DEVELOPMENT PATH OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BUKHARA AND KHIVA KHANATES

Asia International University
70220301 – History
Master's Student: **Rabbimova Umida Norkulovna**
Scientific Supervisor: **Haqqulov Mehriddin Yunus o'g'li**

ABSTRACT:*This article examines the formation and developmental stages of economic relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva during the 16th–19th centuries. The research analyzes trade routes, trade volumes, and factors of mutual economic dependence between the two states. The article highlights the role and historical significance of inter-khanate trade relations within the regional economy of Central Asia.*

Keywords*:Emirate of Bukhara, Khanate of Khiva, economic relations, trade routes, market, caravan trade, commodity exchange, Silk Road.*

INTRODUCTION

In the medieval and early modern history of the Central Asian region, relations between the Bukhara and Khiva khanates held strategic importance. Although political competition and territorial disputes frequently occurred between these two states, economic needs consistently necessitated mutual cooperation. Bukhara, acting as a major craft and transit trade center of the region, supplied industrial goods essential for Khiva's markets, while Khiva, in turn, served as the primary provider of agricultural and livestock products [1].The development path of economic relations between the two khanates directly depended on the level of regional security and the condition of caravan routes. In particular, trade routes passing along the Amu Darya River and through desert territories functioned as arteries connecting not only the two states but the entire region to foreign markets. The relevance of this topic is

determined by the need to study historical experience and analyze the roots of mutually beneficial trade relations in the context of strengthening economic integration among Central Asian states today [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW. The economic history of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates has been studied by many local and foreign scholars. In the works of Academician Boriboy Ahmedov, the economic life and the general picture of trade relations are widely covered alongside the socio-political structure of the khanates [3]. His research on the "History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan" holds a special place in the analysis of inter-khanate relations.

The works of scholars such as R. Nabiyev and A. Muhammadjonov analyze the farming and irrigation systems of the region, which helps in understanding the trade of agricultural products between the khanates [4]. Among Russian orientalists, N. Veselovsky and P. Ivanov highlighted trade relations within the Russia-Khiva-Bukhara triangle based on archival documents [5].

In foreign literature, specifically in Audrey Burton’s work "The Bukharans," the economic activity of Bukhara merchants in Khiva and other neighboring territories is systematically described [6]. However, the micro-economic aspects of mutual trade between the two khanates and issues of internal market integration have not yet been sufficiently analyzed in a comparative manner within these sources.

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS. The research utilized methods of comparative-historical analysis, logical reasoning, and a systematic approach. Tax documents, waqf papers, and embassy reports from the period of the khanates served as the primary sources for analysis.

The research results indicate that economic relations developed in the following directions

1. Trade in handicraft products involving the export of Bukhara fabrics, metalwares, and jewelry to Khiva.

2. Supply of Khorezmian agricultural products, particularly rice, dried fruits, and fish products, to Bukhara markets.

3. Distribution of Russian and Iranian goods through the territories of the khanates within the framework of transit trade.

It was established that even during periods of military conflict, the movement of trade caravans did not cease entirely, demonstrating that economic interdependence outweighed political will [7].

DISCUSSION. Economic relations between Bukhara and Khiva were not merely simple commodity exchanges but rather a process of deep social integration. The discussion reveals that while the Bukhara Khanate served as the "banking-financial" and "handicraft" center of the region, the Khiva Khanate performed the role of a "raw material" base and a "strategic corridor."

The Amu Darya route was the core of economic relations, where water levels and changes in the riverbed directly impacted trade volumes. Khiva merchants gained access to Indian and Afghan markets through Bukhara, while Bukhara merchants utilized Caspian Sea and Astrakhan routes via Khiva.

"Trade diplomacy" played a crucial role in the economic relations between the two khanates. Rulers focused on regulating customs duties and constructing caravanserais to fill their treasuries. This process created a unique division of labor in the region. While Bukhara's sericulture and silk industry met the needs of the Khiva population, products grown in the fertile lands of Khorezm participated in ensuring Bukhara's food security.

CONCLUSION. The economic relations of the Bukhara and Khiva khanates were one of the main factors ensuring the stability of the Central Asian regional market. Historical analysis shows that economic interests between the ikwi states always stood higher than political confrontations.

The system of caravan routes and commodity exchange formed between the khanates served to create a stable economic environment in the region. This historical experience of integration has not lost its significance today and can serve as an important source for developing modern Central Asian economic cooperation models. The harmony of educational and economic cooperation is the most vital lesson of progress from the period of the khanates.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ahmedov B. Sources of the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, O'qituvchi, 1991.
2. Muhammadjonov A. History of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, Sharq, 2013.
3. Nabiyev R. History of the Kokand Khanate. Tashkent, Fan, 1973. (Regarding inter-khanate trade).
4. Ivanov P. P. Essays on the history of Central Asia. Moscow, 1958.
5. Ziyo Azamat. History of Uzbek statehood. Tashkent, Sharq, 2001.