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ELUCIDATION OF ISSUES OF THE HISTORY OF BUKHARA GUZARS IN O. A. SUKHAREVA AND HER STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Bukhara is famous all over the world for its history, culture, customs and historical monuments, and these aspects have been attracting historians. O. A. Sukhareva is one of the leading scientists who researched the history of Bukhara. Not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the countries of Central Asia, there are scientists conducting research in the fields of history, ethnography, archeology, all of whom know O.A. Sukhareva well. In fact, Olga Aleksandrovna Sukhareva, a specialist in the history of Central Asia, an orientalist, an ethnographer, spent almost 60 years of her 80-year life (15.02.1903 - 22.01.1983) in coaching, that is, in various higher and secondary educational institutions for young people. taught history, developed the field of museums and mainly contributed to the development of science.

KEYWORDS

Bukhara history, archeology, ethnography, Guzars, neighborhoods.

INTRODUCTION

Olga Sukhareva was born on February 15, 1903 in the city of Samarkand. He studied the customs, traditions, historical topography, toponymy of the cities of Bukhara and Samarkand. In 1921, Olga Sukhareva was admitted to the Turkestan Institute of Oriental Studies within the Central Asian State University and successfully graduated from this institution in 1925. On February 15, 1940, he defended his candidate's thesis at the ethnography department of the Faculty of Philology of Leningrad State University. Until 1946, O.

A. Sukhareva worked at the Faculty of History of the State University of Uzbekistan in Samarkand. He gave lectures on the ethnography of the peoples of Central Asia.

In 1946, O. A. Sukhareva came to Tashkent and worked at the Institute of History and Archeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences until 1967. In 1967, to O. A. Sukhareva He came to Moscow and in 1968 he was given the position of head of the Central Asia and Kazakhstan Department at the Institute of

Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences. O. A. Sukhareva died on January 22, 1983 in Moscow.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The topic of his doctoral dissertation, which he defended in 1963, was called "Bukhara in the 19th and early 20th centuries: the city and its inhabitants in the late Middle Ages", in which the scientist visited Bukhara almost every year during the 50s and 60s. collected rich information, interviews with elderly residents of Bukhara, study of city quarters, topography, inspection of historical works and tourist information, in short, 10 years of research, and as a result, several monographs were published. is enough. These were published in 1956 "From the History of the Khanate of Bukhara", in 1962 "The Late Medieval City of Bukhara in the 19th - Early 20th Centuries. Handicraft industry", in 1966 "Bukhara 19th-early 20th century: the city and its inhabitants in the late Middle Ages". It is in the 1st section of his last book that a lot of historical information is given about the territory and topography of the city of Bukhara, its geographical location and nature, markets, caravanserais, historical places, cemeteries, residents' houses, as well as the construction plan of the city. In the late 19th-early 20th century, about 30 guzars in the city of Bukhara were named after a certain type of craft and their location is clearly indicated in the work. That is, artisans and merchants, who were one of the important social strata of the population of Bukhara at that time, were considered ordinary people on the one hand, but on the other hand, they were ahead of the rural farmers with their own funds. They were engaged in various types of handicrafts, trained apprentices to continue their craft, filled the market with their products, made exportable products, supported the development of foreign trade, and made a living by providing merchants who provided import and export services in

mobile caravans. Including the weavers, goldsmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, degreasers, potters, weavers, bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, strappers, goldsmiths, dressmakers, furriers, shown on the map. In the guzars of tailors, tanners, pistachio workers, etc., masters engaged in this craft lived and worked, and of course there was a craftsman's workshop in the guzar. If there is a demand or need for a certain product, it is not difficult to find craftsmen who make such products under the guzar name.

RESULTS

O.A. Sukhareva began her observations by researching works such as "The History of Bukhara" by Muhammad Narshahi, "The Book of Mullazoda" by Ahmad ibn Mahmud and talking to the elderly people living in the villages of Bukhara. Also, the scientist wrote a concise history of each guzar, relying on the information of his predecessors Parfenov and Fenin. The advantage of O.A. Sukhareva's work is that she covered each case individually. Therefore, the scholar's book provides extensive information to those who know the history of our city. L. I. Rempel tried to summarize the history of Bukhara guzars in a new direction, depending on the nature of their formation. In this way, interest in Bukhara and its people continued. Each author collected his work according to the standards of that time and wrote it down for future generations. From Muhammad Narshahi to today, writing about the history of Bukhara and its Guzars continues. Apart from that, we can find valuable information about the Guzars of Bukhara in Sadridin Aini's historical novels, "Esdaliklar" and Abdurauf Fitrat's scientific and artistic works. The history of all cities goes through stages of development and crisis. When a certain historical situation causes the expansion of the city's territory, battles turn it into ruins. These reasons affect the territory of the city and show the result to its residents.

The expansion and contraction of the city territory also affected the number of people. Such incidents are not unique to the city of Bukhara. The number of residents of the city of Bukhara is given in different ways because the given information refers to different periods. According to the works of Russian orientalists A.Kun and L.I.Rempel, there were 197 guzars in the city area of the 19th century. they note. G.Yu.Astanova reports that at the beginning of the 20th century there were 200 guzars of the city of Bukhara, there were 25,000 yards, and the population was around 60,000-70,000. Authors who wrote articles about the city of Bukhara quote an exaggerated number of 360. However, only Parfenov indicates the number of Bukhara guzars as 220.

DISCUSSION

So, at the beginning of the 20th century, we find that there were more than two hundred guzars in Bukhara. Looking at the names of the Bukhara guzars, we can see that factors such as the occupation of the people living there, the climate of the region, and the geographical structure were taken into account in the formation of those neighborhoods. There were sozangaron, Pukhtabofon Zargaron, Charmgaron, Urganjiyon, Sarakhsiyon, Uruson, Havzi Nav, Kochai Bodom, Hammomi Karra, Hammomi kunjak, Eshoni Imlo, Ghaziyan, Domullo Sher, Khoja Zainiddin and other guzars. By the first quarter of the 20th century, the number of Guzars was decreasing. According to the list kept in the regional documents, in 1927 there were 188 Guzars in the city of Bukhara. We see that the number of visitors is decreasing year by year. The destruction of the city fortress, the construction of new streets, and the expansion of the territory caused a decrease in the number of residents. At this point, it is necessary to mention one more information, in the internal structure of the city of Bukhara, there were

also geographical divisions in addition to Guzar. Such places, whose ancient names have been preserved, are called mavzes. Sources show that within the city of Bukhara there were areas known as Sheikh Rangrez, Turki Jandi, Joybor, Chashmai Ayyub, Registan, Khiyabon, Murdashoyan, Sufiyan, Govkushan, Shahrstan, Iskandar Khan, Kalobot. About two hundred Guzars of Bukhara are united in the above districts according to their geographical area.

18 in Sheikh Rangrez district: Sheikh Rangrez or Darvozai Qavola, Arabon, Muhammad Qasim, Islam, Khalifa Husein, Pochhoja, Mir Masud, Khoja Bulgor, Kokilai Kalon, Kuyi Murgkush, Mirzabi, Chor Caravanserai, Mulla Shamsi Muhammad, Khojakhalim, Mahallai kohna, Alvonj, Eshoni pir, Mehtar Shafe'. There are 20 Turkis in Jandi region Jandi or Tai pushta, Khanaqoi Chukmok, Ghaziyan, Sarakhsiyon, Kosagaron, Mirakon, Kutlug, Mulla Hoki roh, Postindozan, Sesu or Sesuki Tarrohi, Obi Ravon, Haji Amonboy, Sheikh Shah, Mahallayi Nav, Barakion, There were such guzars as Mahalla Amirabad, Garibiya, Sahibzada.

There are also 20 districts of Dzhojbor: Waqf, Tai Chorbog, Charmgaron, Dastarbandan, Abdulla Khoja, Havzi Baland, Uzbek Khoja, Khalifa Khudoidad, Qazi Zahid, Chagar, Shah Malik, Pistashikanon or Kalta Khoja. Khanaqo, Pukhtabofon, Chukur Mahalla, Joyzor, Shahri Nav, Urganjiyon, Havzi Navguzars.

The above-mentioned division of cities into districts, their division into guzars, is also present in the cities of other regions of the Bukhara oasis. In particular, sources confirm that there were guzars with their own names within the city-fort of Vobkent. For example: Miri Kalon guzari, Miri Khurd guzari, Pokhsa guzari, Masjidi Kassabi guzari, Puli Musicha guzari, Beklar guzari, Kobz guzari, Namozgoh guzari, Sari Asiayi Vobkand guzari.

CONCLUSION

Olga Aleksandrovna Sukhareva, a specialist in the history of Central Asia, orientalist, ethnographer, has carried out many studies on the history, ethnography, archeology of Bukhara, and the works she created are considered fundamental works in the study of the country's history. He wrote down valuable information about the territory and topography of the city of Bukhara, its geographical location and nature, markets, caravanserais, historical places, cemeteries, people's lives, as well as the construction plan of the city.

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