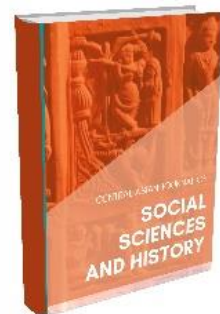




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### Administrative Structure and Management System of the Becks in Surkhan Oasis

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#### Abstract:

This article is about the socio-economic life of the Surkhan oasis in the emirate of Bukhara, the history of the Surkhan oasis stations in the emirate of Bukhara, social economic life and its role in the emirate and its relations with other stations within the emirate of Bukhara. It is mentioned that Sherabod, Boysun, Denov, Yurchi, Termez stations as well as the areas that are part of these stations and Dashnabad, Saraasiya and Sarijoy amlokliks that are part of Surkhandarya area are part of Khisor station.

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At the end of the 18th century, the territories of the Zarafshan and Kashkadarya oases were included in the territory of the Bukhara emirate, but by the beginning of the 19th century, the emirate included the Surkhan oasis, Hisar, Khojand, Oratepa, Panjikent, the upper reaches of the Zarafshan river, and a large part of southern Turkmenistan. also entered. In the 20s of the 19th century, Oratepa and Khojand became part of the Kokhan Khanate. All this caused changes in the management system of the Bukhara Emirate in the early 19th and 20th centuries. According to the latest information, it is recognized that in the middle of the 19th century there were 44 bekliks in the possession of the Bukhara Emirate.

A.G. Based on Radobilsky's information, N. Kislyakov dwells on the administrative division of the Bukhara Emirate and notes that by the beginning of the 20th century, there were 24 bekliks, 7 separate estates and 10 districts in the Bukhara Emirate. D. N. Logofet writes that Bukhara Emirate is divided into 25 provinces. By 1912, the Bukhara Emirate had 26 estates and 11 estates independent of the

estates, which were directly subordinated to the emir\*.

During this period, the Shugnon, Rushan, and Vohan provinces were not part of the Emirate, but were under the control of the Russian Empire. In 1915, it was noted that Bukhara Emirate consisted of 27 provinces and 11 districts. At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the Hisar province was Varzab, Dushanbe, Nurek, Yavan, Lakai, Dashnavot, Raumat, Hisar, Norton, Ghazimalik, Second Khanako, Sariosiya, Sarijuy, Kafirnkhon, Shurion, Faizabad, Khanako, Sultanravot, Alibegi, Karatog containing the estates of Regar.

Kurgan Poyon, Kul, Mominabad, Gardi Kurgan-Bolo, Kalif Beyk Kuyitan, Karlyuk, Karshi Bekty Qamashi, Fazli, Patron, Beshkent, Khanabad, Fayziabad, Jenov, Jumabazar, Karabagh, Kasbi, Maimanak, Koson, Polati, Parvoza, Nim, Guzor estate consisted of Kichikora, Kattaora, Karshak, Avghon, Second Kattaora, Second Karshak, Eskibog, Garmiston estates.

The above data show that there have been changes in the number and administrative division of the Beks in the Emirate of Bukhara, which is primarily related to socio-economic and political events and changes in the country. It can be observed that some smaller bekliks were transferred to economically stronger bekliks (for example: Yurchi beklik was included in Denov beklik, part of Sarijoi beklik was added to Denov, and part of Hisar beklik). The Bukhara Emirate is based on a monarchical system of government, with an emir at the head of the state. Provinces were ruled by beks and landlords, who in turn were subordinate to the emir. State administration in the country was built entirely on the basis of Sharia law. Amluks included several villages†. The owners were appointed by the bek. Villages were ruled by village elders. Elders are divided according to the size of the villages. The positions introduced in the local government system were in the following order:

1. Devonbegi or zakatchi - engaged in tax collection and control. Under him were several secretaries, dignitaries and sycophants, i.e. those who carried out his orders.
2. Mirzai munshi is the personal secretary of the beg, and they are selected from among the learned people. The secretary had to write beautifully.
3. Mirshab (also called korboshi in some Bekliks). His task was to protect the ammunition depots and the peace of the population in the city (castle), and he had several soldiers and soldiers under his command.
4. Mirob - controlled the distribution of water, water reserves used by the population. He also had several officials under his command. For example, an amin is the head of a ditch, a man is a supervisor, an elder is a water distributor, a ditch guard and mirza are among them.
5. Amin (sardar) - an official who conducts construction works and economic affairs in fortresses and cities, and takes the population to beg for the benefit of the bek and officials. He also had a number of employees under him.

\*Холикова Р. Вассал Бухоро амирлигида маъмурий бошқарув // Тарих. мустақиллик, миллий гоя (Республика илмий-назарий анжумани материаллари). - Т.: Академия. 2001. – Б. 209

†Муҳаммад Али Балжувоний. Тарихи нофеий. Тоҷик тили дал таржима, сўзбоши ва изохдар муаллифлари Ш. Воқидов, З. Чориев. - Т.: Академия, 2001. – Б. 29.

6. Paygirchi - religion has a special place in the state management system that collects zakat from livestock and goods sold in markets. In Bekliks, court and mirshab cases are divided into three categories:
  - A. A judge is a judge based on Sharia laws. He had a staff and a secretary under him.
  - B. Mufti - a priest who provides information on Sharia matters and prepares fatwas. He also had 2-3 assistants under him.
  - C. Chairman - was engaged in mirshab work. That is, he controlled the observance of Islamic practices, trade, family, inheritance and other areas. He had assistants - durradasti and servants. According to information, 67 judges and 68 chairmen worked in the Bukhara Emirate. 36 of the judges did not have the right to act independently. They worked in cooperation with the chairmen and called them kazirais<sup>‡</sup>. In some Russian sources, it is said that a part of the Surkhan oasis was part of the Hisar oasis, and it is also known as the Hisar oasis. According to N. Mayev, there were 7 forts in the Hisar oasis: Sherabad, Boysun, Denov, Yurchi, Hisar, Korgontepa and Qabadian. In addition to these estates, there are Darband, Sarijoi and Faizabad estates, the owners of which were appointed by the Bukhara emir. The emir himself appointed the judges and chairmen of the regions.

Other village and city landowners were appointed by the beks themselves. The Surkhan oasis, which is part of the eastern regions of the Bukhara Emirate, had its own influence in the Emirate. From the second half of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century, there were Sherabad, Boysun, Denov and Yurchi estates in the Surkhan oasis. The main administrative centers of the oasis are the cities of Boysun, Denov, Sherabad, Yurchi and Sarijuy, and the fortresses located in these cities served as the residence of the beks. The fortresses, which are considered to be Belik residences, were built on natural hills, beautiful scenery, and water sources. Other village and city landowners were appointed by the beks themselves. The Surkhan oasis, which is part of the eastern regions of the Bukhara Emirate, had its own influence in the Emirate. From the second half of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century, there were Sherabad, Boysun, Denov and Yurchi estates in the Surkhan oasis. The main administrative centers of the oasis are the cities of Boysun, Denov, Sherabad, Yurchi and Sarijuy, and the fortresses located in these cities served as the residence of the beks. The fortresses, which are considered to be Belik residences, were built on natural hills, beautiful scenery, and water sources. Other village and city landowners were appointed by the beks themselves. The Surkhan oasis, which is part of the eastern regions of the Bukhara Emirate, had its own influence in the Emirate. From the second half of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century, there were Sherabad, Boysun, Denov and Yurchi estates in the Surkhan oasis. The main administrative centers of the oasis are the cities of Boysun, Denov, Sherabad, Yurchi and Sarijuy, and the fortresses located in these cities served as the residence of the beks. The fortresses, which are considered to be Belik residences, were built on natural hills, beautiful scenery, and water sources. The wooden pillars of the hotel are painted with different scenes. Boysun estate consists of Boysun, Yaumchi, Rabat, Darband, Sayrob, Khatak, Zarabog, Pashkhurd, Buzravat, Kakaidi estates. The fortress of Denov Bey was also built on a large

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<sup>‡</sup>Туркестанские ведомости. 1916. №95.

hill, from which it was possible to observe a long distance around. The fortress had a square shape, each side was more than 200 meters. In the corners of the fortress, blue towers have been preserved, inside it there are offices, a hotel and other buildings. According to information, the Denov fortress is a strong fortress, the fortress is surrounded by a thatched wall, and trenches are dug around it. The Denov estate consists of Sina, Qarluq, Postindara, Khau Chhrasha, Dormon, and Gardigorgon estates. At the beginning of the 20th century, this place was abandoned, and now it is a place for shepherds to live. Center of Yurchi Keep - According to research conducted in the ruins of Yurchi Fort, Yurchi Fort is similar in construction to Regar Castle. The estates consisted of the cities of Sangardak, Pashor, Chambulok and Yurchi. In addition to the above mentioned estates, Dashnabad, Sariosiya, Sarijoi estates, which are administratively part of Surkhandarya region, are also part of Hisar Beylik. The growing tension of the socio-political situation in the Bukhara Emirate also affected the Surkhan oasis. As a result of this, in the second half of the 19th century, some changes took place in the composition of the estates and properties of the oasis. During this period, Boisun estate consisted of 4 estates, their general list and the number of farms was as follows:

1. More than 2,000 farms in Boysun's ownership;
2. 2500 households in Poshkhurd estate;
3. The number of farms owned by Darband is 700;
4. There were more than 400 farms in the Yaumchi estate.

There is no information about the Rabad, Zarabog, Kakaydi, Khatak, Bozrabod, Sayrob estates in the Beysun province, so it is difficult to give an opinion about them. In fact, these estates must have been preserved in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, because Boisun Beylik was the leader in the oasis in terms of its territory. By the second half of the 19th century, there were several estates in Sherabad, and the number of people living in them was as follows:

- 2,800 households in Tallashkon;
- 2,300 households in Saidabad;
- 2,600 households in Tallimaron;
- 3,000 households in Gilambob;
- 2,000 houses in Jarkurgan;
- 300 houses in Salihabad.

### **There are 1,000 houses in Sherabad, and it has a separate management system.**

It is shown that there were seven estates in the Sherabad estate: Gilambob, Talashkon, Maidaarik, Saidabad, Jarkurgan, Pattakesar, Chochkhaguzar estates. If we compare the above two data, we can see that they are relatively close to each other. But it is interesting that Captain Vasiliev did not provide information about Pattakesar, Chochkhaguzar and Maidaarik properties. N. Kislyakov, relying on Captain Vasiliev's information, writes that there were seven estates in Sherabad Bey.

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Captain Vasiliev's information, writes that there were seven estates in Sherabad Bey.

The number of estates in Denov's estate did not change during the end of the 18th century and the 19th century. Only the estates within the Yurchi begship were transferred to the Denov begship.

By the third quarter of the 19th century, Sarijuy Beygi was established in the oasis. The Sarijuy fortress was built in the shape of a square on the right bank of the Topalang river, it is 200 m long and 100 m wide. constitutes The eastern side of the fortress corresponds to the high bank of the river. The other three sides are open and have 3 gates. The beg's house, hotel, cabinet and other buildings were built inside the fortress. It included Sarijoi, Sariosiyo, Ortakori, Pashor, Chambulog and Yurchi estates. As a result of the conducted research, it became known that in the 70s of the 19th century, Hisar Beg gave Sarijoy as a separate estate to his son and appointed him as the beg of that place<sup>§</sup>. By the third quarter of the 19th century, Sarijuy Beygi was established in the oasis. The Sarijuy fortress was built in the shape of a square on the right bank of the Topalang river, it is 200 m long and 100 m wide. constitutes The eastern side of the fortress corresponds to the high bank of the river. The other three sides are open and have 3 gates. The beg's house, hotel, cabinet and other buildings were built inside the fortress. It included Sarijoi, Sariosiyo, Ortakori, Pashor, Chambulog and Yurchi estates. As a result of the conducted research, it became known that in the 70s of the 19th century, Hisar Beg gave Sarijoy as a separate estate to his son and appointed him as the beg of that place<sup>\*\*</sup>. After the Russians entered the oasis, a new management system was introduced within the Sherabad Beygiy. Termiz consists of two parts, the eastern part, where the military garrison is located, is surrounded by a fortress. In this part of the city, the power was in the hands of the head of the garrison, and the inhabitants of this area were also subject to him. The southern part of Termiz was called the village of Pattakesar, the local population in it followed the laws of the Bukhara emir and obeyed the beks appointed by the emir, and the Russian citizens (European population) who lived here were governed by the Russian Empire, i.e. the city council. Thus, only Termiz had three different management systems. Such a complex management system caused great difficulties for the local population.

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