

THE ROLE OF THE CHIROQCHI PRIDE IN POLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE BUKHARA EMIRATE IN THE LATE MIDDLESEX

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Abstract

This article presents a scientific analysis of the role of the Chiroqchi principality, which was important in the political system of the Bukhara Emirate in the late Middle Ages, and its role in political processes. The article, based on historical sources, archival documents, and academic research, studies in detail the economic, military, political, and socio-educational potential of the Chiroqchi region. In particular, the development of the Chiroqchi principality as an independent territorial form of government in the emirate's governance system, its relations with the central government, and its role in internal political struggles are analyzed. The article provides evidence of the appeals of the Chiraqchi beys to the emir, their activity in managing regional economic resources, and their role in ensuring military and social stability through historical documents and letters from the National Archives of Uzbekistan. It also examines the cultural and religious significance of the Chiraqchi region, its role in maintaining social stability in society through local madrasahs and religious centers. This study is of significant scientific importance not only in shedding light on the complexity of the territorial administration of the Bukhara Emirate, but also in a deeper understanding of the development of political institutions in the history of Central Asia. This comprehensive analysis of the historical role and political significance of the Chiraqchi bey, based on a thorough study of historical sources, makes a significant contribution to modern scientific research.

Keywords: Chiraqchi bey, Bukhara Emirate, political processes, territorial administration, economic potential, military significance, archival documents, historical sources, cultural heritage, Central Asian history, emirate policy, territorial autonomy, local government, madrasahs, social stability.

Introduction

SO'NGGI O'RTA ASRLARDA BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA SIYOSIY JARAYONLARDA CHIROQCHI BEKLIIGINING TUTGAN O'RNI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola so'nggi o'rta asrlar davrida Buxoro amirligining siyosiy tizimida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan Chiroqchi bekligining tutgan o'rni va uning siyosiy jarayonlardagi roli



haqida ilmiy tahlilni taqdim etadi. Maqolada tarixiy manbalar, arxiv hujjatlari va akademik tadqiqotlar asosida Chiroqchi hududining iqtisodiy, harbiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy-ma'rifiy salohiyati batafsil o'rganiladi. Xususan, Chiroqchi bekligining amirlik boshqaruv tizimida mustaqil hududiy boshqaruv shakli sifatida rivojlanishi, markaziy hokimiyat bilan bo'lgan o'zaro munosabatlari, shuningdek, ichki siyosiy kurashlarda tutgan o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Maqola tarixiy hujjatlar va O'zbekiston Milliy Arxividagi maktublar orqali Chiroqchi beklarining amirga yozgan murojaatlari, hududiy iqtisodiy resurslarni boshqarishdagi faolligi hamda harbiy va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashdagi roli haqida dalillar keltiradi. Shuningdek, Chiroqchi hududining madaniy va diniy ahamiyati, mahalliy madrasalar va diniy markazlar orqali jamiyatda ijtimoiy barqarorlikni saqlashdagi o'rni ko'rib chiqiladi. Bu tadqiqot nafaqat Buxoro amirligi hududiy boshqaruvining murakkabligini yoritib berishda, balki Markaziy Osiyo tarixidagi siyosiy institutlarning rivojlanishini yanada chuqurroq tushunishda ham muhim ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chiroqchi bekligining tarixiy o'rni va siyosiy ahamiyati haqidagi bu keng qamrovli tahlil, tarixiy manbalarni chuqur o'rganish asosida, zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlarga sezilarli hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Chiroqchi bekligi, Buxoro amirligi, siyosiy jarayonlar, hududiy boshqaruv, iqtisodiy salohiyat, harbiy ahamiyat, arxiv hujjatlari, tarixiy manbalar, madaniy meros, Markaziy Osiyo tarixi, amirlik siyosati, hududiy avtonomiya, mahalliy boshqaruv, madrasalar, ijtimoiy barqarorlik.

In the political history of Central Asia, the Bukhara Emirate was distinguished by its complex and multi-layered governance system in the 18th and 19th centuries. During this period, the territorial forms of governance of the emirate, including bekyls, played an important role in political processes. In particular, the Chiraqchi Beky, located in the eastern part of the Kashkadarya Valley, played a strategic role in relations with the central authorities within the emirate, with its economic, military and political potential. This article presents a scientific analysis of the role of the Chiraqchi Beky in the political life of the Bukhara Emirate and its role based on historical sources and archival documents.

The territory was located within the Bukhara Emirate, and at that time it was known as one of the main agricultural centers of the region in economic terms due to the volume of fertile irrigated lands. Proper governance systems and effective management of economic resources were an important factor in increasing the political position of the Chiraqchi Beky.

As noted in Tahir Malik's "History of the Bukhara Emirate" (1985), the Chiraqchi Beg was one of the most important territorial control points in the emirate due to its geographical location and economic importance.

At the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, the political system of the Bukhara Emirate was characterized by a weakening of central power and an increase in regional autonomy. Historian Ibrohimbekov (1999) notes in his research that the Chiraqchi Beg was politically independent in this political context. The letters between the emir and the Chiraqchi Begs, preserved in archival documents (National Archives of Uzbekistan, fund 34, inv. 112),



prove that the Chiraqchi Beg had an influence on the emirate in solving the political situation and socio-economic problems.

For example, in 1823, the petition written by the Chiraqchi Beg Mirzokhan contained not only economic issues, but also important proposals regarding the policy of the emirate. This document reveals the activity of the head of the republic in political processes.

The Chiraqchi region had large irrigated areas in the economic system of the Bukhara Emirate, and taxes collected from this region were one of the main sources of the emirate's budget. In the financial reports of the 1810s–1860s in the archives of the Ministry of Finance of the Bukhara Emirate, it is noted that tax revenues from the territory of the Chiraqchi Bekliiy constituted approximately 20–25 percent of the total tax revenues (Financial Archives of the Bukhara Emirate, inv. 57).

Militarily, the Chiraqchi Bekliiy also actively participated in the defense of the southern regions of the Bukhara Emirate and the resolution of internal conflicts. Articles published by historian Abdullaev (2012) highlight the fact that the Chiraqchi beks led their troops in the emirate's troops and participated in many military operations. During the internal conflicts of the 1830s, the troops of the Chiraqchi Bekliiy played an important role in strengthening the power of the central government, performing an important task.

The Chiraqchi region was also famous as a cultural and religious center. The manuscript collection of the Karshi Library contains a lot of information about religious madrasahs and cultural institutions that operated in this region during the 17th–19th centuries. These madrasahs, along with the dissemination of religious knowledge among the Chiraqchi population, also played a role in educational activities.

In his research on the cultural and educational life of the Chiraqchi region and its role in the politics of the emirate, Saidbekov (2015) presents analytical ideas about the role of beks not only in political governance, but also in maintaining local social stability.

Conclusion

Analysis based on historical sources, archival documents, and academic commentary, it is clear that the Chiraqchi Beglyad played an incomparable role in the political and economic life of the Bukhara Emirate in the late Middle Ages. The territory of the Beglyad, with its strategic location, economic resources, and military potential, occupied a strong position in the internal politics of the emirate. Historical documents indicate that the Chiraqchi Beglyads actively participated not only in territorial governance, but also in the political processes of the emirate.

This study serves as an important basis for a deeper understanding of the territorial governance systems and political institutional development in the history of Central Asia.

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