



ВАЗОРАТИ МАОРИФ ВА ИЛМИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН  
ДОНИШКАДАИ ОМУЪЗОРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН ДАР ШАҲРИ ПАНҶАКЕНТ  
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАДЖИКИСТАН  
ТАДЖИКСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ В Г. ПЕНДЖИКЕНТ



# ПАЁМИ ДОНИШКАДА ВЕСТНИК ИНСТИТУТА HERALD OF INSTITUTE

НАШРИ МАХСУС / СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ВЫПУСК / SPECIAL EDITION

БО ҲАМКОРӢ БО ТАХРИРИЯТИ МАҚАЛЛАҲОИ ИЛМӢ-  
ПАЖӢҲИШИИ “АНВОРИ ИЛМ” ВА “ТАФАККУРИ ТАЪРИХ”

СОВМЕСТНО С РЕДАКЦИЕЙ НАУЧНО-  
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИХ ЖУРНАЛОВ «АНВОРИ ИЛМ» И  
«ТАФАККУРИ ТАЪРИХ»

IN COLLABORATION WITH THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE  
RESEARCH JOURNALS "ANVORI ILM" AND "TAFAKKURI  
TARIKH"



**ВАЗОРАТИ МАОРИФ ВА ИЛМИ ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН  
ДОНИШКАДАИ ОМУЌЗОРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН  
ДАР ШАҲРИ ПАНҶАКЕНТ**

---



**МАВОДИ**

**анҷумани илмӣ-амалии байналмилалӣ “Масоили мубрами таърих, фарҳанг, таърихнигорӣ ва манбаъшиносии халқҳои Осиёи Миёна”, дар Донишкадаи омӯзгории Тоҷикистон дар шаҳри Панҷакент, ба муносибати 60 солагии доктори фанҳои таърих, профессор Воҳидов Шодмон Ҳусейнович**

\*\*\*

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**научно-практической международной конференции “Актуальные проблемы истории, истории культуры, историографии и источниковедения истории народов Средней Азии” в Таджикском педагогическом институте в городе Пенджикент, в честь 60-летия доктора исторических наук, профессора Вохидова Шодмона Хусейновича**

\*\*\*

**MATERIALS**

**scientific-practical international conference "Actual problems of history, cultural history, historiography and source study of the history of the peoples of Central Asia" at the Tajik Pedagogical Institute in the city of Penjikent, in honor of the 60th anniversary of Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Vohidov Shodmon Khuseinovich**

**Панҷакент - 2021**

## BUKHARA EMIRATE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE ROUTES (BASED ON THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN TRAVELERS)

Mubinov Muhammadali Akobirovich,  
Lecturer of Bukhara's history department of Bukhara State University

**Annotation:** An insight provided at the article reviews of some profound investigation on the scientific basis the aspects of the role of ancient caravan routes in the development of trade relations, the importance of the Bukhara Emirate in the development of trade of these routes until the middle of the XIX century. These routes played an important role in trade and diplomatic relations of the Central Asian khanates, and the Emirate of Bukhara had a basic place in these routes. The city of Bukhara is at the crossroads of these roads, and the roads of communication of neighboring khanates with each other and with other countries pass through the territory of the city. Therefore, the Bukhara Emirate was in the spotlight of Russian travelers and traders.

-в статье разъясняется роль древних караванных путей в развитии торговых отношений, роль Бухарского эмирата в развитии торговли по этим дорогам до середины XIX века. Эти маршруты играли важную роль в торговых и дипломатических отношениях среднеазиатских ханств, и Бухарский эмират играл важную роль в этих маршрутах. Город Бухара находится на перекрестке этих дорог, и по территории города проходят дороги сообщения соседних ханств друг с другом и с другими странами. По этой причине Бухарский эмират оказался в центре внимания российских туристов и торговцев.

*-Ushbu maqolada savdo aloqalarining yuksalib borishida qadimiy karvon yo'llarining o'ziga xos ta'siri, bu yo'llarning XIX asrning o'rtalarigacha savdo-sotiq rivojida Buxoro amirligining ahamiyati izohlanadi. O'rta Osiyo xonliklarining savdo-sotiq va diplomatik aloqalarida ushbu yo'llarning ahamiyati katta bo'lib, Buxoro amirligi ushbu yo'llarda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan. Buxoro shahri ushbu yo'llarning chorrahasida bo'lib, qo'shni xonliklarning bir-biri bilan va boshqa davlatlar bilan aloqalari yo'llari aynan shahar hududidan o'tgan. Shu sababli ham Buxoro amirligi rus sayyoh va savdogarlari diqqat markazida bo'lgan.*

**Keywords:** trade routes, Bukhara Emirate, embassy relations, orientalist, manuscript, mountain ways, land, waterways, international trade, caravan.

**Ключевые слова:** торговые пути, Бухарский эмират, посольские отношения, востоковедение, рукопись, горные, сухопутность, морские пути, международная торговля, караван.

**Kalit so'zlar:** savdo yo'llari, Buxoro amirligi, elchilik munosabatlari, sharshunos, qo'lyozma, tog'liklar, quruqlik, suv yo'llari, xalqaro savdo, karvon.

Ancient caravan routes played an important role in the development of trade, which had a basic place in the development of trade until the middle of the XIX century. These routes were significant in trade and diplomatic relations of the Central Asian khanates, and the Emirate of Bukhara took a substantial position in these routes. The city of Bukhara is at the crossroads of these roads, and the roads of communication of neighboring khanates with each other and with other countries pass through the territory of the city. For this reason, the Emirate of Bukhara was in the spotlight of Russian tourists and traders.

The role of the Emirate of Bukhara in domestic and international trade is described in the works of Russian travelers, ambassadors and traders who visited and traveled directly to Central Asia and the Arab countries.

In trade relations between the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate, along with the caravan route, the Amudarya waterway was used, and between the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokand Khanate, a caravan passing through land and mountains. They are the main trade routes.

P.I. Nebolsin, who conducted research in the Caspian and Kazakh steppes, in his book "Description of Russia's trade with Central Asia" gives the following information: The Bukhara Emirate occupies a leading position in the foreign trade relations of the Kokand Khanate. Because of the border between the two countries, they were connected by many caravan routes. In particular, there were two large caravan routes, along with many trails connecting the Fergana Valley, which was the central part of the Kokand Khanate, and the Bukhara Emirate. In the first, the caravan from Kokand was long to Bukhara via Besharik, Mahram, Khojand, Uratepa, Zaamin, Jizzakh, Yangikurgan and Samarkand. So the second caravan way was long from Kokand Besharik, Mahram, Khojand, Uratepa, Djom, Ravvot, Djizak, Yangikurgan and Samarkand. The first caravan route was 526 versts (Verst is a unit of length equal to 1.0668 km), while the second caravan route was 615 versts" [2-176]. Between Kokand and Bukhara, caravans reached their destination in about 20-23 days, and along with camels and horses, Kokand carts were widely used on these roads. Y.K. Meyendorf, who was in Bukhara in the 1920 s, wrote "... Kokand merchants bring their goods to Bukhara by cart" [3-108]. The camel, which is the main carrier in the Kokand-Bukhara caravan, was paid from 2 to 3.75 gold coins, depending on the weather and political situation [4-142]. On the eve of the Russian invasion, there were separate caravan routes from Tashkent, one of the largest cities of the Kokand Khanate, to the cities of the Bukhara Emirate. The caravan traveled on the Tashkent-Bukhara road for 12-18 days, depending on the weather, and covered a distance of 498 versts, and on these caravan routes it was possible to use the services of camels, horses and carts. On the Bukhara-Tashkent caravan route, camels were paid up to 2.25, 2.5 and 2.75 gold coins [5-120,122].

Between the Kokand and Khiva khanates, small caravans traveled throughout the years [6-18]. They mainly used the Bukhara-Khiva caravan route, which was 340 versts from Bukhara to Khiva, and the caravan covered this route in 10 days. Although the Kokand khanate traded with the Khiva khanate mainly through caravan routes passing through the Bukhara emirate and the emirate's markets, it also passed through Tashkent, which directly connected the two countries. There was a caravan route.

Especially, in the memoirs of Nikolai Muravyev, who was in Central Asia in 1819-1820, it is noted that the Khiva khanate was connected with Bukhara and Balkh via the Amudarya, with Tashkent and Kokand through the Syrdarya. However, due to the long river route through the Syrdarya and the lack of access for large ships, it was rarely used by traders. As a result, the Kokand-Khiva trade through the Bukhara Emirate remained important. This, in turn, shows that the Emirate of Bukhara played a decisive role in the trade of countries in the region [7-175].

Moreover, the city of Bukhara played an essential role in trade relations between the Khiva Khanate, Kokand Khanate, Afghanistan, India, Iran, Arab countries, Turkey and other countries. The distance from Bukhara to Kabul is 985 versts, and the caravan traveled on this road for 22-25 days. The distance from Kabul to Peshawar was 320 versts, 8 days. In Bukhara, the caravan had to travel 169 days, 6760 versts to reach Calcutta, the largest port city of India [7-175]. In the 1960s, traders paid 8.5 Bukhara coins for each loaded camel on the Peshawar-Bukhara route [2-121]. Marvari Barayev, who led the Orenburg expedition, gives interesting information about the trade routes of Indian traders who came to Bukhara in 1735 for trade. He traveled from Delhi to Kabul, a city on the border with India, from there to Bukhara via Badakhshan, from there to Khiva to trade with Indian traders, and from there to Astrakhan by caravan for a month and a half. The road leading Bukhara merchants to India required a huge turn. They ascend to the Indian Ocean, where shipping was discontinued, from where goods flowed to Ghazni, India's main market, and then across Bukhara to Kandahar.

Mir Izzatulla, who was in Bukhara in 1812, noted that special caravanserais were built in Bukhara for foreign traders and they were called by different names. For example, Indians



from Shikarpura traded in the Alamkhana khanakoh, while caravanserai called Nohaysaroy housed Tatar traders [8-202].

In 1820-1821, the Russian tourist Y.K. Meyendorf in his diary notes that many Muscovite, Iranian, and Indian merchants came to Bukhara. Among them were Indian traders who brought to Bukhara a large amount of Indian dye indigo (nil), precious stones, real pearls, sugar, shiny and white thin fabrics, silk fabrics and cashmere rice [9- 169]. At the same time, Bukhara became a transit center for foreign goods to many cities in Central Asia. Particularly, Russian, Iranian and Indian goods were transported from Bukhara to Tashkent.

Based on the above facts, we can see in the works and memoirs of Russian tourists and traders and researchers detailed information about the Emirate of Bukhara, trade and communication routes in Central Asia. However, research in this area still needs to be continued.

#### Reference:

1. Алекторов А. Торговые пути в Средней Азии//Оренбургский листок., 1891, 17 февраля.
2. Бухара//Туркестанский сборник. Том 30. 1870. –Стр.120-122.
3. Кокан//Туркестанский сборник. Том 30. 1870. –Стр.142.
4. Мейендорф Е.К. Путешествие из Оренбурга в Бухару. –Москва. 1975. – Стр.108.
5. Небольсин П.И. Очерки торговли России с Средней Азией. –СПб. 1856. – Стр.176.
6. О путях сообщения//Проект устава товарищества для развития торговли Среднею Азию. Сост. С. Хрулев. –СПб. 1863. –Стр.18.
7. Путешествие в Среднюю Азию Николая Муравьева (1819-1820)//История Узбекистана в источниках. –Т., 1988. –Стр.175.
8. Труды Среднеазиатского государственного университета им. В.И. Ленина, Вып. X.C., Ю.А. Соколев. «Бухара, Самарканд, Келиф в 1813 году». Стр. 202.
9. О торговле Бухарии (из путешествия барона Мейендорфа Е.К в Бухарию), «Московский телеграф», ч. XI. М., 1826.
10. Mubinov M.A. Diplomacy of the eastern states and central asian khanates in the struggle for independence.// CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY. VOLUME: 02 ISSUE: 05 | MAY 2021 (ISSN: 2660-6836). P.26-31.
11. Мубинов М.А. Дипломатия среднеазиатских ханств с государствами Востока в своей борьбе за независимость.// SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS. VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 1 | 2021 ISSN: 2181-1601. Page.778-783.
12. Мубинов М.А. Дипломатические и посольские отношения среднеазиатских ханств с Османской империей.// ВЕСТНИК ХОРЕЗМСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ МАЪМУНА –1/2021. Стр.116-119.
13. Мубинов М.А. Из истории внешних отношений Бухарского эмирата (XVIII-XIX века).// ЗНАНИЯ И НАУКА В СУРХАНДАРЬЕ №1/2020. Стр.36-39.
14. Muhammadali Mubinov. The role of the Bukhara emirate in domestic and foreign trade routes (based on the works of Russian travelers).// CENTRAL ASIAN ACADEMIC JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. ISSN: 2181-2489 VOLUME 1 | ISSUE 1 | 2021. P.187-190.
15. Мубинов М.А. Внешнеполитическая деятельность Бухарского эмирата (XVIII-XIX вв.).// Ученый XXI века • 2021 • № 8 (79). Стр.88-90.
16. Mubinov M.A. Vuxoro amirligining o'z mustaqilligi uchun kurashlardagi diplomatiyasi.// БУХОРО ТАРИХИ МАСАЛАЛАРИ (энг қадимги замонлардан ҳозиргача) мавзусидаги Республика илмий-амалий (онлайн) конференция МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ. Бухоро – 2021. –В.147-154.

17. Мубинов М.А., Шадиева В.Р. Корейская этническая единица в Бухаре: история появления и дальнейшая судьба.// БУХОРО ТАРИХИ МАСАЛАЛАРИ (ЭНГ ҚАДИМГИ ЗАМОНЛАРДАН ҲОЗИРГАЧА) МАВЗУСИДАГИ РЕСПУБЛИКА ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ (ОНЛАЙН) КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ МАТЕРИАЛЛАРИ. Бухоро – 2021. –С.44-47.
18. Мубинов М.А. Изучение роли теологов-бухарцев в формировании исламской культуры в Средней Азии.// Молодой ученый Международный научный журнал № 48 (390) / 2021. –С.545-547.
19. Mubinov Muhammadali. Foreign trade relations of the Bukhara emirate.// EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH. Volume 1 Issue 8, November 2021. –P.287-290.
20. Равшанов У.Р. Изразцовые плитки (мозаики) эпохи Коджаров в Бухарском музее. //SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS. VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 2. 2021 ISSN: 2181-1601. Page 101-105.
21. Maksud, Beshimov. "Markets of Bukhara" //CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY 2.5 (2021): 18-21.
22. Beshimov Maqsud. XX ASR BOSH LARI BUXORODAGI IJTIMOIIY-SIYOSIIY VAZIYATNING TARIXIIY ADABIYOTLARDA BAYONI. //Buxoro tarixi masalalari mavzuidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy (onlayn) konferensiya materiallari: – Buxoro-2021. 258-263.
23. M.K.Beshimov. BERUNIY “QADIMGI XALQLARDAN QOLGAN YODGORLIKLAR” ASARINING AHAMIYATI. // Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi 2021-7: 174-176.
24. M.Beshimov. ТАРИХ ҲАҚИДАШ МЕТОДЛАРИ ВА УЛАРИНИНГ ТУРКУМЛАНИШИ. // Zamonaviy tarix fani metodologiyasining dolzarb muammolari mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari 2021-yil 24-mart: 269-271.
25. Beshimov Maqsud. БУХОРО БОЗОРЛАРИ. // – Panjakent-2021. TREASURY OF SCIENCE/BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE, 2021, No. 2 100-102.

\*\*\*

## **ФОНДЫ АРАБОГРАФИЧНЫХ РУКОПИСЕЙ И РЕДКИХ КНИГ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР РУКОПИСЕЙ И РЕДКИХ КНИГ**

**Муминов Аширбек Курбанович,**  
(доктор исторических наук; Исследовательский центр по исламской истории, искусству и культуре, ИРСИКА);  
**Ережепов Нурлан Аскерович,**  
(Национальный центр рукописей и редких книг, Министерство культуры и спорта Республики Казахстан, заместитель директора, город Нур-Султан)

**Введение.** Новые задачи по изучению истории исламской цивилизации в Центральной Азии актуализируют выявление и сбор архивных документов, рукописей и редких книг, имеющих историческую и культурную ценность, их систематизацию, классификацию, популяризацию, выработку методики их исследования. Также немаловажное значение имеют возвращение документов исторического наследия, хранящихся в зарубежных странах, ведение базы данных по зарубежным источникам, приобретение, внедрение и разработка автоматизированных информационных систем и

**МАСОИЛИ МУБРАМИ ТАЪРИХ, ТАЪРИХИ МАДАНИЯТ, ТАЪРИХНИГОРӢ ВА МАНБАЪШИНОСИИ ТАЪРИХИ ХАЛҚҲОИ ОСИЁИ МИЁНА/ АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИСТОРИИ, ИСТОРИИ КУЛЬТУРЫ, ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ И ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЯ ИСТОРИИ НАРОДОВСРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ/ TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF THE HISTORY, CULTURAL HISTORY, HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE STUDIES OF THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL ASIA**

96.	Мирзаев Насриддин Мухритдинович	МОВАРОУННАҲРДА УСТОЗЛАР ТОМОНИДАН ИЖОЗАТНОМА БЕРИШ АНЪАНАСИ ТАРИХИ	375
97.	Мирзаев Авазбек	ТУРКИСТОН ҲАҚИДА МУСТАМЛАКА ДАВРИДА ПАХТАЧИЛИКНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ ТАРИХИНИ ЎРНИ ВА АҲАМИЯТИ	378
98.	Мирзаева Назира Джумановна Рашидов Шароф Холмуродович	МИРЗАЧҮЛ АҲОЛИСИНИНГ ИЖТИМОЙ АҲВОЛИГА РОССИЯ ИМПЕРИЯСИ КҮЧИРУВЧИЛИК СИЁСАТИНИ ТАЪСИРИ МАСАЛАСИНИНГ ТАРИХШУНОСЛИГИ	383
99.	Мирзаев Жалолиддин Зайниевич. Шермухаммад Шербоевич Ҳабибуллаев	ДЕМОКРАТИК ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИНГ МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁДАГИ ТАРИХИЙ ИЛДИЗЛАРИ	388
100.	Mubinov Muhammadali Akobirovich	BUKHARA EMIRATE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE ROUTES (BASED ON THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN TRAVELERS)	391
101.	Муминов Аширбек Курбанович, Ережепов Нурлан Аскерович,	ФОНДЫ АРАБОГРАФИЧНЫХ РУКОПИСЕЙ И РЕДКИХ КНИГ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР РУКОПИСЕЙ И РЕДКИХ КНИГ	395
102.	Муродӣ Нуридинова Нилуфархон	ТАСНИФОТИ ҶУМЛАҲО АЗ РҮИ МАҚСАДИ ГУФТОР ДАР ЗАБОНИ ЧИНИ	402
103.	Муҳаммадизода М.	АЗ ТАЪРИХИ ИШТИРОКИ КИШВАРҲОИ ОСИЁИ МАРКАЗИ ДАР БАҲАРИ ҚОСМОНИ НИЗОИ ТОҶИКОН	410
104.	Муҳиддинова Мавзуна	ХИТТИЁТНИНГ ҲАҚИДА БУХОРО МАДРАСАЛАРИДАГИ ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИ ХУСУСИДА	413
105.	Ваҳҳоб Набиев Усмонов Аюб	ҲАМКОРИҲОИ НАВИНИ ФАРҲАНГИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН ВА ЎЗБЕКИСТОН	421
106.	Ваҳҳоб Набиев Қобилов Зафарҷон	ҶАВОБИ ТОҶИКИСТОН ТАРҒИБГАР ВА ТАҲКИМБАХШИ СУЛҲУ ВАҲДАТИ МИЛЛӢ	428
107.	Норова Ш.А. Азизов М.Ҷ.	ҲИҶЗИ ТАБИАТ – АМАЛИ ОҚИЛОНаИ ИНСОНИСТ	434
108.	Нажмиддинов Зафар	TAĞNIS AL-MULTAQAđ AS A SOURCE FOR STUDYING THE TRANSITION PERIOD OF	436