

# The Administrative Division And Management System Of The Bukhara Emirate In The Second Half Of The XIX Century And Early XX Century

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***Abstract:*** *This article analyzes the system of local and central government of the Emirate of Bukhara in the second half of the XIX century and early XX century, the administrative-territorial division of the emirate, principalities and “amloks”, changes in the administrative division, positions and titles introduced in the system of local and central government. Issues such as the socio-political situation in the emirate, the role of the principalities in local government were studied. Issues such as the deployment of Russian citizens and troops in the Emirate of Bukhara, as a result of which the introduction of a new system of governance within the Sherabad principality were also covered.*

***Keywords:*** *Bukhara Emirate, administration, administration, principality, real estate, titles and positions, social, political, Surkhandarya, Sherabad, Boysun, Denau, Russia.*

## 1. 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, Uratapa and Khojand became part of the Kokand Khanate. Such events in the emirate in the early XIX-XX centuries led to changes in the system of governance of the Emirate of Bukhara. According to the latest data, in the middle of the XIX century it was admitted that the Emirate of Bukhara had 44 principalities. The second half of the XIX century At the beginning of the XX century it was observed that various information was given about the system of local government of the Bukhara Emirate. Based on the information of A.G. Radobilsky, N. Kislyakov spoke about the administrative division of the Bukhara Emirate, noting that by the beginning of the XX 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 Emirate of Bukhara had 26 principalities and 11 estates independent of 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].

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the principalities of Gissar were Varzob, Dushanbe, Nurek, Yavan, Laqay, Dashnavot, Raumat, Gissar, Chorton, Gozimalik, Second Khanaqo, Sariosiyo, Sarijuy, Kofirnihon, Shurion, Fayzabad, Khonaqo, Sultanravot, Alibegi, Qorat containing properties[5].

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, Kamashi, Fazli, Patron, Beshkent, Khanabad, Fayzabad, Jenov[9], Jumabozor, Karabakh, Kasbi, Maymanak, Kasan, Polati, Parvoza, Chim[10], Guzar principality, Kichikora, Kattaora, Karshak, Afghan, Second Kattaora, Second Karshak, Eskibog and consisted of Garmiston estates[11].

The above data show that there are changes in the number and administrative division of principalities in the Bukhara Emirate. It can be concluded that the changes taking place in the administrative division of the Emirate were primarily related to the socio-economic, political processes and changes in the country. Depending on the situation in the emirate, there were also cases when the belts 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 “amloks”, who in turn were subordinate to the Emir. 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 agencies, the highest governing body of the state - the state office (office of the ministry), which is headed by a high-ranking official [12].

By the middle of the eighteenth century, the position of twin had taken the lead, and it had taken over all the basic functions of government as the main link in the state apparatus. In addition to exercising central state administration through local beys, Kushbegi exercised control over the payment of customs duties on property coming from foreign countries.

Appointed to the post of Kushbegi from an experienced, business-minded, political scientist of the state, the candidate should 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 maintaining the emir’s personal seal, overseeing relations with other states, as well as managing financial affairs [13].

In the Emirate of Bukhara, in addition to the management of all customs duties levied on trade, he also oversaw the collection of land taxes and the transfer of property [14].

“Otalik” is a position in the central administration of the emirate, which has its own authority, is considered the backbone of the rulers of the emirate, and is respected by them[15]. He is tasked with controlling the distribution of water in the city of Bukhara and in the area from Samarkand to Karakol.

The third most important in the Emirate of Bukhara was the financial office - the financial office, which was headed by one of the highest financial institutions, the second official in the system of public administration[16]. “Devonbegi” exercised general public administration 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 headed directly by the artillery (military minister)[17]. The artillery commander commanded an army of all cavalry and infantry in the state. He controlled the local areas 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 high-ranking 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 military judge is an official who deals with military matters and war crimes;

The second is that the scholars are the ones who issue fatwas on jurisprudential issues in the state. Military muftis are representatives who issue fatwas for the military, especially those who issue fatwas for the military during the head of state's visits to other principalities and during military campaigns;

The third was that the mukhtasib encouraged the people to refrain from actions that were forbidden by the Shari'ah and to do good deeds[18]. Fourthly, the educators-teachers were given a great deal of attention in the emirate, and their main task was to impart knowledge to the students and bring them up in accordance with the Shari'a.

In local government, the provinces were governed by beys appointed by the amir, who in turn were divided into estates. The estates included several villages in their composition. The landowners 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 militaries, i.e., 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" (also called "korboshi" in some principalities). 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 controlled the use of water, the distribution of water resources. He also had a number of officials at his disposal. For example, 5. "Amin" is the head of the canal, the man in charge, the elder, the water distributor, the guard.
5. Amin (sardar) is an official who carries out construction work and economic activities in castles and cities, and organizes 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 commercial goods sold in the markets[19].

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

1. "Qozi"- 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 fatvo. He also had 2-3 assistants at his disposal.
3. "Rais" -The chairman was engaged in affairs. That is, he controlled the observance of Islamic practices, trade, family, inheritance, and other areas. His assistants were "durradasti" and officers.

According to the data, there were 67 judges and 68 chairmen in the Bukhara Emirate. 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, policing, and administrative duties in their territories. “Landowners(amlokdors)” was assisted by an assistant appointed by a representative of the local elders and others:

1. “Mirza” is a clerk.
2. “Yasovulboshi”-“militaries” is the assistant of the landowner and the one who ensures the execution of his orders.
3. “Devonbegi”- engaged in income and expenditure.
4. “Aminonachi” - was responsible for collecting tax from the markets, under which almagirs operated.
5. “Mirshab”.
6. Local elders - from the guard to the level of mirokhur.
7. Elder of the canal - headed the irrigation system.
8. “Mirabs” - supervised irrigation and water distribution.
9. “Navkars” - rose from ordinary soldiers to the rank of “mirzaboshi”, from 10 to 20.
10. Market elder - collected taxes from livestock sold in markets[21].

Each landowner had from 10 to 200 “navkars”, who were mainly engaged in military service, guarding the palace of the “bek” and “amlokdor”, as well as supervising the convicts [22].

The social composition of “navkars” varied, and even some large landowners were admitted to “navkars.” The career level 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 Sariosiya and 7 in Gissar[23].

In some Russian sources, the Surkhandarya 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, Denov, Yurchi, Gissar, Kurgantepa and Qabodiyon. In addition to these principalities, there were the estates of Darband, Sarijoi and Faizabad, which had separate administrative rights. These estates were specially appointed by the Emir of Bukhara. Judges and chairmen of the provinces were also appointed by the emir himself. Other village and city landowners were appointed by the beys[24].

Surkhandarya 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, Denov and Yurchi. The main administrative centers of the principalities were the cities of Boysun,

Denau, Sherabad, Yurchi and Sarijuy, and the forts located in these cities served as the residence of the beys.

In 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].

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

Prince of Denau: Sinai; Snow; Po'stindara; Xadrasha; Dormon; It consists of Gardikurgan estates. To the Prince of Yurchi: Sangardak; Pashor; Chambulak and Yurchi estates [27]. Currently, the estates of Dashnabad, Sariosiya, Sarijoi, which are administratively part of Surkhandarya region, were also part of the Gissar principality.

As a result of the escalation of the socio-political situation in the Emirate of Bukhara, by the second half of the XIX century, there were some changes in the structure of the principality and property in the emirate. During this period, the Boysun principality consisted of 4 estates, the general 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 on the property of Darband is 700; 4. There were more than 400 farms in Yaumchi estate [28].

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

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; 2000 apartments in Jarqurghon; There were 300 households in Salihabad; Sherabad had 1,000 apartments and had a separate management system [29].

At the beginning of the XX century in Sherabad principality there were seven estates: Gilambob, Talashkan, Maydaariq, Saidabad, Jarqurghon, Pattakesar, Chochgaguzar. 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 on the Pattakesar, Cho'chqaguzar and Maydaarik estates.

N. Kislyakov also writes that based on the information of Captain Vasilev, there were seven estates in Sherabad principality. There are reports in other literatures that these properties existed. In our opinion, we are fully convinced that these estates were part of the Sherabad principality. Because after the Russians entered the oasis, Pattakesar and Cho'chqaguzar were almost at the disposal of the Russians.

In the second half of the 19th century, the principality of Denau was divided into 11 estates (in the data of this period, the principality of Yurchi was mentioned as a estate and was included in the principality of Denau). The principality of Denau is divided into the following

estates: Sangardak; Poshor; Chambuloks; Medium; Yurchi; Sina; Snow; Po'stindara; Xadrachi; Dormon; **Gardikurgan [31]**.

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 came under the control of the Denov principality. By the end of the 19th century, the Yurchi principality in the oasis lost its status and was annexed to the Denov principality.

By the third quarter of the 19th century, the Sarijoi principality was also established in the oasis. It included the estates of Sarijoi, Sariosiya, Ortaqori, Pashor, Chambulaklar, and Yurchi[32].

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 research, it became clear that in the 70s of the XIX century, the prince of Gissar assigned Sarijoi to his son as a separate prince and appointed him prince there[33].

According to the information, the Emir of Bukhara gave the title of father to the prince of Gissar, Ostanakul Koshbegi, as a gift to the prince of Sarijoy, which consisted of six estates, and all the profits and income from it were given to Astanakul[34].

The Sarijoi principality functioned for a certain period of time and later failed to retain the status of a principality. According to the sources, it had the status of a principality until 1887, which included the estates of Sarijoi, Sariosiya and Denau, Ortakori, 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[35].

After the Russians entered the oasis, a new system of government was introduced within the Sherabad principality. Termez consists of two parts, the eastern part of which is home to a military garrison, surrounded by a fortress. In this part of the city, power was in the hands of the garrison chief, and the inhabitants of that area were also subject to him. The southern part of Termez was called the village of Pattakesar, where the natives 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.

After the Russian Empire invaded Central Asia, it gradually began to pursue a policy of resettlement of Russian citizens to the country. This did not bypass the Emirate of Bukhara. Russian citizens began to be relocated to Termez, which is part of the emirate, as in other cities. Now, the Russian government was faced with key tasks such as demarcating the city, solving trade-related problems and creating all the conditions for Russian citizens to live.

On January 27, 1900, an agreement was signed between the governments of Russia and Bukhara, according to which 10,514 desiatins of land from Pattakesar and Salihabad, which were part of the Sherabad principality, were given for the needs of the Russian government. Of the lands allotted, 9,074 desiatinas were the husbands of the Emir and were given as gifts to the Russians free of charge and unconditionally [35]. The remaining 1,440 acres of land were owned by farms in the villages of Salihabad and Manguzar, for which they were paid

insignificant wages. On these given lands the Russian Empire intended to build Russian villages.

In December 1902, the head of the Termez military garrison, Colonel Verigin, reported to the Russian political agency in Bukhara that:

First, the demarcation of the borders of the Russian lands in Termez; secondly, when will these lands be regulated and in what order will the construction work be carried out; third, he proposed a ban on the collection of taxes specified in the law on trade and other forms, and on their transfer to the present Karki treasury[37].

Earlier, the funds from Termez were transferred to the Karki treasury of the emirate. Colonel Vargin also requested that all proceeds now remain in the city of Termez and that conditions be created here for the collection of the treasure.

When Major General Poslovsky, acting chief engineer in Termez, asked the governor's office how the future Russian village in Termez should be built, it was said that construction in Termez should be urban-style[38].

In a letter to the head of the Court, Lyutish, a statistical adviser, called for the application of the rules for the management of Russian villages in the new cities of Bukhara, the new Charjou, and the new city of Karki in Termez. The chief of staff of the Turkestan district, Lieutenant-General Belyavsky, points out that the regulations developed for the new villages of Karki, New Charjou and the new Bukhara cannot be applied in the new city of Termez: first, Termez is far from the political agency's new headquarters in Bukhara; secondly, it was developed for these lands[39]. The world court does not apply to the new Termez either, as it is 400 miles away from the Mirovoy court in Charjou. The best way is for the Russians to hand over the Supreme Administrative Police to the military commander of Termez, on an equal footing with Russian and Bukhara citizens, but only on one condition, in consultation with the emir's special envoy[40].

Due to the remoteness of the world court from the new Termez, violations of the law often went unpunished. In just one year, Judge world of the new Chorjoi visited Termez twice. Due to the lack of discipline in the city of Termez, many violations were committed in the police and city administration system.

There were violations in the issuance of passports to citizens in the passport department of the city. The issuance of temporary certificates to Afghan and Persian citizens did not comply with Article 7 of the passport regulations and they were issued such certificates. Residence permits were also issued to those who did not have sufficient identity documents. As stated in Article 29 of the Passport Regulations, the new Termez police had no right to issue relevant certificates to foreign nationals who did not identify themselves. However, the new Termez police have increased the issuance of temporary IDs to foreign nationals by taking various types of bribes from citizens [41].

The search department, which plays an important role in the police service, also found no missing items and no suspects were investigated on the basis of complaints from citizens who were doing unsatisfactory work. As an example, when the search operations in the new Termez were inspected in 1913-1914, it was found to be unsatisfactory[42].

There were also many violations in the construction sector. According to Article 17, Section 4, and Special Sections 5-6 of the Regulations on the Administration of the Turkestan Province, control over the construction of factories and plants was entrusted to the

engineering technician under the Governor-General of Turkestan. This also applied to Russian settlements in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate. It was not possible to build any building or other structures without technical inspection permission. However, the new Termez police did not follow the rules and allowed the construction of steam mills and factories without a plan and budget. For example, Nerling was allowed to build a steam mill in Termez and Safarkhoja in Pattakesar[43].

The Termez police court did not follow its authority and used its position to interfere in the internal affairs of the Bukhara administration. According to the law, the police system in Termez had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Bukhara administration. In the emirate, the beys changed frequently due to the lack of discipline and non-compliance in the local government system. For example, in 1903-1908 alone, beys changed 5 times in Kulob, and 3 times in Baljuvon, Gissar, Qabodiyon and Sherabad[44].

In the 60s of the XIX century, the domestic and foreign policy of the Bukhara Emirate intensified. Civil wars with neighboring khanates exhausted the emirate. In this situation, popular protests intensified in some principalities. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the beys began to lead the riots themselves. They were now seeking to secede from the emirate and pursue an independent policy. In eastern Bukhara, riots were frequent, especially in the principalities of Gissar, Sherabad, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Denau, Guzar, and Qurghonteppa[45]. In the Emirate of Bukhara, as in other khanates, the army consisted of infantry and cavalry. They are distributed according to the size of the cities, the prestige of the principalities. They quickly gathered together when the need arose.

The distribution of troops on the ground was done in order to prevent riots in the principalities. The emirate reportedly had 10,000 regular soldiers and several artillery pieces. There were 2,000 soldiers and 6 artillery pieces in Bukhara, and the rest of the troops and weapons were stationed in Shahrissabz, Kitab, Sherabad, Denau, Boysun, Guzar, Gissar and other cities[46]. According to another source, in 1874 the Bukhara army had 10,840 men, and in 1892 - 11,000 men, 151 cannons and cannons[47].

In the second half of the XIX century, Gissar was one of the most important principalities of the Bukhara Emirate. According to L.N Sobolev, Emir Muzaffar planned to go to Gissar in case of loss of power in the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya oases, where he prepared all the conditions for himself and his relatives[48].

The Emir of Bukhara was constantly afraid of the south-eastern regions of the country and had to pay special attention to them. For this reason, a large part of the permanent troops are stationed in these areas. In the 70s of the XIX century, the Emir's troops were stationed in East Bukhara in the following order: Sherabad-300, Boysunda-300, Denau-500 navkars, 2 cannons, Sariosiyo-500, Regarda-400, Gissari-boloda-400 navkars and 11 cannons, In Kulob-300, in Qurghonteppa-200[49].

In addition to the bek navkars of the beks and the armies of the amirs, the amloks also had their navkars. For example, there were 18 in Sarijoi, 11 in Dashnabad, and 8 in Sariosiya. They are divided into two groups: the victors, who are armed with cold steel (swords, daggers, etc.); the latter were accountants, armed with pistol rifles[50].

Defeated in a war with the armies of the Russian Empire in 1868, the Emir of Bukhara was forced to accept Russian vassal, not to pursue an independent foreign policy, and to agree to other conditions. Not only the people but also the large landowners did not like the



acceptance of such obligations. In particular, the fact that Russian traders were allowed to move freely in the territory of Bukhara duty-free was not to the liking of traders who were an active part of the population. As a result, protests against the Russian and Bukhara governments are growing in all parts of the emirate. Taking advantage of the situation, in the 60s and 70s of the 19th century, the beys sought to secede from the central government of the eastern part of the emirate and elected Abdumalik Kattato'ra, the son of Amir Muzaffar (1860-1885), as their leader.

The semi-independent rulers of the Shahrisabz, Kitab, Sherabad, Denau, Boysun, Gissar, and Kulob principalities, as well as major religious leaders dissatisfied with the Emir's rule, gathered around Abdumalik. As a result, the entire eastern part of the emirate was united under his rule, and the majority of the population moved towards it[51].

Soon Abdumalik Tora's supporters gathered in Guzar, the governors appointed by Amir Muzaffar in Gissar, Sherabad, Denau and Kulob principalities were overthrown, and Abdumalik Tora's supporters took power. In Sherabad, for example, rebels from the bell tribe removed Karimkulbi, a local official appointed by the emir, and replaced him with Ostanakulbi. As protests against the Emir's rule intensified in central Bukhara, the Emir of Bukhara's troops were unable to quell Abdumalik Tora's resistance. As a result, Amir Muzaffar was forced to turn to the Russians for help, and the revolt was suppressed with the help of the troops of the Russian Empire.

After the defeat of Abdumalik Tora, the government of Bukhara tried to subjugate the principalities in Eastern Bukhara, who were against the Emir. At the end of 1868, the Bukhara army, led by commanders loyal to the Emir, overcame the fierce resistance of the local population and entered Eastern Bukhara. Initially, the Emir's troops entered the city of Boysun. The Bukhara army captured Boysun without difficulty and continued to march to the eastern regions.

No matter how strict the order was established by the Emir in Eastern Bukhara, the local population and officials continued to strongly oppose the Emir's government. After the defeat of the Denau Beg Abdulkarimbek, the Denau Fortress was destroyed and no one was allowed to live in it. In addition, the dam built to supply the castle with water will also be demolished. When the revolt was suppressed, the emir appointed his own man here as bey. According to reports, the bey, appointed by the Emir, chooses a settlement for himself in the lower reaches of the Red River, so he seems to be afraid of the locals and is always among the troops[52].

At the end of the 1860s, the main goal of the officials who fought against Amir Muzaffar in Eastern Bukhara was to gain power. They did not care about the lifestyle of the local population, the economic and political turmoil in the country. For this reason, there have been many instances of their union moving in one direction or another in the hope of preserving their lives and wealth, feeling that they will be defeated rather than gypsum.

After the conquest of East Bukhara by the Emir, its management was transferred to the Yaqubbek dynasty, which was given broad powers. After that, power is handed over to Salim's table. After Salim was removed from the post of waiter, Sayyid Abdulmuminkhan (1871-1886), the son of the Emir, was appointed the prince of Gissar, and only Gissar and Karatag were subordinated to him[53]. By this time, the principality of Gissar had lost much of its socio-political status.

By the 1980s, the principalities of Boysun, Sherabad, Denau, Baljuvan, Kulob, Qurghontepa, and Qabodiyon were subordinated to Gissar Beg Astanakulbek (who was a relative of the

Emir), and Astanakul was accountable only to the Emir of Bukhara. After the appointment of Astanakul as the prince of Gissar (1886-1906) the prestige of the prince of Gissar increased again. Astanakul was given the title of father by the Emir of Bukhara, and the management of the whole of Eastern Bukhara was entrusted to him. He collected all the fees and taxes from these principalities and supervised their sending to the emir's treasury.

Although control of the principalities was transferred to the Ostanakul dynasty, the principalities retained their semi-independence. I., a traveler who came to Bukhara from Afghanistan in early 1878-1879, said that no matter how strict the Amir was with Eastern Bukhara, he could not stop the protests by force. Yavorsky also noted in his diaries. He writes that the situation in the emirate was unstable and that the prince of Sherabad had gone to quell the uprising in Karatag[54].

When I. Yavorsky came to Bukhara, the Emir of Bukhara lived in Shakhrisabz. He attributes the Amir's long stay in Shakhrisabz to the escalation of political events in Afghanistan. But the root cause was more serious than that. Fearing an escalation of popular protests in East Bukhara, the Emir increased the number of Bukhara troops in these areas in order to prevent it.

Mutual internal struggles have led to many devastations in the country. This has become a major obstacle to the economic development of the country. Captain Stetkevich, who was in Eastern Bukhara in the 1980s, described the devastation in the country wrote in his diaries[55].

As mentioned above, the prestige of the principality of Denau was much higher in Eastern Bukhara. Because it is strategically and geographically located in the central region, all the armies of Eastern Bukhara are gathered here. After the annexation of this principality to Bukhara, its political significance has significantly decreased. The principalities of Sherabad and Boysun are becoming more active in the political arena. Because these principalities were located on and near the border with Afghanistan, the Russians were more interested in them.

The Bukhara Emirate was independent only in name and practically followed the instructions of the Russian government. In order to strengthen the colonial policy, since 1878, many military expeditions have been organized to study the lands between Turkestan and Afghanistan militarily.

For example, in 1887, Colonel Belyaevsky conducted research in the Bukhara Emirate. He writes that the roads from Samarkand to Sherabad, and from there to Karki and Khalif are of great importance, and that these roads are the most convenient in military affairs. It will also study the order in which troops will be deployed in the Shahrisabz, Guzar, Darband, Yurchi and Kohitang garrisons. As a result, he informed the Russian government that it was possible to deploy a military battalion, 100 soldiers and 2 artillery pieces in Yurchi, a military battalion and 50 soldiers in Shakhrisabz, 2 companies of 50 soldiers in Guzar and Darband, and 100 Cossack troops in Kohitang[56].

When the Russian Empire made the Emirate of Bukhara its vassal, it first and foremost made it its primary task to connect the country with its territories and strengthen its political position here[57]. To this end, in 1883, the government deployed the 14th Turkestan Battalion and reinforced military units of the Cossacks around the city of Karki. According to the Russia-Bukhara treaty of January 15, 1893, 10,514 desiatins (1 desiatina - 1.09 hectares)

of land in the territory of Termez were given to the Russian Empire free of charge, and the deployment of Russian military units in the 7th frontier district began[58].

December 12, 1894, 8 km from the city of Termez. In the distance, at the confluence of the Surkhandarya and the Amudarya, the 31st Amudarya Border Troops of the Russian military will be stationed in Pattakesar. The Russian government will focus primarily on protecting border areas. There were checkpoints of the troops of the Russian Empire in five directions: 1. 10 cavalry, 10 infantry, 2 free mercenaries at the checkpoint; 2. 9 cavalry, 10 infantry and 2 mercenaries at Maymuntuqay; 3. 6 cavalry, 2 infantry and 1 free mercenary at the Aral (Prophet's Island) checkpoint; 4. 9 cavalry, 11 infantry and 3 mercenaries at the Pattakesar checkpoint; 5. 8 cavalry and 8 infantry troops will be stationed at the air checkpoint [59].

The head of the Termez garrison wrote in a statement to the Russian military commissar that Termez was located in a politically important place and that keeping it in hand at all costs was a priority[60].

On October 30, 1898, the commander of the Turkestan military district told the Russian Minister of Defense: "Our occupation of Termez will increase our position in Central Asia, as well as ensure the security of the Caspian Railways and strengthen our sphere of influence in Eastern Bukhara[61]"

Beginning in 1897, Russian troops began to be stationed in Termez and Pattakesar. The Russian Empire pursued a policy of relocating Russian citizens to Termez, as in other cities of the emirate, in order to further strengthen its control over the Bukhara Emirate. The influx of Russian troops and Russian citizens into the oasis created unexpected difficulties for the local population, leading to a significant reduction in their land holdings. As early as 1897, 20 farms were forcibly relocated from their lands[62].

## 2. CONCLUSION

By the second half of the 19th century, the political situation in the oasis had become more 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 system of governance in the emirate was in crisis during this period. This chaos also affected the local government system, with local officials reluctant to submit to central authority and run the administration as they saw fit. As a result, cases of violence in local government, oppression of the population, abuse of power have intensified.

After the Russian government subjugated the emirate, the Emir of Bukhara tried to consolidate power with the help of the Russians. With this, albeit partially, it achieved its intended purpose for some time. But he was unable to hold the local government firmly in his hands permanently.

Protests erupted throughout the emirate. Before the Emir's troops had suppressed the uprising in one place, protests were taking place in other places. This indicates that the emirate is politically weak and fragmented. After the conquest of the Emirate of Bukhara by the Russian Empire, the Emir of Bukhara lost no political influence in the country.

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