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## **SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES AND HE ISSUES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA UNDER THE COLONIAL CONDITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

**In the the article an analysis of historical analysis of socio-political processes in the Emirate of Bukhara in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is provided. In the socio-political processes and the issues of public administration in the emirate of Bukhara under the colonial conditions of the Russian empire are reconsidered.**

**KEYWORDS: Central Asia, socio-political, Russian empire, sphere of governance, qushbegi, the law “On the Administration of the Land of Turkestan”, craftsmanship**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The second half of the 19th century was a turning point in the history and destiny of the peoples of Central Asia. The occupation by Tsarist Russia led to drastic changes not only in the sphere of governance, but also in the socio-economic, political and cultural processes of the peoples of the country. After the conquest of the country by the Russian Empire, the law “On the Administration of the Land of Turkestan” introduced a law that subjected the local peoples to colonial oppression. Under this law, the local population was deprived of their political rights. In particular, their representatives were not approached to high and middle positions, and power was concentrated entirely in the hands of the Russian military and officials.

After Tsarist Russia invaded Central Asia, it became the largest colonial power in the world, and this empire, which included

parts of Europe and Asia, created a unique colonial system unlike other colonial powers.

The Russian Empire took all necessary measures to establish and govern its territory in the occupied territories and to introduce strong administrative regimes that protected the interests of the colonialists. This is because the system of governance is very important for the Russian government and has been the mainstay of the colonial policy in the occupied territories.

After the fierce battles of 1866-1868, the Emirate of Bukhara was also defeated and lost most of its territory. The territories from Jizzakh to Kattakurgan came under the rule of Tsarist Russia. By 1868, it had completely lost its large settlements, such as Khojand, Uratapa, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kattakurgan, and the upper and middle reaches of the Zarafshan oasis. According to the armistice agreement with the Russian Empire in 1868, in effect, Russia established a protectorate (protectorate) over the emirate of Bukhara and turned it into a semi-colonial state.

The Emirate of Bukhara included the Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya oases, the mountainous Kulab region, Darvaz, Qorategin and Baljuvan regions, the lands on the right bank of the Amu Darya, Termez and Karki. However, the Emirate of Bukhara could not be considered a strong centralized state, because there were semi-independent principalities. Emir Muzaffar (1860-1885), who was the ruler of Bukhara at that time, not only lost a large part of his territory, but also had to pay a large amount of compensation to Tsarist

Russia. In such a situation, the Emirate of Bukhara took part in the political process from the 70s of the XIX century to 1920, officially maintaining its statehood.

Even after the invasion of the Russian Empire, the traditions of public administration, ie. Central government and local government, were preserved in the Emirate of Bukhara. In Bukhara, where Russian sponsorship is established, industrial enterprises are gradually producing mainly raw cotton develop primary processing enterprises began. Emirate in the second half of the XIX century the state system remained a Russian-sponsored monopoly-based state. The representative of the Russian Empire in Bukhara was the Russian Political Agency (1885-1917), which belonged to the Emir's government exercised control over his activities their assignments were unconditional.

Russia's policy towards the Emirate of Bukhara, as well as the Khiva Khanate, was based on the terms of its agreement with Britain. Accordingly, Britain will establish a protectorate-protectorate over Afghanistan, while Russia will maintain the states of Bukhara and Khiva.

The rest had to create a buffer state by sponsoring them. Therefore, although these states are completely militarily defeated, Russia is their traditional state and preserved the legal system and turned it into vassal states. The legal basis for this is: a) the armistice agreement between Bukhara and Russia of 1868; Treaty of Friendship of 28 September 1873 and b) Annex of 23 June 1888 reflected in the protocols on the rules. In addition, all the rights of Russian citizens in Bukhara were protected in accordance with the rules and agreements approved jointly by the Governor-General of Turkestan and the Emir of Bukhara. These are: a) "Chorjui railway Regulations on management and beautification

of settlements, farms near the royal station; b) Rules of trade in alcoholic beverages in the Emirate of Bukhara of June 25, 1889; c) On the rules of winemaking in the Emirate of Bukhara 1893 rules of December 15 of the year; g) The decisions on gold production in the Emirate of Bukhara, approved on February 24, 1896, are among them.

In general, both states under the protectorate were characterized by the following socio-political changes during this period: Within the Emirate of Bukhara, dozens of companies and their subsidiaries were established in Tsarist Russia, which bought agricultural products, especially cotton, and brokered profits. Quality and cheap goods from Russian factories and plants began to enter. With the construction of the TransCaspian Railway in the Khiva Khanate and the Termez Railway in the Emirate of Bukhara, Russian villages appeared one after another around the railway, the management of which was based on: 1) non-interference of Bukhara officials in the affairs of these villages; 2) the independence of the extraterritoriality and jurisdiction of the Russian population does not depend on local law and justice; 3) The land of Turkestan the "Regulations on the Administration", as well as the universal application of all laws in force within the framework of the Russian Empire; 4) appointment of all administrative officials by the Governor-General of Turkestan.

By the 1895, Russian customs in the occupied territories rules began to be introduced. During this period in the Emirate of Bukhara formed a standing army. The number of soldiers in Bukhara at the beginning of the 19th century was 10,000 in peacetime, and they were paid from the treasury. You can only take "tanho" property and the income from it lived at the expense of. By preparing cotton for Russian industry, Profitable traders harvest in

the spring. The autumn harvest only for farmers to own they began to give them a down payment to sell, and the experience became widespread. The structure of the state, the position and the name of the positions remained almost unchanged even during the Russian colonial period. The emir, who was the head of state, was still a ruler with unlimited rights over his subjects. However, the fact that the Emir was given the rank of Major General of the Russian Army was a sign that he was inferior to the Governor-General of Turkestan in terms of service. Although Bukhara was under patronage, there were also four powerful khokimiyats, consisting of qushbegi, qazikalan, rais-eshon, and mirshab. The gradual formation of the Council of Judges is one of the innovations of the judicial system here was one. Every year during the month of Navruz, a council of judges is convened, and within three days, the complaints received by the court are considered and resolved with the participation of the Emir, 12 muftis, scholars, and judges.

Their decision had the force of law. In the Emirate of Bukhara, the court can be considered in two forms, as criminal cases, landlords, qushbegis and beks were decided by the Emir himself.

The court of judges considered cases arising from the legal relationship of citizenship, family, inheritance of land, property and in part also exercised the power of notary. Officials also saw significant criminal cases and imposed fines and imprisonment. Beks faced major criminal cases, including fines and up to three years in prison when it was possible. The beks' decisions were appealed to the twins. Murder, arson, robbery, rebellion, and crimes against power were often punishable by death confirmed and immediately delivered to the Emir.

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> - beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the place of sheikhulislam

was taken by qazi kalan. The council under the Emir was attended by representatives of the clergy, such as Qazikalan, SheikhuIslam, Naqib and Rais (muhtasib). The state apparatus of the Emirate of Bukhara consisted of administrative, financial, judicial and military departments, and the administrative apparatus was headed by a minister, to whom belonged the supreme executive power of the emirate.

Sadri Ziya (one of the last Qazikalans of Bukhara, a scholar who lived in 1867-1931) also gave important information about the madrasas in Bukhara. During the process of the research, Sadri Ziyoy found that there were 204 madrasas in Bukhara that had existed for centuries. The city of Bukhara and its existing madrasas and other institutions are described in the "History of Nafai" as following: "The city Bukhara is the "garden of scholar", the meaning of Bukhara is wisdom. There are many religious and secular scholars, sulaha (righteous) people in this city. He enumerates that there were about 400 madrasas in Bukhara mentioning some of them.

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Emir of Bukhara had his own in relation to its people, the ruler with the right of absolute ruler (absolute monarch), and in terms of state administration, remained a state in the form of a monarchy of the East based on religion. In the case of the Russian Empire, the head of this state, as one of its outlying provinces, was confirmed by the Russian emperor and officially considered his aide-de-camp. Under the rules of international law, however, it was a subdued state, but was preserved as a vassal under patronage, as if to indicate the mercy of the Tsar.

In general, the Emirate of Bukhara during this period was characterized by the following socio-political changes: the development of commodity-money relations and the expansion of trade; industry-based

manufacturer, raw the emergence of supply networks for the production and shipment of goods will increase; among the local population grew merchant capitalists who supplied cotton and other raw materials to Russian industry; the Tsar's officials in various ways from the natives as a result of the seizure of their fertile, irrigated lands, rent-seeking, slavery, and shareholders spread among the peasants; The region of Turkestan no longer submitted to the Russian government, but resisted it exile or exile for the people as well as for the revolutionaries became one of the places to serve their sentences.

After the conquest of Central Asia by Russia, the Russian invaders began to demand large amounts of natural resources, turning them into a huge raw material base. Simultaneously, local markets were flooded with products made in Russian factories. In its turn led to a crisis in the huge craftsmanship industry. Nevertheless, it has been preserved as a result of the artisans' ability to produce products that meet modern requirements.

By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were about 40 foundries in the city of Bukhara and its environs and villages. Of these, 2 in the village of Moog'linnokori, 1 in the village of Zarmanoq, 3 of them being in the village of Vojikta. They were making ploughs, pots, chandeliers, grilling utensils, windows, wheels for the charriots, kettles, and big cauldrons for the baths.

Bukhara is more famous than many other parts of Central Asia for its fine textile and metal processing industries. A variety of fabrics made in the city and used not only to meet the needs of the population of the emirate, but also exported in large quantities to many foreign countries, where Bukhara fabrics are highly valued. In the fields of metal processing, goldsmithing, blacksmithing, casting, foundry, coppersmithing, woodcurving,

welding, and jewelry were also widely developed, and masters made high-quality and beautiful everyday equipment that have amazed people so far.

The above-mentioned ideas, information, historical and scientific works and articles written in his time, as well as a lot of interesting information about the socio-economic, political and cultural life of the Emirate of Bukhara, the lifestyle and customs of the local population reveal the true aims of the colonial policy of Russian empire.

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