

The Impact of Changes on the System of City Management on Urban Culture

Choriev Jamshid Shokirjanovich

Termez State University Researcher of the Department of World History

ABSTRACT: The principalities are located in the centers of ancient settlements. the main authority in the city was at the disposal of the judge in resolving the existing problems between the population and the administration for the administrative, territorial control of the city. All legal review and litigation was conducted by a judge. During the reign of Bukhara khan Rahimkhan a number of reforms were carried out for the purpose of administrative and territorial management of cities. In particular, the control over the cities of Shakhrisabz and Kitab has been strengthened. The city of Karshi is culturally and economically developed.

KEYWORD: city administration, urban culture, population centers, elders, commanders, judges, chairmen, murabs, guards, administrative, territorial control.

Introduction.

Ethnographer V. Bezobrazov Kitab, studying the administrative-territorial structure of the Shahrissabz principalities, notes that these principalities were located in the centers of ancient settlements, formed as a convenient, economic, political and administrative center and were ruled by the mayor, ie beys [1]. In the administrative and territorial administration of the cities and the general administrative control of the principality, the elders, commanders, judges, chairmen, murabs and mirshabs played a decisive role in governing the city and had their own responsibilities in the direction of governing the city. City elders, representatives of the principality, were responsible for the timely collection of taxes on each neighborhood street, its organization. For example, the city administration has 6 commanders, who are divided into neighborhoods such as Akhchabug, Pistakhona, Jovuz, Bashir, Gharov, Korangi. In the city of Shahrissabz, there were 9 commanders, each of whom was assigned a designated neighborhood. For example, in the western part of the city, in the western part of the city, there is a gorge Tankos. The service of the mirabs in the beautification of the city, in the supply of water, in the organization of the administrative tax system, was so great that they collected money for the tax from one penny from each household.

It was also at the discretion of the city's main authority judge to resolve existing issues between the population and the administration for administrative, territorial control of the city. All legal review and litigation was conducted by a judge. There were 5 judges in Kitab and Shahrissabz, whose muftis were directly involved in documenting legal issues. the judges lived mainly in the villages inhabited by the commanders, and were subordinated to the qaziqalon, the main governing body in Kitab and Shakhrisabz, with whom the chairman and the mirshabs worked. During the period of administrative

and legal management, the chairman and officers received the reward of 5-6 coins for each major work in the report, after finding and punishing the culprits and successfully completing the task of the city administration. In addition, a special mullah, an inheritance officer, and a property valuator worked in the administrative department of the judges to carry out and approve the law. Mullahs appointed by the judge to marry the bride and groom received 10 coins and sometimes 5 coins, and up to 2-3 coins for the treasury for documenting the foundation and trade affairs [2.30-31].

Materials and Methods.

During the reign of Bukhara khan Rahimkhan a number of reforms were carried out for the purpose of administrative and territorial management of cities. In particular, the control over the cities of Shakhrisabz and Kitab has been strengthened. The Emir of Bukhara Rahimqulikhan used various methods of punishment in order to keep the Shahrissabz and Kitab principalities under constant control and punish the disobedient beys. For example, Amir Rahimqulikhan invited Shahrissabz to Bukhara to be his guest in order to punish him, and during the feast he was imprisoned and punished. According to historical sources, as a result of the frequent changes of the Shahrissabz and Kitab principalities, there was unrest, and the people's patience was finally exhausted. As a result, the ruling circles of Shahrissabz took control of the administrative-territorial administration and organized several popular uprisings against the Emir. He strengthened the city's defenses and established strong defensive fortifications [3.35-36]. During the reign of the Bukhara Emirate, the cities of Kitab, Shahrissabz, Yakkabag were distinguished by their administrative-territorial structure, having a strong military fortress, the majority of local nobility in the administrative administration.

The city of Guzar is connected to the Guzar river basin, where the Kashkadarya tributaries flow, to the northeastern part of the Shahrissabz mountain range, and to the east to the western ridges of the Sherabad-Boysun mountains. The main part of the city's population lives in the northwestern part of the Guzar River. The Yangikent Tenge-Haram villages of Guzar will also be irrigated with Langardarya water. There are 850 families living in Guzar, and the villages of Afgonbog and Eskibog in the city center are reflected in historical sources as a densely populated neighborhood.

The city of Karshi is directly connected with the Kashkadarya River and is located in the middle and lower reaches of the oasis, ie in the lower reaches of the opposite valley of the Kashkadarya oasis. At the top, the oasis was inhabited by settled and nomadic people. The population near the opposite city is located in 3 main villages.

1. Chim district is located in the middle reaches of the Kashkadarya River and is bordered by Shahrissabz.
2. Beshkent district - the city and its environs.
3. Kasan district - the main part of the population lived in the lower reaches of the Kashkadarya.

Karshi is culturally and economically developed and has a population of 11,979. The center of the city was Karshi, which was renamed Behbudi after the dissolution of the Bukhara Emirate.

Results and discussions.

The city of Boysun is located in the south-western part of the Bukhara Emirate, at the foot of the Boysun Mountains in the Boysun-Sherabad mountain range. The city of Boysun had a population of 2,235. Darband had a population of 1163 inhabitants. It is located on the main trade route Boysun and is connected by Darband-Boysun-Denau-Gissar and Boysun-Sherabad-Termez trade routes [4.101].

In the south-eastern cities of the Bukhara Emirate, the socio-political situation was much more complicated, and conflicts between the city population and the administration were frequent. For example, in 1912, in the city of Guzar and in 1916 in the city of Shakhrisabz, the violence in the policy of the city administration towards the intelligentsia and the masses was the cause. As a result of the actions of the leader of the anti-city, Abdullah Olimtora, a serious clash broke out between Shiites and Sunnis. Because the opposing governor Olimtora was busy with life, entertainment, social life of the people, urban development [5.61].

According to archeological data, the first defensive structures in Central Asia appeared in the III millennium BC. In Central Asia, urban defense structures have also played an important role in the recent Middle Ages, and the experience gained over the centuries in this area has been used effectively. In the XVI-XIX centuries, an important element of urban planning of the Bukhara Emirate was the defense system.

Conclusion.

In organizing the defense of the oasis cities, we can observe a number of important local features, in addition to the fact that the traditional defense system, which is typical for the entire Central Asian region, is surrounded by strong defensive walls. Such features are especially evident in the organization of the defense of the cities of Shakhrisabz and Kitab.

References

1. V.Bezobrazov. "Essays on Shakhrisabz's Bext" by Asari.
2. O.Parmonov., A.Berdiev. Book District. Science Publishing, 1996, pp. 30-31.
3. O.Parmonov, A.Berdiev. Book District. Science Publishing, 1996, pp. 35-36.
4. Ananiev. Sherabad valley. Str-101.
5. Fitrat. The reign of Amir Alimkhan. T .: Minhoj Charitable Publishing House of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. 1992, p.161.