

Socio-Economic Life of the Ashtarkhanid State in the XVII-XVIII Centuries

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Abstract: In this article, the specific features of socio-economic relations in the country ruled by the Ashtarkhanid dynasty in the XVII-XVIII centuries have been scientifically analyzed.

Keywords: 17th-18th centuries, Ashtarkhanids, social, economic, property, tax, Bukhara, crafts, agriculture, animal husbandry, trade, military, ulama, power, war, politics.

The most complex and complicated period of history, in which the Ashtarkhanid dynasty lived, shows how difficult and complicated the social and political situation was.

Now we will pay attention to the socio-economic environment of this period.

Prolonged wars with Khiva had a very bad effect on the general economic situation of Movarounnahr and intensified internal conflicts in the Ashtarkhanid state.

Bukhara and Balkh were considered the center of official level in the state of Janiyya. Khan himself was in Bukhara, and Balkh was ruled by princes or great generals.

The rise of social and political disunity, numerous internecine wars, the desolation of cities, the devastation of the settled population as a result of the imposition of taxes by various noble groups, the looting of oases and trade caravans, all this was characteristic of the Ashtarkhanid period. It is for these reasons that in the 18th century the regions of Central Asia fell into a very difficult social and economic situation.

The economy in the villages has gone out of control. Property taxes have increased. Taxes were even collected several years ago and more. For example: during the reign of Subhonqulikhan, taxes were taken seven times more. According to Amin Bukhari, Subhonquli Khan collected seven times more taxes from his entire country, especially from Samarkand. If a person had to pay a tax of one coin, seven coins were collected from him. Taxes were called "property side" and "khiroj". Tax tyranny became so widespread that the peasants were so devastated that by the beginning of the 18th century, the government stopped thinking about raising taxes. As a result of constant internecine wars and unbearable taxes, peasant communities were devastated.

During the Ashtarkhanid era, craftsmen were also subjected to various oppressions by the great and small nobles. It was necessary to pay huge taxes for crafts and trade. As a result of tyranny and heavy taxes, large ancient city centers were also deserted.

In the first half of the 17th and 18th centuries, the separation of one nation and one people in one economic region into three independent political khanates brought great difficulties to the peoples living in this region. The dynastic and internecine wars within the khanates aggravated the plight of the people. The seasonal raids of the Khivalites against the Turkmen clans, the constant campaigns of the Bukhara Emirate against the Kitab and Shahrissabz Bekliks, the battles of the Koqan Khanate against the Bukhara Emir for Tashkent and Khojand caused the disintegration of one nation and the interruption of mutual cultural trade relations. happened[4:66].

In the first half of the 18th century, the Ashtarkhanids were at the stage of production relations based on private ownership. At the top of some tribes were hereditary nobles - sultans from the Genghis Khan dynasty. In turn, it is divided into tribes, clans and generations. Together with the sultans, they

were ruled by the leading beks and beys of the tribes. The most powerful of them was elected khan. The Khan had his own army, and together with the young men of the tribes formed his armed forces.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the Ashtarkhanis, who came to power, received a heavy inheritance from the Shaybanites. 200 years after the death of Amir Temur, the Movarounnahr region was facing a crisis as a result of political disunity, internecine wars, and national economy and production.

The representatives of the Mangits held the position of father, which is the highest official position, the position of the governor of medicine and the governor of Karshi, and the position of the supreme governor of Bukhara. In this way, a huge administrative apparatus and a large group of officials who plunder the people's and state's wealth and destroy the country are formed. They were only interested in wealth and personal gain. The fate and prospects of the country, nation and people were alien to them.

Ashtarkhani rulers continue to grant lands to servant viceroys in order to strengthen their power in the state. By this time, in addition to the earlier form of land donation - suyurgol, a secluded form also appeared. Tanho was given only to military commanders. The private owner was not the owner of the land, but the military nobles who had the right to pay tribute from the peasants who worked the land [6:39].

In the 17th century, city life developed slowly. In the socio-political life of the country, the Arol Region occupied a special place, it was separated several times and sometimes Bukharians, Kazakhs, and Karakalpaks were invited to the administration.

In the first half of the 18th century, property fragmentation reached its peak, and the khan became a puppet in the hands of the emirs and Uzbek tribal chiefs. Amirs are actually independent governors of their countries. They wage war against their neighbors, attack them, and independently make peace with them. One of these emirs ruled Samarkand for several decades. Yalangtoshbi, Mahmudbi Katagan, Ataliq Rahimbi and others played an important role in the life of the entire country and regions, relying on the military forces of the tribes they were the leaders of. The division of properties between members of the Khan clan was replaced by the division of properties between certain tribes.

At the end of the Ashtarkhanid era, the Bukhara Khanate was composed of several tribal estates that were completely independent from the central government [1:585].

There were three types of land ownership in the territory of the Khanate: state land, private land, and waqf land.

The population of the Khans was mainly engaged in agriculture, cattle breeding and handicrafts. The main types of taxes were khiraj, zakat, and at the same time there were various obligations. In the Khanate of Khiva, these are begar, kazhuv, mushrifona, etc., and in the Emirate of Bukhara, they are emergency taxes collected during wartime - jul, water tax, nimsara, etc. In the Kokan khanate, there were military service obligations.

Islamic ideology occupied the main place in the administration of the Khans, and religious fanaticism had a negative impact on the country's development. Ethnic factionalism among the khanates would be an obstacle to the peaceful and peaceful life of the citizens. In addition, representatives of different clans openly and openly fought against representatives of other clans in order to gain a high position in the state administration, causing political instability [4:65].

About forty types of taxes were introduced during the Ashtarkhanid period. This leads to the impoverishment of the masses. During the reign of Ubaydullah Khan, the monetary system is in crisis and the looting of the people is at its peak. Four coins were minted from one silver coin, the power of such coins decreased four times. As a result of this, the national economy of the country will face a complete crisis, hunger and nakedness will become a common thing. In "Ubaidullanama" - they were left in a difficult situation, they were deprived of daily food and drink, they could not even find cloth for the shroud, and they surrendered their lives to God" [3:158].

In addition to administrative officials, high-class religious people (ulama) also interfered in state affairs. Even the most powerful khans and officials conducted policies in consultation with the ulama. Sayyids and Khojas had a very high position among scholars, and they were given great privileges.

The reputation of Juybor sheikhs was especially high among the owners. State affairs were managed by Shaykhulislam (Islamic leader).

This position has been handed down from generation to generation. In the Ashtarkhanid state, Shaikhulislam was one of the sheikhs of Juybar.

Bukhara and Samarkand markets sold cotton, silk, woolen fabrics, ready-made clothes, metal products, military weapons, jewelry, mats, felt, books, paints, grains, and fruits. Some cities had markets specializing in certain types of products. The sale of livestock in the markets was also widely established, and in large cities, special areas known as the sheep market, the cattle market, and the horse market were set aside for the sale of livestock. A lot of sheep and horses were brought from Kazakh steppes to Bukhara and Tashkent markets. Turkmen horses and local blackbirds were valued.

In the Khanate of Khiva, the population was engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. There were three types of land use in the khanate: proprietary lands, royal or estate lands, and waqf lands. There are communal lands belonging to clans in the khanate, and these lands began to accumulate in the hands of some people due to the strengthening of social stratification. The poor peasants who were left without land were forced to work for hire from the rich. The land is irrigated through Shahabad, Yarmanu, Ghazavot, Polvanyob, Qilich Niyozboy, Dovlan and other canals. The entire water system is concentrated in the hands of khans and nobles. Landless peasants engaged in fishing and other activities. There were about 25 types of taxes, obligations and tributes in the khanate [5:140].

The nobles used the oppression of the masses and their protests in civil wars. Some groups of priests and dervish communities also used it for their own purposes.

Under the Ashtarkhanids, the production of export products was somewhat better. Foreign needs created opportunities for this. This is the trade relations of Central Asia with Russia.

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