

POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF KAZI-BEKI IN THE PERIOD OF BUKHARA EMIRATE

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Abstract

This article examines the political-administrative structure of Karshi Bek during the Bukhara Emirate. Various sources and literature mention the information about Qashrshi Bek. Literature written in local and foreign languages during the period of Bukhara Emirate is analyzed.

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During the period of the Bukhara Emirate (1753-1920), i.e., during a period of one and a half centuries, the socio-political, economic and ethno-cultural processes that took place in the Karshi Beky affected not only the neighboring Bekys and districts in the Kashkadarya oasis, but also the Bukhara, Samarkand, Navoi and Surkhandarya regions adjacent to the oasis. . This is confirmed by evidence such as the emergence of a number of settlements associated with ethnographic group names such as "resistance", "resistance" [1] in the region in connection with the Karshi province, and the occurrence of information such as "Karshi Uzbeks" in historical works specific to the historiography of the Bukhara Emirate.

In the ancient and early Middle Ages, Karshi, which was known as a separate historical-geographical province or dominion (property) under the name of Nakhlab, was a component of the oasis of Sughd, together with Kesh, it was one of the dominions of Southern Sughd. This historical-geographical region, known as Nasaf in the developed middle ages, was mainly called Karshi during the period of the Chigatai dynasty, Timurids, Shaibanis, Ashtarkhanis, and Bukhara emirates. At the same time, it is noticeable that Nasaf is also mentioned in Arabic, Persian and Turkish historical and literary works of the Middle Ages.

In the early Middle Ages it was called Nakhlab, and in the advanced Middle Ages it was called Nasaf [2] as a specific dominion, this historical-geographical region was bounded by Bukhara in the north-west, Samarkand in the north, Kesh in the east, Chaganiyan (Denov) in the south, Amuya (Chorjuy) in the south-west and west. was adjacent to the oasis kingdoms. In this period, Nakhlab principality mainly included the territory of present-day Koson, Kasbi, Mirishkor, Mubarak, Guzor and Dehkanabad districts in addition to the present-day Karshi district, and a significant part of Chirakchi and Qamashi districts was also part of this principality. At the same time, the historical Guzor, which mostly included today's Guzor and Dehkanabad districts, was sometimes known as a separate administrative unit from Nakhlab.

In the early Middle Ages, the central city of this historical region was always Karshi (Nakhkab - Nasaf), but also Koson, Fulodi (Po'lati), Fiqkas (Beshkent), Maymurg' (Maymanaq), Kasbi, Bazda (Fazli), located in the middle and lower basins of the Kashkadarya oasis. Some of them, such as Juynav, Khoja Mubarak, Qamashi, included cities, and some included relatively large settlements - districts, fortresses or villages. Among these settlements, the names of settlements such as Fijkas, Kasbi, Bazda, Maymurg' are found in the works of Arab-Persian geographers of the 9th-12th centuries [3], and some of them start to be found in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish language works of the Middle Ages. For example, the name Karshi is found in Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Baburnoma" (16th century), where Babur described the city as "I am from the region of Karshi, Nasaf and Nakhhab are also called ... It is a land with little fallow, the spring is good, the crops and melons are good" [4]. In ancient Pahlavi (Middle Persian) and Greek sources, the name Nakhhab is mentioned in the forms Nakhhab, Nikshapa, Nikshapaya, and in ancient Chinese chronicles Nashebo, Nashebolo, and [5], while the name Kasbi is mentioned in the form of Kazbion in early medieval Armenian sources [6].

It is known as one of the main political and economic centers of the Bukhara Emirate. (see Map 1, Appendices 1-2). It is known mainly from various documents related to the emirate and the works of the Russian ambassador and tourists [8], the Karshi province consists of dozens of villages, Beshkent - Davr-Kurgan, Faizabad, Khanabad, Potron, Fazli, Qamashi, Juynav, Kasbi, Chim, Parguza, Koson, Fulodi, It was divided into 14 estates, such as Daha-i miyona and Maymanaq. Among these estates, the largest number of settlements - villages is located in the Beshkent - Davr-Kurgan estate, their number is more than 40, while the least populated were 8 villages in Juynav and 5 villages in Koson [9].

Most of the 14 estates in the Karshi district are close to and adjacent to the city of Karshi, and they are bordered by the following sides of the city:

1. Khanabad property - on the eastern and southeastern sides of the city of Karshi, in the area adjacent to Guzor Beyk.
2. Chim estate - in the eastern area of Karshi estate, adjacent to Khanabad estate, near Chirakchi and Yakkabog estates.
3. Parguza estate - in the northern area of the Karshi district, adjacent to the Koson estate.
4. Fulodi estate - in the northern regions of the Karshi district, adjacent to the Parguza and Koson estates.
5. Koson estate - in the north-west of Karshi Bek, southwest of Fulodi estate.
6. Maymanaq estate - located in the north-west of Karshi Bek, west of Koson estate, between Koson and Juynav estates. Also, the village of Khoja-Mubarak, which is included in this property, is located in the farthest north-western part of the Karshi region, near the Bukhara oasis.
7. Beshkent - Davr-Kurgan estate - on the western and southwestern sides of the city of Karshi.
8. Kasbi estate - west of Karshi city, Beshkent - on the west side of Davr-Kurgan estate.
9. Juynav estate - west of Karshi city, Beshkent - west of Kasbi estate, adjacent to Davr-Kurgan estate.
10. Fazli estate - to the west of the city of Karshi, adjacent to the city of Beshkent - to the west of the Davr-Kurgan estate, adjacent to the Zhuynav estate, a little southeast of it.
11. Qamashi estate - slightly southwest of Karshi city, between Juynav and Fazli estates.
12. Faizabad estate - near the city of Karshi, in its southeast, adjacent to Khanabad estate.
13. Daha-i miyona estate - near the city of Karshi, northwest and west of it, between the estates of Koson, Beshkent - Davr-Kurgan and Kasbi.
14. Potron estate - southwest of Karshi city, Beshkent - southwest of Davr-Kurgan estate, near the

territory of Guzor Beylik.

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