

SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN GUZOR PROVINCE

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Abstract

The article discussed socio-political processes in the province of Guzor.

Keywords: cave Beck, ijtimoyi-political, process.

G'UZOR BEKLIQIDAGI IJTIMOYIY-SIYOSIY JARAYONLAR

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Annotatsiya:

maqolada G'uzor bekligidagi ijtimoyi-siyosiy jarayonlar haqida gap borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: G'uzor bekigi, ijtimoyi-siyosiy, jarayon.

Introduction

According to the data. Russian capital attached great importance to trade relations between Russia and Bukhara and patronized them for their own purposes and interests. In this case, he carried out a large amount of valuable and currency-earning raw materials from Bukhara. Because such a policy was very important for Russia's economy. In the field of handicrafts, weaving is considered one of its main branches.

It is well developed mainly because of the sufficient amount of local sources of raw materials - cotton, wool, and silk. In the 18th-19th centuries, handicrafts were well developed in the Kashkadarya oasis of the Bukhara Emirate, and its types of textiles, pottery, carpentry, and blacksmithing occupied an important place in the economic life of the oasis and the emirate. Crafts are well developed in the cities of Karshi, Shakhrisabz, and Kitab. Textiles were considered the leading industry in oasis handicrafts. In particular, boz, chit, and olacha are prepared in large quantities. Great attention is paid to the production of silk fabrics in Karshi and Shakhrisabz. Pottery had a very high position in the handicrafts of the oasis. The city of Karshi was one of the major centers for the production of copper and silver products in the Emirate of Bukhara. Jewelry made by goldsmiths in the cities of Karshi and Shakhrisabz, Metal and different types of glass have great value in Central Asia. Tanning was also considered a well-developed industry.

Different types of shoes, hats, furs and furs, and various meshes are made from well-treated skins by the tanners. Wood carving is well developed in the oasis, and it has been effectively used in the construction of various buildings. In the 19th century, in Bukhara, Samarkand, Gijduvan, Denov and many other regions of the emirate, pottery was well developed and products of good quality were made. Among the types of handicrafts, jewelry is also highly developed. Metalworking in Bukhara Emirate is well established. Q F. Butenev, who came to Bukhara in 1841, writes that there were 6 cast iron casting pots here. Bullets for cannons,



military and agricultural weapons were made in the first foundries built in the country. Since copper is rare and expensive, cast iron was used instead of copper to make balls in the Bukhara Emirate. In this work, skilled craftsmen of Shakhrisabz cast the largest cannon barrel in the emirate, and a special twelve-wheeled device was made for its installation. However, Q. Butenev writes that the metal industry in the Bukhara Emirate is almost ignored: "In Bukhara, even craftsmanship is at a lower level of perfection, there is no factory work, and if the government continues to act as it is now, it will be difficult to change. Finally, an ignorant government cannot have a word about building factories, because it does not see that such factories bring real benefits. In addition, there was a lack of funds and knowledgeable people for the construction of factories [1]. It can be seen from this that the formation of industrial sectors and its manifestations in the Bukhara Emirate were not noticed even in the 40s of the XIX century. Until the middle of the 19th century, copper and lead were extracted from the mines of the Bukhara Emirate in extremely simple furnaces. Excessive extravagance was allowed in the production of copper articles and lead bullets. The Emirate of Bukhara and its residents pay great attention to trade. With its neighbors Khiva Khanate, Kokand Khanate, and Afghanistan, as well as with neighboring countries Iran, Kashkar, India, and with the major cities of Herat, Mashhad, and Kashmir, it is very large and permanent. conducted trade. The development of crafts in the Emirate of Bukhara directly led to the expansion of trade relations. In particular, this paved the way for the development of domestic trade. In the second half of the 18th century, great attention was paid to the construction of caravanserais in many cities of the Bukhara region.

It was during this period that Bukhara's trade relations with the neighboring countries and the countries of Russia, Iran, and India developed rapidly. In the domestic market, the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, and Guzor are the major trade centers of the emirate. In these city markets, the value of money and the cost of products are fixed. For example, Guzor has the largest markets for buying and selling livestock. In other cities and settlements, there was a market on certain days of the week. In the domestic markets, there was a great demand for daily necessities, food products, products produced by artisans, cotton fabrics, woolen and silk fabrics. Bukhara bazaar is considered one of the largest trade centers, which is particularly important in meeting the needs of not only urban residents, but also residents of surrounding villages. In the market of Bukhara, nomadic herders exchanged their products for the products of Bukhara artisans. In the Bukhara market, scraps, dukhoba, all kinds of chits, silk fabrics, iron, gold, silver, copper, cast iron dishes, paper, needles, and various threads are sold well. Sales in Bukhara were good from January to May. Trade fairs were organized during this period. Traders from Iran, Afghanistan, India, China, Russia and all regions of the Emirates visited these trade fairs. In this trading season, trade caravans with a large number of products have arrived in Bukhara. Trade caravans stopped in special caravanserais intended for them. At the beginning of the 19th century, there were 10 caravansary for foreign merchants in Bukhara. By the 1940s, there were 38 caravan palaces, 24 of which were built of stone and 14 of wood. The main market of Bukhara city is located in the central square of Registan. [2]

Bukhara merchants paid great attention to the development of trade relations with neighboring countries and peoples. Nomadic Kazakhs brought a lot of desert products to the Emirate of Bukhara, that is, palas, felts, and important raw materials for the settled population - wool and



leather. Bukhara farmers and artisans, in turn, delivered bread, food products, vegetables, clothes and cotton fabrics to the Kazakh steppes. Turkmen carpets are in great demand in Bukhara. In turn, the Turkmens took gray and other fabrics needed for clothing from Bukhara. Bukhara merchants also carried out large trade activities in Balkh and Badakhshan. Here Bukhara people brought pots, Bukhara fabrics, needles, mirrors, scissors and other similar products brought from Russia. They brought back silver and gold from there to Bukhara. Bukhara trade caravans went to Kabul and India to trade. Bukhara merchants bought precious stones, medicines and Kashmiri cloth from India. Indian merchants, in turn, visited Bukhara and brought many Indian fabrics. Bukhara merchants had trade relations with China and Eastern Turkestan. Trade relations with China were carried out through the Khanate of Kokand. Cotton, black leather, various products of Bukhara artisans were brought to China. First of all, a large amount of silk fabrics and porcelain items were imported from China.

Bukhara paid great attention to the development of trade relations with Russia in conducting its trade relations. Trade between Bukhara and Russia was carried out through the Orenburg port. A very large shopping center was built in Orenburg, where a fair was constantly organized. In the 80s and 90s of the 18th century, trade relations between Bukhara and Russia developed rapidly. During this period, silk fabrics, silk raw materials, leather raw materials, leather clothes, cotton, thread, black leather, gold and silver were brought to Russia from Bukhara. They brought nails, mirrors, needles, sugar and sugar from Russia. In some cases, at the request of the khan, a certain amount of iron was brought. Because until 1800, it was forbidden to sell iron from Russia to Bukhara. Since 1801, it was allowed to sell iron, cast iron, and copper. In the first half of the 19th century, a lot of iron, copper, cast iron, even gold and silver began to be brought to Bukhara.[3] This made it possible to further develop trade relations between Russia and Bukhara. In particular, trade relations with Central Russian regions and Siberia are very well established. In this direction, Bukhara merchants managed to establish a lively trade. In particular, cotton, silk, various dyes, dried fruits and even some ready-made products were brought and sold from Bukhara to these regions. Until the invasion of Tsarist Russia, cotton and cotton goods formed the basis of Bukhara's trade. For example, in 1801, 75% of the trade goods carried by Bukhara merchants to Russia were cotton and goods made from it. In 1801, Bukhara merchants brought goods worth 718.9 thousand rubles to the Russian city of Orenburg, and they took goods worth 504.7 thousand rubles from Orenburg to Bukhara. In 1811, the value of goods brought from Bukhara to Orenburg was 3,224 thousand rubles, and the value of goods brought from Orenburg to Bukhara was 1,792 thousand rubles. In turn, ready-made products developed in factories were brought to Bukhara from Russian regions.[4] The fact that these indicators increased until the invasion of Tsarist Russia shows that trade relations between Russia and Bukhara were well established.

Agriculture is the basis of economic life of Bukhara Emirate. In particular, in the emirate, farming, animal husbandry and land cultivation are considered important areas of agriculture. Farming techniques in the Bukhara Emirate were simple and traditional. Lands are cultivated mainly with plow, 38 mola, 39 hoe and belt. Farmers in the Bukhara Emirate paid great attention to the cultivation of wheat, barley, oats, rice, corn, white sorghum, mash, beans, and sesame. They had a lot of experience in planting melons, watermelons and pumpkins. Very many types of melons and watermelons are cultivated. One of the most important problems in the history



of agrarian relations of the Bukhara Emirate is the issue of land ownership. There were three categories of land ownership in the Bukhara Emirate in the 19th century, and they were used more in the expansion of state lands. We talked about this above. One of the important sources of increase in public land is that large zamindars transferred two-thirds ($2/3$) of their land to the state, leaving one-third ($1/3$) for themselves and in return the remaining part was to be fully exempted from all types of taxes levied by the state.

There are different opinions about the amount of taxes collected from real estate. For example, L. I. Sobolev and M. N. Rostislavov expressed the opinion that land tax was levied from real estate, while A. A. Semenov noted that taxes from real estate were extremely high and made up 40-50 percent of the harvest. The second type of land ownership in the Bukhara Emirate is private land, which is primarily immovable property and can be freely inherited. The issue of property has always been considered complex, and scientists have expressed different opinions about this issue in their researches and scientific works. For example, A. A. Semyonov stated that property lands consist of three categories, and he showed the forms of property khuri holis, property khiroji and property ushr. M. N. Rostislavov notes that there are two forms of property land, and says that they consist of khurr property or khurri property and khiroj property. In turn, property tax is divided into tithes and tithes. L. N. Sobolev shows that there are land categories such as "property, endowment, property khiroji, property tithe and property net" in the Zarafshan region.[5] The analysis of the opinions put forward by experts shows that in the Bukhara Emirate there were properties that were subject to taxation in addition to khurr or khurri holis, i.e. khiraj property and ushr (tithe) property in the Emirate of Bukhara. The ownership of the land was considered to belong to some large landowners who acquired freehold or freehold ownership. He was exempted from land tax. The owner of the property always had to have a label issued by the current emir, and because of this label, he was exempted from land tax. Mulki Khiraj was a term used for the land used by peasants. Owners of this land had the right to freely sell their land, bequeath it and give it as a gift. Land rent from the owners of this land is determined to be up to one-third ($1/3$) of the harvest from the land. However, the amount of land tax collected in different regions of the emirate was not the same (according to the customs and regulations established in each region, the amount of land tax was from $1/3$ to $1/5$ of the harvest and it is considered ancient in history). A tax was collected for the benefit of clerics and priests at the rate of one-tenth ($10/1$) of the harvest from owned tithe lands and tithe lands. The tax received from Dahyak was mainly spent on pensions for madrasa students, provision of a Koran reader in the emir's palace, and other charitable activities. Waqf lands were mainly created as a result of bequeathing and donating plots of land to some religious institutions - mosques, cemeteries, private madrasas, and formed a separate category of land ownership. The profit from these lands fell to the discretion of the mutavalli. Mutavalli are mainly appointed from the descendants of waqf owners.

He had to distribute the profit based on the foundation documents. Officially, the sale of waqf land is prohibited, but according to sources and documents, waqf land was both sold and bought in the history of the emirate. Taxes were levied from waqf lands for the benefit of the state. The analysis shows that a large share in the turnover of trade works was contributed by the Emirate of Bukhara. During this period, mainly cotton and goods made from it were transported from Bukhara to Russia. Major cities of the emirate such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi,



Kattakorgan, Shahrisabz, Denov were considered the main trade centers. By the second half of the 19th century, the centralization of power in the Emirate of Bukhara became stronger.

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