

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF TURKISH GENERAL GOVERNORS RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN

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ABSTARCT:

Capitalist development and the associated colonial policies have severed the centuries-old chain of ties between the peoples of the world. The great empires, in their own interests, sought to take advantage of the fraternal and socio-political ties of the peoples that had survived in a sense.

The following article provides a detailed analysis of the policy of the Russian Empire, which conquered the Central Asian khanates. The survival of the Central Asian khanates as semi-colonies became one of the main participants in the policy of the Russian Empire towards these goals. However, in the treaties of these khanates with the Empire (1868,1873), they were deprived of the right to pursue an independent foreign policy.

The Governor-General of Turkestan, the main governing body of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, controlled the domestic and foreign policies of the khanates and sought to control its relations with other countries, including Afghanistan. The Russian Empire, of course, had reason to be concerned about the khanate's relations with Afghanistan. Because of the factor of religious commonality, Afghanistan supported the khanates. At the same time, there was a risk that the British government would infiltrate Central Asia through Afghanistan. That is why the Governor-General of Turkestan has tried to keep relations with Afghanistan under control as much as possible.

KEYWORDS: Khanate, Diplomatic Relations, Empire, Colonial Policy, Governor-General, Chancellery.

INTRODUCTION:

The emergence of a new political force in Asia in the middle of the 18th century, a young and powerful Afghan state, had a significant impact on the course of events. Because Ahmad Shah Durrani, who had a strong military and diplomatic ability, showed in a short time what he was capable of in terms of statehood. The wars that Ahmad Shah Durrani and his successors waged with the khanates of India, Iran, and Central Asia led to the expansion of the khanate's territory and an internal crisis. The rise of the Sikhs in India, the strengthening of the Bukhara Emirate's position in Central Asia, and Iran's attempts to secede from Afghanistan were exacerbated. [P. 12.57]

Although the Afghanistan state has waged wars of aggression with bird states, these wars have not led to the severance of economic ties. The customs and traditions, religious unity and fraternal ties of the people of Afghanistan, which have been part of the Central Asian states for centuries, have not allowed this.

Many of our historians have noted that the regularity of relations between the states, especially economic relations, has not prevented the entry of our representatives and Afghan citizens into the territory of Afghanistan. It was not until the middle of the 19th century that the Russian Empire's invasions of Turkestan led to the limitation or complete severance of existing ties.

It is no secret to many historians that the Anglo-Russian competition for control of the colonial territories, raw material base, and cheap labor in the Asian region, especially in Central Asia, arose during the nineteenth century. Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations throughout the nineteenth century were at the heart of Britain's strong drying up of Indian soil and the threat of Russian invasion of India through Afghanistan, as well as the Russian Empire's concern that Britain could invade Central Asia through Afghanistan. It is no exaggeration to say that In particular, A. Vamberi's "Path to Central Asia" discusses the Russian-British negotiations on Afghanistan and the essence of Jan Witkiewicz 's expedition. [P. 13,192]

D. Urakov and A. Yermetov "Analysis of sources covering the socio-economic and political life of Tashkent in the second half of the XIX - early XX centuries." In his article, he described the period when Turkestan was the culmination of relations between the governor-general and Afghanistan, the events of the 1980s illuminates. [p. 14,224]

MATERIAL AND METHODS. INFORMATION AND METHODS:

The main source of information on the topic is the works of Russian and Uzbek historians. Because most of the information and archives of this period are written in Russian, as well as the issue of coverage of modern history in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to re-examine the sources, to take a position of truth without expressing the views of classes or systems. In the coverage of the topic, more attention was paid to the method of comparative analysis. Scientific articles based on archival data supplemented contradictory information.

RESULTS:

The results of the research show that the main goal of the Russian Empire in Turkestan is to maintain the chain of domination for a long

time, to use the country's natural and material resources efficiently, to create a cheap working class and, most importantly, to achieve national liberation. Consisting of breaking them. The main means of achieving this goal was to radically change the existing regimes or to coordinate their policies with those in the interests of the empire. To this end, he sought to pursue foreign policy in the interests of the empire, not to lose control of the khanate's relations with the bird states. An extensive description of the concluding part of the topic will be provided during the discussion. Because research on this topic gives readers the opportunity to look at the history of interactions.

DISCUSSION:

After the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, the focus was on all means to ensure that the colonial territories were not lost, and did not ignore even the smallest detail of the issue. To that end, it has begun to gather information about the process. Many historians have studied this information, and we have found it expedient to cite some of them in the coverage of this subject.

We know that interstate relations begin with the economic sphere. There were constant trade and economic relations between Afghanistan and the Khanate. These relations are described in G. A. Mikhaleva's book "Uzbekistan in the XVIII - first half of the XIX century. Craft, trade, and duties". The author focuses more on trade relations, trade routes and exchanges, and partner countries. The main trade partners of the Khanates were Afghanistan, Iran, China, and India, and the control of trade routes was more under the control of the Khiva Khanate. [P. 11,48] V.N.Shkunov also addressed these issues in his published article entitled "Trade relations between Russia and Afghanistan in Central Asian markets." V.N.Shkunov's research focuses

on trade relations between Russia and Afghanistan in the Central Asian region, including products imported from Afghanistan to Central Asian markets and products exported from Russia to Afghanistan through the Khanates. [3.Vol. .10. №4.2008]

Afghanistan-Central Asia Trade Relations are also mentioned in O.P. Kobzeva's article "The role of the city of Tashkent in the rebirth of the Silk Road in the XIX and early XX centuries". In addition, Tashkent residents open a trading house in Mazar-i-Sharif, and Seyistan informs about the restoration of the ancient trade route Serakhs-Seyistan in 1901 in order to develop trade relations with Baluchistan and Western Afghanistan. [P. 8,265] A.I. Dobromislov brought manufactured goods to Tashkent from Britain via Iran and Afghanistan before the Russian invasion [p. 10,512].

In studying the history of the period under study, it is worth quoting E.A. Glushenko's study "Russia in Central Asia: Conquest and transformation". In this work, the author describes the history of Central Asia from ancient times to the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire. In addition, there is information about the history of Samarkand. The important aspect of this source for us is that interesting information is given about the efforts of the Emir of Afghanistan Dustmuhammad to preserve the unity of the country, the relations with the Central Asian khanates and the political ties between them. For example, in 1862 in St. Petersburg, information was obtained about the movement of Amir Dustmuhammad to occupy the left bank of the Amu Darya. Amir Dustmuhammad, on the one hand, tried to preserve the unity of the country under British rule, on the other hand under the auspices of Russia was trying to get rid of British influence. The events mentioned in the play are related to the conquest of Central Asia. [P. 1,87] T.S.Saidkulov's work "Samarkand in the second half of the XIX -beginning XX c" is

also important in covering the history of the period under study. This play, dedicated to the history of Samarkand, covers the activities of the Afghan Emir Dustmuhammadkhan, and his information, especially his views on Emir Dustmuhammadkhan, seems to confirm the information of E.A. Glushenko. In the 19th century, the struggle between the Russian Empire and Britain for Afghanistan and the Khanate intensified.

As a result, the diplomatic process was decided in favor of the Russian Empire. Undeterred by the khanates, Britain pushed Afghanistan against the khanates. As a result, in 1859, Dustmuhammadkhan demanded Shahrizabz from Bukhara and Uratapa from Quqon. Although he failed to achieve his goal, he captured the fortresses of Karki and Charjou. [2, p. 129] One of the main sources of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office on the history of the period under study is the Kaufmanskoy Collection. An important aspect of the collection is that Sardor Abdurahmankhan, who was defeated in the struggle for the throne in Afghanistan after Sheralikhan's death, lived as a political immigrant in Samarkand and his correspondence with K.P.Kaufman and Sardor Abdurahmankhan's escape to Afghanistan by agreement with Kaufman. The data of the collection are of great importance in the coverage of the socio-economic and political history of Turkestan in the XIX century, including the Turkestan-Afghan relations [p. 4,100].

One of the sources of the Governor-General's period in the coverage of Afghanistan-Central Asia relations is the work of M.P. Galkin "Ethnographic and historical material on Central Asia and the Orenburg region." The play covers the period before the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire, and includes the arrival of the British ambassadors Abbott and Shakespeare in Central Asia and the information provided by the Afghan citizens who

accompanied them. In particular, the memoirs of Sametkhon Mukhametkhanov, Dustmuhammad's escape to Balkh and then to Bukhara, the memoirs of Mirza Abdusamat Megemetaliyev, his translation between Allahqulikhon and Abbot, (245) by Ali-Muhammad Muhammad Sharipov (representative of Yusufzai's family), Haji Muhammad Mulla Rakhmonov, Memoirs of Mahmud Ismailov, Yakup Yusufov, Nizamedjika Nurmagamedov, Khudoiberdi Kasimali Bekov during the observation are given. [P. 5,245]

After the conquest of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, collections were published for each region in order to study the history of the country and to compile statistics. One such collection is the Chronicle of the Fergana Region. The information in the chronicle of the Fergana region is mostly about the Pamirs, and the information about the Afghan nation complements the information in the Kaufman collection. For example, on January 8, 1880, Amir Abdurahmon fled Samarkand with a caravan of 160 people to Badakhshan. In 1895, the governor of Fergana, Shovalov-Shveikovskiy, Galkin, the diplomat Panafidin, was proclaimed emir by the Russian Empire, and by the British, Vice-General Gerard, Colonel Goldish, and Afg. the reconciliation of spheres of influence between Gulyam Muhaetdinkhan [p. 6,36] and the artificial days of the last Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan in the Afghan garden [p. 6.92], the Refugee Period, the Turkish Initiative and its Arriving in Afghanistan, he gives interesting information about the preparations for the battle of Kushka together with Amir Abdurahman. [P. 6,118]

E. A. Glushenko's and T. S. Saidkulov's views on Amir Dostmuhammadkhan are similar to those expressed in N.A. Khalfin's monograph "Politics of Russia and Central Asia (1857-1868)." In it, the merchant Klyucharov writes about the value of Russian goods, Persian and Shirvan Afghan merchants selling goods on

credit for 12-18 months. [P. 7,29] .It is about Britain's efforts to increase its influence in Central Asia through trade. For example, on March 16, 1858, a member of the House of Commons, William Yuart, requested the formation of a commission on the same subject. [Pp. 7,36] The author also mentions that Khankov received special instructions from Alexander II to establish Afghan-Russian relations. [P. 7,50]

In his research, I.I.Aminov cites one of the reasons why Afghans and Iranians came to the Caspian region of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office as follows. [page 9,148]

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, we can say that the issue of Central Asia and Afghanistan formed the basis of the Anglo-Russian agreements held throughout the 19th century. Both countries sought to maintain their dominance in the region and prevent empires from influencing each other's colonies in any way. In this regard, we have witnessed the results of the foreign policy of the Governor-General of Turkestan, the representative body of the Russian Empire in Central Asia. The internal conflicts in Afghanistan and Central Asia have paved the way for the colonial powers to achieve their goals.

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