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FROM HISTORY OF THE MILITARY DEAL IN EMIRAT OF BUKHARA

Abstract: *The author in its article reveals the history of the military deal in m emirate of Bukhara. On base firsthand author analyzed military job title. So for instance, what the sources witness, in the second half XVIII centuries Bukhara's army consisted of cavalry only, infantries in him then was not. 67. The Cavalry subdivided on nukery (served people) and punishment-chariks. Nukery were listed on service beside its mister (the khan, emir, deputy, atalika, official), for that constantly got determined by him remuneration by nature and money, as well as were dispensed from performances of the different obligations with the exclusion of military. They had a weapon, ate and armed to its account, but went on government horse. According to sort of the weapon nukers were divided on mergans and nayzadas. The Number nukery was limited, much more was kara-chariks, which completed in army in wartime, where moved the main mass of the male population.*

Key words: job title, military, emirate, Bukhara, troops, emir, territory, Iran, population.

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The Power mundane and spiritual aristocracy both in Bukhara's khanate, and in – Kokand's, rested in armed power. The organizing structure Kokand troopses in the second half XVIII centuries until explored, about Bukhara's troops there are very valuable information in russian source [1, p. 301]. In particular, F.Efremov in 70- year served in their rows, wrote that "mostly beside them (beside people of Bukhara) different folk "[1] that is to say in their composition were not only uzbeks, but also tadzhiks, turkmens, afghan [2, p.79]. The tadzhiks from Karategin, Darvaza, Matches and the other places were also found in composition Kokand troopses[3, p.41-42].

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on mergans (the arrow) and nayzadas. The Number nukers was limited, much more was a punishment-chariks, which completed in army in wartime, where moved the main mass of the male population[5, p.100-101].In default of need in them punishment-chariks dismissed on house to "was not a harm to population". They carried the service on their own horse, and not all had a weapon, but hoes and shovels without fall. Bukhara's troops subdivided on regiments, mouths and moreover regiment, consisting of 100 persons, commanded tocaba, company commander centurion [6, p.50]. There were else five tithes (pandjohboshi), tithes (dahboshi). In 70- year XVIII v. Bukhara's troops had 5 nine pounds gun, 2 five pounds, 8 three pounds and 5 mortars[7, p.50].

The reforms of the emir Shah-Murad concerned and military deal; he carried in armies more exact discipline and in each subdivision has fixed the mullah[8, p.101].

Before it number Bukhara's troopses formed 10 thousand people[9, p.301], he has brought her(it) before 60 thousand; under him personal composition of the armies became regularly to protrude the salary[10, p.301]. Kazhdoyu ordinary, as of Efremova, annual salary formed 2 ten-ruble notes (6 rub.) by money and on 4 batmans [11, p.301] jugars

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and wheats. As of Burnasheva - 2 tillo (gold) (beside 12 rub.) by money, 7 batmans (beside 56 poods) of the wheat and, over that, remuneration in wartime. The Corporal per annum protruded the salary: 2,5 ten-ruble notes (7 rub. 80 kom.) by money, on 4,5 batmans wheats and jugars; the sergeant - 3,5 ten-ruble notes (10 rub. 50 cop.) by money, on 6,5 batmans of the wheat and jugars.

As from one hundred -bashi, except money and cloths, each protruded the land as "tanho"; moreover size this tax depended on rank and occupied to job titles; On efremovu for instance, having rank one hundred -bashi Bukhara's government gave the land, with which "was going to per annum before 300 tax's money, in Russia are changed on 3 ruble". In Bukhara's troops played the more important role russian foamy, as well as deserters and miscellaneous of the sort migrants; one of they have even got the post main commander.

At the head, the Bukhara's of the troopesses stood topchi-bashi-i-lashkar (the chief to artillery) though timeses the troops an emir, or his(its) atalik. Assistant topchi-bashi-i-lashkar was nakib, which during march controlled questions of the motion and locations of the troopesses. The troops played the more essential role in guard state not only and the authorities, but also in fight between legal successor and pretender for throne, for job titles in central government with deputy as well as in fight with external aggression and in seizure someone else territory.

In first half XIX age development of the military deal in khanate of Bukhara two stages: period before organization and shaping the regular troopers (before medium 70- y.), and period after their organizations in 1837. On the first stage order to mobilizations of the troopers in wartime was following. The name warrior were written in roll, and at necessary time emir collected them through notification glashataya (jarchi). It was indicated only place of the collection, but about its purpose soldiers did not know. The Warrior relied on to be with spare of the foods for 10-12 days and on their own horse. That, beside who was not, is obliged was buy it. On return from march of the horses sold. Ordinary warriors got on seven tenge per annum and on several batmans of bread. But most often they did not get and this wretched contents. So, in 1810 after hunger and public emotions in Bukhara, when emir Haydar was going to in march against Kokand, seemed that he "troops it's not in the least salaries in issue did not produce, but has ordered to any has prepared the dinner to its account". As a result this soldiers could not buy the horses and three thousand people have followed the emir on oslo horseback. The Emir was have to postpone its march and return in Bukhara.

The army could take In the event of necessity emir from 30 before 50 thousand people. The certain

amount warrior (before 15-20 thousand) could expose the rulers of the separate areas (Samarkand, Yahoo-Tyube (Istaravshan), Hudzhand, Karategin, Gissar). In organizations of the troopesses of the emir, in contrast with past century nearly no change has not occurred. In count; calculate; list command composition emir's to armies are mentionned job titles nakib, the world and seizure. On certificate of the Southerner, the arms of the troopesses formed the sabres, handguns without lock, spears and darts.

To all appearances no charter, military, internal and guard service did not exist. The service in armies and participation in military march were founded on medieval the custom. So, iranian ambassador about Bukhara's troops period of the rule of the emir Nasrully (1826-1860 y.) writes following: "In what direction troops nor left, their march must not last the more forty days. The Emir not even had a right to prolong this period if only for five days. Irrespective of consequence march i.e. regardless of victories or defeats, the soldiers dispersed who where. The Ambassador has added that this custom keep not only soldiers Bukhara, but also Kokand, and Xorezm. One more rule existed at period of the hostilities: fortress i.e. precipitated city must was be achieved during seed of the days. Otherwise troops its left. Much more likely, the weakness of the troopesses khanat of Central Asia told in this.

About amount Bukhara's troopers and its shaping Iranian ambassador reports following information: he and its son Haydar were able to hold independence this mutinous area all through second half XVIII age.

Fazil-beat for all time of its rule in Yahoo-Tyube (Istaravshan) remained the enemy Bukhara, against which emerged repeatedly. One of their own march he has undertaken in 1749, when Bukhara's khanate outlived heavy political and economic crisis under Nodirshah Afshara. Fozil-beat has considered this moment approaching and has solved to organize coalition, where entered the rulers Nurata, Uchtut, Urgut, Gissar and Shahrisabz. However allies of the big success did not reach. The Ruler Bukhara Rahimkhan to manage to smash the ally, one of them ruler Shahrisabz was gone in Bukhara and is executed.

The following ruler, with which Rahimkhan has solved to depose was Fazil-beat. For seizure Yahoo-Tyube (Istaravshana) khan necessary was have an ally, and he was able to attract on its party Kokand khan Irdonabiya (1751-1770 y), tribe Kipchak and ruler Karshi. In 1754 they go to wall Yahoo-Tyube with the army in 20 thousand people. At the request emir from places three thousand soldier arrived in Bukhara, of them ruler Shahrisabz has put (deliver)ed 600 persons. Shibirgan, Balh, Maymany, Andhuya, Saripula and Dehnava together - two thousand four hundred.

In Bukhara artilleryman numbered 200 persons, they commanded (in 1843-1844 y.) Abdulsamad-

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khan from Tebriz, earlier served in afghan's army, beside emir Bukhara and participated in march on Jizah and Yahoo-Tyube. In governing the troops existed the unwritten rules. So, the Emperor had a right to send military in march by turns. About this writes the author XVIII age. Mirza Badi' Sofa: "If intending to send military in march by turns, but that example much then to given deal it is necessary will be attentively".

As a whole, to medium XVIII age khanates of Central Asia they were divided on small holdings. Independent Kokand khanate is isolated In Fergana. What is more, having used that that khanate of Bukhara, live its national independence, has singed under power of the iranian ruler Nadir-shah Afshara, ruler Kokand Rahim-beat (1734-1750 y) has made the march on territory khanat of Buhars and came before Katta-Burial mound.

In the second half XVIII age big influence gains the tribe one hundred the most multiple in Maverannahre, which lived on extensive territory from lower reached Syrdarya before Yahoo-Tyube, Jizah, Zomin, Kunduz (on north Afghanistan) and before khanate of Xiva. The influential by representative its was a ruler Yahoo-Tyube (Istaravshan) Fazil-beat son Sodikbiya.

On their arms had and artillery, which a part remained else since time of the march Nadir-shah on Bukhara. The instruments were bulky, for transportation each was needed eight oxen's. Budrin saw in Bukhara several cast-iron guns, unimproved to use. But were and others. For instance, in 1810, being going to in march against kokand's population, emir conducted its army by firing from 15 small hummingbird gun, consolidated on camel. The instruments else smaller calibre carried on wheel, "fuelled in one loshadi".

After organization of the regular army artillerymans started to get the salary (three roubles by silver at month) and carry the form, differing from infantry by black colour of the jackets. In medium fifties years a number weapon miscellaneous calibre reached 80. 30 of them be found in Shahrisab area, but 50 - in Bukhara, on palace square. Besides, several copper guns had Gissarsk boca.

The weakness to regular army and its armises was felt under each collision with enemy. The timeses of the defeat in war with Xiva and Kokand brought the emir to thoughts about need of the military reform. The Push has hereto served and arrival in Bukhara russian cossacks, accompanied mission of the baron negroes (1821). But in 20- years to create the regular army not to manage: disturbed rebellion a china-kipchaks, change the rulers and fight of the sons of the emir Haydar for power.

The first instructor on education regular troops in Bukhara were russian foamy. According to Chernecov, the emir Nasrulla was extremely curious,

studiously questioned all about Europe, particularly about Russia. Most of all its interested the russian troops, about which he had certain presentation, seen soldier and cossacks in Bukhara with Negroes, found under him several population of Bukhara, he forced to imitate gun acceptance russian captive. Moreover instead used the wooden stake, therefore that soldier guns in Bukhara to get was it is impossible.

In 1837 emir Nasrulla has proceed with shaping the regular army. Sarbazy become first regular army, but the present military reform was shown by innovation in histories of the military deal to Central Asia. Such innovation caused the certain discontent in some class ruling class, particularly amongst chapters uzbek, nowhere near not interested in fortification central authorities. Considering all this, having taken soldier from number foamy Persian, Russian and volunteer from local inhabitants. Sarbazy constantly veins in sort of barrack with all family. They protruded the salary from treasury on three robes by silver at month.

The Eyewitness in their own note "About military power Emir of Bukhara" wrote in 1856 that here no regular cavalry, but mounted army regular, is constantly found in combat readiness and counts before 13 thousand people. The cavalymen of the vein inwardly city in their own house and in peacetime, either as foot soldier, concerned with the facilities and other deals, not getting from treasury of no contents.

In wartime they paid the salary on 2-3 gold at month. Besides, in the event of case own change her(its) was provided to account of the treasury. Sarbazy and artillerymans were in due course considered by awesome power and not once directed the awe on enemy, providing emir victory. Besides, with organization of the regular army, powerful structures got constant armed support in undertaking its politicians and for suppression of the appearances of the public masses.

Sent in 1881 in Bukhara, on request of the emir Muzaffar, russian officers have trained the Bukhara's soldierly parts russian military formation, have formed the new soldierly parts and entered the russian command. However, fighting efficiency Bukhara's to armies not in the least did not increase, only personal escort of the emir consisted under her mounted batteries was is well armed.

In Petersburg, from considerations political, tsar spared the emir to armies flattering attention. The Emir on its request were presented for its armies of that rifle in count; calculate; list several thousand, that gun mounted batteries with combat supplies. The presentations Turkestan's general-governor about deflection of the requests of the emir for furlough him weapons did not be taken in attention, since emir in lifestyle its in Petersburg always personally obtained from reigning corresponding to edict both in this, and in the other deal.

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From said drawing a conclusion shall note that history of the military deal in emirate Buhar's, its condition, ensuring the troopes, arms, ranks and job titles is an important scientific direction. The Study

of these problems casts light upon many questions of the histories emir of Bukhara rule of the dynasties mangits.

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