

THE ECONOMY OF THE KOKAND KHANATE IN THE XVIII-XIX CENTURIES AND
ITS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information about the development of economic minosabats in the Kokand Khanate in the XVIII-XIX centuries and the prosperity of market relations in its Natja. The Kokand Khanate talks about the development of various types of crafts, including textiles, jewelry, metalworking, paper making and other similar industries.

Keywords: Kokand Khanate, foreign trade, Yangiariq canal, pottery, jewelry, Rishton, “blue bow”, Philip Euremov, “Moyi Mubarak”, cover art, Chorsu village, “Kokand chariot”, gunsmithing, silksmithing, chit.

The Khanate of Kokand is one of the Uzbek khanates. It is considered a state that existed from 1709 to 1876. The Capital Is Kokand. A state founded by Shahruhbi, a Ming dynasty of Uzbeks. The population of the Kokand Khanate consisted mainly of Uzbek, Tajik, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Uyghur and karakalpaks. "In the economic life of the Khanate of Kokand, foreign trade with Bukhara, Khiva, Kashgar, India, Afghanistan, Iran, and especially with Russia occupied a large place. The trade relations with Russia led to the development of certain agricultural sectors of the Kokand Khanate, and some aspects of Russian culture began to enter the way of life of the population. The Kokand Khanate went to become the raw material base of Russia and the foreign trade market. The importation of goods of Russian industry caused local industrial enterprises and some artisans to fall into crisis."[. <https://wikipedia.org> site].

In the cities that were part of the Kokand Khanate, different areas of crafts developed during that time. In particular, in some cities here, certain types of crafts are distinguished only by the fact that they developed here. One of the main occupations of the city's artisans was weaving. The raw material needed for weaving was Cotton. A textile product widely distributed in the Khanate was called Boz or karbas. “In the 70s of the XVIII century, the khanates of Central Asia, in particular Philip Yefremov, who was in the Kokand Khanate-” silk and semi – silk products, the production of chalk and the making of chopsticks and other items from them developed in Kokand and its cities, the kokandians can compete with the bukharians in trade, " he wrote."[. <https://arxiv.uz> website.] In the cities of the Kokand Khanate such as Kokand and Tashkent, the field of Bow weaving developed, and in terms of quality, it also became known for other regions. In particular, in the city of Tashkent, species such as “blue deer” and “common deer” are heavily weaved and have been bought in large numbers by other quarter-working populations living in neighboring areas, in addition to the local population. Olacha fabrics made up some of the woven goods in the Khanate cities. The main buyer of this fabric is the choravadir Kazakh and Kyrgyz peoples, and the preparation of this fabric is well developed in the cities of Tashkent and Namangan, the main centers where they conduct trade relations. In the 70s of the 19th century, for a piece of cheap and resistant olacha fabric, which was sold at a price of one ruble on the Namangan market, Kyrgyz gave a goat of 1.5 years of age, while 2 pieces of such fabric were exchanged for a ripe hand. Another of the quality products of the skillful weaving of the Kokan was chit. The chitgars printed flowers of different colors in molds made especially for Boz, and this fabric was considered chit. During this period, chitgari was considered one of the most delicate and complex professions, and the city of Tashkent was the leader in the preparation of quality chit among the cities of the Khanate.

References to the 19th century indicate that large quantities of white chalk were brought annually from Kokand and Qoshgar to Tashkent and handed over to the chitgars. Chitgars used local dyes such as spoilage, slander, purple, mosh color, Roshan to beautifully paint fabrics. "One of the main occupations of the Kokand Khanate population was spinning, and silk and silk fabrics were one of the main products of the country in foreign trade. In the late 60s of the XIX century, about nine hundred households in Kokand and Margilon itself were engaged in silk, each family had from 1 to 3 weaving looms. 2-3 members of the family were engaged in this work, and each family made from two to five packs of silk per week. Judging by the estimates, the annual amount of silk produced in Kokand and Margilon was estimated at 5.560 Poods." [Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh.(19) And (19) And (19). History of the motherland. Tashkent-2020] the markets of the country were famous for raw silk and silk fabrics, as silk products made in the Kokand Khanate were of much higher quality. Depending on the quality of the Silk made from tobacco, their artisans in the Kokand Khanate were of "chilla", "tafil", "sarnok" and other types. Also in the Khanate, a silk product was spun, and kalava was made. The highest variety in the country was kalava Namangan. Silk was woven in a variety of fabrics. Kokand, Margilan, Namangan and Khojand artisans produced silk fabrics including silk, satin, and other semi-silk fabrics. Considered one of the major markets of the Khanate at the time, Margilan is of particular importance for the fact that the trade in silk and silk fabrics has been intense all year round.

Among the peoples of Central Asia, the demand for ceramics used on a large scale in Rye has always been high. Like the emirate of Bukhara and Khanate of Khiva, the Khanate of Kokand also had a distinctive pottery school. The main pottery center of the Khanate was considered Rishton. The products prepared here were able to meet not only the needs of the rural population, but also the needs of the urban population. As a result of the large-scale construction work in the Khanate, humdams formed in the fortress cities. In particular, before the invasion of the Russian state, there were bricklaying huts on the Left Bank of the Newariq canal in Namangan, and the bricks prepared in them were widely used in the construction of locally built structures, madrasa, mosque, caravanserai and other types of work. It should also be noted that in the Khanate, the field of processing wood and metal objects, the production of iron products has also developed in its own way. In Kokand, Tashkent, Namangan and Andijan there are woodworking, iron-making and many other workshops, which are mainly located in handicraft shops and stalls in bazarla. They sold the products they made in the shops themselves. The number of such stores throughout the Khanate was high. It should be noted that in the 19th century, about 400 misgars, about 100 kandakors were engaged in their activities in one Ram itself. There are also more than a hundred blacksmith shops in Tashkent before the Russian occupation, where the items made were also appreciated by the people of the Khanate and the neighboring steppe. Another of the areas developed in the Kokand Khanate was aravanism. It was well developed in the cities of Kokand, Tashkent, Namangan and Marghilan, and chariots made in the Khanate became popular among the Davs of Central Asia under the name "Kokand chariot". The reason was that Kokand led Central Asia in charioteering and saddle-harness making. The Ram cart carried up to 25-40 Poods of cargo and was carried to the desired destination, mainly by horses. These carts were actively used in domestic and foreign trade relations.

The jewelry industry has also long been considered one of the areas of attention among the peoples of Central Asia. During this period, the field also developed in the Kokand Khanate in a way unique to the OECD. Masters of artisans engaged in jewelry in a way that evokes the traditions of the peoples of Central Asia are located in the Centers of large cities. In the field of jewelry making, the capital Kokand was distinguished, and during this period only Bukhara's jewelry could stimulate with it. Tashkent jewelers also had their own style. They designed for the inhabitants of the neighboring steppe region and made relatively inexpensive jewelry more. During this period, the paper made in Coqan was considered popular in Central Asia and was much appreciated among the

people of science. In the early 18th century, there were 2 paper ishab works in Kokand, one of which was located near the “Moyi Mubarak” gate of the city in a village called Chorsu. The paper products produced in coqan were taken to markets throughout Central Asia, where they were highly regarded. The capital city of Kokand had a well-developed cover art, and Namangan was one of the cities with a developed cover industry, such as Kokand, where leather and paper covers were never inferior to those made in Samarkand and Khiva, which were considered the major centers of Central Asia. The development of economic relations of the Khanate's population with nomadic peoples during this period effectively affected the distribution of tanning and skin processing in the country. This kind of craft developed mainly in cities. The cities of Kokand, Tashkent, Andijan and Osh are considered developed centers, where the production of leather clothing, headgear, water and meshes for the storage of clothes is established, along with the processing of leather and the preparation of shoe products from it. In particular, in Kokand, considered the capital of the country, it was much better to grow cattle skins, process them, paint them in different colors, and make from them the necessary products for the population, such as boots, cavush, mahsi. In the 60s of the XIX century, 60 stores were engaged in the production and sale of ready-made leather products in Tashkent.

As a conclusion, we can say that with the passage of times in the Kokand Khanate, which was founded in the XVIII century, economic life began to come to you. Domestic and foreign trade relations developed. The population was actively engaged in various handicrafts and began to issue their own quality products for domestic and foreign trade. In turn, the rulers of the Khanate also carried out several works to develop the country's economy and trade. Various caravanserais, sponsored the construction of trading stalls and shops, took control of the trade in the markets. In the second half of the 18th century, the Khanate having its own monetary unit as a result of the transfer of economic reforms in the Kokand Khanate was also an important factor in the development of trade relations.

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