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**SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology.
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ETHNICAL CONTACT OF BUKHARA'S EMIRATE POPULATION (AT THE BEGINNING INITIALLY XX AGE)

Abstract: The author in its article reveals In 1868 on 1917 Bukhara's emirate was found under protectorate of the tsarist Russia that have limited economic and political development Bukhara on regional so and on international level. This state with its internal policy ed on for many years not changed. Though in given period developed social-economic relations: production, trade and the other branches, all on the general level of the development on order lagged behind from european countries.

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

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Introduction

To the end 19 at the beginning initially 20 ages both in Turkestan, and in Bukhara's emirate economy, agriculture and cultural life became to change. At under study period in Bukhara's emirate study populations his ethnic picture is an actual subject of the study. The territorial emirate subdivided on beks and mists, which managed the fixed emir an beks. The emirate consisted of 27 beks. [1,10-11]

To medium XIX age ethnic composition Bukhara's emirate, in its mass was uniform, which base formed the Uzbeks. Together with them on territory three states lived also Tadjhiks, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, Turkmens and Kirghizs. In specified period population Bukhara's emirate formed beside 2 mln person, ethnic consisted from Uzbek, Tadjhik, Turkmen, Karakalpaks and Kazakhs basically. The Main part of population of the emirate lived in a lot of water oasis, was presented sort and Uzbek - an mangits, Kungrads, Kenagas, Karluksb, Kalmiks, Naymans and Kipchaks. As a whole numbered 28 tribe, lived on territory Bukhara's emirate. [2,14-15]

Materials and Methods

The most of the population formed the Uzbeks, the gross amount their formed 1,5 mln. person. The ethnic composition populations uzbek constituted of different tribes lived on territory Turkestan.

The Town part of population was also shown different. For instance, nations lived on territory Zaravshan formed mangits, tugali, boglan, yahtamgali, but on territory Karki, Karshi and Guzar - naymans, sadirbeks, yahtamgali and others. [3,301]

After uzbek in quantitative position occupied the tadjhiks lived on territory Bukhara. The general their amount has formed beside 500 thous., but in some other source 650 thous.

The Turkmens also formed the big amount on its number. They lived on territory near Amudariya, which pertained to Bukhara's emirate that is to say lived in south and west part.

On base of the written sources, possible confirm that aproximate amount turkmen on territory Bukhara formed beside 200 thous. person. [4,79]

In the same way on territory Bukhara lived the arabs, they basically lived in Karshi and Sherobode (Surhandariya area).

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Ethnic structure populations Bukhara's emirate[5, p.41-42]

Name nationalities	Percent correlation	Gross amount of the population (person)
Turkic folk	85 %	1 830 454
Iranian folk	12 %	258 389
Other ethnics of the group	3%	64 597
in Bukhara's emirate:	100 %	2 153 240

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 Herald. 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.[6, p.133]

In the same way on territory Bukhara's emirate lived the persians, jew, hindus, afghan, karakalpaks, kazakhs, kalmyks and other nationalities. The Kalmyks basically lived in town parts, karakalpaks, occupied the territory Zarafshan, Amudarya and Syrdarya, kazakhs - a northeasterly part Bukhara's emirate. [7, p.100-101]

The nations hindus pertained to national minority, jew, who had not an enjoying full rights in state.

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.[8,50]

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) 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.[9, p.50]

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.[10, p.301]

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 уведен in Bukhara and is executed.[11,301]

After joining of the tsarist Russia to Central Asia has occurred greater change and in lifes Bukhara's emirate. As follows, Turkestan's general of guberniya had a legislative power and ordered to take the laws and resolutions and cancel them with its queue. To example, in 1914 populations which lived on given territory, got ready take the russian citizenship, to the pertained the european jew. This has in turn allowed to stop the legal inequality amongst this national minority. The Central state archive of the Republic Uzbekistan brings the information about nation and nationality, which have taken the russian citizenship. [10, p.301]

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The following ruler, with which Rahim-khan 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), tribe Kipchak and ruler Karshi. In 1754 they moved 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 Shahrissabz has put (deliver)ed 600 persons. Shibirgan, Balh, Maymany, Andhuya, Saripula and Dehnava together - two thousand four hundred.

Conclusion

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. In particular, F.Efremov in 70- year served in their rows, wrote that "mostly beside them (beside people of Bukhara) different folk " that is to say in their composition were not only uzbeks, but also tadjhiks, turkmens, afghan. The tadjhiks from Karategin, Darvaza, Matches and the other places were also found in composition Kokand troopses.

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