

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS OF BUKHARA EMIRATE KUSHBEGI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Buxoro amirligi tarixini yoritishda bugungi kunda saqlanayotgan Qushbegi arxivi materiallari va arxivining hozirgi holatigacha bo'lgan shakllanish jarayonlari haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qushbegi, arxiv materiali, lavozim, hokimiyat, sunniy, shia, mazhab, Musojon Saidjonov, Ark, chopar, beklik, devonxona, oliy hokimiyat, bosh vazir, poytaxt, Amir Haydar, Muhammadshoh Qushbegi.

Аннотация: Кушбеги, архивный материал, должность, власть, сунниты, шииты, секта, Мусоджон Саиджонов, Арк, чопар, беклик, деванхана, высшая власть, премьер-министр, столица, Амир Хайдар, кушбеги Мухаммадшаха.

Ключевые слова: Кушбеги, архивный материал, должность, власть, сунниты, шииты, секта, Мусоджон Саиджонов, Арк, чопар, беклик, деванхана, высшая власть, премьер-министр, столица, Амир Хайдар, кушбеги Мухаммадшаха.

Annotation: This article discusses the history of the Bukhara Emirate, the materials of the Kushbegi archive preserved today, and the processes of formation of the archive up to the current state.

Keywords: Kushbegi, archival material, position, authority, Sunni, Shia, sect, Musojon Saidjonov, Ark, chopar, beklik, devankhana, supreme authority, prime minister, capital, Amir Haydar, Muhammadshah Kushbegi.

The materials of the Qushbegi archive, which are kept today in the coverage of the history of the emirate of Bukhara, are important historical materials for historians. The formation processes up to the current state of the Qushbegi archive of the emirate of Bukhara have also gone through a long period, which can be considered in the following aspects.

The Supreme Administrative Authority in the capital of the emirate of Bukhara was considered the country's first-ranking figure, and during the Emir's absence in Bukhara, the administration belonged to Qushbegi, who was Emir Viceroy. In fact, Qushbegi was not only the head of the capital, but also a specific prime minister or, in eastern terms, a prime minister. He managed all administrative and economic affairs of the emirate. Also, Qushbegi ruled the Bukhara region, viz. the area adjacent to the emirate capital. At the same time, the Bek – emirate territories of all the Bek were subject to him. All officials were appointed by him, only the high officials were appointed by the Emir himself [1, C.18].

The position of “Qushbegi”, one of the highest career names in the emirate of Bukhara, was changing somewhat in the early and final years of the emirate. For example, from the time of Amir Haidar, they began to apply a policy of recruiting their Iranian slaves to state positions, in order to limit the struggles of local seed Chiefs against central authority [2, B. 164 a]. This policy was also continued by amir Nasrullo and Muzaffarkhans. As a result, from the bottom to the top, management and executive power gradually began to accumulate in the hands of Iranian Shiites. For example, the last four qushbegi were descendants of Iranian slaves. In particular, amir Muzaffar puts most of the work at the disposal of Muhammadshah qushbeg [3, p. 161-66].

The expansion of Shia foalism in public administration naturally causes protests from local Sunni officials. Representatives of the military and religious aristocracy in particular expressed

their displeasure in different ways. While the clan chiefs revolted, Sunni Ulama representatives wrote doxographic works of refutation to Shiites. The multi-year struggle for public office from Zim led to a bloody Sunni-Shia conflict in Bukhara in 1910 [4, p. 24].

In the last decades of the emirate of Bukhara, documents of various contents stored in the presence of qushbegi were preserved: vases, reports, various data of statistical content, applications, etc., which were kept somewhat distant from the scientific community under the former Soviets.

It was only by the time of independence that work began to refer them to the masses of science. A. An example of this is the publication of the documents of Bukhara Khushbegi in the editorial office of muhammadzhanov in the coming years [5, p. 121].

One of the documents rightfully ranked among the remaining historical written sources from past ancestors is the archival documents of the Emir of Bukhara, Qushbegi. These archival documents serve as a valuable resource for the study of the history of the emirate of Bukhara in the early twentieth century of the third quarter of the XIX century.

Until the 30s of the last century, the existence of the Qushbegi archive of the emirate of Bukhara was unknown to science. In 1931, documents written in Tajik were found in an irregularly recumbent Arabic graphic from the basement of the Bukhara arch. Part of the archive, part of the Bukhara-Russian diplomatic and trade relations, was transferred at that time to the "Central State Archive of ancient documents" in Moscow, and another part to the "Central State Historical Archive of Uzbekistan".

Documents held in Moscow are important in the study of the history of the political and economic relations of the Bukhara, Khiva and Balkh khanates with Russia, India and other countries. This archive plays an important source roll in the study of socio-political history, economy and other issues of the Khanate. But this fund has not yet been well studied.

The archive in the emirate of Bukhara began its career in 1865, under EMIR Muzaffar. It can be assumed that there was also the influence of the Russian administration in the emergence of the archive. According to the scientist and historian Musozhon Saidzhonov, the overseer of the Bukhara people's Soviet republic, the archive of the Bukhara emirate was divided into two parts:

First section: personal office archive of the emirate of Bukhara;

Second section: archive of the Office of the Bukhara Khushbegi.

It should be noted that the archives of the Office of the emirate of Bukhara were directly under the hands of the Emir. For example, Amir Muzaffar kept an archive near him at his residence in Bukhara. His son Sayyid Abul Ahad brought with him the Devonian archive of the emirate of Bukhara to his residence in Karmana. In 1910-1920, Emir Olimkhan brought him to Bukhara.

The devonhouse archive of the Emirate of Bukhara against happiness has not survived to this day. There is such speculation that during the Bukharan revolution of 1920, this archive was occupied by Soviet soldiers, and this archive was moved to the Turkish front [6, P.12] 27].

The Qushbegi archive is of exceptional importance for the study of the history of the emirate of Bukhara in the late 19th – early 20th centuries and is now in the National Archives of Uzbekistan. The composition of the Qushbegi archive is made up of various documents. Among them, thousands of documents related to various property relations, legal issues, social, spiritual

spheres were found, a number of which are directly related to the settlements of the inhabitants of the Kashkadarya Oasis.

According to 1914, three terms led in the administrative designation of settlements in the emirate: rural (Turkish), mauzé (Arabic), deha (Tajik). The settlement of some amlokians is named after one of these names. For example, according to documents in the lists, details such as "Dehati region Lantern", "Village district city Yakkabog", or "mausoleum region Karmana" were used. Khuzor is a medieval region on the southern edge of the Karshi Oasis. During the census of 1914, A list of villages in the region was sent with a letter to Bukhara. In the publication mentioned above, documents 110-117 give this list [5, s. 36].

The National Archives of Uzbekistan hold about 5,000 documents of the Bukharan emirate devankhana, but all of them are kept in the archives of the "Chancellery of the Emirate of Bukhara Qushbegisi" as they are written in the name of the Bukharan Qushbegisi. In addition, the foundation also holds correspondence documents between the Emir of Bukhara and The King of Afghanistan.

Qushbegi enjoyed great privileges in the emirate of Bukhara, passing through the entire devonhouse documents of the political, cultural, economic circle belonging to the state administration. Until Mirzo Nasrullah qushbegi, the archive was unregulated, and the land was kept in special chests in bundles. The newly appointed Usmanbek Qushbegi, being an illiterate person, paid little attention to the historical significance of the archive.

After the establishment of Soviet power in Bukhara in September 1920, an order was issued by the Bukhara Revkomi under Kuibyshev to find and preserve the archive of the Emir and Qushbegi. Chests containing documents were found by police officers in the underground rooms of the Ark. Some documents were found on the floor and shelves of the masonry. Approximately they were also abandoned during the persecution by the officials.

If we dwell on the description of the documents stored in the I-126 foundation with the title "Qushbegisi archive of the Emirate of Bukhara" in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, to date, about 5,000 documents belonging to the archive of the Bukhara emirate of the I-126 foundation of the National Archives of Uzbekistan "Qushbegi Directorate of the emirate of Bukhara" have been preserved, all of which are included in the qushbegi archive documents [8, s. 4].

In 1922-1930, the archives of qushbegi were not studied, for a while forgotten. In December 1931, the staff of the Bukhara museum found the Archive again and reported it to the Central Department of archives. As a result, a decision was made on the preliminary analysis of documents and primary official systematization. In 1933, 4 thousand rubles were allocated. preparation for the registration of documents and the inventory of the Qushbegi archive began [9, p. 4].

The Act included Oriental documents in the form of 69 bindings, 52 notebooks, 50 books. Part of the archives of qushbegi preserved in the State Library M.R. Arranged by Hakimov. On December 1, 1932, the library was handed over to the Bukhara regional archive Bureau by Nurullayev, a representative of the Eastern Branch [10, B. 18].

Later, the head of the Bukhara Regional Archives Bureau, Heydarov, in addition to the above documents, handed over two notebooks of qushbegi to the Bukhara State Museum [11, B. 165].

In 1933, a special commission was created in Bukhara with the aim of grouping the qushbegi archive. It includes the Acting Director of the Bukhara State Museum A.S. Amirov,

representative of Bukhkomstaris V.A. Shishkin, museum consultant, Secretary of the Scientific Council of the Bukhara State Museum N.E. Schmidt as well as M, who is investigating the qushbegi archive.R. Hakimovs included.

To carry out this work, the acting director of the museum is A.S.Dmitrov invites former emir officials: Qori Ahmad Muhammedov and Ibrahim Khalilov, who are well versed in the nature of the Arabic language and the work of the Emir's office, to form lists of Emirate documents in groups (opis) [12, p. 8].

The regulation of the document was completed on May 14, 1934, with a total of 77,764 documents on the list separated into 54 themes and 268 links. Part documents of the Qushbegi archive of the emirate of Bukhara with OPIS compiled by Qori Ahmad Muhammedov and Ibrahim Khalilov are sent to Tashkent in 1938, to the Central Davlar History Archive of the O'zSSR.

O'zSSR had considerable difficulty in using lists compiled into Emirati documents in the central Davlar History Archive. As noted above, the museum received a whole link as a storage unit, from within which it presented researchers with serious difficulties in searching for documents on the subject.

With long discussions in the archives and advice from Orientalists, in May 1955, work began to draw up an annotation of each document based on the decision of the Scientific Council, which operated under the archival Department of the Ministry of internal affairs of the O'zSSR. By 1958, the Central Davlar history archive of the O'zSSR would be merged with the Central State Archive of the October Revolution to form a single Central State Archive [11, B. 168-169].

On December 10, 1959, the remaining documents of the Qushbegi archive were also transferred from the Bukhara museum to the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan.

In the summer of 1967, employees of the OSSR MDA K.Obaydullayev and The work on the compilation of the inventory catalog of the fund "qushbegi archive of the Emirate of Bukhara" by Babayans will be fully completed. The work carried out was carried out in a timely manner by the doctor of Historical Sciences Highly appreciated by M. Abdurakhimov.

After two years, the final option I-126 fund listing will also be completed by experts. In April 1988, all documents included in the fund were included in separately valuable documents.

So, at present, a total of about 9,500 middle eastern language archival documents are preserved in the foundation, which are considered an important resource in the coverage of the history of the Bukhara emirate in the late 19th to early 20th centuries.

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