



MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF THE KASHKADARYA BAKHS DURING THE BUKHARA EMIRATE

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Abstract

This study analyzes the political, socio-economic, and cultural life of the beyliks of the Kashkadarya oasis in the late 19th and early 20th centuries based on archival sources. In particular, the scientific heritage of Tarihi Salimi and Mirza Salimbek was studied as an important source.

Keywords: Kashkadarya oasis, Bukhara Emirate, beks, archival sources, Tarihi Salimi, Mirza Salimbek, political administration, socio-economic life, military system, trade relations, Kushbegi archive, 19th–20th centuries.

Introduction

Аннотация:

В данном исследовании на основе архивных источников анализируется политическая, социально-экономическая и культурная жизнь бекств Кашкадарьинского оазиса в конце XIX — начале XX веков. В частности, в качестве важного источника изучено научное наследие Тарихи Салими и Мирзы Салимбака.

Annotatsiya:

Mazkur tadqiqotda Qashqadaryo vohasi beklklarining XIX asr oxiri — XX asr boshlaridagi siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy hayoti arxiv manbalari



asosida tahlil qilingan. Xususan, Tarixi Salimiy hamda Mirza Salimbek ilmiy merosi muhim manba sifatida o'rganildi.

Ключевые слова: Кашкадарьинский оазис, Бухарский эмират, бекства, архивные источники, История Салими, Мирза Салимбек, политическое управление, социально-экономическая жизнь, военная система, торговые отношения, архив Кушбеги, XIX – начало XX веков.

Kalit so'zlar: Qashqadaryo vohasi, Buxoro amirligi, bekliklar, arxiv manbalari, Tarixi Salimiy, Mirza Salimbek, siyosiy boshqaruv, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayot, harbiy tizim, savdo munosabatlari, Qo'shbeigi arxivi, XIX–XX asr boshlari.

Introduction

In the history of Central Asia, the Emirate of Bukhara holds a special place as one of the important political and administrative centers. The beyliks of the Kashkadarya oasis, which were one of its constituent territories, played an important role in the socio-political and economic life of the emirate in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During this period, state administration, the military system, tax policy, and trade relations in the bekdoms were distinguished by their own characteristics. Archival sources are of particular importance in studying this topic, especially through the documents of the Kushbegi archive of the Emirate of Bukhara, which provide an opportunity for a deep analysis of the real situation in the regions, the administrative management system, and social relations. Furthermore, the work "Tarikh-i Salimi" and the scientific heritage of its author, Mirza Salimbek, are considered important sources for studying the history of this period.

Important information regarding the political, economic, and historical aspects of the Kashkadarya bekdoms is presented in the work "History of Salimi." The author of the work, Mirza Salimbek, was considered one of the influential figures in the Emirate of Bukhara. Some researchers divide his activities into two main stages. In the first stage, in the 1870s, he was sent to Tashkent under the guise of a tea merchant on a special assignment from Amir Muzaffar. Here, for 12 years, he observed the activities of the Russian (Tsarist) administration, collected confidential information, and deeply studied local socio-political processes.



At the second stage, until 1920, he held various high-ranking positions in the Emirate of Bukhara. After the abolition of the emirate, he was engaged in studying and writing the history of the country as a member of the Anjumani Tarih. This stage of his life lasted until his death in 1930. His scientific heritage is an important source for studying the political, social, and cultural life of the Kashkadarya beyliks in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Documents from Fund I-126 of the National Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan—the Koshbegi Chancellery of the Emirate of Bukhara—served as an important source for writing the study. The documents of this fund cover the following issues in terms of content: military ranks and positions, their appointment, troop composition, salary provision, barracks, transportation, military discipline, desertion cases, garrisons, soldiers' complaints, and services for protecting the emirate's territory. Materials from the funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan I-1 (office of the Turkestan Governor-Generalship), I-2 (diplomatic official of the Governor-Generalship), I-3 (Russian political agency in Bukhara), and I-715 (documents on the conquest of the Turkestan region) were also widely used. These sources allow for an objective coverage of the political and military history of the Emirate of Bukhara.

The documents of the Koshbegi archive contain important information regarding the socio-political and economic life of the Kashkadarya oasis in the second half of the 18th and early 20th centuries. In particular, correspondence between officials, reports, and information on the situation in the region were recorded. In the emirate, weekly reports were sent from the provinces (bekdoms) to the center through special couriers. It is noteworthy that these reports were submitted not directly to the Emir, but to the name of the Kushbegi.

The documents are organized according to a specific system, with religious expressions at the top and a form of address to the emir in the center. They mainly provide information about peace in the region, the loyalty of the population and the social situation. Such a system of documents served to ensure a centralized management mechanism in the emirate, strengthen control over territories, and strengthen supreme power. The uniformity of documents indicates the existence of a unified system of state administration.

It is known that archival work in the Emirate of Bukhara was systematically formed starting from the time of Amir Muzaffar. The influence of the Russian



administration was also significant in this process. The archive consisted of two main parts: the archive of the Emir's chancellery and the archives of the Kushbegi chancellery.

In the works of researcher Fayzulla Ochildiyev, the trade centers of Eastern Bukhara were analyzed, and the significance of the Hissar market as a major economic center was demonstrated. According to him, wholesale trade was carried out at the market on Mondays, and retail trade on Wednesdays and Sundays. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the development of domestic trade accelerated foreign trade, resulting in Russian goods displacing English and Chinese products from the market.

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