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THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE IN THE LATE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the changes in the system of local and central government of the Emirate of Bukhara in the late XIX and early XIX centuries, the administrative -territorial division of the emirate, the principality and landowners, the administrative division. Examine the careers and titles introduced in the local and central government system .

KEYWORDS

Bukhara emirate, local, central, management, administrative, territorial, principality, property, title, positions, navkar, social, political.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 18th century, the territory of the Bukhara Emirate included property in the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya oases. In the 1920s, Uratepa and Khojand became part of the Kokand Khanate. Such events in the Emirate led to changes in the management system of the Emirate of Bukhara in the XIX-early XX centuries.

MAIN SECTION

The second half of the XIX century At the beginning of the XIX century it was observed that various information was given about the system of local government of the Emirate of Bukhara. Based on the information of AG Radobilsky, N. Kislyakov spoke about the administrative division of the Bukhara

Emirate, noting that by the beginning of the twentieth century, the Bukhara Emirate had 24 principalities, 7 separate estates and 10 districts[1]. D.N Logofet writes that the Emirate of Bukhara is divided into 25 principalities [2].

By 1912, the Bukhara Emirate had 26 principalities and 11 estates independent of the principalities [3] which were directly subordinate to the Emir. During this period, the principalities of Shugnan, Rushan and Vohan were not part of the emirate and were under the control of the Russian Empire. In 1915, the Emirate of Bukhara consisted of 27 principalities and 11 districts [4].

Late XIX-early XX centuries Gissar principality Varzob, Dushanbe, Nurek, Yavan, Laqay, Dashnavot, Raumat, Gissar, Chorton, Gozimalik, Second Khanaqo, Sariosiyo, Sarijuy, Kofirnihon, Shurion, Fayzabad, Khanaqo, Sultanravot, Alibagi [5], containing

Qabodiyon principality, Beshkent, Boshcharvoq[6], Qurghontepa principality, Jillikul, Saray, Qurghontepa[7], Kulob principality, Chubek, Sayyot, Sarichashma, Qovroy, Gardi Kurgan-Poyon, Kul, Muminabad, Gardi Qurghon – Bolo[8], Kalif [9] , Kamashi, Fazli, Patron, Beshkent, Khanabad, Fayziobod, Jenov, Jumabozor, Karabakh, Kasbi, Maymanak, Kasan, Polati, Parvoza, Chim[10], Guzar principality, Kichikura, Kattaora, Karshak, Afghan,

Second Kattaora, Second Karshak, Eskib It consisted of Garmiston[11] estates.

The above data show that there are changes in the number and administrative division of principalities in the Emirate of Bukhara. It can be concluded that the changes taking place in the administrative division of the Emirate are primarily related to the socio-economic, political processes and changes in the country. Depending on the situation in the emirate, there were cases when the beys were added or separated.

The Emirate of Bukhara was based on a monarchical system of government, headed by the Emir. The provinces were ruled by beys and landowners, who in turn were subordinate to the amir. Public administration in the country was based entirely on Sharia law. Public administration consists of central and local systems.

The central government is a complex of departments, the highest governing body of the state - the state office (bird's office), which is headed by a high-ranking official[12].

By the middle of the eighteenth century, the position of co-founder had taken the lead, taking over all the basic functions of government as the main link in the state apparatus. In addition to exercising central government through local beys, Kushbegi exercised

control over the payment of customs duties on property coming from abroad.

Appointed to the post of Kushbegi from experienced, business-minded, political people of the state, the candidate had to have previously served as a devonbegi. He stood after the Emir in the state as the highest holder of the palace. Like the great minister in the Turks or the chancellor of the state in Europe, Kushbegi was the emir's closest adviser and confidant. Kushbegi also held responsible positions such as [13] maintaining the Emir's personal seal, overseeing relations with other states, and managing financial affairs. .

In the Emirate of Bukhara, the administration of all customs duties on trade is in the hands of the bird, as well as the land tax. also supervised the collection and transfer of property [14].

who has a special authority in the central government of the emirate [15], is considered the backbone of the rulers of the emirate, and is respected by them. He is tasked with controlling the distribution of water in the city of Bukhara and in the areas from Samarkand to Karakol.

The third most important financial institution in the Emirate of Bukhara is the Finance Department, which is headed by the Office of Finance, which is one of the highest financial institutions, and is the second highest official in the public administration system [16].

Devonbegi exercised general government control over the state treasury, zakat (excluding property from foreign countries), and taxes.

One of the central offices in the emirate is the Ministry of Defense and Military Affairs, which is directly headed by the artillery chief (Minister of Defense)[17]. The artillery commander commanded an army of all cavalry and infantry in the state. He supervised the local territories through special envoys who assisted in military matters in practice.

In turn, there are a number of other positions and titles in the central administration of the emirate, four of which are senior and senior officials with ties to the government.

The first is that Sheikh ul-Islam is one of the religious titles who directed and supervised religious affairs. A judge is a soldier who decides on military matters and war crimes;

Second, the scholars are the ones who issue fatwas on jurisprudential issues in the state. Military muftis are considered to be representatives who issue fatwas for the military, especially during the visit of the head of state to other principalities and during military campaigns;

The third was that the muhtasib encouraged the people to refrain from actions that were forbidden by the Shari'ah and to do good deeds[18]. Fourthly,

educators-teachers - these officials were given a lot of attention in the emirate, their main task was to educate students and educate them on the basis of Sharia.

In local government, the provinces were governed by beys appointed by the emir, who in turn were divided into estates. The estates included several villages in their composition. The amlokdors were appointed by the bek. The villages were ruled by village elders. The elders are distributed according to the size of the villages. The positions introduced in the local government system in the principalities were in the following order:

1. Devonbegi or zakatchi - engaged in the collection and control of taxes. Under his command were several secretaries, nobles, and yasuv, executors of his orders.
2. Mirza was the personal secretary of the munshi-bek, who was chosen from among the educated. The secretary had to write beautifully.
3. Mirshab (in some principalities it is also called korboshi). His task was to maintain the ammunition depots and the peace of the population in the city (fortress), and he had several yasavuls and navkars under his command.
4. Mirab-population used water, controlled the distribution of water resources. He also had a number

of officials at his disposal. For example, Amin is the head of the canal, the person in charge, the elder-water distributor, the guard of the canal and the mirzas.

5. Amin (sardar) - an official who carries out construction work and economic activities in castles and cities, leading the population to hashars for the benefit of beys and officials. He also had several employees under his command.

6. Paygirchi - a collector of zakat from livestock and trade goods sold in the markets[19].

Religion has a special place in the system of public administration. Judicial and police cases in the principalities are divided into three categories:

1. A judge is a judge based on Sharia law. Under his command were officers and a secretary.
2. Mufti - a priest who provides information on Sharia affairs and prepares fatwas. He also had 2-3 assistants at his disposal.
3. The chairman was engaged in affairs. That is, he controlled the observance of Islamic practices, trade, family, heritage, and other areas. His assistants were durradasti and clerks.

According to the data, there were 67 judges and 68 chairmen in the Emirate of Bukhara. Thirty-six of the judges did not have the right to act independently.

They collaborated with the chairmen and called them qazirais[20].

There were various titles and positions in the emirate's management system, and their duties and scope of service were clearly defined.

The landowners performed tax collection, patrol, and administrative duties in their territories. In the presence of Amlokdor, an assistant appointed by the representative of the local elders and others also worked:

1. Mirza is a clerk.
2. Yasovulboshi is an assistant to the landowner and ensures the execution of his orders.
3. Devonbegi was engaged in income and expenditure affairs.
4. Aminonachi was responsible for collecting aminona tax from the markets, under which almagirs operated.
5. Mirshab.
6. Local elders - from guards to the level of mirokhur.
7. The elder of the canal was in charge of the irrigation system.
8. Mirabs were in charge of irrigation and water distribution.
9. Navkars - rose from ordinary soldiers to the rank of mirzaboshi, from 10 to 20.

10. A market elder is a person who collects taxes from livestock sold in markets [21].

Each landowner had from 10 to 200 navkars, who were mainly engaged in military service, guarding the beys and amlokdor's palace, as well as supervising the convicts[22]. The social composition of the navkars was diverse, and even some large landowners were admitted to the navkars. The rank of navkars is determined by their property status. In addition, the navkars, who had performed their duties with excellence, were given the right by the bek to receive additional payments from certain villages.

The number of navkars in the estates was not the same. For example, there were 195 navkars in Esonkhoja, 90 in Badrakli, 80 in Gazim, 25 in Karatag and Regar, 24 in Khonaki, 18 in Sarijoi, 13 in Shurkan, 11 in Dashnabad, 8 in Sariosiyo and 7 in Gissar [23].

In some Russian sources, the Surkhan oasis was included in the Gissar oasis and was also called the Gissar oasis under a common name.

According to N.Maev, the Gissar oasis consists of 7 principalities: Sherabad, Boysun, Denau, Yurchi, Gissar, Kurgantepa and Qabodiyon. In addition to these principalities, Darband, Sarijoi, and Faizabad were estates and had separate administrative rights. These landowners were specially appointed by the Emir of Bukhara. Judges and chairmen of the provinces were

also appointed by the emir himself. Other village and town landowners were appointed by the beys[24].

The Surkhan oasis, which is part of the eastern part of the Bukhara Emirate, had its own authority in the emirate. From the second half of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century, the Surkhandarya oasis had the principalities of Sherabad, Boysun, Denau and Yurchi . The main administrative centers of the principalities were the cities of Boysun, Denau, Sherabad, Yurchi and Sarijuy, and the fortresses located in these cities served as the residence of the beys.

In the Sherabad principality the property is distributed as follows: 1. Tallashkon; 2. Saidobod; 3. Gilambob; 4. Salavot; 5. Jarqorgon; 6. Settlements around the city of Sherabad; 7. Tallimaron[25].

Prince of Boysun: Boysun; Yaumchi; Rabot; Darband; Sayrob; Xatak; Zarabog; Poshxurd; Buzravot; It consisted of Kakaydi estates[26].

Prince of Denau: Sina; Snowfall; Po'stindara; Xadrasha; Dormon; It consists of Gardikurgan estates.

Yurchi principality : Sangardak; Pashor; Chambulak and Yurchi estates were included[28]. At present, Dashnabad, Sariosiyo, Sarijoi estates, which are administratively part of Surkhandarya region, were also part of Gissar principality.

As a result of the worsening socio-political situation in the Emirate of Bukhara, in the second half of the XIX century, there were some changes in the structure of the principality and property of the emirate. During this period, the Boysun principality consisted of 4 estates, the total list of which and the number of farms were as follows: 1. More than 2,000 farms in the Boysun estate; 2. 2500 farms in Poshhurd estate; 3. The number of farms in Darband is 700; 4. There were more than 400 farms in Yaumchi estate[29].

There is no information in the literature of this period about the estates of Rabod, Zarabog, Kakaydi, Khatak, Bozrabod, Sayrob in the Boysun principality, so it is difficult to say anything about them. In fact, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these properties must have survived, as the Boysun principality was the leader in terms of the size of its territory.

By the second half of the 19th century, there were several estates in the Sherabad principality, the population of which was as follows: 1. 2800 houses in Tallashkon; 2300 apartments in Saidabad; 2,600 apartments in Tallimaron; 3,000 apartments in Gilambob; 2,000 apartments in Jarqurghon; There were 300 households in Salihobod; Sherabad had 1,000 apartments and had a separate management system[30].

At the beginning of the XX century, Sherabad principality had seven estates: Gilambob, Talashkan, Maydaariq, Saidabad, Jarqurghon, Pattakesar, Chochkaguzar[31]. If we compare the two data shown above, we can see that they are relatively close to each other. Interestingly, however, Captain Vasilev did not provide information about the Pattakesar, Pig, and Maydaarik estates.

N.Kislyakov also writes that based on the information of Captain Vasilev, there were seven estates in Sherabad principality. Other literature suggests that these properties existed. In our opinion, we are fully convinced that these properties were part of the Sherabad principality. Because after the Russians entered the oasis, Pattakesar and Pig were almost at the disposal of the Russians.

In the second half of the XIX century, the principality of Denau was divided into 11 estates (in the data of this period, the principality of Yurchi was mentioned as an estate and included in the principality of Denau). The Duchy of Denau is divided into the following estates: Sangardak; Poshor; Chambuloks; Medium; Yurchi; Sina; Snowfall; Po'stindara; Xadrachi; Dormon; Gardikurgan[32].

The number of estates in the Denau principality did not change during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Only the estates within the Yurchi principality passed into the possession of the Denau principality. By the end of

the 19th century, the Yurchi principality in the oasis had lost its status and was annexed to the Denau principality.

By the third quarter of the 19th century, the Sarijoi principality was also established in the oasis. It included the estates of Sarijoi, Sariosiyo, Ortaqori, Pashor, Chambulaklar and Yurchi[33].

In many scientific literatures and articles, Sarijoi has been recognized as a prince for some time, but there is no information in the scientific literature about when he received the status of a prince. As a result of the research, it became clear that in the 70s of the XIX century, the prince of Gissar appointed Sarijoi as a separate prince for his son and appointed him prince there[34].

According to the information, the Emir of Bukhara gave the title of father to the prince of Gissar, Ostanakul Koshbegi, as a gift to him, as a gift to the principality of Sarijoi, which consisted of six estates, and all the profits and income were transferred to Ostanakul[35].

The principality of Sarijoi functioned for a certain period of time and later failed to retain the status of a principality. To be more precise, according to the sources, it had the status of a principality until 1887, and included the estates of Sarijoi, Sariosiya and Denau principalities, Ortakuri, Pashor, Chambulak and Yurchi. After 1887, the principality was abolished, and the Sarijoi and Sariosiya estates were transferred to the

Gissar principality, and the rest to the Denau principality[36].

After the Russians entered the oasis, a new system of governance was introduced within the Sherabad principality. Termez consists of two parts, the eastern part of which is home to a military garrison and is surrounded by a fortress. In this part of the city, power was in the hands of the garrison chief, and the inhabitants of the area were also subject to him. The southern part of Termez was called the village of Pattakesar, where the locals obeyed the laws of the Emir of Bukhara and obeyed the beys appointed by the Emir, while the Russian citizens living there were governed by the Russian Empire, i.e. the city council. Thus, we see that Termez alone has three different management systems. Such a complex management system has also posed great challenges to the local population.

CONCLUSION

By the second half of the 19th century, the political situation in the emirate had become controversial. The struggle for independence by local authorities frightened the Russian government. The management of Eastern Bukhara, in particular, has become a sensitive issue. The emirate's governance system was in crisis during this period. This chaos also affected the local government system, with local officials reluctant to submit to central authority and take control. As a

result, cases of violence in local government, oppression of the population, abuse of office have intensified.

Protests erupted throughout the emirate. The Emir's troops did not have time to suppress the uprising in one place, and protests took place in other places. This indicates that the emirate is politically weak and fragmented.

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