



## Research Article

# DURING THE REIGN OF THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

**Submission Date:** January 26, 2022, **Accepted Date:** February 15, 2022,

**Published Date:** February 25, 2022

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/history-crjh-03-02-07>

**Journal Website:**  
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjh>

**Copyright:** Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

**Temurbek B. Bakhramov**

PhD Student, Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

This article is about the political and economic situation of the Karshi principality during the Bukhara Emirate and its role in the life of the emirate. Through the article it is possible to know that the oasis is an important trade and economic center in the life of the emirate and has a special place in the period of development. The population of the Karshi principality and its economic centers will be studied in detail.

## KEYWORDS

Karshi, region, ethnographic, population, Naxshab, Nasaf, economic, Principality, farming, livestock, Sogdian, ethnocultural, arabic, Turkish-Persian, local.

## INTRODUCTION

During the Bukhara Emirate (1753-1920), ie for a century and a half, the socio-political, economic and ethnocultural processes in the Karshi principality affected not only the neighboring principalities and

districts of the Kashkadarya oasis, but also neighboring Bukhara, Samarkand, Navoi and Surkhandarya regions. . This is confirmed by the fact that in connection with the Karshi principality in the region appeared a number



of settlements associated with the names of ethnographic groups such as "karshins", "karshis", the occurrence of information such as "Karshi Uzbeks" in historical works of Bukhara emirate<sup>1</sup>.

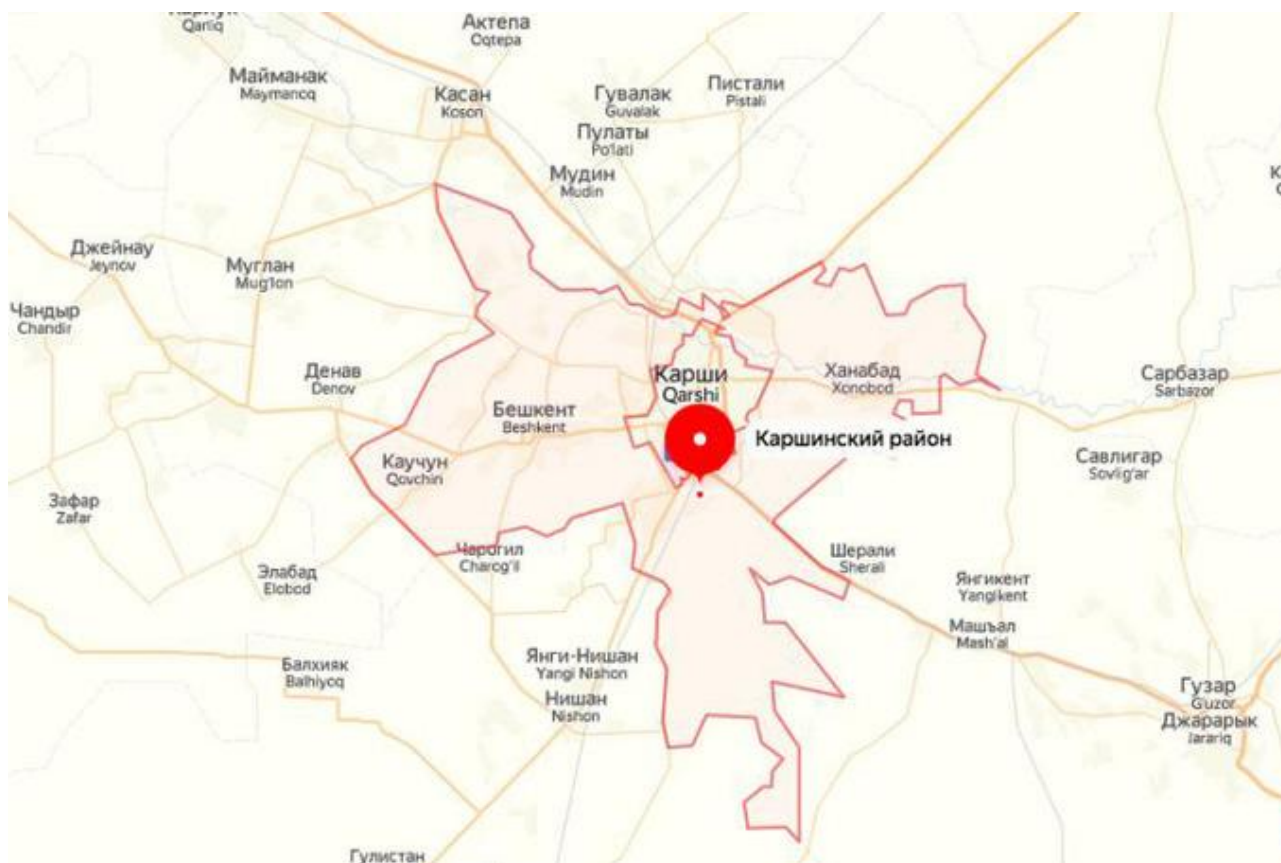
In the ancient and early Middle Ages it was an integral part of the Karshi Sughd oasis, known as a separate historical-geographical region or dominion (property) under the name of Nakhshab, and was one of the Southern Sogdian dominions along with Kesh. Known in the developed Middle Ages as Nasaf, this historical-geographical region was mainly called Karshi during the reign of the Chigatay Nation, the Temurids, the Shaibani, the Ashtarkhanids and the Bukhara Emirate. At the same time, medieval Arabic, Persian, and Turkish are also referred to as Nasaf in historical and literary works.

## MAIN PART

In the early Middle Ages, this historical and geographical region was called Nakhshab, and in the developed Middle Ages Nasaf<sup>2</sup>. was adjacent to. During this period, in addition to the present-day Karshi district, the Nakhshab administration mainly covered the territory of the present-day Kasan, Kasbi, Mirishkor, Mubarek, Guzar and Dehkanabad districts, as well as a significant part of the Chirakchi and Kamashi districts. However, the historical Guzar, which mainly includes the present-day Guzar and Dehkanabad districts, is sometimes known as a separate administrative unit from Nakhshab.

In the early Middle Ages, the central city of this historical region was always Karshi (Nakhshab - Nasaf), but in the middle and lower basins of the Kashkadarya oasis were Kasan, Fulodi (Polati), Fijkas (Beshkent),

Maymurg (Maymanak), Kasbi, Bazda (Fazli), Some, such as Juynav, Khoja Mubarak, Kamashi, included cities, while others included relatively large settlements - districts, forts, or villages. Among these settlements, the names of such settlements as Fijkas, Kasbi, Bazda, Maymurg are found in the works of Arab-Persian geographers of IX-XII centuries<sup>3</sup>, and some of them are found in medieval Arabic, Persian and Turkic works. For example, the name of Karshi appeared in Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Boburnoma" (XVI century), and Babur described the city as "I am also from Karshi region, Nasaf and Nakhshab ... There is less land, spring is good, crops and melons are good"<sup>4</sup>. The name Nakhshab is mentioned in ancient Pahlavi (Middle Persian) and Greek sources in the forms Nakhshab, Nikshapa, Nikshapaya, and in ancient Chinese chronicles Nashebo, Nashebolo and<sup>5</sup>, while the name Kasbi is mentioned in the first medieval Armenian sources as Kazbion<sup>6</sup>. Known as one of the main political and economic centers of the Emirate of Bukhara<sup>7</sup> The names of settlements in the Karshi principality were relatively complete in many written sources during the Emirate of Bukhara, especially in the late XIX - early XX centuries, most of which still survive (see 1 map, 1-2 applications). According to various documents of the emirate, as well as the works of Russian ambassadors and tourists<sup>8</sup>, Karshi principality consists of dozens of villages Beshkent - Davr-Kurgan, Fayzabad, Khanabad, Potron, Fazli, Kamashi, Juynav, Kasbi, Chim, Parguza, Kasan, Fulodi, Daha-imiyona, Maymanak, was divided into 14 estates. Among these estates, the largest settlements - villages Beshkent - are located in the Davr-Kurgan estate, the number of which exceeded 40, while the smallest settlements were in Juynav, 8, and in Koson, 5 villages<sup>9</sup>.



### 1- map

Most of the 14 estates in the Karshi principality were close to and adjacent to the city of Karshi, which was bordered on the following sides of the city:

1. Khanabad estate - in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the city of Karshi, in the territory adjacent to the Guzar principality.
2. Chim estate - in the eastern part of the Karshi principality, adjacent to the Khanabad estate, near the Chirakchi and Yakkabag principalities.
3. Parguza estate - in the northern part of the Karshi principality, adjacent to the estate of Kasan.
4. Fulodi's estate - in the northern part of the Karshi principality, adjacent to the estate of Parguza and Kasan.
5. Kasan estate - in the north-west of Karshi principality, south-west of Fulodi estate.
6. Maymanak estate is located in the north-west of Karshi principality, in the west of Kasan estate, between Kasan and Juynav estates. Also, the village of Khoja-Muborak, which is part of this property, is located in the most extreme north-western part of the Karshi principality, near the Bukhara oasis.
7. Beshkent - Davr-kurgan estate - in the western and south-western parts of Karshi.
8. Kasbi estate - west of Karshi, Beshkent - west of Davr-Kurgan estate.
9. Juynav estate - west of the city of Karshi, Beshkent - west of the Kasbi estate adjacent to the Davr-Kurgan estate.



10. Fazli estate - to the west of Karshi, neighboring Beshkent - to the west of Davr-Kurgan estate, adjacent to Juynav estate, to its south-east.
11. Kamashi estate - a little southwest of the city of Karshi, between the estates of Juynav and Fazli.
12. Faizabad estate - near the city of Karshi, in its south-east, adjacent to the property of Khanabad.
13. Daha-i miyona amloki - near the city of Karshi, to the north-west and west of it, between Kasan, Beshkent - Davr-kurgan and Kasbi estates.
14. Potron estate is located southwest of Karshi, Beshkent - southwest of Davr-Kurgan estate, near the territory of Guzar principality.

Each estate in the Karshi principality was apparently formed on the basis of its geographical location and economic life. That is, while the Kasan estate was limited to a small number of villages, the neighboring Fulodi estate included 20 (sometimes more) villages. Apparently, Obron, Tal-iKopak, Boygundi, Pudina, Kasan are the main agricultural villages<sup>10</sup>. Dozens of villages in the area, which stretches to Samarkand and Navoi provinces, are known mainly as livestock-raising populations. At the same time, the inhabitants of Fulodi (Steel), Bolmas, Gobalak, Sherbek, Ushak-tepa and a number of other villages belonging to the Fulodi estate were engaged in both cattle-breeding and agriculture. Residents of Ashurbeka (Harduri), Talak-tepa, Mayda-yobu, Rahimsufi villages of the Karshi principality near Samarkand region were mainly engaged in cattle breeding.

If we pay attention to the names of the estates belonging to the Karshi principality and the settlements within them, it becomes clear that a significant part of them is much older, and some are the product of political and ethnocultural processes in the Middle Ages. The names of ancient places are mostly found in the lands of the principality, such as

Kasbi, Fazli, Juynav, Potron, Deh-imiyona, where the majority of the population is settled peasants.) specific place names are common in the suburbs of Karshi, as well as in the relatively steppe areas of the principality.

It is mentioned in the works of advanced medieval Arab-Persian geographers, in particular, in the travelogues of al-Samani, Istakhri, Ibn Hawqal and Yaqtin Afuron (Obron), Pudina (Kasan), Bashtan (Pashton), Shirkent, Kojar (Fazli), Biron Dozens of villages such as Tuban (Tuman), Farkhardiza (Parguza), Varagjon, Muvon (Mughan) (Dahai-miyona), Kabanda (Kamandi), Gubdin (Beshkent - Davr-kurgan), Niyoz (Niyazi - Chim)<sup>12</sup> Ancient population of Karshi principality as habitats. Interestingly, during the Bukhara Emirate, a significant part of the names of 14 estates in the Karshi principality are found in the works of Arab geographers without significant changes: 1. Fijkas - Beshkent, 2. Bazda - Fazli, 3. Kasbi, 4. Kosan - Kasan, 5. Farkhardiza - Parguza, 6. Maymurg-Maymanoq<sup>13</sup>.

In addition, another factor that indicates that most of the villages in the Karshi principality were ancient and settlement-specific settlements is the fact that a significant part of them are Sogdian-based toponyms. It is noteworthy that Sogdian toponyms are found in all estates of the Karshi principality, as well as in Beshkent - Davr-kurgan, Fazli, Parguza, Daha-imiyona estates. In particular, in the Beshkent-Davr-Kurgan estate, which has more than 40 villages, there are about 10 names of Sogdian settlements - Haram-Juy, Jizza, Laghman, Koshkak (Kochkak), Magzon, Niyaz-Mudin, Parmitan, Gubdin, Zogza. It is noteworthy that the Faizabad estate, which has about 20 settlements, has relatively few Sogdian toponyms, such as Gungon and Kat<sup>14</sup>.

Also, Lagandi, Kahlak (Potron), Fazli, Poshton, Shirkent, Kojar (Fazli), Kasbi, Jizza (Kasbi), Piron,





Magzon (Parguza), Kamandi, Mudin (Fulodi), Obron, Pudina (Kasan) of Karshi principality The names of such settlements as Shakar-juj, Varagjon, Khishmon, Mughan (Daha-imiyona), Maymanoq can also be included in the list of Sogdian-based toponyms<sup>15</sup>. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that some of the names of these places are not Sogdian-based, and that some of them may have looked like this over the centuries. However, there is reason to believe that the names Lagandi, Kamandi, Parguza, Maymanak, Magzon, Varagjon, Pudina, etc. are based on the Sogdian language.

In the Karshi principality, the names of villages that emerged as a result of migration and ethnocultural processes in the Middle Ages, especially during the Bukhara Emirate, were also numerous. In particular, Batosh, Kipchak, Qarluq (Beshkent - Davr-kurgan), China, Muqri (Fayzobod), Turt-sori, Siyroq (Khanabad), Qovchin, Oq-mang'it, Kungrad, Bakarchi, Boygundi (Potron), Kazakh-Kara, Qora-kuchchi, Qovchin-iShirkent (Fazli), Moghlan, Mirishkor (Kamashi), Mesit (Juynav), Qora-kungirat, Nekoz, Mesit, Kerayit (Kasbi), Tokboy, Qovchin (Chim), Kazakh, Toq-mang'it, Kalmoq, Neko'z, Kerayit (Parguza), Go'balak, Kalmoq, Kozi-kochkor, Mayda-yobu (Fulodi), Boyg'undi (Kasan), Esaboy, Khoja-qarluq, Qazaq, Chol-mang'it<sup>16</sup>. It is noteworthy that ethnotoponyms such as Tuq-mang'it, Qatag'an, Qora-qang'orat (Daha-imiyona), Qatag'an, Oq-jangal, Bo'zachi (Maymanoq), Qurama (Juynav) occur<sup>17</sup>.

It is also noticeable that a significant part of the village names in the estates of the Karshi principality during the Bukhara Emirate were Persian-Tajik and Arabic names. In particular, Persian-Tajik toponyms can be found in almost all realms of the principality. In particular, Roh-guzar, Labi-juj, Gulshan, Yakka-poya, Talli-poyon (Beshkent - Davr-kurgan), Yakkabog-

iMahallot, Dasht, Tutak, Chor-gunbaz (Fayzobod), Govkhana, Chorbog, Talli -kuron, Bagat (Potron), Dehnav, Shirkent (Fazli), Juynav, Nayiston (Juynav), Deh-najot (Kasbi), Kaftar-room (Chim), Obi-dida, Hilal (Parguza), Khonaki, Darcha (Fulodi), Village names such as Novqat (Daha-imiyona), Sufiyon (Maymanoq) appear to be Persian-Tajik-based toponyms<sup>18</sup>. The occurrence of Persian-Tajik place names in the Karshi principality is due, on the one hand, to the fact that a significant part of the population of this principality is Tajik-speaking, and, on the other hand, to socio-political and ethnocultural processes in the Middle Ages. In other words, it can be assumed that the population of some of these villages is Uzbek-speaking and so named their place of residence, or so named by the residents of neighboring villages. It is obvious that such toponyms originated in the Karshi principality as a result of centuries of neighboring and mixed living of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples. This is confirmed by the occurrence of toponyms that indicate that dozens of villages in the principality were built on a Turkic-Persian or Persian-Turkish basis: Pista-kent, Rukn-obod, Xoniyon, Qarluq-khana (Beshkent - Davr-kurgan), Oq-rabot (Chim), Uzun-nova (Parguza), Khoja-kurgan, Olacha-bof, Talaq-tepa (Fulodi), Khoja-Qarluq, Zarqunoq (Daha-imiyona), Chor-etim, Kuhna-shahr (Maymanoq) and others.

Part of the names of the settlements of the Karshi principality during the reign of the Bukhara Emirate were Arabic-based toponyms. Qutb-sheikh, Mavsum-obod (Maxum-obod), Haji-Khizir, Shoir-khoja, Mirmiron, Arab-room, Yulum-sheikh (Beshkent - Davr-kurgan), Fayzabad, Jaloliddin, Sheikh-Shibli (Fayzobod), Sherali (Khanabad), Mushkaki-arab (Kamashi), Aziz-obod, Qodir-obodi Khoja-Khayran (Juynav), Rayim-sufi (Fulodi), Halima, Khoja-Muborak (Maymanak) settlements in Arabic, Arabic-Persian, Arabic -turkish are understood to be mixed toponyms<sup>19</sup>. The occurrence of Arabic elements in the

40



traditional administration. The villages around Karshi were divided into two "el" - Charmgar and Buzurg-ravot, both of which had several villages. The people of Charmgar, along with the Guzars of Charmgar and Qurghoncha, included the villages of Gungon, Kat, Chug-dumboy, Qavali, Aral, Khudoyzod, and Chavkay. The people of Buzurg-Ravot, along with Buzurg-Ravot, Besh-Gumbaz and Qarluq-Khonaguzars, consist of Gulshan, Arabxona, Pista-kent, Shulluk-tepa, Kuchkak, Chorva-boygundi (SukharevaChorvaboy-gundi - dissertation), Gov-khanat villages. which was. The population of the central part of the city consisted mainly of officials and wealthy merchants, who were not included in this "el" division<sup>24</sup>. These "els" had their own ruler called "bobo". It should be noted that the villages belonging to both "el" are listed in the lists of settlements of the Bukhara emirate as part of several estates<sup>25</sup>.

This administrative division, consisting of the guzars of the city of Karshi and the surrounding villages, is a "el" association, ie the people of Charmgar and Buzurg-Ravot, geographically located mainly in the southern and northern parts of the city. In particular, Charmgareli consisted of guzars and villages in the south-eastern part of Karshi, and Buzurg-ravateli consisted of guzars and villages in the north-western part of the city. The unification of the city of Karshi and the surrounding villages into such a "people" did not seem to have an ethnic meaning, but rather a "community". In fact, the term "el" was found in most Turkic peoples and meant more "seed association". In the Karshi principality, the term seems to be used in the sense of both an association of tribes and a particular territorial unit - a community<sup>26</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

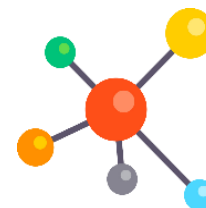
In short, during the Bukhara Emirate, especially in the late XIX - early XX centuries, acquaintance with the

political and administrative division of the Karshi principality, the property of the principality and its villages shows that this principality is different from other Kashkadarya oasis. separated from the principalities. Each settlement in the principality had its own ruler - the "elder", who was subordinate to the ruler of the estate - "amin", and amin, in turn, to the governor of the principality - "bek". At the same time, in some areas, communities consisting of several villages were divided into "el" and led by officials known as "bobo".

## REFERENCES

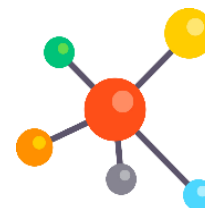
1. Karmysheva B. Kh. Essays on the ethnic history of the southern regions of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (according to ethnographic data). - Moscow: Nauka, 1976. - S. 66, 69-72; Eshtemirov Zh. S. XX - XXI asrboshlarida Karshishahrimadaniati .: Tarikh fanlariböyichafalsafafanlari doctor (PhD) dissertation and abstract. - T .: OzR FA Tarikh Institute, 2018. - B. 12.
2. Mahmoud ibn Wali. A sea of secrets regarding noble virtues (geography). Introduction, translation, notes, indexes B. A. Akhmedova. - Tashkent: Publishing house "Fan" UzSSR, 1977. - P. 79.
3. Istakhry. "Kitab al-masalikval-mamalik". Yullarvaulkalarkitobi. Tadqiqot, Arab tilidantarzima, iso vakursatkichlarmuallifi R. T. Khudaiberganov. - Tashkent: Fan, 2019. - B. 166-167; Ibn hawkal. Movarounnahr / Ibn Khavkal; Arab tilidantarzhi., isoglarmuallifi Sh. S. Kamoliddin, masulmuharir F. S. Hasanov. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistonmilliyeniklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiynashriyoti, 2011. - B. 10, 67-68.
4. Bobur Zahiriddin Muhammad. Boburnom. - Tashkent: Yulduzcha, 1989. - B. 47.





5. Bichurin N. Ya. (Iakin). Collection of information about the peoples who lived in Central Asia in ancient times. In 3 volumes. Volume II. - M. - L.: Ed. Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1950. - S. 264, 271-275, 280-281, 286-287, 310-313, 315-317.
6. Trever K. V. Kushans, Chionians and Hephthalites according to Armenian sources of the 4th–7th centuries. (On the history of the peoples of Central Asia) // SA. - Moscow, 1954. - No. XXI. - S. 140-142.
7. Sukhareva O.A. On the history of the cities of the Bukhara Khanate. - T.: AN UzSSR, 1958. - S. 109-127; Amonova F. Bukhoroamirligiiqtisodiyotigatarihiynazar. (XIXasrohiri—XHasrboshlari). - Tashkent: Yangi nashr, 2013. - B. 94-95.
8. Khanykov N.V. Description of the Bukhara Khanate. - St. Petersburg, 1843. - S. 65; Vyatkin V.L. Materials for the historical geography of the Samarkand province // SKSO, 1902. Issue. VII. - Samarkand, 1902. - S. 22, 32.
9. Settlements of the Bukhara Emirate (late XIX - early XX century) / Materials for the historical geography of Central Asia. Under. Ed. A.R. Mukhammedzhanov. - T.: University, 2001. - S. 292-296.
10. Karshi desert, Karshi steppe - a plain in the south of Central Asia. It is located in the western part of Kashkadarya region and in the eastern part of Turkmenistan. The area is 13 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. In the east It is bordered by the foothills of the Gissar and Zarafshan mountains, the hills separating the Amudarya and Kashkadarya basins in the south and southeast. The main part of the Karshi desert is occupied by the Kashkadarya delta. Kungurtov in the Karshi desert. (Saritosh - Jarquq, Oqjar, Azkamar, Setalantepa, Buerman, etc.) (see Baratov P., Mamatkulov M., Rafikov A. Natural geography of Central Asia. - T., 2002; Khodjibaev NN, Mavlyanov E. V Altmev S. A., Engineering geology Karshinskoystepi. - T., 1976).
11. Istakhry. "Kitab al-masalikval-mamalik". ..., b. 166-167; Ibn hawkal. Movarounnahr ..., b. 10, 67-68.
12. Bartold V.V. Geographical sketch of Maverannakhr / Bartold V.V. Works. Volume I. - M., 1963. - S. 193-196.
13. Bartold V.V. Geographical sketch of Maverannakhr .., p. 193-196.
14. Settlements of the Bukhara Emirate (late XIX - early XX century) ..., p. 292-296.
15. Koraev S. Geographic nomlarmanosi. - T.: Uzbekiston, 1978. - B. 54, 65, 101.
16. Sultanov T.I. Experience in the analysis of traditional lists of 92 "Ilatiya tribes" // Central Asia in antiquity and the Middle Ages. - M.: Nauka, 1977. - S. 165-176.
17. Settlements of the Bukhara Emirate (late XIX - early XX century) / Materials for the historical geography of Central Asia. Under. Ed. A.R. Mukhammedzhanov. - T.: University, 2001. - S. 292-296.
18. Settlements of the Emirate of Bukhara (late XIX - early XX century) ..., p. 292-296.
19. Settlements of the Bukhara Emirate (late XIX - early XX century) ..., p. 292-296.
20. Rajabov R. Uzbekistondagi arablartarihivaethnorgafiyasi. - T.: Sharq, 2012. - B. 191-205.
21. Khanykov N.V. Description of the Bukhara Khanate. - St. Petersburg, 1843. - S. 63.
22. Settlements of the Bukhara Emirate (late XIX - early XX century) ..., p. 292-296.
23. Koraev S. Geographic nomlarmanosi ..., b. 76.
24. Sukhareva O.A. On the history of the cities of the Bukhara Khanate ..., p. 122.
25. Settlements of the Bukhara Emirate (late XIX - early XX century) ..., p. 292-296.





- 
26. Sukhareva O.A. On the history of the cities of the Bukhara Khanate ..., p. 122-123.

