

## BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA 1900-1910-YILLARDAGI IJTIMOIY-SIYOSIY HAYOT

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**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqola 1900–1910-yillarda Buxoro amirligidagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy hayot haqida umumiy ma'lumot beradi. Unda jamiyatning ijtimoiy tabaqalari, ularning o'zaro munosabatlari, madaniy rivojlanish va ta'lim tizimining holati tahlil qilingan. Feodal tuzum asosidagi jamiyatda an'anaviy diniy qadriyatlar hukmron bo'lgan bo'lsada, jadidchilik harakati ta'sirida ta'lim va madaniyatda yangilanish jarayonlari kuzatilgan. Maqolada shuningdek, zamonaviy ta'lim tizimining shakllanishi, madaniy merosning saqlanishi va o'sha davrdagi me'morchilik san'ati ham yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Buxoro amirligi, ijtimoiy tabaqalanish, madaniyat, ta'lim, jadidchilik harakati, feodal tuzum, madrasalar, yangi usul maktablari, diniy qadriyatlar, me'morchilik.

## SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE IN BUKHARA EMIRATE IN 1900-1910

**Abstract.** This article provides general information about socio-political, economic and cultural life in Bukhara Emirate in 1900-1910. It analyzes the social classes of the society, their mutual relations, cultural development and the state of the education system. Although traditional religious values prevailed in the society based on the feudal system, the processes of education and culture renewal were observed under the influence of the Jadidism movement. The article also covers the formation of the modern education system, the preservation of cultural heritage, and the architectural art of that time.

**Key words:** Emirate of Bukhara, social stratification, culture, education, modernist movement, feudal system, madrasahs, new method schools, religious values, architecture.

## ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ЖИЗНЬ В БУХАРСКОМ ЭМИРАТЕ В 1900-1910 ГГ.

**Аннотация.** В статье представлены общие сведения об общественно-политической, экономической и культурной жизни Бухарского эмирата в 1900-1910 гг. В ней анализируются социальные классы общества, их взаимоотношения, культурное развитие и состояние системы образования. Хотя в обществе, основанном на феодальном

строе, преобладали традиционные религиозные ценности, процессы образования и обновления культуры наблюдались под влиянием движения джадидизма. Также в статье рассматривается формирование современной системы образования, сохранение культурного наследия и архитектурного искусства того времени.

**Ключевые слова:** Бухарский эмират, социальное расслоение, культура, образование, модернистское движение, феодальный строй, медресе, школы нового метода, религиозные ценности, архитектура.

1900-1910-yillarda Buxoro amirligining iqtisodiy holati agrar tusda bo‘lib, asosan dehqonchilik, chorvachilik va hunarmandchilikka asoslangan edi. Biroq, bu davrda Rossiya imperiyasining protektorat sifatidagi siyosiy va iqtisodiy ta’siri sezilarli darajada kuchaygan, bu esa amirlikning iqtisodiy mustaqilligini cheklagan. Quyida iqtisodiy holatning asosiy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi: Dehqonchilik asosiy iqtisodiy faoliyat bo‘lib, aholining aksariyati paxta, bug‘doy, arpa va boshqa qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish bilan shug‘ullangan. Yerlar uch asosiy guruhga bo‘lingan. Xususiy yerlar (mulklar): Boy yer egalari va zodagonlarning qo‘lida edi.

Davlat yerlar (amloklar): Bevosita amirlik mulki hisoblanib, soliq evaziga ijara berilgan.

Vaqf yerlari: Diniy muassasalar (masjidlar, madrasalar) ixtiyorida bo‘lib, ulardan tushgan daromad diniy faoliyatni ta’minlashga yo‘naltirilgan. Katta yer egaligi tizimi mavjud edi, va ko‘plab kambag‘al dehqonlar boy yer egalari yoki davlatdan yer ijara olib ishlagan. Ular o‘z hosilining katta qismini soliq va ijara sifatida topshirishga majbur bo‘lgan. 2. Paxtachilikning rivoji va Rossiya ta’siri Rossiya imperiyasi paxtani o‘z sanoati uchun muhim xomashyo sifatida ko‘rib, amirlikni paxta yetishtirishga ixtisoslashtirishga undadi.

Paxta yetishtirish darajasi oshgan bo‘lsa-da, bu o‘z navbatida g‘alla mahsulotlari yetishtirishni qisqartirdi, natijada qishloq xo‘jaligi izdan chiqdi va oziq-ovqat taqchilligi yuzaga keldi. Buxoro amirligi Rossiya savdo-sotiq tarmog‘iga bog‘langan bo‘lib, iqtisodiy jihatdan mustaqil bo‘lolmadi. 3. Savdo va hunarmandchilik Ichki savdo: Asosan bozorlarda olib borilgan, aholining ehtiyojlarini qondiruvchi tovarlar (qorako‘l terisi, ipak, paxta, g‘alla, hunarmandchilik mahsulotlari) savdosи rivojlangan. Tashqi savdo: Buxoro orqali Rossiya, Afg‘oniston, Eron va Hindiston bilan savdo aloqalari olib borilgan. Savdo yo‘llari va tranzit tovarlar ustidan Rossiya nazorati kuchaygan.

Hunarmandchilik: Hunarmandlar ipakchilik, kulolchilik, zeb-ziynat buyumlari tayyorlash va temirchilik kabi sohalar bilan shug‘ullangan. Biroq, sanoat rivojlanmagani bois,

hunarmandchilik an'anaviy usulda qolgandi. 4. Soliq tizimi Amirlikda soliqlar asosiy daromad manbai edi. Eng asosiy soliqlar: Zakat: Musulmon aholining daromad va mol-mulkidan olinadigan diniy soliq. Ushr: Hosildan o'ndan bir ulush olinadigan soliq.

Kishloq va bozorlardan olinadigan bojlar. Soliq yuki asosan kambag'al dehqonlar va hunarmandlar zimmasiga tushgan, bu esa ularning iqtisodiy ahvolini og'irlashtirgan. 5. Transport va kommunikatsiya Rossiya amirlikda yangi temir yo'l tarmoqlarini qurishni boshlagan. Xususan, Transkaspiy temir yo'li orqali savdo aloqalari kuchaygan. Transport infratuzilmasi deyarli rivojlanmagan bo'lib, ichki hududlarda yuk tashish ot-aravalarda yoki karvonlar orqali amalga oshirilgan. 6. Xalqning iqtisodiy ahvoli Katta yer egaligi va Rossiya ta'sirining kuchayishi tufayli qishloq aholisi og'ir iqtisodiy sharoitda yashagan.

Aholining asosiy qismi kambag'allikda bo'lib, ko'pchilik oziq-ovqat, kiyim-kechak va boshqa ehtiyojlarini qondira olmagan. Rossiya protektorati tufayli iqtisodiy resurslarning katta qismi Rossiyaga oqib ketgan. Umuman olganda, 1900-1910-yillarda Buxoro amirligi iqtisodiyoti qaramlikka asoslangan, feudal va yarim-kolonial tusda bo'lgan. Agrar soha ustun bo'lsa-da, Rossianing iqtisodiy siyosati amirlik iqtisodiy mustaqilligini cheklab, mahalliy aholining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvolini yanada og'irlashtirgan. 1900-1910-yillarda Buxoro amirligidagi ijtimoiy tuzilma feudal tuzum asosida shakllangan bo'lib, jamiyat qatlamlari aniq tabaqalanishga ega edi. Tabaqalanish asosiy daromad manbai, yerga egalik va siyosiy hokimiyatga ko'ra belgilangan. Quyida jamiyatning asosiy tabaqalari keltiriladi:

1. Oliy tabaqa Amir va uning oilasi: Amirlikning eng yuqori hokimiyat vakillari bo'lib, ular davlatni boshqarish va iqtisodiy resurslar ustidan nazorat qilish vakolatiga ega edi.

- Zodagonlar (beklar va amaldorlar): Davlat boshqaruving turli darajalarida xizmat qilgan yuqori tabaqa.

- Boylar va yer egalari: Katta yer egalari bo'lib, dehqonlardan soliqlar yig'ib katta daromad olishgan.

## 2. Diniy tabaqa

- Ulamolar: Diniy yetakchilar shar'iy qonunlarni targ'ib qilish va hayotda ularni tatbiq etishda katta rol o'ynagan.

- Mudarrislari va talabalari: Madrasalarda ishlagan diniy ta'limot ahli.

- Imomlar va boshqa diniy amaldorlar: Diniy marosimlarni boshqaruvchi shaxslar.

## 3. O'rta tabaqa

- Savdogarlar: Ichki va tashqi savdo bilan shug'ullanuvchi tabaqa.

- Hunarmandlar: Kulollar, temirchilar, zargarlar kabi an'anaviy hunarmandlar.

#### 4. Quyi tabaqa

- Dehqonlar: Jamiyatning eng katta qismini tashkil etib, iqtisodiy jihatdan qashshoq tabaqa edi.

- Chorikorlar va qullar: Uy va xo'jalik ishlarida ishlovchi xizmatkorlar.

#### 5. Ayollar

Ayollarning ijtimoiy mavqeい past bo'lib, ular asosan uy-ro'zg'or ishlari bilan shug'ullangan. Boy oilalardagi ayollar nisbatan yaxshi sharoitda yashagan bo'lsa-da, qishloq ayollari og'ir iqtisodiy sharoitda yashagan. Madaniyat va Ta'lim 900–1910-yillarda Buxoro amirligida madaniyat va ta'lim asosan islomiy an'analarga asoslangan bo'lib, diniy ta'lim va qadimiy urf-odatlar ustunlik qilgan. Shu bilan birga, jadidchilik harakati ta'sirida bu sohalarda yangilanish g'oyalari paydo bo'ldi. 1. Madaniyat- Adabiyot: She'riyat va diniy mavzular ustun edi. Bu davrda jadidlarning ta'siri ostida yangicha adabiyot shakllana boshladi.

- San'at: Musiqa, naqshinkorlik va me'morchilik rivojlangan bo'lib, ular islomiy naqshlar bilan bezatilgan.

- Din va madaniyat: Islom dini madaniyatning asosiy qismi bo'lib, xalq hayotida muhim rol o'ynagan.

#### 2. Ta'lim

- An'anaviy ta'lim: Madrasalar diniy bilimlarni o'rgatib, shariat qonunlarini targ'ib qilgan. Dunyoqarash asosan diniy cheklovlar bilan cheklangan edi.

- Yangi usul maktablari: Jadidlar tashabbusi bilan zamonaviy fanlar va bilimlarni o'qitadigan maktablar ochila boshladi.

- Jadidchilik ta'siri: Savodsizlikni kamaytirish va zamonaviy ta'limni rivojlantirishni maqsad qilgan.

#### 3. Bosma ishlar

Matbaa va nashrlar rivojlanmagan bo'lsa-da, jadidlar tomonidan kitoblar va gazetalar tarqatilib, zamonaviy bilimlarni targ'ib qilishga harakat qilindi.

#### 4. Me'morchilik

Buxoroda masjid va madrasalar kabi me'moriy obidalar qurilgan. Me'morchilikda murakkab naqshlar va geometrik bezaklar qo'llanilgan. Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinku 1900–1910-yillarda Buxoroda madaniyat va ta'lim asosan diniy an'analarga asoslangan bo'lsa-da, jadidchilik harakati bu sohalarda yangi g'oya va o'zgarishlarning boshlanishiga turtki berdi.

An'anaviy va zamonaviy ta'lim o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik ushbu davrning asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri bo'lib, keyingi yillarda islohotlar uchun zamin yaratdi.

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