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THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE MARKETS IN THE KHIVA KHANATE ROLE (SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY - BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY)

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Abstract. In this article, the role of the market in the social life of society is evaluated from a historical perspective, not only as an economic space where trade is conducted, but also as a social institution where relations between various social strata are formed and information exchange is ensured.

Keywords: market, social institution, trade, place of communication, religious order, oriental market, place of information dissemination.

Annatatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bozorning jamiyat ijtimoiy hayotidagi o‘rni tarixiy nuqtai nazardan nafaqat savdo-sotiq amalga oshiriladigan iqtisodiy makon sifatida, balki turli ijtimoiy qatlamlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar shakllanadigan, axborot almashinuvini ta’minlovchi ijtimoiy institut sifatida baholanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: bozor, ijtimoiy institut, savdo, muloqot maskani, diniy tartib, sharqona bozor, axborot tarqatish joyi.

Introduction, The market has been an integral part of the economic and social life of society since ancient times. In addition to being a center for commodity exchange and trade, it has also served as a place where various social groups meet, exchange information, and strengthen cultural and social ties. Therefore, it is of urgent scientific importance to study the market not only as an economic phenomenon, but also as an important social institution that has influenced the social structure and development of society. Therefore, this article analyzes the main functions and role of the market in social life.

The word bazaar literally means "a special place for trading" and is derived from the Tajik word "boz", which means "spread", "open", with the suffix -or (previously referring to the fact that goods for sale were spread out on the ground)[1]. In Persian, the concept of a market, "bazar" means "a place where people come repeatedly to trade", "a place of buying and selling". In the 18th-19th centuries, the economic life of the Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand khanates depended on trade, which was inextricably linked to the crafts that developed in the cities. The points of trade were bazaars, tim, chorsu, and caravanserais. During this period, the Khiva Khanate was one of the main points on the trade routes between Central Asia and Eastern Europe, and the city markets and trading centers of the khanate became the center of economic activity. Since the Middle Ages, markets have been considered the beauty of cities. Here, you can meet city dwellers, villagers and steppe dwellers, and merchants visiting from far and near countries trading various products. It is not for nothing that A. Vamberi, who traveled to Central Asia, noted that the city "... its bazaars present a dazzling spectacle to the eyes of a foreigner with the diversity of its peoples, clothes, and customs" (1864).

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Main part. The role of the market system in society has been distinguished by the fact that at all times, trade centers were not only places of economic activity, but also played the role of important social, cultural and political centers of social life. The standard of living of the population, material well-being and relations between social strata can be determined through internal markets. Even during the khanates, markets served not only as a place for the exchange of goods, but also as a center for the dissemination of information, the evaluation of handicraft and agricultural products, as well as a center for communication between different social groups. Also, through the markets, the formation of domestic consumer demand, awareness of the needs for products and their prices increased. This allowed manufacturers to adjust their activities, and merchants to trade taking into account demand. The state collected taxes through trade in the markets and regulated its financial side. Thus, the trade and market system played an important role in the internal structure of the Khiva Khanate. This system was embodied as one of the main tools for stability in society, the development of crafts, economic exchange, and increasing the well-being of the people. In the descriptions given to the markets of the Khiva Khanate, one can learn about the general condition of the markets, culture, and socialization of the population. H. Vamberi himself describes the markets of Central Asia as "although there is no luxury in the markets like in Tabriz, Iran. Isfahan, the most attractive aspect here is the unity of peoples, their diversity, clothes, and customs." The American tourist McGahan describes the market as follows: "When I go to the market, I hear the noise of people and animals, and before my eyes you see many people, horses, camels, donkeys, and loads. You breathe in the cool, humid, spicy air with pleasure and see countless fresh, ripe fruits piled up before your eyes. Here you will find an indescribable variety of products found in Central Asia (1875). From this description of the market in Khiva, one can get an idea of the social significance of the market and the lifestyle and table of the people. The market is of great importance with its various departments. On ordinary days of the week, it was difficult to even find bread. The market can be called a place to satisfy needs. The market often served on holidays, the market provided the population with the most necessary goods (mainly meat, oil, onions, fruits, vegetables, etc.). The book "The Qualities of the Eastern Market" describes the eastern markets and writes that in ancient times the markets were not under domes, but in wide open spaces with open and airy sides, and that all the market streets were covered with roofs so that the sun did not shine in winter or summer (Aminov, 1996). The most important feature of the Eastern markets was that order was established with discipline.

Markets and their social significance are related to their designation as centers of social communication, information, and culture. The role of Khiva markets in society was not only economic, but also social. Markets were important centers for strengthening social ties between merchants, artisans, and consumers.

Markets also served as a means of gathering people, exchanging information, and spreading cultural experiences. For example, this can be observed in Bukhara, where local officials spread rumors that the increase in taxes was to feed the Russian army, thereby reducing the number of dissenters. This process was carried out in the markets, and the people, who had no way to verify these rumors, believed them (Logofet, 1911). The markets, which played an important role in the cultural life of the khanate, not only sold products, but also provided an opportunity for people to meet each other, exchange new ideas, and strengthen social ties.

In the khanate, bazaars were often associated with religious and cultural centers, and in many cases mosques and madrasas were located near bazaars. These places also became places of learning, exchange of scientific and religious ideas. On the other hand, dervishes and qalandars would stop at the market intersections, in prominent places of the market, sing praises to Allah, and preach (Zhelyabuzhsky, 1875).

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Markets also served as centers of employment for the population. In the markets, one could find people engaged in various auxiliary work, such as cleaners, guards, porters, etc. They usually offered their services in the markets, in different parts of the city. In addition, decrees issued by rulers were also announced, and the decree of Muhammad Rahim Khan on the abolition of slavery in the khanate was read out by heralds in the market squares (MacGahan, 1875).

In some cases, punishments for those who violated Sharia and social laws were also carried out in the market square. Often, punishments were carried out openly, in full view of market participants. The place where criminals were punished and/or executed, according to sources, was located near the market and the slave market near the Khazarasp gate (Kostenko 1873).

In conclusion, it can be said that important aspects of the population's life were connected to the market. It is appropriate to evaluate markets as social institutions, as they allow the public to be aware of news through the messages disseminated in the markets, to draw their own conclusions from the punishments given, to uniformly comply with the law, to constantly regulate the market, and to be the main place for communication and exchange.

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