

SOME PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE IN BUKHARA KHANATE DURING THE ASHTARKHANI PERIOD

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Abstract:

In the article, the state of agriculture, which was the basis of the economy of the Bukhara Khanate during the Ashtarkhanids period, the relations of land ownership, the social lifestyle of the country's citizens, their daily activities, as well as the internal struggles and political chaos of the farmers engaged in farming its impact on the social life of the population is analyzed.

Keywords: Ashtarkhanids, "king of property", "sultan of property", noble lands, sheikhs of Joybor.

ASHTARXONIYLAR DAVRIDA BUXORO XONLIGIDA QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGINING BA’ZI BIR MUAMMOLARI

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Annotatsiya:

Maqolada Ashtarxoniylar davrida Buxoro xonligi iqtisodiyotining asosi bo‘lgan qishloq xo‘jaligining ahvoli, yer egaligi munosabatlari, mamlakat fuqarolarining ijtimoiy turmush-tarzi, ularning kundalik mashg‘ulotlari, shuningdek, o‘zaro ichki kurashlar va siyosiy parokandalikning dehqonchilik bilan shug‘ullanuvchi aholining ijtimoiy hayotiga o‘z ta’siri tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ashtarxoniylar, “amloki podshohi”, “mulki sultoni”, obikor yerlar, Jo‘ybor shayxlari

Introduction

The internal and external political situation was not stable during the reign of the Ashtarkhanids in the Bukhara Khanate. Constant wars, mutual struggles for the throne, feudal disunity, destructive raids by settlers and Khiva troops destroyed the economic life of the country.

These processes also affected agriculture, which is the basis of the country's economy. In the Bukhara Khanate, the majority of the population lived in villages and engaged in agriculture. Agriculture formed the basis of the Khanate's economy. During the Ashtarkhanid era, most of the freehold lands belonged to the state, and such lands were called "king of property" or "sultan of property". Representatives of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, great generals, influential religious scholars, beggars and representatives of rich families also managed large estates. Farmers, who make up the majority of the Khanate's population, worked in such lands. In the first half of the 17th century, large estates in Samarkand, one of the largest provinces of Bukhara Khanate, belonged to Emir Yalangtushbi. He ruled these lands for a long time. Ordinary farmers were the majority of the population, but they owned small amounts of land. By the beginning of the 17th



century, many irrigated lands were given to the sheikhs of Khoybor. It was not possible to calculate the amount of property, land and water belonging to the sheikhs of Dzhoybor. Although water could not be bought or sold according to Sharia law, wealthy officials and clerical landowners were the owners of the irrigation canals. From the second half of the 17th century, the weakening of the central authority is observed in the Bukhara Khanate. Gradually, the status of Uzbek tribal and clan chiefs and large landowners increased, and representatives of the ruling dynasty began to lose real power. As a result, the territory of the khanate is divided into small estates. In such conditions, as in all times, the condition of the working people is getting worse. As a result of poverty and oppression of large landowners, in 1681, the inhabitants of the middle Zarafshan oasis revolted. Although the uprising has been suppressed, public protests continue. During the 16th-18th centuries, the majority of the population of Movarounnahr was settled, as in previous times, and during the mentioned centuries, the majority of the population lived in villages.

Most of the villages are located in oases. As mentioned above, internal conflicts and political turmoil have had an impact on the lifestyle of the farming population. Some sources of the 18th century also provide information about the cases of peasants fleeing from their lands in the Zarafshan and Fergana valleys. Even when the rulers tried to raise the country's economy in order to collect taxes and tributes on time and permanently, these efforts in most cases were ineffective. At the end of the 80s of the 17th century, the life of the people in many regions of the Ashtarkhanid state, especially in Samarkand, Karshi, and Fergana, was difficult due to the problems with the irrigation system and the disruption of the water supply caused by the incessant attacks of the rulers of the Khiva Khanate. they growl. In the language of the source, "the peasants did not even have millet and wheat bread." Boris Pazukhin, ambassador of the Russian tsar, also noted that the situation of the villagers of Bukhara and Khiva khanates during this period was difficult. Boris Pazukhin wrote down the information that the people of Bukhara, Balkh and Khiva could not afford to plant wheat even for their own needs, and that there was little grain in their households that would be needed until the next year. As a result, the population of many regions of the khanate will face famine. Residents of the state's cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara and Balkh are forced to move to the remote regions, which are relatively more peaceful. Cities will be deserted. The inhabitants of Samarkand, which flourished as the economic and cultural center of the khanate until the middle of the 17th century, could not recover for a long time due to a terrible famine. To sum up, political instability in the Bukhara khanate during the Ashtarkhanid period, constant pressure from external enemies had a negative impact on agriculture and the way of life of the population. Residential areas have become ruins. Many residents of the Khanate were forced to move to other places.

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