

FROM THE HISTORY OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL LIFE OF BUKHARA EMIRATE DURING THE RULE OF AMIR ABDULAHADKHAN

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the economic and cultural life of the Bukhara Emirate during the reign of Amir Abdulahadkhan. He differed from other Mangit emirs in his personal qualities. During the reign of Abdulahadkhan, the trade was widely developed, special attention was paid to the improvement of the city, the development of science, literature, culture and art.

Keywords: Bukhara Emirate, mangits, culture, Karmana, trade, colonialism, development.

INTRODUCTION:

Among the representatives of the Mangit dynasty who ruled Bukhara (1756-1920), Amir Abdulahadkhan (1885-1910) was particularly distinguished by his initiatory and reformatory activities.

According to the customs of the Mangit dynasty, Amir was the heir to the throne and ruled Karmana region. According to this custom, Abdulahadkhan, being the khokim (mayor) of Karmana in 1875-1885, acquired extensive experience in the state governing.

The city of Karmana was of great importance both in the life of Amir Abdulahadkhan and in his political activities. When he was eighteen years old, his father appointed him as bek (ruler) of Karmana. The residents of Karmana loved him very much for his justice, simplicity, faithfulness, politeness. Here he got his primary education. He studied Tajik, Persian, Arabic and at the same time he learnt Russian and French. He also learnt the Koran. He was acquainted with oriental

literature. Hamid Makkul, who was Abdulahadkhan's educator, awakened in him an interest in science. Under his influence, a special interest in literature and poetry was awakened in Abdulahadkhan. He, Abdulahadkhan, even composed poetry. In the book "Tuhfat ul-ahbob fit taskirat ul asboh" by Bukhara poet Kori Rakhmatullo Vozekh (1818-1894) there was information that Amir Abdulahadkhan composed poetry under the nickname "Ojiz".

Abdulahadkhan was distinguished from other Mangit emirs by his personal qualities. He did not drink alcohol, he did not smoke, and he kept to simplicity in the meal. He was attractive in appearance and in culture. The number of women in his harem was small.

In 1883 his father Sayyid Muzaffariddin sent Abdulahadkhan to Moscow to take part in the coronation process of the Russian Emperor Alexander III and in the confirmation of the future heir to the throne of Bukhara. In this trip he was accompanied by the khokim of Hirat Ostonakul Kushbegi, Salim parvonachi (famous historian Mirzo Salimbek) and others. They were also instructed to consider issues of improving relations with Russia.

Abdulahadkhan officially visited Moscow and St. Petersburg several times with the succession to the throne. Travel of 1883 to St. Petersburg, subsequent visits to Russia, Russian culture abruptly changed his worldview. The result of these travels was reformist ideas and, above all, a tendency to restructure the education system in the territory of the emirate.

By the time Amir Abdulahadkhan came to power, the general position of the emirate demanded serious changing. As the economy of Bukhara went out of order, in the political field

the emirate remained dependent on the Russian Empire, cultural life was in decline. Bribery and extortion among officials reached its apogee. Drug addiction, homosexuality, and gambling were widespread. Amir Abdulahadkhan resolutely undertakes to eradicate such flaws in life. By his order, the slave trade and the use of corporal punishment of prisoners were officially prohibited.

The permission given to Abdulakhadkhan by the Ministry of Defense of Russia in 1988 for building a railway from Chordjou, which belonged to the Bukhara Emirate, bypassing Bukhara, through Alat, Karakul, Yakkatut, Kagan, Kyzyltepo to the favorite residence Karmana and further to Samarkand. With the permission of Abdulahadkhan, stations were created along the railway, and subsequently military garrisons with Russian villages. As a result of the movement by rail and the establishment of steamship traffic along the Amu Darya, freight and passenger traffic accelerated. During the reign of Abdulahadkhan trade was widely developed. In the 70-80s of the XIX century, the range of goods shipped from Bukhara to Russia was small. For example: in the years 1880-1881, 4000 poods,(1pud is equal to 16,3807pounds) of astrakhan fur, 410,000 poods of cotton, 6.1 thousand poods of citrus seed, 4000 poods of paper yarn, 0.8 thousand poods of robes were exported from Bukhara Emirate to Russia.

In 1890, the assortment of goods as rice, wheat, wheat flour, sugar, manufactory, tea, kerosene, paints, barley, porcelain dishes and other goods brought from Russia to Bukhara Emirate totaled 2119862 poods, and in 1891, 2480277 poods. The main industrial raw materials exported from the Bukhara Emirate to Russia were cotton, wool and silk.

But already in 1890-1891, the export of products from Bukhara to Russia sharply accelerated, and at the same year the volume of products exported from the emirate to Russia

amounted to 1,841,178 poods. Dried fruits, melons and watermelons were also exported.

In 1891-1893, from the Bukhara Emirate to the Russian Empire and to other countries, it was assumed that products worth 14 million rubles were exported and goods worth 15 million rubles were imported.

During the reign of Amir Abdulakhadkhan, a project, which considered to expand the construction of a railway network from Kagan through Karshi to Termez and a separate branch to Kitab. He decided to build at his own expense a railway from Kagan to Bukhara with a length of 12 km. The construction of the largest railway bridge in the continent across the Amu Darya with the support of Amir was planned at that time. From October 17, 1898 to May 17, 1901, the construction of a railway bridge with a length of 750 meters was completed. Although the financing of the construction of the railway bridge in the amount of 3,468,000 rubles was carried out by the emirate, on the pedestal of the bridge it was noted: "This Bridge was built by His Highness Nicholas II with the participation of Amir Ahadkhon."

His undoubted merit is that the Trans-Caspian railway network, construction of post office, telegraph, and telephone communication reached Bukhara. His undoubted merit is also connected with the arrival of the Trans-Caspian railway network to Bukhara, the construction of postal services, telegraph and telephone communications. In 1883, a decision was made between Russia and Bukhara to build a Kattakurgan - Bukhara telegraph line, and in September 1994, the construction of a telegraph line was completed. Mail starts working. Newspapers published in Baku and Kazan arrive in Bukhara. Amir provides free land for railway stations, train stations, marinas, as well as their residents. On the territory of the emirate, he privately allocates land for the construction of industrial enterprises,

commercial establishments, warehouses, shopping malls for buying and selling, and more. By this he contributed to the emergence of industrial centers in the emirate, the construction of cotton ginning plants, the development of trade and the flow of Russian and other foreign investments into the country.

According to a communication dated August 28, 1888, in 1894, at the station square of Karmana near the railway the cotton-ginning plant of the joint-stock company "Poznansky and Company" was built. Previously, there was already a procurement center consisting of warehouses and a yard, where raw cotton was purchased from local farmers. For example, in 1890-1897, 1,120,000 poods of cotton were purchased.

In the Bukhara Emirate, in 1905, 9, and in 1913, 26 cotton ginning plants were functioning. In 1894, here machine cotton ginning plants operating on steam engines appeared after the construction of railways on the territory of the the Bukhara Emirate. The Karmana cotton ginning plant was also a new type of plant.

In addition to Karmana, the joint-stock company "Poznansky and Company" there was Chordzhu and New Bukhara (Kagan) large cotton ginning plants of a new type. The joint-stock company "Poznansky and Kompaniya", having equipped its factories with the strongest and most advanced equipment, left far behind its competitors. The machine-based cotton gin was considered to be an industrial plant for the pre-cleaning of the cotton crop. The main thing here was the preliminary cleaning of cotton from impurities and seeds and obtaining high-quality cotton fiber.

In the 80s of the XIX century in Bukhara Emirate the sowing of local sorts of cotton was mainly carried out. In 1893, American cotton was sown on the lands of Karmana. This sort of cotton was better in quality than the previous one and more expensive. In 1904-1905 over

100 thousand poods a new American cotton type were collected in Bukhara, 150 thousand poods in 1906, over 200 thousand poods in 1908.

In 1894, a school of new methods was opened in Bukhara. In Kagan, later in Bukhara, representative offices of banks, trade and transport companies and firms started working. In 1894, a branch of a state bank opened in New Bukhara and provided loans in the amount of 6.5 percent to private commercial banks. The bank issued loans only to large firms secured by property.

Amir Abdulahadkhan ruled the country during a difficult political period. The political representation of the Russian Empire located in New Bukhara (in Kagan) monitored every step of the Emir. Despite this, Amir Abdulahadkhan strived for innovations. As an enlightened ruler, he realized the great importance of the development of education in the country. The Emir encouraged the opening of Jadids' school named "Muzaffariya" after his father in Bukhara.

Abdulahadkhan payed special attention to the development of science, literature, culture and art in the Emirate. In 1894, Amir Abdulahadkhan moved the center of the Emirate to the city of Karmana and built a separate residence for himself where he ruled the country until the last days of his life.

Amir Abdulahadkhan did a lot in the development and improvement of Karmana city, where he was born. Abdulahad used stones extracted from the Nurata Mountains in the construction of the city. He personally participated in the construction of administrative buildings in the city.

During the period of Emir Abdulahadkhan special attention was paid to the improvement of the city, the creation of new and beautiful gardens. Luxurious palaces with unique architecture were erected in Karmana.

During this period, the existing palaces and gardens were restored and ennobled, new

ones as Askarbob, Zharchorbog, Mirzachorbog, Bogiolchin, Gulchorbob, Khayrobod were created.

Unfortunately, many palaces, which were an example of the harmony of Eastern and Western architecture, were destroyed during the Soviet period.

Mirza Chorbog Palace was different from other palaces with its special beauty, amazing architecture, elegant ganch (chalk) pargetting. In 1900-1905 Mirza Chorbog Palace was built on the banks of the Zarafshan River in a beautiful garden under the instruction of Amir Abdulahadkhan. The palace had a complex architecture and was designed by the famous architect Khuja Abdurahim with the participation of Amir Abdulahadkhan. The famous master Murod Shirinov took part in the construction of the palace Mirza Chorbog and other structures. In the present day, the work is underway to restore the Mirza Chorbog Palace in Karmana district.

Amir Abdulahadkhan, built many structures abroad except in Karmana and Bukhara. Inns, mosques and hotels in Mecca and Medina, the Cathedral Mosque in St. Petersburg, modern buildings, palaces and gardens in the Crimea and the Caucasus, in Zheleznovodsk, in Bakhchisarai, Kislovodsk and Yalta, on the territory of Ottoman Turkey, in Egypt, Syria, Iraq various architectural structures for Muslims were built by him.

Amir Abdulahadkhan among the Mangit emirs of the Bukhara Emirate remains in the history as a reformer ruler who contributed to the development of industry, transport, science, culture and raising the living standards of the population.

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