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## **INTRODUCTION OF NEW RULES AND CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE CITY OF KARSHI UNDER THE SUBORDINATION OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE TO THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE**

### ***ABSTRACT***

The article examines the socio-political and socio-economic situation of the city of Karshi and the Karshi beylik as part of the Bukhara Emirate in the first quarter of the 20th century. The article examines the specifics of administrative management, the strengthening of the political and economic influence of the Russian Empire, the activities of the Political Agency, the development of railway and telegraph communications, and the expansion of Russian entrepreneurial presence in the region. Particular attention is paid to problems of the tax system, administrative arbitrariness, corruption, land relations and the deterioration of the material situation of the population. Based on archival materials and historical sources, contradictory consequences of the changes that took place were revealed: the development of individual elements of the infrastructure was accompanied by increased external control, economic dependence, and the persistence of crisis phenomena of the traditional system of governance. It is argued that the combination of internal socio-economic problems of the Bukhara Emirate and the strengthening of Russian political and economic influence contributed to the growth of social tension and public discontent in Karshi. The study reveals the regional specifics of transformation processes in the Bukhara Emirate and clarifies the development of Karshi under the conditions of political dependence and economic transformations of the early 20th century.

***Keywords:*** city, Karshi, Karshi beylik, Bukhara Emirate, Russian Empire, Political agency, colonial policy, socio-economic development, taxation, land relations, public discontent.

### ***INTRODUCTION***

The first quarter of the 20th century marked an important stage in the history of the Emirate of Bukhara, characterized by the strengthening of the political and economic influence of the Russian Empire, the crisis of the traditional system of governance, and the growth of social tension. These processes were particularly noticeable in Karshi, one of the major political and economic centers of the emirate.

The Karshi beylik occupied an important position due to its geographical location, land and water resources, trade links and economic potential. During the



period under review, the Russian presence in the region increased: the activities of the Political Agency expanded, telegraph and railway infrastructure developed, and the participation of Russian entrepreneurs in economic life increased. At the same time, the shortcomings of the traditional administrative system remained, tax pressure, corruption and administrative arbitrariness increased, which negatively impacted the situation of the local population.

The relevance of the study is due to the need to study the regional characteristics of socio-political and socio-economic processes in the Bukhara Emirate. The purpose of this article is to identify the main trends in the development of Karshi and the Karshi bey in the first quarter of the 20th century and to determine the influence of Russian policy and the internal problems of the emirate on the socio-economic situation of the population.

The study is based on archival materials and historical sources and uses historical-comparative, problem-chronological and systemic methods. An analysis of the processes under consideration reveals the contradictory nature of Karshi's development, where the modernization of individual infrastructure sectors was combined with increased external control, economic dependence, and growing social tension.

### ***MAIN RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH***

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Bukhara Emirate was divided into 27 administrative units-beyliks. One of them was the Karshi beylic [1]. Due to its geographical location in an oasis, climate, demography and economic development, the Karshi bey was one of the most self-sufficient cities of the Bukhara Emirate.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Karshi was considered the second political center of the Emirate of Bukhara and the residence of the heir to the throne. Specifically, from 1898 to 1910, the city of Karshi was ruled by Olimkhan, the son of the Bukhara Emir Abdulakhad. Amir Olimkhan later recalls the time when he was the ruler in Karshi: "...my father Buzrukvor blessed me to govern the province of Nasaf, one of the lands belonging to Bukharay Sharif... Then they welcomed all the outstanding and special people of this province, from my point of view.

My reign in the province of Nasaf lasted twelve years. The turbulent Kashka River flowed through the surrounding area. Because of her, the poor and widows were worried and always anxious. I built a bridge of stone and iron across this river and named it after myself. I prayed that the poor citizens would be freed from the worry of flooding and live in peace. Thanks to this, I built several more madrassas and mosques and did a great deal of work in this direction [2]. When Alim Khan was the ruler of Karshi, Imamkuli was his closest aide. Olim Khan succeeded his father on the Bukhara throne, and for a time, Imamkuli ruled Karshi [3]. At the time Amir Said Olimkhan ascended the throne, Saidbek was the ruler of Karshi. After him, Togaybek ruled Karshi from 1919 to 1920.

When the Emirate of Bukhara became a vassal of Russia, its state independence was lost. Trade relations and changes in political and economic life,

consistent with Russian colonial relations, arose in the cities and districts of Bukhara. The political and economic life of the emirate was directly controlled by the “Political Agency of the Russian Emperor”. In order to protect Russia's interests in Bukhara, the Russian tsar Alexander III, by his decree of November 12, 1885, established a branch of the “Political Agency of the Russian Empire” in Bukhara [4].

In 1903, Russian Tsar Nicholas II issued a new decree expanding the political power of the Russian Emperor. The decree was aimed at implementing Russia's colonial policy, and the emir's government and its officials needed to obtain Russia's permission to resolve all political and social issues [5]. The political agency of the Russian Empire seriously interfered even in the internal affairs of the Emirate of Bukhara. In particular, the Kushbegi of the Bukhara Emirate defined strict rules regarding the organization of office work, employees and their schedule. For example, the Political Agency of the Russian Emperor proposes the following draft structure of the Kushbegi Cabinet [6]:

1. Establishment of the position of head of the administrative and civil department;
2. Assigning a translator for written work;
3. Creation of 2 states for daily postal service;
4. Sending three people on a business trip to carry out work outside the city;
5. Appointment of an official who will establish cooperation in prison and trade matters with Kazikalon under the leadership of Mirza Orin Jivachi;
6. All beks, judges, chairmen, mirshabs and aksakals must be held accountable if they do not perform their duties at the proper level or abuse their official position, etc [7].

The Political Agency project also defines the tasks that each unit must perform: "Every bek is obligated to accept all cases on the list from the previous official and transfer them to his successor on the list upon his retirement. This provision also applies to judges, chairmen, and bailiffs.

Every bek must have a properly organized office, with a dedicated mirza in charge. Employees are obligated to keep the office's secrets confidential. Judges must also have notarial books in which all wills and confessions are recorded.

Upon receipt of documents, the registry office must immediately act in accordance with the regulations; if any Sharia law issues arise, they must be quickly resolved with the local judge [8].

Representatives of the Political Agency of the Russian Empire also worked in the city of Karshi. Archival documents repeatedly mention the activities of Saltykov, the Political Agency's representative for veterinary work, in the city of Karshi [9]. In particular, it is reported that Saltykov worked in the field of veterinary medicine in the city of Karshi and surrounding villages from 1913 to 1916 [10]. The veterinary service established in the city is funded by the emirate's treasury. In 1916, the Emirate of Bukhara allocated 5200 soums for the maintenance of a Russian police station in Karshi and 9110 soums for the veterinarian [11].

The Imperial Political Agency of Russia devoted considerable attention to establishing telegraph communications in the cities of the Bukhara Emirate. In 1910, 24846 rubles were allocated for the construction of a telegraph office and building in Karshi [12]. Over the course of one year, 880 sums will be allocated for construction equipment, i.e. furniture and household items, 7328 rubles for workers' wages, 800 rubles for the transportation of the Guzar-Karshi post office, and 2568 rubles 28 kopecks for telegraph communications [13].

In 1912, Russian entrepreneur A.N. Kovalevsky signed an agreement with the Emir of Bukhara to lease 6,000 dessiatines of land for the construction of a road. The Kogon-Karshi-Termez railway was completed in 1916. 7000 people worked on the railway construction, about 500 of whom were Russian workers. Between 1913 and 1915, a domed main building and several auxiliary structures were constructed for the Karshi railway station. A special train service was launched between the railway station and the Old Town [14]. Russian workers were quartered around the Karshi station.

In 1912, the emir granted A. N. Kovalevsky a concession for the Bukhara Railway Society, established on July 13, 1913. Under the terms of the concession, the railway would be transferred to the Russian government after 81 years [15].

The Emir of Bukhara began distributing large fertile waterlands to large Russian entrepreneurs. In 1912, Prince M.M. Andronnikov was granted a concession to manage large tracts of land around the Karshi Hermitage and the Kashkadarya River [16]. On June 20, 1915, entrepreneur T.T. Petrov was granted the right to mine saltpeter for 20 years around the villages of Shakarzhoy, Daroz, and Khodzhakalin, which belonged to the Karshi bey. Between 1900 and 1916, the Emir of Bukhara granted 291799 dessiatines of land to Russian entrepreneurs for use [17].

Due to the weakness of the central government of the Bukhara Emirate, the lack of a clearly developed system of governance, the appointment of people to leadership positions based on family ties, and the fact that the heads of local administrative territories governed their territories without receiving any salaries from the center, the work of registering the population was not started, stalled, and clear tax collection procedures were not established. Therefore, officials in the cities and villages of the emirate knew well who was engaged in business and trade and imposed high taxes and duties on people at their own discretion. Meanwhile, the working masses' complaints against officials and written complaints to the emir often went unanswered. The emir's representatives, sent to the beks in response to the complaints, attempted to reverse the demands made in the public appeal in exchange for a large bribe. Thus, the population continued to live in dire living conditions for years.

The Russian scientist, D.N. Logofet, who witnessed those events, writes: "We should not forget that this corner of the great Asian continent is currently the most lawless place in the world, where, in the name of great Russia, such acts are committed as a result of which 3 million inhabitants are sentenced to poverty and death" [18].

**CONCLUSION**

Thus, the first quarter of the 20th century became a period of profound political and socio-economic changes for Karshi and the Karshi beylik. The increasing dependence of the Bukhara Emirate on the Russian Empire was accompanied by the expansion of the activities of the Political Agency, the penetration of Russian capital, and the development of railway, telegraph, and administrative infrastructure. However, these processes did not lead to a significant improvement in the socio-economic situation of the local population.

The continuing shortcomings of the traditional system of governance, tax arbitrariness, corruption, the growth of duties and the expansion of external economic influence increased social inequality and tension. As a result, Karshi became a space of contradictory interaction between modernization processes and the crisis of the traditional system of governance.

The study shows that the combination of the Bukhara Emirate's internal socio-economic problems and the strengthening of Russian political and economic control has become one of the factors behind the growth of public discontent in Karshi. The study of these processes allows us to more deeply uncover the regional specifics of the development of the Bukhara Emirate and determine the features of the transformation of Karshi in the context of political dependence and economic transformations of the early 20th century.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ НОВЫХ ПРАВИЛ И ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В АДМИНИСТРАТИВНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ ГОРОДА КАРШИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ПОДЧИНЕНИЯ БУХАРСКОГО ЭМИРАТА РОССИЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРИИ**

### ***АННОТАЦИЯ***

В статье исследуется социально-политическое и социально-экономическое положение города Карши и Каршинского бекства в составе Бухарского эмирата в первой четверти XX века. Рассматриваются особенности административного управления, усиление политического и экономического влияния Российской империи, деятельность Политического агентства, развитие железнодорожного и телеграфного сообщения, а также расширение российского предпринимательского присутствия в регионе. Особое внимание уделяется проблемам налоговой системы, административного произвола, коррупционных явлений, земельных отношений и ухудшению материального положения населения. На основе архивных материалов и исторических источников выявлены противоречивые последствия происходивших изменений: развитие отдельных элементов инфраструктуры сопровождалось усилением внешнего контроля, экономической зависимости и сохранением кризисных явлений традиционной системы управления. Обосновывается положение о том, что сочетание внутренних социально-экономических проблем Бухарского эмирата и усиления российского политико-экономического влияния способствовало росту социальной напряженности и общественного недовольства в Карши. Исследование позволяет раскрыть региональную специфику трансформационных процессов в Бухарском эмирате и уточнить особенности развития Карши в условиях политической зависимости и экономических преобразований начала XX века.

**Ключевые слова:** город, Карши, Каршинское бекство, Бухарский эмират, Российская империя, Политическое агентство, колониальная политика,

социально-экономическое развитие, налогообложение, земельные отношения, общественное недовольство.

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**BUXORO AMIRLIGINING ROSSIYA IMPERIYASIGA QARAM  
BO'LISHI SHAROITIDA QARSHI SHAHRINING MA'MURIY-SIYOSIY  
BOSHQARUVIDAGI O'ZGARISHLAR VA YANGI QOIDALARNING  
JORIY ETILISHI**

***ANNOTATSIYA***

Maqolada 20-asrning birinchi choragidagi Buxoro amirligi tarkibidagi Qarshi shahri va Qarshi bekligining ijtimoiy-siyosiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvoli tadqiq etiladi. Ma'muriy boshqaruvning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, Rossiya imperiyasining siyosiy va iqtisodiy ta'sirining kuchayishi, Siyosiy Agentlik faoliyati, temir yo'l va telegraf aloqalarining rivojlanishi, Rossiya tadbirkorlarining mintaqadagi ishtirokining kengayishi ko'rib chiqiladi. Soliq tizimi muammolari, ma'muriy o'zboshimchalik, korrupsion holatlar, yer munosabatlari, aholi moddiy ahvolining yomonlashuviga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Arxiv materiallari va tarixiy manbalar asosida sodir bo'lgan o'zgarishlarning qarama-qarshi oqibatlari aniqlandi: infratuzilmaning alohida elementlarining rivojlanishi tashqi nazoratning kuchayishi, iqtisodiy qaramlik va an'anaviy boshqaruv tizimining inqirozli hodisalarining davom etishi bilan birga keldi. Qarshida ijtimoiy keskinlik va xalq noroziligining kuchayishiga Buxoro amirligining ichki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muammolari va Rossiyaning siyosiy va iqtisodiy ta'sirining kuchayishi birlashuvi sabab bo'lganligi ta'kidlanadi. Tadqiqotda Buxoro amirligidagi o'zgarish jarayonlarining mintaqaviy o'ziga xosliklari ochib berilgan hamda XX asr boshidagi siyosiy qaramlik va iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar sharoitida Qarshi shahrining rivojlanishiga oydinlik kiritilgan.

***Kalit so'zlar:*** shahar, Qarshi, Qarshi bekligi, Buxoro amirligi, Rossiya imperiyasi, Siyosiy agentlik, mustamlakachilik siyosati, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot, soliqqa tortish, yer munosabatlari, xalq noroziligi.