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CONSEQUENCES AND OUTCOMES OF THE RUSSIAN INVASION IN THE CITIES OF THE SOUTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE

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Abstract. This article examines the significance of the cities located in the southeastern territories of the Bukhara Emirate following the Russian conquest, as well as the characteristics of their administrative structure and governance. The article provides information on the guzars (urban quarters) of these cities and their administrative system.
Keywords: Bukhara Emirate, beklik (districts), guzars, elders, Boysun, Baljuvon, Darvoz, Denau, Yakkabag, Qabodiyon, Qorategin, Karki, Karmana, Qarshi, Kelif, Kitab, Kulob.

Introduction.
After the territories of the Bukhara Emirate were conquered by the colonial forces of the Russian Empire, the administration of these territories became one of the major challenges. This was largely due to the fact that the culture of the local population was fundamentally different from Russian culture. The population of Bukhara, which had traditionally been governed according to Islamic principles and Sharia law, did not readily conform to the Russian cultural and administrative framework imposed by the colonial authorities. The existing religious mentality and legal traditions of the local population constituted significant obstacles to the establishment of Russian-style governance. Therefore, one of the principal objectives of the Russian colonial administration was to maintain its colonial policy and ensure its security in the region.
Although economic interests constituted a primary factor in Russia's colonial policy, the colonial authorities first had to bring the local population under their legal and administrative control in order to establish political influence and utilize the population in accordance with imperial interests. However, because the local population had been shaped by Islamic religious and cultural traditions and moral education, the Russian colonial administration faced considerable difficulties in implementing its policies. In order to prevent potential resistance and address these challenges, the Russian colonial authorities also made extensive use of a policy of resettlement. As a result, a number of new settlements inhabited by Russian settlers emerged. These settlements served political, economic, and cultural purposes.

Material and methods.
In the course of studying the settlement and demographic distribution of the population in the cities, a comparative analysis was conducted using relevant archival materials. Documents preserved in the funds of the Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan at the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan contain official instructions and reports concerning the Bukhara Emirate as well as the socio-political history of the region. The archives of the diplomatic officials

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attached to the Governor-General of Turkestan and the Russian Political Agency in Bukhara also contain extensive information on the socio-political, economic, and commercial relations of the Surkhan oasis, including materials directly relevant to the subject of this study.
Documents preserved in the archive of the Kushbegi of the Bukhara Emirate at the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan reflect the historical processes that took place in the oasis during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including positive and negative changes in the socio-political, economic, and commercial spheres. The documents contained in the aforementioned archival collections provide important information about the history of the oasis, much of which has been introduced into scholarly circulation and analyzed for the first time.
The book Naselennie punkty Bukharskogo emirata , edited by A. R. Muhammadjonov, was the first work to provide a list of geographical place names in the Bukhara Emirate based on documents from the Kushbegi Chancellery collection of the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan. The work contains information on the administrative structures of the oasis, as well as the names of localities, villages, and other settlements.
Local written sources were also used in the preparation of this article, including Mirza Abdul Azim Sami's History of the Manghit Dynasty (Mang'itlar saltanati tarixi), Mirzo Salimbek's Tarikhi Salimiy , and Muhammad Ali Baljuvani's Tarikhi Nofe'iy . Mirzo Salimbek's Tarikhi Salimiy is an important source for studying historical events that took place in the Surkhan oasis in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as the author describes events in which he personally participated. The work contains information concerning the political and economic life of Sherabad Beklik and neighboring territories.

Discussion and results.

Muhammad Ali Baljuvani's Tarikhi Nofe'iy is regarded as one of the important sources for studying the political history of the Bukhara Emirate in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It contains valuable information on the political situation in the cities of Denau, Boysun, Sarijuy, Sariosiyo, and Sherabad.

The corpus of written sources in Russian includes historical works, memoirs, official reports, and records produced by military officials, Russian scholars, and historians who lived during the period in question and were directly involved in military operations and the implementation of colonial policies. These sources are particularly important because they were produced by eyewitnesses and participants in the historical processes of the period.
Publications produced during the period of Russian colonial rule primarily addressed the socio-economic life of the Bukhara Emirate in the second half of the nineteenth century, Bukhara–Russian relations, and political issues associated with the transformation of the emirate into a vassal state of the Russian Empire. Following the establishment of Russian suzerainty over the Bukhara Emirate, numerous European researchers visited the region and conducted studies in various fields. The works of A. Burnes, A. Vambery, N. Maev, P. P. Shubinsky, A. Gubarevich-Radobilskiy, R. Y. Rozhevisa, D. I. Logofet, A. G. Ananev, and others belong to this group of studies.
Almost all works by Russian authors were written in accordance with the political and colonial interests of the Russian Empire of that period. In many of these works, the imperial policy of conquest was presented as a "civilizing mission." Historical realities were often not subjected to comprehensive analysis; instead, the issues were approached predominantly from the

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perspective of Russian imperial interests. The disregard for the interests of local peoples and the concealment or justification of Russian colonial and coercive policies were characteristic features of authors writing during the colonial period.

Despite the aggressive and chauvinistic attitudes evident in some of the aforementioned works, the information they contain is significant for reconstructing the historical and geographical landscape of the oasis. Among the researchers who personally visited the Surkhan oasis during the period under study were A. Gubarevich-Radobilskiy and N. Maev. Their works contain information on the economic potential of the oasis, its trade relations with neighboring states, the role of the cities of the oasis within the Bukhara Emirate, the administrative and political divisions of the emirate, as well as the historical geography, climate, and agriculture of the region.

In his works, D. I. Logofet examined the socio-economic conditions and administrative-territorial structure of the Bukhara Emirate, its transformation into a vassal of the Russian Empire, and the consequences of this process. He also analyzed the ethnic composition of the Surkhan oasis and the socio-economic conditions of its cities and villages.

The works of A. G. Ananev contain information on the development and irrigation of virgin and uncultivated lands in the Sherabad oasis in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the costs associated with these activities, as well as the establishment and activities of the Sherabad Joint-Stock Company in the southern part of the oasis.

The studies of L. N. Sobolev, É. Reclus, M. V. Grulev, and V. P. Semenov-Tyan-Shansky are also important for studying the colonial-period history of the oasis. These works address such issues as the significance of the Amu Darya waterway, the establishment of Russian steamship navigation along the river and its positive impact on the economy of the oasis, and the deployment and organization of Bukhara military forces in the region.

In addition, within the chronological framework of the study, information published in imperial-period periodicals such as Turkestanskiy Sbornik, Turkestanskiye Vedomosti , and Turkestanskiy Kurier, as well as various geographical, topographical, and statistical collections, was used as source material. These publications contain information on the geographical position and historical topography of the Surkhan oasis, statistical data from different years, internal and external trade routes passing through the region, economic relations with neighboring territories, agriculture, the population’s way of life and customs, settlement patterns and ethnic composition, the strategic importance of the region, and other related issues.

In the Kashkadarya oasis, the plains along the banks of the Amu Darya were inhabited by members of the Kongirat tribe in 1868. They supported Katta Tura, the son of the emir. Subsequently, Turkmen groups also settled in these territories, particularly in the northwestern areas of the Kohitang Mountains adjacent to the Amu Darya. In addition, members of the Turkmen “Non Talab” clan settled in these areas.

Another significant group of Turkmen people settled along the banks of the Amu Darya belonging to the Sherabad Beklik, gradually becoming sedentary and semi-sedentary Turkmen communities. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the majority of the population of Kashkadarya Province lived around the cities and major settlements of Qarshi, Beshkent, Koson, Guzar, Chiroqchi, and Kitab. They mainly consisted of Uzbek tribal groups such as the Manghit, Saray, Qavchin, Qutchi, Kipchak, Khitoy, Qirq, Qatagan, Mirishkor, Yuz, Kenagas, Turk, Qalmaq, Qangli, Guyut, Qiyot, Kongirat, Major, Manghit, Multan, Mongol, and Paymoq.

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According to historical sources dating from 1920, the tax policy in the Bukhara Emirate had become extremely burdensome and was characterized by excessive taxation of the population. For example, taxes on *amlokdor* lands increased to 50 percent, taxes on *waqf* lands to 24.8 percent, *mulki khiroj* to 15 percent, and *mulki hur* to 10.12 percent. There is also evidence that in the southeastern cities of the Bukhara Emirate, the tax system imposed an exceptionally heavy burden on the population through excessive taxation.

In the cities of Denau, Sherabad, Boysun, Guzar, and Kitab, additional taxes were collected at rates of 55.8 percent from *amlokdor* lands, 24.2 percent from *waqf* lands, 1.6 percent from *mulki hur* lands, and 12.1 percent from the emir's lands. This situation led to serious dissatisfaction among the local population and contributed to popular movements.

Based on the conducted research and historical sources, by 1924 the population of the Bukhara Republic, established within the former territory of the Bukhara Emirate, can be examined in terms of its size, ethnic composition, and settlement patterns. According to historical sources, the population of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in 1924 was 1,531,015. An analysis of the distribution of the population among the cities of Bukhara provides the following information.

Among the southeastern cities of the Bukhara Emirate, the city of Guzar was particularly well known as a center for livestock trade. Livestock was brought to the city from the Surkhan oasis, Bukhara, Samarkand, and other neighboring regions. According to historical sources, caravans regularly traveled along the Kulob–Boysun–Guzar trade route throughout the summer, carrying wool, flax, sesame, wheat, and raw materials required for handicraft production.

According to the observations of the famous Russian traveler N. Maev, the southeastern cities of the Bukhara Emirate occupied an important position as major centers of trade. Three types of currency circulated throughout the Bukhara Khanate: *tillo* (gold), silver coins, and copper money. One *tillo* was equivalent to 21 *tanga*, while one *tanga* was equivalent to 44 copper coins.

The goods that constituted the volume of trade in the cities during this period were either exported or imported. Determining the exact quantity of goods was relatively difficult because the relevant laws were not effectively enforced in these areas. People engaged in trade were generally divided into two main categories: merchants, who were involved in large-scale and international trade, and shopkeepers, who primarily traded locally produced goods.

Intermediaries (*dallols*) also played an important role in trade relations. According to the ethnographer O. A. Sukhareva, the chief intermediary (*bosh dallol*) maintained constant control over the markets where livestock was traded. The state was responsible for protecting caravan routes, constructing caravanserais and cisterns (*sardobas*) in cities, expanding markets, and generally constructing infrastructure associated with commercial activities. In addition, wealthy individuals, merchants, and officials who directly benefited from the development of trade also invested their own funds in the construction of such facilities.

Historical sources also indicate that 3,125 members of the Kongirat population lived in the Boysun river oasis; 9,325 in the Surkhandarya river basin; 3,125 in the Amu Darya oasis near Termez; 8,875 in the upper part of the Guzar river oasis; 4,170 in the lower part of the Guzar river oasis; and approximately 18,385 Kongirat people in the vicinity of the Sherabad river basin.

The majority of the population of the southeastern cities of the Bukhara Emirate consisted of Uzbeks and Tajiks. Their customs and beliefs shared a number of common and distinctive

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characteristics. In some cities, Uzbeks and Tajiks constituted the overwhelming majority of the population, as illustrated by the following examples. In the city of Sherabad and its surrounding villages, Tajiks constituted 18.7 percent of the population; in Boysun, 47 percent; and in Yurchi, located in Sariosiyo, Tajiks constituted 64 percent.

Conclusion.

The settlement patterns of the Uzbek population in the southern cities were described as follows. In the western areas of Surkhandarya Province, there were 83,079 Uzbeks, constituting 64 percent of the population; in the east, particularly in Kulob Province, there were 28,540 Uzbeks, or 21.9 percent. Among the rural population of Sherabad District, Uzbeks constituted 73.5 percent; in Yurchi in the north, 60 percent; in the southern part of Qurghonteppa Province, 58.4 percent; north of Dushanbe, 34.3 percent; and in southern Kulob Province and Kulob District, Uzbeks constituted 42.1 percent.

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