

## **SOCIO-POLITICAL JOURNAL PROCESSES IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX-EARLY XX CENTURIES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article discusses the second half of the 19th century. In the early 19th century, issues such as the socio-political situation in the Emirate and the role of the principalities in local government were studied. He also covered the deployment of Russian citizens and troops in the Emirate of Bukhara, as a result of which a new system of governance was introduced in the Sherabad principality.

### **KEYWORDS**

Emirate of Bukhara, administration, Russian Empire, Central Asia, principality, social, political, Termez, Surkhan, Sherabad, Boysun, Denau.

### **INTRODUCTION**

After the Russian Empire invaded Central Asia, it gradually began to pursue a policy of resettlement of Russian citizens. 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.

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, the protests of the people in some principalities intensified. The principalities sought to



secede from the emirate and pursue an independent policy.

## MAIN PART

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 Salihobod, which were part of the Sherabad principality, were given for the needs of the Russian government[1]. Of the lands allotted, 9,074 desiatinas were the husbands of the Emir and were given to the Russians as a gift free of charge and unconditionally. The remaining 1,440 acres of land were owned by farms in the villages of Salihobod and Manguzar, for which they were paid insignificantly. On these given lands the Russian Empire intended to build Russian villages.

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

First, the demarcation of the Russian lands in Termez; secondly, when will these lands be regulated and in what order will the construction work be carried out; thirdly, he proposed to collect the taxes specified in the law on trade and other forms, and to prohibit their transfer to the present Karki treasury[2]. Earlier, the funds from Termez were also transferred to the Emirate's Karki treasury. Colonel Vargin also requested that all proceeds now remain in the city of Termez and that conditions be created for the collection of the treasure here as well.

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[2].

In a letter to the head of the Court, Lyutish, a statistical adviser, called for the application of the rules

governing the management of Russian villages in the new cities of Bukhara, the new Charjou, and the new city of Karki in Termez[3]. The chief of staff of the Turkestan district, Lieutenant-General Belyavsky, cited the reasons why the rules developed for the new villages of Karki, New Charjou, and New Bukhara could not be applied in the new city of Termez: first, Termez was far from the political agency's new headquarters in Bukhara; secondly, the Mirovoy court designed for these lands also does not apply to the new Termez, as it is 400 miles away from the Mirovoy court in Charjou. The best way is for the Russians to transfer the power of 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[4].

Because the Mirovoy court is so far from the new Termez, violations have often gone unpunished. In just one year, Judge Mirovoy 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.

In the passport department of the city there were violations in the issuance of passports to citizens. 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 identification 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 [5].



The search department, which plays an important role in the police service, also did not find any missing items and did not investigate any suspects on the basis of applications submitted by citizens who did unsatisfactory work. As an example, it can be said that in 1913-1914, when the search operations in the new Termez were inspected, it was found to be unsatisfactory [6].

There have also been a number of construction violations. According to Article 17, Section 4, 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 buildings or other structures without technical inspection permission. However, the new Termez police did not follow the rules and regulations. Mills, which allowed the construction of factories. For example, in the city of Termez Nerling steam mill, Safarkhoja in Pattakesar was allowed to build an oil refinery [7].

The Termez police court did not comply with 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 in the local government system and its non-compliance. For example, between 1903 and 1908, beys were exchanged 5 times in Kulob, and 3 times in Baljuvon, Gissar, Qabodiyon and Sherabad[8].

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, the protests of the people in some principalities intensified. Taking advantage of the opportunity, the beys began to lead the uprisings themselves. They were now seeking to secede from the emirate and pursue an independent policy. In eastern Bukhara, riots were frequent, especially in the [9] principalities of Gissar, Sherabad, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Denau, Guzar, and Qurghonteppa.

In the Emirate of Bukhara, as in other khanates, the army consisted of infantry and cavalry. Since the middle of the 19th century, the emirate's armies have not been gathered in one place. They are divided 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 Shahrisabz, Kitab, Sherabad, Denau, Boysun, Guzar, Gissar and other cities [10]. According to another source, in 1874 the Bukhara army had 10,840 men, and in 1892 - 11,000 men, 151 cannons and cannons [11].

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 [12].

Emir of Bukhara was constantly afraid of the south-eastern regions of the country and had to pay special attention to them. That is why most 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(soldiers), 2 cannons, Sariosiyo-500, Regarda-400, Hisori -boloda-400 navkars and 11 cannons , In Kulob-300, in Qurghonteppa-200 navkars[13]. In addition to the prince's navkars and amir's armies in the principalities, the Amloks also had their own navkars. For example, their number was 18 in Sarijoi, 11 in Dashnabad, and 8 in Sariosiyo. 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 [14].

Defeated in a war with the armies of the Russian Empire in 1868, the Emir of Bukhara recognized Russian vassalship and was forced to agree not to pursue an independent foreign policy and 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 did not please the traders who are 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 emirate and elected Abdumalik Kattatora, the son of Emir Muzaffar (1860-1885), as their leader.

The semi-independent rulers of the Shahrizabz, 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 [15].

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 began an attempt to subjugate the principalities in Eastern Bukhara, who were against the Emir. At the end of 1868, the Bukhara army, led by troops 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 oppose the Emir's government. After the defeat of the Prince of Denau, Abdulkarimbek, the fortress of Denau was destroyed and no one was allowed to live in it. In addition, a 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 bek. According to reports, the bek, appointed by the Emir, chooses a place on the lower reaches of the Red River , so he seems to be afraid of the locals and is always among the troops[16].

In the late 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 allies 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 entrusted to Yakubbek's cousin, who was given broad powers. After that, the power is handed over to Salim's table. After Salim was removed from the post of waiter, Sayyid Abdulmominkhan (1871-1886), the son of the Emir, was appointed the prince of Gissar, and only Gissar and Karatag were subordinated to him[17]. 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 Ostanakulbek (who was a relative of the Emir), and Ostanakul reported 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. Ostanakul was given the title of father by the Emir of Bukhara, and he was entrusted with the management of the whole of Eastern Bukhara. 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 handed over to the Ostanakul dynasty, the principalities had retained their semi-independence. I., a traveler who came to Bukhara from Afghanistan in early 1878-1879, said that no matter how strict the Emir was towards 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 Sherabad begi had gone to quell the uprising in Karatag[18].

When I. Yavorsky came to Bukhara, the Emir of Bukhara lived in Shakhrisabz. He attributes the Emir'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 protests in East Bukhara, the Emir increased the number of Bukhara troops in the area to prevent it.

Mutual internal struggles have led to a lot of destruction 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 [19].

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 Emirate of Bukhara was independent only in name and practically followed the instructions of the Russian government. In order to strengthen the colonial policy, many military expeditions were organized from 1878 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 Shahrissabz, 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 [20].

After 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. To this end, in 1883, the government deployed the 14th Turkestan Battalion and reinforced military units of the Cossacks around the city of Karki[21]. According to the Russian-Bukhara agreement of January 15, 1893, 10,514 desiatins (1 desiatina - 1.09 hectares) of land in Termez were given to the Russian Empire free of charge, and the deployment of Russian military units in the 7th frontier district began[22].

December 12, 1894 from the city of Termez 8 км. 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 is focusing primarily on protecting border areas. There were observation checkpoints of the troops of the Russian Empire in five directions: 1. At the Shurab checkpoint there were 10 cavalry, 10 infantry, 2 free mercenaries; 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 will be stationed at the air checkpoint[23].

In a statement to the Russian military commissar, the head of the Termez garrison said that Termez was located in a politically important place and that keeping it at hand in any case was a priority[24].

On October 30, 1898, the commander of the Turkestan military district told the Russian Minister of War [25] He said. Beginning in 1897, the deployment of Russian

troops began in Termez and Pattakesar as well. In order to further strengthen the control of the Emirate of Bukhara, the Russian Empire pursued a policy of resettlement of Russian citizens in Termez, as in other cities of the 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. In 1897 alone, 20 farms were forcibly relocated from their lands[26].

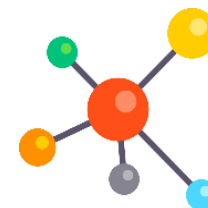
## CONCLUSION

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 has not been able to hold the local government firmly in his hands permanently. After the conquest of the Bukhara Emirate by the Russian Empire, the Emir of Bukhara had no political influence in the country.

Protests against the government began to spread throughout the emirate. The Emir's troops did not have time to suppress the uprising in one place, and protests took place in other places. This indicates that the emirate is politically weak and fragmented.

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