
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION AND ECONOMIC, SOCIO-POLITICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE GUZAR DEPARTMENT IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY CONDITION

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45 versts (1verst-1.06 km) to the south-east of Karshi is the city of Guzar, the center of the Guzar principality, whose geographical location is on the hills on the western slope of the Gissar mountain range. [1, -663]

The principality of Guzar is bordered on the north by the upper reaches of the Great Uradarya, on the east by the Great Uradarya and the eastern part of Kirshaktog, and on the west by 35-40 latitudes.

The Quyitang River, which flows through the western part of the principality, is considered to be the border of the principalities of Guzar and Kelif. The eastern, southern and western parts of the Guzar principality consist of mountainous areas. Only the north-western part of the principality, i.e. the part bordering on the Karshi principality, consisted of a plain. In the 19th century, the border between the principalities of Guzar and Karshi began in the village of Yangikent, which is located at an altitude of 1,150 feet (1ft-30.48 cm) above sea level. The height of the mountains in the eastern and south-eastern part of the Guzar principality was 2200-2400 feet.² [2, -154]

The city of Guzar, the center of the Guzar principality, has been mentioned many times in many historical works about Hazrat Amir Temur, from Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma" to Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Boburnoma". [3, -7]

The city of Guzar is 1530 feet, 718 mm high. [4, 24] According to another source, the city of Guzar has an absolute height of 1310 feet and 38.36.18. north latitude and 35.53.15 east longitude. [5, 34] At the end of the 19th century, the climate of the oasis was continental and arid, and the difference between the average temperature during the day and night, as well as during the winter and summer months, was very large. In winter, the snow lasts up to three months, and in some years the spring rains come. However, due to the heat of the air,

evaporation was strong and the fields dried up immediately after the rain. Kashkadarya is the main river of the oasis and its tributaries Jinnidarya, Oksuv, Yakkabogdarya, Guzardarya (along with the Big and Small Uradarya) are saturated with snow, rain and glacial water.

Kashkadarya with its tributary known as Guzardarya together they are one of the second most important rivers in eastern Bukhara. It started from the Gissar ridges and supplied water to the largest oasis in the oasis, Shahrissabz and Karshi. The water of this river was used to irrigate the fields and gardens of the oasis. The Guzar River is formed by the confluence of the Big and Small Ura rivers and is the main source of water for the Guzar principality.

In Chinese sources, the great uradarya is called Tamo, Tun. P. Pele called him a dumo. V. V. Barthold noted that the Guzardarya, or Greater Uradarya, was 8 fars away from the city of Kesh. [6, -188] The Big and Small Uradarya began in the Changar Mountains and merged with the village of Qoshilish above the city of Guzar to form the Guzar River. The amount of water in the Guzar River depends on the amount of snow falling on the mountains, which flowed to the village of Yangikent. As the Big and Small Uradarya rivers flowed from salt deposits in their middle reaches, the water of the Guzar River was saltier.

The flow of all the rivers in the mountainous areas of the principality was so rapid that on rainy days they overflowed. The rivers here had plenty of water in March and April, and by May they had dried up.

There were many wells in the western part of the Guzar principality due to water shortage. But in most of them the water was salty and was used only for the needs of livestock. According to sources, the residents of the area brought drinking water from freshwater wells 10-12 versts away. Drinking water comes from 10 wells in Beshbulak, 4 versts southwest of Tangiharam village, from Uzunkuduk, 22 versts south of Tangiharam, from Batpak well, 5 versts northeast. It was brought from a well and other wells in the village of Zakhcha, located between the city of Karshi and Quyitang.

Some experts note that the plain part of the oasis is divided into Kitab-Shahrissabz, Kitab-Kamashi, Kokdala, Karshi-Guzar and lower Kashkadarya districts according to climate, hydrological and economic conditions. [7.9] The geographical location of the oasis, the roads in it, the mountains and the plains began to be studied by the Russian military in the second half of the XIX century. The main purpose of this was to find convenient places during military campaigns, to identify opportunities and important aspects of their future use. Although these works were carried out in the colonial interests of tsarist Russia, their importance for science is explained by the fact that important information on the study of the historical geography of the oasis was obtained.

Khuzar is located in the Guzar-Darya valley and is considered to be one of the rustoks on the important strategic and convenient trade route (intersection) connecting Sogdia with Tokharistan (Bactria). This rustok also separated the upper and lower Kashkadarya oasis geographically.

In the Guzar oasis, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, handicrafts and trade flourished.

Farming is the main population of the oasis considered a source of income. Arable lands are divided into two types; water (irrigation) and lalmi. The oasis grows barley, wheat, small amounts of oats, millet, peas, alfalfa, cotton. For this reason, the Russian researcher D. N. Logofet (Early twentieth century) Guzar was described as a lush green area on the plain.

The Kashkadarya oasis had four economies in the early 19th and early 20th centuries divided into districts.

1. East Kashkadarya Shahrisabz, Bookplains and foothills of the principalities.
2. The territory of Central Kashkadarya or Chirakchi principality.
3. The lands of the south-eastern Kashkadarya or Guzar principality.
4. Lands of Karshi oasis in the lower reaches of Kashkadarya.

Residents of the southeastern Kashkadarya or Guzar economic districts were more engaged in dry farming due to the lack of water resources for the development of irrigated agriculture.

The people engaged in farming in Beklik planted wheat and barley on 3/4 of the land. The rest of the land is planted with cotton, alfalfa, a small amount of oats, and rice in the years when there is a lot of water. These crops are mainly grown in the northwestern part of the Guzar principality. Wheat and barley yielded 10 to 20 bushels of water, with an average annual yield of 165,000 bushels.

In the city of Guzar and the villages to its northwest, orchards are scarce, in the large and small Ura river valleys, horticulture is limited to jiida trees, and in the Kirshakdarya valley, fruit trees are not planted at all due to water shortages.

Apricots, peaches, cherries, apples, pears, quinces, pomegranates, as well as grapes are grown from fruit trees in Bekli. Grapes, especially the mask variety and apricots are famous for their unique taste, dried apricots and raisins were taken to Bukhara and Russia for sale. For building materials, wood and other needs willow, poplar, elm and mulberry trees were used.

Livestock, which is one of the leading sectors of agriculture, remained one of the main occupations of the population of the oasis in the XIX-early XX centuries.

Sheep and goats in comparison with other principalities in Guzardarya oasis more fed. Sources say that most self-sufficient families in Guzar district had 2-3 thousand sheep, as well as rich Uzbeks with many sheep in the village of Chirkrov, an old garden estate.

Karabayir horses were mainly grazed in Beklik. Their number is relatively small, about 12,000, and they were not as popular as Shahrisabz's Karabakh horses. The donkeys of this land were large and strong, and were mainly used as a means of transportation and hunting. [8, -49-50]

The trade relations of the Eastern Bukhara principalities with the city of Bukhara were carried out mainly through Karshi. According to the data, more than 7,000-8,000 camels a year are brought to Karshi and Guzar from East Bukhara. Cargo for trade was carried mainly by camels

and partly by carts. In particular, before Guzar it was possible to rent a camel from 1-1 rubles to 20 kopecks.

The principality of Guzar was also distinguished by its population as a trade center. At the beginning of the nearest and most convenient mountain road connecting Bukhara and Karshi and Samarkand and Shakhrisabz with the Surkhan oasis, at the intersection of the above trade routes, the Guzar trade city and livestock products (wool, leather) sold various dried fruits at the Guzar market.

The principality of Guzar paid an official tax of 200,000 pounds to the emirate's treasury annually, of which 5,000 batmans or 40,000 pounds were for wheat and barley. In practice, however, the total tax amount was much higher than above. The principality, with a population of 50,000, had an average tax of about 4 pounds per person per year.

According to archival documents, the emirate's treasury receives 7 million a year. 349 thousand rubles. The principality of Guzar was responsible for 300,000 rubles. 9 [9-66]

Even in the XVI-XIX centuries, Guzar did not lose its prestige in economic and trade relations. The Karshi-Guzar-Okrabot-Termez road was of great importance. The caravans from Karshi passed through the village of Yangikent, Guzar Okrabot, through the Iron Gate to the Surkhandarya oasis, and from there through Sherabad and Termez to Afghanistan and India. It is branched at the confluence of the Great and Little Ura rivers, which flow from Guzar to Okrabot. The Karshi and Guzar roads merged with the Kaltaminor road of Shahrisabz in Aqrabat and passed through the Iron Gate to the Surkhan oasis.

At the end of the 19th century, Russian military officers reported on the roads from Kelif to Guzar and Karshi. In the village of Quhitang, Kelif was the only market on the Guzar road, and the sung road passed to Sherabad. [10, -48]

N. Maev notes that people living in villages between the Amudarya and Guzar brought their agricultural products and livestock to the market in the village of Kohitang in the Sherabad principality, which operates on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Capitan Petrov, a Russian military adviser, provided information on the roads leading to Boysun, Sherabad, and Guzar, and determined the suitability of the roads from Darband to the villages along the Small Uradarya, passing through the Khoelkon Mountain and the Karakhovol Pass. Thus, in ancient and medieval times, the city and region of Guzar was considered one of the potential centers at the crossroads of trade routes in the region, as well as throughout Central Asia.

Due to its convenient geographical location and trade route, the city of Guzar developed rapidly. In the 19th century, the city consisted of two parts, a fortress and a fort. Orda was the residence of the local beg and was located on the right bank of the Guzar River, and now its ruins are called Turakurgan. The prince of Guzar was called Tora.

The horde, which had a straight rectangular appearance, had a single gate on the south side. Around the horde was a large market, trade stalls, caravanserais, several public buildings, and residential settlements surrounded by cotton walls.

The city of Guzar is surrounded by defensive walls. The trader route that passed through here played an important role in the formation and development of the city. At the beginning of the XX century a new caravanserai - Oqsaroy was built in Guzar. The city housed several caravanserais, mosques, and other public buildings. Thursdays and Fridays of the week are Sunday and counted in Guzar.

From the above data, it is clear that as a result of various political and economic processes that took place in the Emirate of Bukhara, there were some changes in the administrative-territorial structure. The principalities (provinces) and districts were constantly merging or separating.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Bukhara Emirate had a population of 2 million, and by the middle of this century, 2.5 million. About 50 Uzbeks live in the emirate. The Kashkadarya oasis under the emirate includes the principalities of Kitab, Shahrisabz, Yakkabag, Chirakchi, Guzar and Karshi, with a population of 500,000.

Russian scientist V.P. Semyonov-Tyanshansky noted that in the early twentieth century in the city of Guzar lived 20 thousand people.

The area of the Guzar principality was 4,500 sq versts or 9 miles, with an average of 260 people per square kilometer. About 22,000 people live in the Greater Uradarya Valley, about 3,500 on the Little Uradarya, and about 2,000 on the banks of the Guzar River, in the north-east of the principality. Some areas of the principality are relatively densely populated, particularly the total area of the Garmistan estate, which is 3.5 square miles, with an average of about 550 people per square mile.

The population of Guzar principality can be divided into sedentary and nomadic pastoral groups according to lifestyle. About 15,000 (60 percent) of the Beklik population were sedentary, and about 10,000 (40 percent) were nomads. There is no thematic boundary between the settled and nomadic populations. Because the nomadic families and elders of the nomads tried to live in the cities in the winter and in the villages where there were large markets, they continued the nomadic way of life during the summer months. Poor nomads, who had fewer livestock, lived on almost no loss of nomadic lifestyles, planting cereals on dry land near their villages, planting hay and grass for their livestock for the winter.

Thus, in the second half of the nineteenth century, the state crisis and the poverty of the people, which intensified throughout the emirate, prevailed the destructive power of the system has put the socio-political life of the people of Guzar in dire straits.

The amount of taxes in the long-lasting drought its relentless rise led to an uprising in the principality. Even during the reigns of Saidakramkhan, Sultankhan, and Mubinkhan in Guzar, the abuse of officials, the greed of local clergy, the use of religious rules to justify their actions, and the plight of the people reflected the general picture of other principalities in Kashkadarya.

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Resume

This article describes the historical and geographical location of Guzar principality, one of the largest principalities of Kashkadarya oasis, in the second half of the XIX century, its role in the economic life of Bukhara Emirate due to its important strategic and commercial location. on the basis of historical and foreign tourist diaries and information about important strategic facilities of urban planning, political and administrative life and its contradictions.