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Abstract:

It is analyzed historical information that was published in the pages of periodical press about Baisun, Sherabad, and Denau principalities of political and economical significance in the Surkhandarya oasis in this article. It is known that after the Russian Empire invaded Turkestan tried to implement a management system in all respects. The historical geography of the cities and villages of the country and the ethnography of the indigenous peoples were scientifically studied.

Keywords: "Turkestanskije Vedomosti" newspaper, Gissar region, Surkhan oasis, Baisun.

Enter. The Russian Empire founded the first periodical press operating on the basis of its own ideas in order to study Turkestan in all aspects. From 1870, the official organ of the Governor General "Turkestanskije vedomosti" and its supplement "Gazette of the Turkestan region" began to be published in Tashkent until 1883. The newspaper "Turkestanskiy vedomosti" On April 28, 1870, it was published based on the decree of Turkestan Governor General Kaufman [1].

This newspaper was considered the first official newspaper in Turkestan and laid the foundation for the periodical press in Central Asia. 6,406 issues of the newspaper "Turkestanskije vedomosti" were printed between 1870 and 1917 [2].

Together with the newspaper "Turkestanskije vedomosti" by the beginning of the 20th century, such newspapers as "Tashkentsky listok" (1904), "Na rubeje" (1907), "Turkestansky kurer" (1908), "Russky Turkestan" (1910) were published in the country. The magazines "Sredne-aziatsky vestnik" (1896) and "Srednaya Asia" (1910-1911) published in Russian in Turkestan also served as an important source.

"Sredne-aziatsky vestnik" was considered the first Russian-language magazine in Central Asia. According to the pages of "Turkestanskije vedomosti" it is written: "Smirnov was founded in Tashkent the monthly scientific literary magazine "Sredne-aziatsky vestnik" and its supplement "Novosti dnya" in cooperation with I.I. Geyer publication is allowed"[3].

Among the scientific articles published on the pages of this newspaper and magazine, we can find a lot of historical geographical, ethnographic, toponomic, archaeological information about the history of the Surkhan oasis. uchrejdeniya v Bukharskikh Vladeniya" (Sredne-Aziatskaya jizn 1906), "Cherez Bukharu" (Voenny Sbornik: 1907 g. No.;), V Bukhare" (Turkestanskije vedomosti February 13, 1911), after the conquest of Central Asia by the Russian Empire it was reflected that he tried to turn it into a raw material base that would satisfy his needs. From the time when the Bukhara Emirate was dependent on the Russian Empire, the tsarist authorities began to appropriate lands that were convenient for them. Chorjoi, Kerki, Termiz are among them. One such area was the Surkhan oasis, which was considered the eastern land of the Bukhara Emirate and was distinguished by its convenient strategic location with Afghanistan [4]. Eastern Bukhara was a vast region with a unique climate located 1,200 feet above sea level in the east of the Bukhara Emirate[5].

On the pages of the press, there is also information about the Boisun fortress, which is distinguished by its political, socio-economical and important aspect in this area. Boisun, an important city in Bukhara Emirate, was indeed a beautiful and ancient city. "Boisun is a city 3,410 feet above sea level with a constant gentle breeze and distinguished by snow-capped mountains."[6]

One of the strategically important strongholds of Boisun Oasis, Boisun Fort was built on a high hill and stood out from other city forts with a thick garden. The fortress was simple, compact and had a tall tower. The main feature of Boisun fortress: the moat in front of the wall served as a defense. The city occupies two banks of the river called Khojamuradbakhsh [7].

In the second half of the 19th century, the Boisun estate consisted of 4 estates, the general list of which and the number of farms were divided as follows:

- More than 2,000 farms in the Boysun estate;
- 2500 farms in Poshkhurd estate;
- The number of farms owned by Darband is 700.
- There were more than 400 farms in the Jomchi estate.

The names of the villages in the estates of the Boisun estate are given as follows:

There were 10 villages in Boisun principality, 9 villages in Poshkhurd principality, 20 villages in Darband principality, and 4 villages in Yaumchi principality.

The administration of the Bukhara Emirate was managed through the Beks. Each bek was appointed by the emir. Bek collected and sent taxes to the emir. It is written in the press pages that the emir of Bukhara appoints guards with the title "General bek". One such beg was Boysun Beg in 1907[8].

In the 19th century, Boysun was the center of the richest herdsman nomadic Uzbeks. They went to the mountains in the summer and returned to their homes in the fall.

The emir of Bukhara had to maintain his army permanently in order to strengthen his power in the lands of Eastern Bukhara and suppress popular rebellions. In the 70s of the 19th century, there were 300 soldiers in Sherabad, 300 in Boysun, 500 in Denov, and 500 in Sariosia. In general, in the lands of Eastern Bukhara, the emir kept an army of 6 thousand people [9].

Boisun is an ancient city. Mainly ethnic Uzbeks live here. They were representatives of a rich family who mastered mountain science well. In the sources, the name Boysun means Boy-shin "Village of the Rich". Boysun was famous for the fruits of its orchards (jeyda and walnut). The mountain village of Darband, adjacent to Boisung, was also famous for its location in a sunny place and its plants[10].

In the press pages, it is indicated that there are two routes from Boysun to Denov:

1. Through the mountain through the villages of Kyzilgazli, Ankhaduk, Dasht, Chashtube (Chashtube village connected Boysun with Denov);
2. There was a road through Kayraq through the mountain hill called "playful goat" among the local people[11].

Through these roads, they conducted trade relations from Sangardak to Karshi.

In conclusion, it should be noted that Boysun Bey became famous among the cities of Bukhara Emirate due to its political and economic importance.

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