

ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE CITY OF KARSHI IN THE LATE  
OF THE 19TH CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

**Karimov Bahrom**

*KarSU, teacher*

**Abstract.** *In this article, information about the political-administrative territory of the Karshi Bek, which played an important role in the political and economic life of the Bukhara Emirate in the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the areas where the estates are located, the specific aspects of the names of some estates, the positions that manage these administrative areas, local sources and Russian based on the works of researchers.*

**Key words:** *Sandiqlikum, region, "Sharafnama-iShahi", beklík, amlóklik, bek, mingboshi, arbob, aminlik, mangit, kenagas, "el", "bobo", Karshi desert.*

Kashkadarya oasis is geographically divided into two large historical regions, Shahrisabz and Karshi. Shahrisabz (Ancient Kesh) is located in the upper reaches of the Kashkadarya and is surrounded by the Hisar mountain range from the east. In the lower Kashkadarya, and in the plain part of the oasis, there is the Karshi (Old Nakhab) region, which is connected to Kizilkum in the west through Sandikli sand dunes.

In the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, during the period of the Bukhara Emirate, the Kashkadarya oasis was divided into the following political-administrative units – "provinces": 1. Karshi region, 2. Guzor region, 3. Yakkabog region, 4. Shahrisabz region, 5. Kitab region, 6. Chirakchi region.

In the Emirate of Bukhara, the tradition of naming Bekliks as "regions" existed even before the Emirate, and Shahrisabz and Karshi are mentioned as separate regions in the work "Sharafnama-i Shah" (16th century) by Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, who lived and worked during the Shaibani period. It can be seen that during the Shaibani dynasty and in the state of Bukhara, these political-administrative units were called "province".**[1:61]**

In turn, each of these regions consisted of several estates - districts, which included several dozen villages. Among these regions in the Kashkadarya oasis, the largest in terms of territory is the Karshi region, and today's Karshi, Kasbi and Koson districts look after it. Karshi region was bordered by Ziyaddin in the Zarafshan oasis in the north, Kogon in the northwest, Chorjui in the west and Burdaliq in the southwest, Karki in the south, Guzor in the southeast, Chirakchi and Yakkabog regions in the northeast. **[2:112]**

Among the 27 beklíks or provinces of the Bukhara Emirate, 6 of them - Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Chirakchi, Yakkabog' and Guzor beklíks - were located in the Kashkadarya oasis. **[3:4]** Each beklík in the Bukhara Emirate was governed by officials called the governor appointed by the emir. They were called "Karshi Bek", etc. The

estates in the Emirate were divided into amlokdars (ownerships), which were ruled by officials known as “amlokdars” or sometimes as “shahs”. [4:63]The rulers of the emirate were appointed by the beks, and the rulers were elected by the population and then confirmed by the beks. The estates in the Bukhara Emirate were divided into amin - villages, which formed the lowest level of this administrative unit. Aminliks were led by elders elected by the population, called “mingboshi” in Uzbeks and “arbob” in Tajiks.

In the political life of the Bukhara Emirate, the Karshi and Shahrisabz districts have a great place. In the first of them, representatives of the Mangit clan of Uzbeks have a high influence in the administration of the region, while in Shahrisabz, representatives of the Kenagas clan lead. In fact, the conflict between the Mangit and Kenagas clans, which are considered to be related to each other, has become an issue not only on the scale of the Kashkadarya oasis, but also on the scale of the emirate. Unlike the Karshi region, Shahrisabz beks, who are representatives of the Kenagas clan, are often in a mood against the central authority in Bukhara, and there have been many armed clashes between the emir's troops and Shahrisabz's troops. Such behavior beks of Shahrisabz was supported by Kitab bek.

Each property in Karshi Bek was designed based on its geographical location and economic life. That is, while the Koson domain was limited to a small number of villages, the neighboring Fulodi domain included 20 (sometimes more) villages. Compared to the Koson estate, which consists of villages such as Chamasi, Obron, TaliKupak, Boygundi, Pudina, Koson, whose inhabitants were mainly engaged in agriculture, Fulodi estate has dozens of villages located in the territory of the Karshi Desert north of the city of Karshi and its surroundings, extending from the Bukhara, Samarkand and Navoi regions. The villages were mainly known as cattle-raising. At the same time, residents of Fulodi (Polati), Bolmas, Gobalak, Sherbek, Ushaqtepa and a number of other villages belonging to the Fulodi estate were engaged in both animal husbandry and agriculture. Residents of villages such as Ashurbeka (Harduri), Talaqtepa, Maida-yabu, Rahim-sufi, near the Samarkand region of Karshi province, were mainly engaged in cattle breeding.

If we pay attention to the names of the estates belonging to the KarshiBek and the settlements within them, it is understood that a significant part of them is very ancient, and a part is the product of the political and ethno-cultural processes of the Middle Ages. While the ancient place names were mostly found in estates where the majority of the inhabitants were settled peasants, such as Kasbi, Fazli, Juynav, Potron, Dehimiya, in the Middle Ages, in particular, the Chigatai ulus, the Temurians, the Shaibanis, the Ashtarkhanis, and the Mangits dynasty (Bukhara Emirate) and it is clear that specific place names were widespread in the surroundings of Karshi city, as well as in relatively steppe regions of the province.

A significant part of these estates included several villages, some of which were on the scale of a specific district. For example, Beshkent, Daha-iMiyona (surroundings

of the city of Karshi), Fulodi (Polati) had large areas and settlements. 7 out of 14 names of properties belonging to the Karshi region are found in Arabic and Persian sources of the 9th-12th centuries. That is, Beshkent - Fijkas, Parguza - Farkhardiza, Patron, Fazli - Bazda, Juynav - Juy-inav, Kasbi, Maimanoq - Maymurg' are recorded in the works of Arab-Persian geographers, almost all of them are based on the Sugdian language. Also, among the properties of Karshi, the properties named Chim, Qamashi, Khanabad were explained on the basis of the Turkish (Uzbek) language. The name of Faizabad property is composed of Arabic and Persian words. Therefore, most of the properties belonging to the Karshi region are very ancient names, most of them are related to the Sugdian language, which is a branch of the Eastern Iranian languages. **[5:54]**

At the same time, in almost all the estates of the Karshi region, Turkic ethnic groups are associated with the Manghit clan, especially. Aq-manghit, Toq-manghit, Chol-manghit, Kazakh (Kazakhli), Boygundi, Esaboy, Go'balak (Go'valak), Kozhikochkhor, Karabayir, etc. are noteworthy. This situation is related to the settlement of many Uzbek clans in the Kashkadarya oasis, especially in the Karshi region, during the Bukhara Emirate. **[6:70-71]**

A large part of the population of Karshi region lived in the city of Karshi and its surrounding villages, and in addition to the above-mentioned property management, they also had their own local traditional management. The villages around the city of Karshi were divided into 2 "counties" - Charmgar and Buzurg-Ravat, both of which contained several villages. Charmgareli included the villages of Gungon, Kat, Chug-dumbai, Qavali, Aral, Khudoyzod, Chavkay along with Charmgar and Kurgonchaguzars.

Buzurg-ravot village consisted of Gulshan, Arabkhana, Pista-kent, Shulluk-tepa, Kuchkak, Chorva-boygundi (Chorvaboy-gundi), Gov-khana villages along with Buzurg-ravot, Besh-gumbaz and Qarluq-khanaguzars. The population of the central part of the city consists mainly of officials and rich merchants, who are not included in this «people» distribution. These 'el" had their own manager called "bobo". It should be mentioned here that the villages belonging to both "el" are listed as part of several estates in the lists of settlements of the Bukhara Emirate. **[7:122]**

This administrative division, consisting of the Guzars of Karshi city and the nearby villages of the city - "el" association, that is, Charmgareli and Buzurg-ravoteli, geographically included the southern and northern regions of the city. In particular, the Charmgar tribe was formed from Guzars and villages in the southeastern parts of Karshi city, and the Buzurg-Ravat tribe was formed from Guzars and villages in the northwestern parts of the city. The unification of Karshi city and surrounding villages into such a "people" apparently had more of a "community" meaning rather than an ethnic meaning. **[8:1492-1495]** In fact, the term "el" was found in most of the Turkic peoples and had the meaning of "association of clans". On the contrary, this term seems to be used in the sense of both a clan association and a certain territorial unit - a community. **[9:73-76].**

Karshi also gained importance as an international wholesale trade center and a city capable of storing large quantities of products.

Due to the fact that the main transit trade route with Bukhara was located opposite it, the influence of the culture of the greater Emirate center Bukhara was particularly noticeable. In turn, the merchants of Karshi also established effective trade relations with Russia, Afghanistan, Iran and India. [10:59-63]

Thus, during the period under review, the historical geographical location of Karshi became important as the only major trade center in the vast steppe-desert region. It should be emphasized that the city of Karshi, located at the intersection of important trade routes, has an important place as a major trade and craft center of the emirate. [11:135-138]

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Хафиз Таныш ибн Мир Мухаммад Бухари. Шарафнамайи шахи. Перевод с персид., введ., примеч. и указатели М.А. Салахетдиновой. Часть 2. – М.: Наука, 1989.
2. Евреинов. Рекогносцировка пути через Джамский перевал на Гузар и на Карши. 1887 г. // Сборник географических, топографических и статистических материалов по Азии, Вып. XXXVI. – СПб. 1888. – С. 112-147.
3. Населенные пункты Бухарского эмирата (конец XIX - начало XXв.) // Материалы к исторической географии Средней Азии. Под. Ред. А.Р. Мухаммеджанова. – Т.: Университет, 2001. – С. 4, 10.
4. Материалы по районированию Средней Азии. Кн.1: Территория и населения Бухары и Хорезма. Часть 1: Бухара. – Т.: Туркпечать, 1926. – Б. 63-64;
5. Қораев С. Географик номлар маъноси. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1978. – Б. 54.
6. Bregel Y. An historical atlas of Central Asia. – Leiden – Boston, Brill, 2003. – P. 70-71.
7. Сухарева О.А. К истории городов Бухарского ханства. Ташкент 1958 г. С. 122.
8. Hasanov, A. (2020). Kesh-Shakhrisabz oasis in the middle ages. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(5), 1492-1495.
9. Muminov, U. (2021). Historical Gates of Karshi. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(6), 73-76.
10. Bahrom, K. (2022). SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE AND ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF SHAKHRISABZ PRINCIPALITY IN THE 19TH CENTURY. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 3(09), 59-63.
11. Khudaykulovich, E. A. (2022). Guzar's ethymology in Historical Sources. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 2(3), 135-138.