th centuries. The historical information highlighted in these studies allows for a deeper understanding of the essence of this subject.

Among the local historians, such as M. Yuldoshev, O. Aminov, G. Tokhtametov, Kh.G. Ghulomov, G.A. Agzamova, L. Azizzoda, Kh. Pirimshoev, M. Niyozmetov, B.V. Lunin, A.A. Andreev, R.Yu. Pochenkaev, A. Otamurodova, O. Abdurakhimov, N. Allaeva, and Q. Munirov, considerable attention has been given to the history of Uzbek diplomacy (through historical essays and studies), as well as to the history of the Khiva Khanate and its trade relations with Russia. In particular, Kh. Ziyayev's monograph *Central Asia and Siberia (16th–19th centuries)* provides an extensive analysis of the diplomatic and economic relations between the Uzbek khanates and Russia.

The research methodology was based on the following principles: scientific objectivity, historical and chronological consistency, theoretical and comparative analysis, discussion, generalization, and conclusion, with the use of achievements from ethnography and geography.

Analysis and Results

M.Yu. Yuldoshev's works explore the history of trade and political relations between Central Asia and Russia in the 15th–17th centuries. His studies contain reflections on the administration of the Khiva Khanate during the Shaybanid dynasty and the diplomatic and commercial missions conducted with the Russian government.

In O. Aminov's research, the economic relations between Central Asia and Russia are examined through the example of Tashkent, highlighting its historical role as a strategic trade and transit center for goods exchange.

In Kh. Ziyayev's monograph, the history of economic and diplomatic relations between the Uzbek khanates and Russia is extensively analyzed, supported by archival documents. In the introduction, the author traces the economic and cultural connections between the peoples of present-day Uzbekistan and the populations of the Volga-Don region and the southern Urals from the Neolithic period up to the second half of the 19th century.

The first chapter of Ziyayev's monograph, titled "The 16th–17th Centuries: Central Asia and Siberia", particularly the first section "The 16th Century Connections between Siberia and Centra

l Asia and Its Conquest by Russia", discusses the vastness of the Siberian territory and the historical developments leading to the mid-16th century. It emphasizes the growing economic and military power of the Russian state, which expanded its territory through the annexation of Astrakhan, Kazan, and the Siberian khanates. The work also elaborates on the trade relations between the Russian principalities and Astrakhan, Bulgar, and the Golden Horde, as well as the attempts of the Russian state to establish not only commercial but also diplomatic relations with the Uzbek khanates.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the trade, economic, and political relations between Central Asia and Russia in the 15th–19th centuries were formed on a mutually beneficial basis and had a significant impact on the region's socio-economic development. Researcher M.Yu. Yuldoshev analyzed the factors behind the formation of trade and diplomatic relations between the Khiva Khanate (under the Shaybanid dynasty) and Russia. O. Aminov substantiated the strategic and transit importance of Tashkent in the economic relations between Central Asia and Russia. Kh. Ziyayev, in his monograph, systematically examined the economic, cultural, and diplomatic relations of the territory of present-day Uzbekistan—from ancient times to the second half of the 19th century—based on archival materials, shedding light on Russia's economic and geopolitical interests in Central Asia.

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