

THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES STATE AND MILITARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA

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**Annotation:** this article briefly covers the state and military system of government and the socio-political situation in the emirate of Bukhara in the second half of the XIX and early XX centuries.

**Keywords:** emirate of Bukhara, State Administration, military positions, military sphere, army, military armor, Cannon, Khan, military positions.

The emirate of Bukhara was one of the feudal states in Central Asia that came into being in the territory of the Bukhara Khanate in 1756-1920 under the leadership of Emir Muhammad Rahim (the manghite dynasty). Public administration system. The state was personally ruled by the Emir and had unlimited rights over its citizens. The Emir governed the state under Sharia law and general rules.

The highest official of the emirate was considered a "Qushbegi". He carried out taxation and collection, management of the Emir's administration, correspondence with local officials – "Becks". The "Qushbegi" personally informed the Emir about the social status of the emirate every day, all officials were appointed by them. Only senior officials were appointed by the Emir. The "Bek" sent a certain amount of funds and gifts (rugs, horses, clothes) to the Emir's Treasury each year, and then became the fully independent ruler of his station. The Becks, in turn, were subordinate to the "Devonbegi", the "Yasovulboshi", the "Guard" and the "Chairman". The lowest rank in the administration was held by "elders" who performed mirshab duties. The Becks did not know how they were supported, and were obliged to provide for themselves and the entire administration of the emirate in exchange for the amount left over from their taxes, which excluded the money sent to the Emir. The entire ruling class of the emirate of Bukhara: to government officials – "officials" and spiritual officials – "ulama" were divided into honorary titles. The second place was occupied by scholars-theologians, jurists, madrasa teachers, etc. Government officials received ranks from the emir or Khan, and priests were elevated to one level or another or dignity. There have been fifteen ranks related to the oqsuyaks, and four clerical ranks related to the clergy. Troops of Bukhara. The Emir's army was built according to feudal arrangements, most of which were made up of cavalry. The Armed Forces of the emirate of Bukhara were a regular army, made up of troops and navkars, and mobilized (conscripted) for service according to need. In the event of the declaration of the holy war (ghazawat), all Muslims capable of carrying arms were conscripted. Organization of troops. The emir was the highest military commander of the army, and the command of the troops was handled by the Emir. The main commander of all infantry and all artillerymen was concentrated in the hands of the "Gunner". If the "Topchiboshi" had the title of Commander-in-chief, he had become the head of the entire Bukharan Army (including cavalry). The supply of troops was under the care of the "qushbegi", the management of the supply of money and clothing was under the responsibility of the "durbin" (state treasurer), and the food supply was under the responsibility of local Becks. The volunteer army remained at the disposal of military commanders only after conscription. Military rank system. The Bukharan army had the following titles: crowd-private; churagas or unter-officer, feldfebel; Centurion – captain; churanboshi – lieutenant; tuxoba – regimental commander, Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel; redoubt or brigadier general; mingboshi – commander of several regiments, General of Division, Major General of General of General of General of General of general; decree-commander of troops, marshal, Lieutenant General. The infantry was composed of an emir guard (guard) of 13 battalions with 2 rota and 5 rota formations, for a total of 14,000 men. The armament of the infantry consisted partly of smoothbore, partly rifled and spear-bladed guns. There were also many old piling

rifles and lightning rifles available. In the early 20th century, English Vickers machine guns appeared in the Bukharan Army.

Cavalry troops were to act in horse combat The 20 sarkarda units were armed with 4,000 khasabardars, cavalry archers, one small caliber zambarak (Falconet) for two men, consisting of 10,000 conquistadors and 8 regiments, for a total of 14,000 men. The cavalry's armament consisted of Spears and shashakas, daggers and pistols. The khasabardars were armed with Cannon prisels and cast iron Falconets, weighing 50 pounds instead of Spears, firing 300 sargens long. Horsemen sometimes engaged in riding training, but this was done on their own initiative. Soldiers serving in the cavalry were required to have their own horses. The artillery consisted of 20 cannons. The artillerymen formed a separate rota of 300 men, and only training in Cannons was organized and trained. The servants were armed with Checkers. Bukhara had a factory for the production of zambarak foundry and gunpowder. After the subjugation of Bukhara to the Russian Empire in the second half of the 19th century, the forces of the Emir of Bukhara reached from 10,000 to 14,000 sarboz according to various estimates. With 14 cannons, 10,000 were in the capital, with 6 cannons, 2,000 were in the city and the book, and 3,000 were in the garrison of fortified cities: Ziyovuddin, Karmana, Guzor, Sherabad, etc. The mobilization capabilities of the Bukhara emirate were able to mobilize up to 60,000 soldiers. The most important fortified fortifications were in Bukhara, Karshi, Nurota, Hisor. The maintenance of the army cost the Emir 1.5 million rubles per year. Salaries for military personnel were given partly in the form of money and partly in the form of a certain amount of wheat. The camp rallies were partially replaced by the Emir's annual counter and summer trips to Shahrizabz, where the emir was accompanied by 6 sarboz battalions, 1 artillery rota and a cavalry regiment. But these trips did not have any significance for increasing combat shyness and readiness. Sarboz only knew about the methods of working with a rifle and several methods of embalming. Clothing. Senior officers and generals wore turtlenecks and robes, and sometimes supplemented it with Russian luxury dice pogons. Sarboz infantry and artillerymen wore a black hat, red-winged caps on the collar, and blue robes with red pogons, black (ceremonial) shalwaras or red leather leggings (everyday), high boots. In the summer, sarbos wore white polotno dresses, office – white office kitel. The Emir's Guardsmen wore special important uniforms, namely red one-collar button-down kitels, white scarves, low black black-collar telpagi. Military campaigns of Tsarist Russia to the emirate of Bukhara began in 1866, and in April-October, Major General D.I. Romanovsky led an army of 3,000 men and 20 zambaraks in a series of battles that completely defeated the Emir's army of 43,000 men and captured several Bukharan forts. The emir was forced to conclude a truce.

The Emir of Bukhara would raise an army of 60,000 in the spring of 1868 and declare a hostage (jihad) against Tsarist Russia. In May-June, lieutenant general Kaufman's detachment of 4,000 men was credited with the defeat of the Emir's army with 16 zambaraks. The emirate of Bukhara surrendered on 2 June after being defeated in the Zirabulak Hills. Based on the peace treaty of 23 June 1868, the emirate of Bukhara came under the Russian protectorate. The military march of 1870 was carried out in July-August, with the aim of suppressing the rebellion of the local Becks, Major General A. in the southern regions of the emirate. K. Abramov's squad of 2,000 had defeated the rebels with 12 cannons. In the 1920 military offensive on Bukhara, the Emir amassed a huge permanent (regular) and temporary (nomuntazam) army force (about 30-35 thousand people). During that period, the Emir's army was made up of permanent (regular) and temporary (nomuntazam) forces. The regular-regular army forces were made up of 8,725 rifles (Javelins), 7,580 shamshirs, 23 cannons and 12 machine guns. According to approximate estimates, the temporary-non – territorial forces called by the provincial governors (Beks) were made up of 27,000 rifles (javelins) and shamshirs, 32 cannons and 2 machine guns. The artillery was made up of old morally obsolete cannons (such as chugun cannons with a smooth table firing with chugun and stone cores). The system of combat capacity, command composition and training of soldiers was at a low level in the Emir's Army. The

army was filled with mercenaries after the mandatory term draft for the Emir's army did not give the desired results. The selection to the army was by way of distribution among the rural communities. Recently, in many cases, men from disadvantaged families have been drafted into the army, regardless of their marital status and situation, either by giving up the elements they do not want, or by abusing a career. On September 2, 1920, the commander of the Soviet troops M.V. An army of 9.5 thousand men under Frunze with 40 zambaraks with the support of the island's military flotilla attacked the Emirate of Bukhara and the capital city of Bukhara was overrun with an attack (shturm). The Emir fled to Eastern Bukhara. The emirate of Bukhara ceased to exist. Bukhara was declared a people's Soviet republic on 8 October 1920.

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