

# ON PROBLEM OF THE COMPOSITION OF BUKHARA MARKET AND VOLUME OF TRADE IN LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

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*Abstract---*The article deals with the analyses of information on the market relations in Bukhara khanate during the medieval ages, as well as their organization and social groups that were actively involved in the process. Furthermore goods that were sold in Bukharan markets and stores are discussed. The article explores the features of trade and economic relations in the regions during the late medieval period.

*Keywords---*market, food products, forms of land ownership, foreign trade, trade, chorsu, shahristan (inner city), slave trade, Iranians, women slaves, mediator, marriage relations, rebellion, robbers, trade deals.

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## I. Introduction

Bukhara, an integral part of Central Asia, has always been in the spotlight with its bustling markets and dazzling variety. Of course, where there is abundance, cheapness prevails. Accordingly, goods in Central Asia, particularly in Bukhara, were extremely inexpensive. Although medieval industries and production facilities were lagging behind European countries, consumer goods markets, especially food, were in great demand. The main reason for this is that farming culture prevails in Central Asia. Various fruits such as wheat, barley, cotton, rice, sesame, alfalfa, peas, grapes, pumpkin, watermelon, vegetables and other fruits are regularly grown. In these areas, centuries-long lease, contract and private forms of land tenure have been used. In the sixteenth century, four major forms of land use are preserved.

1. Land of the estate (owned by the state, which is practically owned by the ruler, which cannot be sold, donated)
2. Property lands (land owned by large landowners was privately owned. Such land could be freely sold).
3. Waqf lands (Land for madrassas, mosques, mansions, cemeteries).
4. The secluded land (lands bestowed with honorary titles on special services to the state and ruler)

## II. Literature review

All lands were state-owned, and their use varied widely. Whatever the type of land, the main purpose was to work on the land, to produce its produce and to provide the market with abundant produce. Naturally, the trade

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relations that developed during the Amir Temur and Timurid times did not disappear with the collapse of the Sultanate. Now not only the city of Samarkand, but also the largest cities of Bukhara and Khiva khanates became malls. A distinctive feature of the foreign trade relations with the Bukhara and Khiva khanates is their increased trade relations with Russia and Siberia. The development of trade and economic relations was also related to fair taxes and duties. In the middle Ages, the tax on the sale of goods was 1/40% of the Shari'ah tax. Taxes from non-Muslim traders were slightly higher. For example, in the Bukhara khanate, 5% of goods were collected from non-Muslim citizens of the country and 10% from non-Muslim foreign merchants. These data show that the amount of zakat from non-Muslim traders varies at different times. When it comes to commerce, it is worth mentioning markets as a place of commerce. When discussing markets, it is necessary to give a brief overview of its origin and name. The trade markets in the cities of Sughd are called "suk" and "awsa" in Arabic sources and "markets" in Persian sources. The word "Suk" refers to the streets where both the market and shopping malls are located (such a place was simply used as a place of sale - J. E.). The term "Chavrusuk", used in the ancient book Avesto, when translated literally means "four-sided market." Today, the term is reminiscent of the word "Chiharsu" or the word "Chorsu". In Persian sources and texts, the so-called "city-market" places the malls on the intersections of the streets, suggesting that there is a single set of rows and stalls adjacent to the streets. This led to the fact that at that time the complex was called "Chorsu". Such type of structures existed in the middle Ages. In medieval cities, chorsu-trade complexes are located in the city center, especially in the construction of such buildings at the intersections of the major streets. By this time in Bukhara there were shopping malls, chors, shopping malls, timbers and mountains. In the main intersections of the city during the period of Abdullah II of Bukhoro, five Chorsu dome-type commercial buildings were built: Toki Ordfurushon, Toki Zargaron, Toki Telpak Furushon and Toki Sarrofon, Toki Tirgaron. The first and the last of these trading dome have not yet reached our time. The other three are still lining the main routes of the city.

### III. Discussion

As trade has become an important branch of national economy, not only the international trade caravan routes, but also the internal trade routes have undergone constant repairs. In addition, caravanserai, rabat, cisterns and bridges have been built to further develop the service system on caravan roads. All this, in turn, ensured that the markets in the big city were full. In particular, at the end of the eighteenth century the Russian traveler, who was in the emirate of Bukhara, was an officer. Burnashev emphasizes the importance of Bukhara as a regional shopping mall, but also highlights the fraudulent nature of local traders and their ability to deceive customers. Of course, these ideas can be understood as characteristic of certain periods, not all traders. This situation will continue in the future. Ms. Sukharova notes that the group of Bukhara traders is divided into two groups: big traders and shopkeepers. Apart from these groups, brokers also had their place in the trade. Brokers that act as intermediaries between sellers and buyers have different positions in different areas of trade. For example, they played an important role in the sale of goods, because not every buyer was able to assess their flaws when buying cattle. The chief dealer was in control of almost the entire cattle market, and he himself was a big dealer. In addition to the brokers, both the lenders and the money-makers took an active part in the trading, and their capital was the main source of the development of trade relations. The development of trade and economic relations of the region and the production of goods for the

market play an important role in the development of trade by centralized states. When analyzing the sources, we can see that during the Middle Ages foreign trade was mainly carried out in the following three ways:

- 1) Trading by private traders;
- 2) Trade relations conducted by special representatives of the Governors;
- 3) Trade between kings by sending presents and gifts to each other.

While private traders usually trade goods for the general public, which constitute the majority of the country, it has taken into account the needs of the merchant ruler and his family, court officials, and influencers, who are largely influenced by embassy missions. This trade was profitable to the rulers and officials, as special traders traded duty-free. The third type of trade was carried out by the rulers sending gifts to one another. The ambassadors are also a key figure in the sale of gifts, with the exception of their political duties, with a great deal of attention being paid to these products, which are usually free of customs duties. The direct involvement of medieval dynasties, especially local governors, as well as large religious leaders in foreign trade, is reflected in many sources, suggesting that foreign trade was largely controlled by prominent and influential members of society. In Bukhara alone there were several types of markets. Historical sources say that there were even specialized markets for slave trade. The Bukhara slave market has been one of the most important sources of employment for local private farms. Prisoners of slaves in this bazaar were mostly Iranian Sunnis living in Haff and Herat cities on the northern border of Iran. The crooks, who supplied the slave market with goods, were mainly Tatars, Bashkirs, Kalmyks and Volga Tartars. Slaves were fishermen, Cossacks, and peasants from the neighboring Russian regions. The slaves and maidens in Bukhara were not only Iranians, but also Kurds, Kalmyks, Jimshids, Hazars, Afghans, Hindus, Turks, Russians, Arabs, Mongols, and other nationalities. Interestingly, Russians were second in number to Iranians compared to other nations. Russian slaves in Central Asia were not only prisoners of war but also kidnapped from Orenburg and Astrakhan. He led the Russian people into capturing and selling them as slaves, while the Nogai and Kalmyks took an active part. The government was not opposed, but rather encouraged to oppose human trafficking and enslavement. The khan and the princes themselves were great slaves. They bought cheaply from the Iranian border, the Caspian seaboard and the Turkmen steppes, and they were selling for a good price at the Bukhara and Khiva slave markets. The provinces most affected by kidnappings were Khurasan and Mozandaran. Some people in rural areas were very much afraid to go out and buy firewood or to go to a mill. As a result, there were many cases of death from cold and hunger during the harsh winters. The most miserable and miserable period in the life of a slave or slave girl began with the day she was taken into the hands of a broker. The broker had to "adapt" the slave and the slave to the market. First, the Sunni slave or maids were changed into Shi'ite names, even with the beating. This is because Sunni slaves were not bought by the nobility. Second, non-Iranian slaves were forced to memorize about 10-15 Persian words needed for market-building. The reason was that when the buyer asked where he was, he had to say "I am Iranian." Anthony Jenkinson, who came to Bukhara in 1558-1560, also said that the Bukhara bazaar was reserved for a variety of goods, a place for slaves and slaves, and a slave market (the Swedish market of Demezon, which came to Buhara in 1834, twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays). He also visited the Poyostosta palace and said that the locksmiths had a caravan. The slave buyer examined the slave's age, health, beauty, religion and

denomination, strength, nationality and craftsmanship. Buyers looked closely at the beauty of the slave, the look, the hair, the eyebrows and the color of their skin. They then took the slave girls away to find out if they were guilty or sick, and then they traded. Because girls are often used for home and child care services, they have paid special attention to their youth and beauty. Some nobles have bought beautiful maids for their livelihood. There were even cases of marriages. If the slave does not want to take his maidservant while he is away, and if his slave does not like him, then he has sold his slave or rented it to someone else for a certain period. Cultural events with the participation of women are regularly organized in the shopping centers on the caravan roads of the Bukhara khanate and at the large caravanserai. Because it was a great source of economic income for the owners. When it comes to the maintenance of the old roads, it is necessary to remember a delicate matter. This is a matter of securing the marital rights of merchants engaged in international trade and forcing them to live away from their families for a long time. It is known that medieval Muslim traders had their families in various major shopping centers. Shariah law gives Muslim merchants the legal opportunity for such marriages. At the same time, it is known that some categories of traders and passengers use the services of women of light nature in the trade routes and in some major shopping centers. It is noteworthy that such services are well established in the cities of China and East Turkestan, where the government has been unable to eradicate it. European researchers, especially Russian geographers, travelers, and orientalist have made great strides in collecting information on the sixteenth century communication system. Specifically, the British citizen Alexander, who came to Bukhara as ambassador of the Russian prince Ivan Grozny, Jenkinson (sixteenth century), as well as T. Burnashev (XVII century), F. Efremov (XVIII century) (writes that there were slave markets in Bukhara, Bukhara, Karshi, Charzhoy, Vardanze, Vabkent and Gijduvan) and important information collected during the military expedition led by Alexander Bekovich Cherkassky in 1714-1717 can be recorded as important sources. Political instability, inter-conflict, and weakening of the central government were among the reasons leading to increased risks on caravan routes. We find many examples in the sources that the caravan was attacked by pirates and other examples of the Khorezm's horde, when the English tourist Anthony Jenkinson, who came to Central Asia in 1558 as ambassador of Prince Ivan Grozny, departed from Urgench, the capital of Khorezm. In the last Middle Ages, China and Central Asia have continued their economic and cultural ties. From the sixteenth century onwards, the opening of international maritime routes also influenced the activities of the Silk Road. One of the obstacles to the development of this relationship is the plundering of nomadic Kazakhs and junghors between the Semirechye and Kashgar regions. Because of unsure the safety of the caravan route, traders were forced to use hard roads to reach Kandahar and Herat from the highlands of China to the Hindi Red Crescent, rather than the ancient trade route through Kashgar - Ferghana - Tashkent - Samarkand - Bukhara - Merv - Mashhad. Nevertheless, many historical sources are reflected in the fact that the relations between our region and the cities of East Turkestan and China were not interrupted, and economic and trade relations existed in the 16th and 19th centuries. British tourist Anthony Jenkinson, who was in Bukhara in the middle of the 16th century, also tells of the arrival of trade caravans from China to Bukhara during the time when the road was open and safe. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Chinese capital Beijing hosted special trading spots for Bukhara traders, indicating their permanent presence in China. In the middle Ages, Kazakh steppes have also been one of the least populated areas of security. Even the caravan, which went from Orenburg to Russia in the early 19th century under

the supervision of military guards, was robbed by nomadic Kazakhs and Khiva. Regular work on road safety, protection of trade caravans from robbery attacks, and the elimination of looters were of state importance. Bukhara is brought from Moscow by sea-buckthorn teeth, plum leather, honey, wax, wooden containers, birds, windows, storks and velvet. Military weapons were purchased from metal goods, armor, and silk. From Bukhara to Russia and Siberia, silk, cotton and woolen fabrics, as well as karakul leather, carpets, dry fruits, perfumery were sold.

#### IV. Conclusion

We can conclude that by the sixteenth and seventeenth century, the trade relations between the major cities of Central Asia, and especially in Bukhara, were at a very high level. During this period the markets became especially important as trade centers. Creation of specialized markets for various goods led to the development of their purchase and sale processes, which in turn improved the socio-economic status of the regions.

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