



REGARDING COVERAGE OF CERTAIN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN BUKHARA AND RUSSIA IN THE INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, A.F. sent by the Russian Empire to the Emirate of Bukhara. Negri, Kovalevsky, K.F. Butenev, Ya.V. Studies on the activities of ambassadors and representatives such as Litkevich have been analyzed. Also, the nature of these missions and approaches to its coverage are covered.

KEYWORDS: Emirate of Bukhara, Russian Empire, ambassador, A.V. Postnikov , K.F. Butenev , S.Sh. Israilov, A.F. Negri.

INTRODUCTION

Another aspect typical of modern studies is the activity of ambassadors sent to Bukhara from the Russian Empire, which is covered in separate research works. It is observed that various issues are emphasized based on the duties of the ambassadors and the political situation of the time they were sent.

In research, A.F. Negri's mission is highlighted in particular, G.P. Matvievskaia [1, 174; 1, 6-22] , M.K. Kalishevsky [2.] embassy activities as studying an unknown and new country for themselves, V.I. Garanin, the participant of this mission E.A. Eversmann studied his work from the point of view of scientific importance [3, 64] . Including A.F. Information about the roads leading to the Emirate of Bukhara, the country's economy, nature and cities is given by members of the Negri mission. In this process, it is observed that the "scientific study" tasks of the embassies are gradually focused on different fields by the above researchers. In particular, 1820 A.F. At Negri's embassy in the issues of roads, natural resources, climate and agriculture, K.F. Information about mining resources, various rocks and minerals was collected at Butenev embassy. However, all these works reveal the hypothesis that "they were organized to assess how much effort should be spent in carrying out a military campaign."

S.I. of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Vavilov Institute of Natural Sciences and History of Technology, Chief Researcher, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor A.V. Postnikov's K.F. Butenev's research on the mission was based on a document in the Russian Foreign Policy Archive. It contains information about the scientific and political-diplomatic goals and tasks of the ambassador [4, 82-86] . In particular, it was noted that among the tasks assigned to the mission, the study of the political and trade relations of Bukhara with the neighboring countries, the measures to occupy this market in relation to the goods entering the Bukhara market from India and goods from Russia were also noted. In addition, K.F. British agents who were in captivity in Bukhara to Butenev Ch. Stoddort and A. It was announced that Connolly

would be released and sent to Russia. Ch. as the only reason for setting such a task. Stoddort and A. It is shown that Connolly is going to Russia, and it is noted that Lord Palmerston (foreign minister G.D. Temple - H.S.) requested from the British government to the embassy of the Russian Empire in London [4, 82-86] . Meanwhile, A.V. Postnikov Ambassador K.F. He tried to show Butenev the reason why British agents were given the task of rescue. At the same time, the information that it was sent to the British ambassadors as a balance is ignored.

A.V. Postnikov in another study K.F. He covered the results of the scientific expedition of the Butenev mission. In it, the members of the expedition under the leadership of the Khanikov brothers studied the plans of the cities of Bukhara and Samarkand, as well as the construction of the map of the Bukhara Emirate, Turan, as well as the ores in the Nurota mountains of the Middle Zarafshan oasis, Ya. It is noted that Yakovlev collected topographic data of Bukhara and submitted a report to the military authorities [5, 81-86] . In addition, it is indicated that each of the members of the expedition wrote separate reports and notes on their tasks [5, 81-86] .

Tajik researcher S.Sh. Israilov mentions that at the request of the ambassador of Bukhara, the Russian government sent a special expedition to Bukhara in April 1839 under the leadership of mining engineer captain Kovalevsky, and also that there were other reasons for this embassy [6, 30-36] . The author assessed the importance of this embassy as the embassy relations were not limited to trade, but also included the scientific and technical industry, and explained the failure of this mission by the fact that Bukhara did not allow the Russian agents to get accurate information [6, 30-36] . This is the first time such an idea has been encountered regarding the Kovalevsky expedition. After all, in all other studies until now, it was noted that this expedition did not reach Bukhara. In general, S.Sh. In this study, Israilov approached the issue from a geopolitical point of view. The development of Anglo-Russian rivalry and its ending with the conquest of the Turkestan region by the Russian Empire, and the fact that the empire gave its ambassadors tasks aimed at conquering the region, are covered.

Within the framework of studying the activities of military intelligence officers, attention is paid to Bukhara-Russian relations. Including D. Sapunov and V.A. Shkerin, a military spy who came to Bukhara as a representative of the governor of Orenburg, Ya.V. Vitkevich carried out studies dedicated to studying the activity [7, 114-121; 8, 131-137] . In these studies, it was emphasized that the Bukhara Emirate was important in all respects in the competition of the Russian Empire with Great Britain for Turkestan [7, 114-121] . Ya.V. It is noted that Vitkevich was an important participant in Russian influence on the Bukhara Emirate in the Anglo-Russian rivalry. Research from Kazakhstan S.V. In his article, Timchenko spoke about Bukhara-Russian relations and analyzed historical processes from the perspective of Anglo-Russian rivalry. In particular, it is noted that the Anglo-Russian competition for Turkestan motivated Russia to conquer the region [9, 122-137] . In this work, mutual relations are approached from a geopolitical point of view and the historical processes of the late 50s - early 60s of the XIX century are discussed.

In short, these studies were sent from the Russian Empire by A.F. Negri, K.F. If the duties of ambassadors like Butenev were assessed as "scientific study", it is noted that some ambassadorships were carried out under the influence of Anglo-Russian competition. In these issues, it is observed that the researchers approach the issue from a geopolitical point of view.

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