



THE SYSTEM OF USING SLAVE POWER IN BUKHARA KHANTY

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Abstract: This article describes the system of slavery and the use of slave power in the Khanate of Bukhara in the 16th-19th centuries.

Keywords: Abulfayzkhan, Khoja Sa`d, Sadiqboy, Manlonberdi caravan leader, anim dasta, Zahirat slaves.

According to historical sources, slave labor was widely used in Bukhara. Slaves were mostly used in housework, gardening, cattle breeding, trade, and military work. A. Vambery wrote that in Central Asia, farming was entirely in the hands of slaves. However, N. Muravyov, who was in Khiva in 1819-1820, wrote that part of the land was worked by themselves, and the other part by slaves. V. V. Grigorev, who was in Khiva in 1793-1794, spoke on the issue of agriculture and wrote that most of the land was cultivated by slaves. Looking at these facts, as A. Vamberi said, the agricultural work in Central Asia was not entirely in the hands of slaves, but they used slaves only in part of the agricultural work¹.

That's why only big property owners used slave power. Owners of such large estates had from five hundred to a thousand slaves. For example, from the sheikhs of Joybori to Khoja Sa`d, from his father Khoja Islam, goats, sheep, camels, two oxen, kimkhob-barkhits, along with thousands of cultivated fields in Turkestan and its surrounding lands. 300 slaves were also inherited. However, there are other information about Khoja Islam and his son Khoja Sadla. In the book *Matlab al-Talibin*, Khwaja Sa'd had a thousand slaves. the number of these slaves must have increased to 1,000. It is not far from the truth that there were even more slaves. But all these slaves were used not only in agriculture, but in other areas of the economy, such as housework, construction work, munching and horse breeding. You can also see the information about Syed Tajiddin Hasan. There were more than a hundred slaves in the property belonging to the Sheikh, and they also had their positions and professions².

According to the information of historical manuscripts and archival documents, the number of large property owners in the Bukhara Khanate began to decrease by the beginning of the 19th century. Based on the documents, there is no information about feudal lords who had more than 30-40 slaves and concubines in the Bukhara Khanate during the 19th century. In 1821, the list (about slave owners and slaves) sent from Chorjoi to Amir Haydar does not contain such information. According to Nekqadam, the former hand of Sadiqboy from Karmana, Sadiqboy was the largest feudal lord in Beshkent village of Karmana region. He had 4,100 acres of land, 2,000 sheep, four pairs of oxen, ten slaves, two maidservants and eight orphans under his care. It can be seen that by the 19th century, the number of large

¹ А. Борнс, Путешествие в Бухару в 1831-1832 и 1833 гг., ч. 2. М., 1849. С. 23.

² Абдураймов М. Очерки аграрных отношений в Бухарском ханстве в XVI — перв. пол. XIX в., т. 2, Ташкент, 1970. С. 56.

landowners who owned hundreds of slaves decreased. In Bukhara, slaves were also used in cattle breeding. Slaves who grazed their masters' cattle in the meadows around the city or village³.

Bukhara slavers used the power of slaves in every field. Some merchants took slaves along with them on their travels. Such a trip was a transfer of a slave from one master to another, i.e. sale, but it is known from the Archive documents that Rahimguli, the leader of the caravan of Karakol, bought 2000 sheep from Urganch. He brought a slave and two camels to Bukhara. As well as buying sheep, sheep traders also bought hajj from slaves to drive the sheep away. After selling the land and selling the sheep, they also sold the slaves⁴.

It has been known for a long time that slaves were used in military work. F. Efremov stated that after Bekovich Cherkassky's mission to Khiva failed, the Russian soldiers in his detachment were captured and sold as slaves everywhere.

They secretly sent 100 of these prisoners of war to the Khan of Bukhara, Abulfayz Khan. Abulfaiz Khan treated the captives well and kept them in his palace as a special guard. He appointed one of them to the position of head gunner and named him Leopard. Later, the guards were joined and reached 500 people⁵. All were called Russians. Abulfayz Khan, because he did not trust his soldiers, acted in this way and turned this guard into a palace guard. Russian ambassador F. Beneveni, who was in Bukhara in 1721-1724, also emphasized this. According to Beneveni, the khan's special army (druzhina or guard) consisted of 350 armed men, 150 khanazad, i.e. children whose parents were Russian slaves and brought up in the spirit of Islam, and 30 Russian slaves belonging to the Christian religion⁶. In 1843, the number of special forces belonging to Emir Nasrullah reached four thousand. Among them were Iranian and Russian slaves. While free soldiers in the army were paid, slaves were not. Abdulsamad Tabrizi, who came to Bukhara during the reign of Amir Nasrullah (1827-1860), bought 200 of the strongest and most dexterous slaves from the market with the permission of the emir, formed soldiers in the British order and named them "soldiers". Russian ambassador Butekov, who was in Bukhara in 1841-1842, also recorded that he saw Abdulsamad Tabrizi and talked with him. In the initial period, the number of sarboas was 500 people. Most of them were Iranian slaves, and there were 30 Russian slaves. Later, the detachment of soldiers reached 700 people. Seven adastas (rota) were formed from them⁷.

Each squad is divided into two anim dasta (half company), four erasado (wavod) and eight abarat (half platoon). A separate yoyuz headman and his assistant, agarovulbegi, were appointed to lead each team. Rasads were led by panjashbashiya, i.e. fifty heads, and their assistants yapanjashbashiya khurda, i.e. small fifty heads. Thus, each troop consisted of 10 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers, 80 privates, two drummers and two trumpeters, totaling 104 people. Former soldier Ivan Marchenkov, who was bought and freed by the Russian government in 1858-1859, said that the number of soldiers in Bukhara reached 1000

³ Вамбери А. Путешествие по Средней Азии СПб, 1885, стр. 99.

⁴ Чехович О Д К истории Узбекистана в XVIII в // Труды ИВ АН УзССР -Вып 3 -Т.1954 -С 56, Бартольд В В История культурной жизни Туркестана -Л, 1927 -С 100,103-104.

⁵ Мухамеджанов А Р Орошения Бухарского оазиса (с древнейших времен до начала XX в) -Ташкент, 1978 -С 111-113.

⁶ Ахмедов Б А История Балха (XVII - первая половина XVIII в) -Ташкент Фан, 1982 -С 126.

⁷ Вельяминов Зернов В. В. Монеты бухарские и хивинские. // Соч. Вельяминова - Зернова. -СПб., 1895. -С. 329-456.

people. Most of them were Iranian slaves. Russian slaves were a minority. Similarly, according to former soldier Kornilo Suvorov, the number of soldiers was 1,000, and during the war it reached 1,200. All the soldiers were headed by a man named Sheruk Khan. Suvorov himself was promoted from time to time to the positions of dahbashi and panjohbashi. Colonel Ignatev, the Russian ambassador who came to Bukhara in 1858, and freed them from Bukhara, eight of the eleven Russian prisoners were soldiers in the emir's army. All the conscripted slaves lived in one place. Special houses were built for them between Oglon and Talipoch gates of Bukhara⁸.

Judging by these facts, among the emir's troops in Bukhara, the ranks of soldiers consisted almost entirely of gold slaves, whose service period lasted until the end of their lives or until they lost their strength. This can be evidenced by the words of 63-year-old former soldier Vasiliy Pshenichnikov. He was in slavery for 40 years and passed from hand to hand. Finally, V. Pshenichnikov says, after the formation of the army, the people of the emir bought 20 chervontas from my former boss and put me in the army. I was a soldier for 22 years. In the next two years, I was out of service. It is known that a person who has been in slavery for 40 years will no longer be fit to be a soldier. That is why V. Pshenichnikov was dismissed. In general, a hand bought to serve in a troop remained in this service for the rest of its life. Amirs and nobles looked at slaves and maids with contempt and hatred, but they were fascinated by their talents. Special attention was paid to the strength and dexterity of slaves bought by the emir, and their talented ones were promoted to high positions. The purchased slave was promoted to a higher position depending on his ability to serve in the military and his achievements during the military service. Such traditions have been going on since ancient times. For example, Nizamul-mulk gave a detailed account of how the Samanid state used slaves in military affairs in his work "Siyasatnama". Alptegin was the oldest of the great statesmen and was brought up in the Samanid palace

⁸ Веселовский И. И. Иван Данилович Хохлов (русский посланник в Персию и в Бухару в XVII веке). // ЖМНП. Ч. 273. -Спб., 1891, январь (отд.2). -С. 42-72.

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