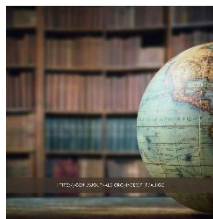


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# Administrative Administration And Social-Political Situation Of The Cities Of Kashkadarya And Surkhandarya Oases During Bukhara Emirate

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## ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the administrative-territorial structure of the cities of the Kashkadarya (Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Guzar, Yakkabag) and Surkhandarya (Sherabad, Boysun, Denov) oases within the Bukhara Emirate in the 19th century, the management system, and the functions of the officials who worked in them. It also covers the socio-political life of these cities, the causes and consequences of the population's protests against the emir and the popular uprisings.

## Keywords:

Bukhara Emirate, Kashkadarya oasis, Surkhandarya oasis, Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Sherabad, Boysun, Denov, administrative-territorial structure, city government, beklik, qazi.

## Introduction.

The 19th century was a period of important changes in the history of Central Asia, and the Bukhara Emirate also became an active participant in these processes. During this period, the internal political and social life of the emirate was complicated, while in foreign policy the expansionist actions of the Russian Empire were increasingly intensified. In these conditions, the study of the administrative-territorial structure of the emirate, the system of city management, and the socio-political activity of the local population are of particular importance. This article is devoted to the analysis of the administrative management, socio-political situation, and the attitude of the population to the policy of the emirate in the 19th century of Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Guzar, Yakkabog, Sherabad, Boysun, and Denov, which were important cities of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases within the Bukhara Emirate.

## Results And Discussion

Ethnographer V. Bezobrazov Kitab, studying the administrative-territorial

structure of the Shakhrisabz principalities, notes that these principalities were located in ancient population centers, formed as convenient, economic, political and administrative centers, and were governed by city governors, that is, beks [2:21]. The administrative, territorial management of cities and the general management control of the principality were organized, that is, aksakals, sarkardas, qazis, rais, mirabs and mirshabs played a decisive role in the management of the city and had their own tasks in the direction of city management. City aksakals, representatives of the principality, each mahalla were responsible for the timely collection of taxes by street and their organization. For example, there were 6 sarkardas in the administrative administration of the city, which were divided into mahalla territories such as Ahchabug, Pistakhona, Jovuz, Bashir, Garov, and Karongi. In the city of Shakhrisabz, there were 9 sarkors, each of whom was assigned specific mahallas. For example, in the city, the Tankos gorge of the Toshkoprik, the Urtakurgan, Dakh, Zangi, Shanba, and Yangikurgan regions in the western part of the city were each under the control of

sarkors, and 10 mirabs were engaged in providing the city with water. The mirabs played an extremely important role in the improvement of the city, providing water, and organizing the administrative tax system; they collected one tanga from each household for taxes. Also, the main authority in the city for administrative and territorial control of the city, and for resolving problems between the population and the administration, was at the disposal of the qazi. All legal control and judicial work was carried out by the qazi. There were 5 qazis in the cities of Kitab and Shakhrisabz, and their muftis worked directly on documenting legal issues. The judges lived mainly in the villages where the chieftains lived, and were subordinate to the qazikalon, the main administrative body in Kitab and Shakhrisabz. They were accompanied by the rais and mirshabs. During the period of administrative and legal rule, the rais and mirshabs found and punished the guilty, and after successfully completing the tasks of the city administration, they received an incentive of 5-6 tanga for each major work in the report they performed. Also, in the administrative management of the judges, a special mullah, an official who determined inheritance, and an employee who determined the value of property worked to carry out and approve legal work. The mullahs appointed by the qazi to marry the bride and groom received 10 tanga, sometimes 5 tanga, and up to 2-3 tanga for the treasury for documenting endowments and trade and commerce[5:30-31].

During the reign of Bukhara Khan Rakhimkhan, a number of reforms were carried out to improve the administrative and territorial management of cities. In particular, control was strengthened over the cities of Shakhrisabz and Kitab. During the reign of Bukhara Emir Rakhimqulikhan, various methods of punishment were used to keep the Shakhrisabz and Kitab principalities under constant strict control and punish disobedient beks. For example, in order to punish the bey of Shakhrisabz, Emir Rakhimqulikhan invited him to Bukhara for hospitality, arrested him during a banquet, and a person loyal to Emir Rakhimqulikhan was appointed to Shakhrisabz, who ruled Shakhrisabz for 5 years. According to

historical sources, as a result of the frequent changes of the beys of Shakhrisabz and Kitab, unrest arose, and the people's patience was exhausted to the limit. As a result, the ruling circles of Shakhrisabz took over the administrative-territorial administration and organized several popular uprisings against the Amir. The city's defenses were strengthened and strong defensive fortifications were created [5:35-36]. During the Bukhara Emirate, the cities of Kitab, Shakhrisabz, and Yakkabag were distinguished by their administrative-territorial structure, the presence of a strong military fortress, and the presence of local nobles in the administrative administration.

The city of Guzar is connected to the Guzar-Darya water basin, into which the tributaries of the Kashkadarya flow. Located in the northeastern part, Shakhrisabz is connected to mountain ranges, and its eastern part abuts the western ridges of the Sherabad-Boisun mountains. The main part of the city's population lives in the northwestern part of the Guzar River. The Langardarya River also irrigates the villages of Yangikent and Tenge-Haram in Guzar. Guzar city was home to 850 families, and the Afghanbagh and Eskibagh villages in the city center were densely populated neighborhoods. The historical city of Baysun was located in the southwestern part of the Bukhara Emirate, at the foot of the Baysun mountain range in the Baysun-Sherabad mountain range. At that time, Baysun city had a population of 2,235, while Darband had a population of 1,163. Baysun was located on the main trade route and was connected by the Darband-Baysun-Denov-Hissar and Baysun-Sherabad-Termez trade routes[1:101].

The socio-political situation in the southeastern cities of the Bukhara Emirate was quite complicated, and conflicts between the city population and the administration were frequent. For example, the uprisings in Karshi in 1912, Guzar in 1916, and Shakhrisabz in 1916 were caused by the violence of the city administration's policy towards the intelligentsia and the masses. As a result of the actions of the head of Karshi, Abdulahad Olimtura, a serious clash between the Shiites and the Sunnis occurred. Because the governor

of Karshi, Olimtura, was engaged in household chores and entertainment, and did not deal with the social life of the people and the development of the city [8:61].

The above-mentioned special city administration, the positions of instructors, and the regulations defining the responsibilities of this function, were not developed in the Bukhara Emirate. Most importantly, there were no clearly developed maps of settlements and population centers in small administrative units. Road, water, and defense networks connecting them were not formed. The necessary funds were not fully allocated for the transfer of instructors who held positions in the city administration from one place to another or for inspections with their help. In particular, there was no practical work and results in the development of industrial sectors in the cities, the construction of enterprises for the production of processed industrial products, and their provision with material resources. Administrative and territorial management was carried out directly by the instructions and unfounded assignments of the Bukhara emir. No legal or administrative regulations were developed regarding the protection of the population centers of the cities, representatives of different nationalities in them, their nationality, and gender. The great Russian orientalist I.P. Magidovich, as well as K.P. Vasiler in Western Bukhara, and N.E. Vasilyev in Eastern Bukhara, presented their proposals and wishes to the emir's government on September 1, 1924 on the issue of developing the administrative system [7:5].

The city of Sherabad, the ancient economic and cultural center of the Surkhandarya oasis, is located in the area surrounded by the southwestern mountain ranges of the oasis, the Sherabad River flows past the city of Sherabad. This river is only in high water in the spring months and flows into the Amu Darya. Sherabad was a large central city of the Sherabad principality, a large administrative and territorial center located in the southern part of the Kohitan mountain ranges, on the banks of the Sherabad River. Being the center of the Sherabad principality, it was known as a major cultural and trade center. Sherabad city had 16

villages, 2,000 families, and 7,000 dessiatines of land that were part of the main profitable economic system of Sherabad beylik. Sherabad beylik had 7 estates, covering an area of 2,000 sq. versts [3:154-158].

Sherabad city had 779 families, Sariosiya had 627 families, and Yurchi had 931 families [1:102-103]. Sherabad city was considered the administrative and trade center of the entire Sherabad oasis. The city was protected by a strong fortress, consisting of three rows of inner walls. The administrative center of Sherabad city was located on a large rock on the river bank and was considered the residence of the bey who ruled the city and the oasis. The ancient name of Sherabad city was "Shahrikhaybar". Later, in the 18th century, a military-political and administrative-territorial center was established in the center of the present-day city of Sherabad under the name of Sheralikhan. The city of Sherabad and its surroundings consisted of 5 estates, each of which had 3-5 villages [3:154-457].

The city of Shakhrisabz is located in the northern part of the Bukhara Emirate, in the south of the Samarkand region, in the initial part of the Kashkadarya water basin, and according to its natural and historical conditions, its various parts are surrounded by plains, rugged terrain and mountains. The eastern mountainous parts of the city are connected by the tributaries of the Kashkadarya, and the city is surrounded by a mountain range. The northern part is connected with the southern part of the Samarkand Mountains and is connected by roads passing through mountain ranges in the direction of Samarkand. The city of Shakhrisabz was regularly connected by trade caravans with the Guzar-Bukhara, Guzar-Sherabad-Termez routes. The city's population lived in the areas connected with the tributaries of the Aksuv, Tankhos, and Yakkabag rivers [7:95-96].

### CONCLUSION

This article analyzes the administrative management, socio-political life and the attitude of the population to the policy of the emirate in the cities of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases, which were important regions of the Bukhara Emirate in the 19th century. The

results of the study show that such cities as Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Guzar, Yakkabag, Sherobod, Boysun and Denov had a unique administrative structure, and local traditions and territorial characteristics played an important role in the management system. The cities had an administrative apparatus headed by beks, as well as judges, elders and other officials who ensured legal and social order. The article also examines the strengthening of control over local beks by the central authorities of the emirate, which resulted in the discontent of the population and the emergence of popular uprisings. In particular, the harsh policy of Emir Nasrullah Khan and his military campaigns against Kitab and Shakhrisabz further intensified the resistance of the local population.

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