



MARKETS OF BUKHARA

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the types of markets in Bukhara and their importance, as well as the course of other social relations. There are information and impressions of tourists and traders about the markets also. There given information about the shelves in the market and the products sold in them.

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Introduction

Trade has been the most common occupation in the East since ancient times. Trade caravans traded, exchanged, and bought goods along the Great Silk Road. One of the shopping centers on the caravan route is the city of Bukhara, which is famous not only for its architectural masterpieces, but also for its craftsmen, markets and shops.

The market is one of the important signs of the existence of the city. Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, who lived and worked in the second half of the 16th century, during the reign of Abdullah II, the ruler of the Bukhara Khanate, markets in the capital became crowded and a number of new markets and caravanserais were built.

Methods

The market was the splendor of medieval cities. Here one could meet both urban and rural traders, as well as traders from faraway and near countries to Central Asian cities. Consequently, the Hungarian scholar Hermann Vambery, who was in Bukhara in the 19th century, said that "the markets of the city open a dazzling sight to the eyes of a foreigner with the variety of peoples, costumes, and customs."

There were many types of markets in Bukhara. For example, market for trading white fabric called "bazaar safidfurush", "bazaar takiyadoz", market for trading clothes called "bazaar jomafurush". There was also a market for goatskin boots, pottery market, market blacksmithing, a coal market, and an egg market.

In rasta (market rows), shops, stores and teams specializing in a particular type of product, a variety of valuable products for the needs of the population, including ready-made clothes, hats, shoes, jewelry, pottery, coppersmiths, the products of the faithful were sold, and the products were often made on the spot.

There were also stalls selling cocoons, dyes, greens, and vegetables. Traders, ambassadors, trade representatives and tourists from abroad have always enjoyed such a system of selling each product in a separate place. In his memoirs, a tourist wrote in Bukhara that "every craft has its place and its market." Such a system of markets in Central Asia, including Bukhara, has existed for centuries, and as a result of the interaction of cultures and economies, it has become commonplace in some parts of the world. According to the Russian historian V.O.Klyuchevski, "... in the distant Moscow, which was equally influenced by both the West and the East, as in Bukhara and other cities of the East, the same product was collected in the same row ... There is a separate place and shops for each product." Manuscripts and writing papers were also sold in the Bukhara bazaars, and the mirza (scribe), who lived there, used to write letters or petitions to those in need for a fee. Streets with shops and workshops on both sides usually joined the chorsu, the beginning of the market. A large part of the population living around the market would be to some extent involved in the trade and production life of the market. The market and trade stalls in Bukhara are often named after products that are partly produced and sold locally. Attoron, Ahangaron, Dastgaron, Zargaron, Kamongaron, Makhsidozon, Miskaron and other markets and market rows are among them. The market is also called by the type of fabric: Bazaar olacha, Bazaar karbos, Bazzozon and others. There were also shoe markets, socks market, hat markets and etc.

Discussion

The markets also had places for public catering, where bread, cake and hot meals are prepared and sold. Chorsu, the main market, was open daily and it was very crowded. According to Badriddin Kashmiri there were traders from far and near.

Over time, the name of the market has changed, due to the leading products sold in it. For example, one of the covered markets in Bukhara, Taqi Telpakfurushon, was formerly known as Chakhorsuyi Akhanin, then as Taqi Kitabfurushon and Taqi Khoja Muhammad Parron, and Chakhorsuyi Anorfurushon (16th century) was later known as Taqi Ordfurushon and Taqi Allofi. The domed Timi Kalon and Timi Abdullah Khan have survived in Bukhara since the 16th century. In this huge covered market with six gates, as before, in the XIX century traded in silk and other fabrics. There were special capons selling flour, grain, cotton, and dried fruit. For example, Kapponi ord (flour capon), Kapponi g'alla (grain capon), Kapponi g'o'za (cotton capon) in ancient Bukhara, as well as a special market for horses, sheep and poultry. In addition, there were small markets in the mahallas and guzars, where the most necessary products are sold.

The market trade was primarily aimed at meeting the needs of the local population. At the same time, people from the surrounding countryside and abroad, as well as foreign traders: Indians, Persians,

Arabs, Turks, Chinese, and later Russians, as well as traders from Western Europe, came here. There were special interviews in the markets in the field of poetry, literature and scientific news. The bazaar is also a meeting place for business people, poets and writers, and a unique cultural center. There were literary discussions in the shops. Among the wealthy masters and shopkeepers were famous literary and scientific figures. This is clearly stated in the works of Zayniddin Wasifi "Badoyi ul-vakoiya", Hasan-khoja Nisari "Muzakkiri ahbob". In the markets the decrees of the ruler were proclaimed, and the sinners were punished.

Results

The market was also a place of spectacle and entertainment. Here, magicians, drummers, wrestlers and puppet masters performed and made a living. The market was very busy on public holidays, as well as on the days of the king's family celebrations, his return from victorious marches, and the visits of ambassadors. In those days, the townspeople hung carpets on the walls, built specialty shops, and dressed themselves.

In general, the market was not only a center of trade and crafts, but also a meeting place for businessmen, a place for dialogue between writers and poets, a kind of cultural center.

There was a mosque, a madrassah and a bathhouse near the market. In the bathrooms, people not only bathed, but also exchanged views during the weekends, discussing issues of interest to them.

Conclusion

Bukhara markets were one of the most popular and diversified markets of the late middle ages in the Eastern world. Markets were the most important link in the social infrastructure and the locomotive of the economy. This article provides information on the types of markets in Bukhara and their importance, as well as the course of other social relations.

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