

ECONOMIC CENTERS IN THE KASHKADARYA VALLEY AND THEIR ROLE IN THE ECONOMIC ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT: This article deals with the economic centers of the Emirate of Bukhara. In particular, the existing principalities and territories in the Kashkadarya oasis were leaders in various fields, depending on their geographical location.

KEYWORDS: Principality, jewelry, animal husbandry, economy, cities, shepherd, handicrafts, oasis, development, trade relations, kuchmanchi, irrigated agriculture, charkhpalak.

INTRODUCTION

During the reign of the Bukhara Emirate, each principality in the Kashkadarya oasis contributed to various sectors of the economy due to its natural climate and geographical conditions. The artificially irrigated areas of the oasis are mainly the Shahrisabz, Kitab and Karshi principalities, and part of the Yakkabag principality is inhabited by settled farmers. Livestock dominated the economic life of the Chirakchi and Guzar principalities, which included desert areas. In addition, some estates of both principalities had agricultural settlements. In particular, the city of Guzar, the center of the Guzar principality, and its environs are known as a suitable area for agriculture. At the same time, along with the cities that are the political and administrative center of all the principalities of the Kashkadarya oasis, dozens of estates have developed a certain level of handicrafts and trade, including Karshi and Shakhrisabz as major economic centers. served.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As will be discussed in more detail below, the population of the Kashkadarya oasis in the economic life of the Bukhara Emirate was distinguished by the fact that it specialized in agriculture, handicrafts and animal husbandry. It should be noted that the Zarafshan and Surkhan oases of the emirate, the upper and middle basins of the Amu Darya, the Gissar and Badakhshan mountains also played a special role in the economic life of the emirate. However, unlike a number of principalities in the emirate, the principalities of the Kashkadarya oasis stood

out as a region that covered almost all types of economic sectors inherent in the region's economy. According to the records of foreigners, mainly Russian tourists, ambassadors and businessmen who visited Central Asia during the Emirate, especially in the XIX - XX centuries, the population of the Kashkadarya oasis was dominated by the following areas of economic life:

- 1) agriculture (crops - grain, rice, tobacco, horticulture) - mainly Karshi¹, Shahrisabz, Kitab principalities, partly Yakkabag, Guzar and Chirakchi principalities;
- 2) metalworking (mainly the production of tools for agriculture, plumbing, armaments, household goods, etc.) - Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab and Guzar;
- 3) textiles (cotton and silk weaving, weaving and sewing of clothes, silk processing and dyeing of fabrics, ie dyeing) - Shahrisabz, Kitab² and Karshi;
- 4) woodworking (plastering, timber used in building construction, carriages, chairs, windows, door frames, saddles, cradles and chests, household items - spoons, plates, cups, lids, etc. preparation) - mainly in Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab principalities;
- 5) carpet weaving (expensive carpets woven for the household and specially prepared for sale abroad) - mainly in the estates of Karshi principality Juynav, Kasbi, Maymanak, Fulodi, Chirakchi principality;
- 6) felt-making or felt-making (felt-making, felt-pressing) - mainly in Chirakchi, Karshi, Guzar principalities;
- 7) tannery and footwear industry (leather processing, horse equipment, production of various devices for saddles) - mainly in the cities of Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab³;
- 8) for the nomadic and semi-nomadic population - the preparation of hay (black house, olachuk) equipment - keraga, skis, poles, etc. - mainly in the Chirakchi, Yakkabag, Guzar principalities;
- 9) pottery (various household utensils - bowls, bowls, jars, etc.) - mainly in Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab principalities⁴.

In addition, jewelry, dyeing, saddle makers, doppie makers, fabric manufacturers, home appliance repairmen, hunting tool makers, musical instrument makers, painters and artists, entertainers in public places are directly and indirectly related to these types of handicrafts. The organizers of the games - storytellers, hafiz, gatekeepers, clowns, male trainers and dancers, doctors and duogoys, circumcision masters, hairdressers, cooks, confectioners, bakers - also became more or less specialized in each of the principalities. In addition to the urban population,

some of the villagers, who had no land or water and no livestock, were engaged in handicrafts. Such living conditions are not only out of necessity, but are based on centuries-old traditions of the Kashkadarya oasis. In particular, ceramics was developed in Kasbi, while crafts such as blacksmithing, weaving and painting were developed in Gilan, Kasan and Guzar.

As it will be mentioned below, the appearance of mahalla and guzars, and in part, village names, related to various professions in the centers of principalities and estates in the Kashkadarya oasis also indicates the prevalence of these areas in the oasis. The special producers of each of these professions were the masters, who were engaged in their trade, mainly in the markets, and sometimes formed their own mahallas and guzars. This is confirmed by the presence in the colloquial language of the people of the oasis of the words chayfurush, kigizfurush, kandalotfurush, supurgifurush, royanfurush, woodfurush, telpakfurush, chaponfurush, tandirfurush, soapfurush, mahsifurush, etikfurush and others⁵.

In the Central Asian khanates, especially in the Bukhara Emirate, as in ancient and medieval times, handicrafts such as weaving, embroidery, carpet weaving, ceramics, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, carving, jewelry, painting and others flourished. Textile and related handicraft neighborhoods were located around the old city of Karshi, and the city also had guzars such as Halvogar, Temirchi, Kulollik, Chilangaron⁶. At the same time, in the districts of Kamashi, Chirakchi, Dehkanabad (in mountainous and foothill villages such as Kyzylsay, Oqrabat, Jetimkuduk) of the Kashkadarya oasis woolen cloth, carpets, wicker weaving, embroidery in Karshi and embroidery in Shahrisabz were popular⁷.

In the economic life of the Emirate of Bukhara, each principality in the Kashkadarya oasis has a place to one degree or another, including the principalities of Karshi and Shakhrisabz, not only in the emirate, but also in Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Kokand, Margilan, Andijan, Osh, Taroz in Central Asia. , Khojand, Balkh, etc., served as major economic centers at the city level.

CONCLUSION

In short, the Kashkadarya oasis and its principalities played an important role in the socio-economic life of the Bukhara Emirate. The products of Kashkadarya oasis make up a significant part of domestic and foreign trade of the Emirate of Bukhara. Due to the size of its territory and geographical diversity, the development of various industries has made it an extremely important strategic region in comparison with other regions of the Bukhara Emirate. These

features still play an important role in the development of the economy and industry of the Kashkadarya oasis.

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