



## SOCIOECONOMIC LIFE IN THE BUKHARA KHANATE IN THE 16TH CENTURY

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### Annatation

Bush , in this article, in the 16th century, the social and economic life of the Bukharan Khanate, the reforms carried out by the Shaybanids, the administration of the state under the Shaybanids, were given details about their economic life.

**Keywords:** Shaybani Khan, Movarounnahr, earth-water, reform, Khanate, gold, tattoo tanggas.

The shaybanids held meetings

Shaybani Khan carried out a number of reforms in the way of strengthening the state economically and reform politically. First, he introduced the suitor system in public administration. That is, he handed over the management of the conquered territories to his children, relatives, brothers. You got information about this in Topic 3. In 1512, after the shaybanids had fully taken Movarounnahmi, the shaybanid Sultans handed over the redistribution of the country's provinces to Jonibek Sultan, the most influential representative of shaybanidam. According to his message, Samarkand was given permanent hereditary property to Kochkunchikhan, Tashkent region to Suyunchkhoja, Bukhara and its surroundings to Ubaydulla Sultan. But the noble Estates sought to be independent of the bora-bora central authority. Secondly, the land-water was reclaimed in the country. The nobles of the nomadic tribe increased their property by confiscating the defeated local owners ' property, selling it, making the land left without ownership their own. Thirdly, a reform was also carried out that allowed the regulation of social life within the country. Over the next 10 years, the issue of the employment of farmlands, which had abandoned their land due to the burden of taxes and the oppression of the owners, was considered. Fourth, a monetary reform was carried out in 1507. According to this, in all large cities of the country, new silver coins weighing the same — 5.2 grams, as well as copper Flint coins were minted and put into circulation. The reform was intended to regulate the economy and revitalize trade. At the moment, this reform made it possible to increase the ability of



peasants to pay taxes, increase the state and Khan's property. These and other activities carried out by Shaybani Khan, in their essence, were necessary to serve to strengthen the central power. The mutual Crown, which began after the death of Muhammad Shaybani Khan-the struggle of the U throne, as well as the struggle against the Iranian invaders, adversely affected the economic life of the country. This led to hoi, in turn, devaluing money. As a result, the supreme ruler Kochkunchikhan was forced to carry out the next monetary reform. In this way, the decline of the situation was achieved. The monetary reform held by Shaybani Abdullah Khan II was also an important event in the history of the Bukharan Khanate. He set out to mint gold and placed under strict control that other mines with low value would not be stirred into its contents. This money went into circulation throughout the territory of the Khanate. This led hoi, in turn, to a further centralization of power, to a large revenue falling on the Treasury, with trade becoming more vibrant.

## Economic life

Even under the shaybanids, serious attention was paid to the work of solving problems associated with artificial irrigation in economic life. Representatives of this dynasty lari Sangzor, Chirchiq, Syrdarya, Amudarya, Vakhsh and Murghab Rivers took measures to make the most of their capabilities. Shaibani Khan's descendants later excavated more than 10 canals from the Qashqyan tributaries to irrigate the Lands of the Kesh region. Artificial irrigation works were extensively developed, especially under Abdullah Khan II. For example, between 1556 and 1585, Karmana, Mehtar Kasim, Chahorminor, Jondor water exchangers were built on the Zarafshan River; on Mount Nurota, a pond reservoir was built on the oasis of whitefly, Murghab. In addition, canals were dug from the Sangzor River to the Jizzakh Oasis, which served to beautify the Tuyatortar Canal, the Somonzhuq steppe, the Khoja Ka'ab Canal, the Afshona Canal, the Amudarya to Chorjoy, the Murghab to Marv, the Wahsh to drain water to its surrounding oases. In addition, Abdullah Khan II attached importance to the revitalization of caravan yoms, the construction and repair of cisterns, caravanserais. In 1577, Abdullahan timi, a major usti berk market, was built in Bukhara. The remains of an ancient dam located in the beklarsoy gorge near Okhchob in the Nurota district built a huge band (dam) on the shaft. Abdullah Khan Bandhi could open or close his Rava while standing on top of the dam. The goal was to irrigate the surrounding bogs, develop agriculture, and improve the land. These activities, in turn, ensured the development of agricultural sectors. Under the shaybanids, there was a



development of tailoring, pottery, blacksmithing, armaments, jewellery, paper and building goods, which were Industries of production.

Public Administration under the shaybanids

Bukhara Khanate M was divided into provinces and districts. In the Khanate, the Supreme state office was called Dargah, as in the Timurid era. It was topped by a Khan. The executive branch has also been referred to as awalgik Devonian (waziriik). He was succeeded by the leader of the devonbegi (Prime Minister). With great prestige, devonbegi also managed the finance and economic affairs of the state at the same time. However, under the shaybanids, Devonian activity was not as prestigious as in the Timurid period. This was due to the fact that the position of the dargah positions was not strong. Another big state career was paternity. The influence of Khan's policies in the provinces was determined by the prestige of those appointed to the Office of the patriarch. As Khan distributed the province to the shalizodas, he appointed his overseer, his confidant, as a benefactor to them. Such a supervisor, a trustee, was called paternity. Until the immature princes grew up and operated independently, the state affairs in the provinces were managed by the fatherlands on their behalf. Another state career was called parvonachi. His task was to convey Khan's decrees, official documents to the persons in charge, to the executors. The official who worked in the Office of the dodhah accepted and responded to the petitions that fell to the dargah. Dodhoh also oversaw the implementation of the criteria for justice in the country. Another important public office was that of co — ruler. The official was appointed by the closest persons to the Khan dynasty. Kokaldosh Khan studied the attitude of citizenship to politics and ensured the inviolability of this policy. The issue of internal relations between the Khan and the Princes was dealt with by the official who worked in the Office of Khan yasovuli. In the shaybanid state, the position of doorman was also considered important. He was concerned with the security of the settlement, the order in it, and keeping up to date with the arrivals. Another of the positions with a large position within the top public offices was considered shaikhulislom. Shaykhulislom exercised control over the enforcement of Sharia law. The official, who was a judge, led the court cases. Another important public office was called muhtasib (chairman). The official who held this position observed the maintenance of public order in the country, the observance of religious rites and practices, was charged with controlling the correctness of prices and scales in the markets. The official appointed to the position of Mehtar, on the other hand, was considered an official overseeing the use of funds from zakat and other receipts in the necessary



seats. Although he was not considered a public office official in Khanuk, the prestige of the person who was awarded the title of naqib was high in the Khan's court. Chunonchi, he was considered a close and reliable man of the Khan. Meanwhile, he was also considered an advisor to Khan in matters of State Domestic and foreign policy. The necessities also served as ambassadors at bomgan.

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