



# DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES OF THE POPULATION IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE (END OF THE 19th CENTURY - BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY)

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**ABSTRACT**

In this article, the issues of administrative procedure, social lifestyle, demographic situation of the population, national composition and ethnic composition of the population in the southern oases are scientifically analyzed. Also, information about the management system in the estates of this period is given.

**Keywords:**

Bukhara Emirate, administrative territorial division, beklik, amlok, village elders, Boysun, Denov, Sherabad Kitab, Shahrissabz, Yakkabog, Chirakchi, Guzor, beklis, population demographic processes.

**Introduction.**

The growth of the population in the conditions of globalization, which is taking place on a global scale, also affects the processes of migration and urbanization. In particular, the Millennium Development Programs of the United Nations have set priority directions for ensuring the development of demographic processes and further improving the living standards of the population. Also, nowadays, in social, political and cultural processes, the importance of feelings such as ensuring inter-ethnic harmony, mutual solidarity and tolerance among different peoples has increased, and each nation has its own historical and demographic processes. interest in learning is growing.

**Materials and Methods.**

By the 21st century, archival documents, statistical and historical demographic data play an important role in the wider study of demographic processes and scientific analysis of population and social problems in all

countries of the world. Also, information on the demographic processes of the population is important for the social and economic development of each country, and today the UN international organization studies the population and its national composition, as well as the mutual harmony of representatives of different nationalities. The role of statistical data on the population census is important in providing, rational use of labor resources, and their distribution.

**Results and discussion.**

During the period under study, socio-political processes took place in the Bukhara Emirate and its southern regions in a unique way. That is, the internal conflicts of this period, the conquering marches of the khanates affected the social and political processes of the country [1.203]. The lack of centralized state management, like all areas, had a unique impact on the social lifestyle of the population and demographic processes. The one-sided policy

carried out by the representatives of the ruling class in the country had an impact on the deterioration of the standard of living of the people, the derailment of social processes and the demographic processes of the population. Also, during this period, the violence and robbery of neighboring countries and various natural disasters had a negative impact on the socio-economic processes of the country and, in turn, on the standard of living of the population [2.93].

Bukhara emirate was ruled by an emir during the reign of the Mangits, and the territory of the emirate was divided into beklis, estates, regions, and cities. These regions were managed by beks and amlokdars appointed by the emir, who in turn were subordinate to the emir. State administration in the country was built entirely on the basis of Sharia law. State administration agencies consist of central and local systems. In the local administration, the regions were managed by beklars appointed by the emir, and the beklars were divided into estates. Amloks included several villages. The owners were appointed by the bek. Elders are divided according to the size of the villages.

The Emirate of Bukhara was ruled by an emir during the reign of the Mangits and was based on a monarchy. Amir was considered the owner of secular and religious authority in full practice. The territory of the Emirate was divided into regions and cities. These regions were managed by the beks and amlokdars appointed by the emir, and they in turn were subordinate to the emir [3.28].

During this period, Bukhara Emirate consisted of 27 beklis (provinces) and 11 districts[4.4] in terms of administrative-territorial division. The estates consisted of several villages, which were led by older and experienced village elders. Each estate was managed through the main mansabdar, that is, mirab, zakatchi and darugaboshi. Mirab was in charge of monitoring the irrigation system of the area and distributing water, while the zakat was in charge of taxes and fees. During this period, the social processes in the beklis in the southern regions of the Bukhara Emirate had their own way of governing. In particular, Kitab estate - 9, Shahrissabz estate - 14, Yakkkabog - 11,

Chirakchi - 6, Guzor - 6, Boysun estate - 4, Denov estate - 6, Sherabad estate - 6 [5.164].

Demographic processes, issues of urbanization and migration, the location of settlements, the national composition of the population and social conditions in the southern oases are considered to be one of the most important issues. The southern oases and the cities in it have gained important importance not only in the administrative system, but also in the political and cultural life of the entire emirate [6.338].

In terms of governance, state administration agencies are composed of central and local systems. In the local administration, the regions were managed by beks appointed by the emir, and the beks were divided into estates. Amloks included several villages. The owners were appointed by the bek. Villages were ruled by village elders. Elders are divided according to the size of the villages. Bek kept administrative, judicial, mirshab and financial affairs in his hands in the territory assigned to him. Beck had a few dozen to several hundred soldiers to control and guard the territory assigned to him. Protests of various invading gangs and peasants were suppressed with the help of this army or with the help of soldiers sent by the emir [7.56]. Also, the khans made several marches in order to occupy the southern regions[8.72]. In particular, Termiz was really one of the cities of the Bukhara Khanate with an important strategic fortress, on the one hand, the wide banks of the Amudarya, and on the other, the various tribes of the disobedient and rebellious Kunhirot clan defended it more strongly[9.214]. By occupying such a strong fortress, Ubaidullah Khan aimed to achieve two goals during his reign (1702-1711). First, to take possession of a strong fort on the Balkh road, and secondly, to oust Sherali, the ruler of unruly and rebellious bells. Due to these reasons, a military campaign was carried out in Termez, and the governor of the city was removed from the post of governor, and Nematullabi from the Naiman clan was appointed to this position. During these political realities, Sheralikhan founded the city of Sherabad. Sherabad, located in the southern oases, later became one of the most important cities of the emirate [10.160].

The analysis of the demographic processes shows that the population of the southern regions lived a sedentary and nomadic life during this period, and by the beginning of the 20th century, the process of transition of the herding population to a more sedentary lifestyle accelerated. As a result of these factors, the southern oases are explained by the gradual increase in population in the cities that are considered administrative centers. At the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the number of large cities in the southern oases was more than a dozen, among which the cities of Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Boysun, Termiz, Yurchi, Denov, Sarijoy, Sherabad occupied an important place. The population of these cities has been steadily increasing. For example, according to the data, the population of Karshi city was 15198 people in 1897 [11.63] and it increased to 37587 people by 1926 [12.521].

#### Conclusion.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the researched period, the administrative order and socio-economic and cultural development of the cities in the regions of Bukhara Emirate and Bekliks played an important role in the location and trade-economic relations of the Emirate according to the administrative structure of the Emirate and the geographical position of the regions. In particular, the bekliks located in the south-eastern regions were considered to be important areas where political interests constantly clashed due to their administrative and geostrategic significance.

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