



History of Border Conflicts Between the States of Bukhara and Afghanistan in the Second Half of the 18th Century

Sobirov U.B.

Senior lecturer of chair of National idea, basics of spirituality, law education, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Orziyev M.Z.

Senior lecturer of chair of World History, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article comprehensively covers problems related to the formation of the Afghan state in 1747, the establishment at the same time of the Manghit dynasty in Bukhara, their relations with each other and with other Uzbek principalities on the territory of southern Turkestan (Afghan Turkestan), attempts at subjugation of these khanates by Afghanistan and their struggle for independence, the relations of these Uzbek principalities with the Bukhara Emirate and Afghanistan, the Kunduz principality in southern Turkestan and its role in political processes based on historical sources and literature.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 20 April 2021

Received in revised form

25 April 2021

Accepted 29 April 2021

Available online 30 April 2021

Keywords: Southern Turkestan, Uzbek clans, separatist movement, "Turkestanski sbornik", Durranid state, Manghits, political struggle, military campaign, submission, espionage, vassal, independent, heir, border, contract, mutual agreement, dynasty.

Introduction. In the middle of the 19th century, huge changes took place in the territory of Central Asia, and the Jungar Khanate, which posed a serious threat to the khanates of Central Asia, was liquidated as a result of the invasion of the Chinese Tsing empire. On the one hand, an Afshar, Nadirshah with great power in Iran, on the other hand, is killed and his empire turns to decay. Even in the khanates of Central Asia, political changes took place, when instead of the Ashtarakhanid dynasty, the Manghit dynasty came to power, an independent new national state was formed on the territory of present-day Afghanistan, and a new stage in international relations began. The analysis of historical facts shows that the exchange of dynasties in Bukhara did not lead to any serious changes to the existing political, economic, social and cultural order. As it turned out, the struggle of the seed-tribal

leaders against the central authority continued. On the contrary, Afghanistan became a centralized state and reached the peak of its power during the reign of Ahmadshah Durrani (1747-1772). Along with this, the struggle between Bukhara and Afghanistan for the southern regions of Turkistan also began. To invade the territories of Southern Turkistan, Ahmadshah Durrani tries to reduce the political influence of the emirate of Bukhara and supported the struggle of some Uzbek tribes against Central Power. German scientist Anke von Kyugengel see that sources of the period of Manghites, including Kadi Wafa Karmanagi (“Tuhfayi Khan”), Khumuli (“Tarikhi khumuli”), Muhammad Sharif (“Taj at-tavarikh”), supported the Tughay-Murad uprising from the Burqoot tribe in 1747-1750 in Miyonkul with the aim of invading Ahmadshah Durrani Southern Turkistan[25, 78]. All the grounds are sufficient to conclude that the leaders of the Uzbek clans initially asked for assistance from the Emir of Afghanistan. The fact that the leader of the Burqoot tribe, Tughay Murad and some of his associates were in Kabul and Kandahar to participate in Ahmadshah’s coronation ceremony and established the contacts confirms our views above[23, 26].

METHODS. The Balkh region of Southern Turkestan during the Ashtarakhanid period is the largest Center after Bukhara on the level of its economic and political and cultural development, and the Crown Prince ruled this territory during the Ashtarakhanid period is an example of this. In the process of events on the eve of the exchange of dynasties, separatist movements also took place in the balk. According to the data of Lane-Poole Stanley, it is noted that from the time of Baqi Muhammad (1599-1605), efforts to achieve independence in Balkh began to escalate. And in 1752, Balkh (Southern Turkestan) completely ceases to be influenced by Bukhara[11, 199]. The year of invasion of the Balkh by the Afghans is also noted in “Turkestansky Sbornik” (“Turkistan collection”) as 1752, it is said that this event occurred during the reign of Abulghazi, the stupid ruler of Bukhara, 26 years later the re-occupation of the lost territories Bukhara occurred [29, 167a].

It can be concluded that Ahmadshah Durrani fought with Iran until 1752 for the independence of his realm. T. A. Vamberi therefore mentions that, only in 1752 he reached a truce with the granddaughter of Nadirshah, Shahruh, and received information that Maymana, Andkhoy, Akcha, Shibirghan, Saripul, Khulm, Badakhshan, Balkh and Bamiyan. Also, he recorded data that Daniyalbiy was in comfort zone that he did not cause so much concern that the rebel countries were out of reach [7, 127]. Data from historical literature confirms that the internal political struggles in the emirate of Bukhara have escalated during the realm of Daniyalbiy period. Therefore, it can be concluded that he did not pay special attention to the principalities of South Turkestan. In 1750-1752, the capture of Balkh, Shibirghan, Andkhoy, Qunduz, Maymana, Saripul, Khulm, Gurzivan and other Uzbek principalities on the left bank of Amudarya, which belonged to the emirate of Bukhara by the Afghans turned the state of Durraniids into a permanent rival with the emirate of Bukhara for Southern Turkestan and produced a series of battles [18, 161].

According to some historians, Muhammad Rahimbiy hired an army from some Afghan tribes for the composition of his army. They consider them part of the Afghan soldiers who are in the service of the Iranian ruler Nadirshah [6, 17]. This leads to the conclusion that there are probably representatives of the Afghan tribes who are competing with Ahmadshah, or soldiers who have taken service to intervene in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in the future of the emirate of Bukhara. This in turn has produced negative consequences in Bukharian-Afghan relations. Historical sources and literature data indicate that the mangit dynasty, which replaced the Ashtarakhans in Bukhara, was not supported by all seed-tribal leaders either.

Muhammad Rahimkhan fought with the rulers of O’ratepa and Khujand, with Kenagas, Bahrin, Kipchak and other tribes to recognize his supreme authority. It is likely that Rahimkhan hired Afghan

soldiers to fight against local authorities. In any case, it is undoubtedly one of the excuses that have worsened relations with the Afghan state. Local Bek and Amirs also tried to constantly receive extradition from abroad, in order to be independent of the central government. The information in historical literature confirms that Afghanistan, which is composed of new and increasingly powerful, is one of its partners in this regard.

The fact that Muhammad Aminbiy, the head of the Yuz tribe, also asked Ahmadshah for help in the fight against Muhammad Rahimkhan, sent ambassadors to Afghanistan under the leadership of Chulibek and Muhammad Dust serves in 1753 to substantiate our above views [23, 27]. After the death of Rahimkhan, the rulers of O'ratepa and Khujand occupied Jizzakh, Khatirchi, Kattakurgan, Samarkand and even began to threaten Bukhara. During this period, Bukhara also fought with Kokand, Afghanistan, Khiva [31, 18]. This was one of the serious obstacles to the return of the rich southern Turkestan lands.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the cession of the Southern Turkestan or the Balkh region from the state of Bukhara began with the conquest of these lands by the son of the Iranian ruler Nadirshah Afshar Rizakuli in 1737. And in 1740 year, The last khan Abulfayzkhan, one of the Ashtarakhans, satisfies the demand for the refusal of the Balkh, an important trade route center between India, Central Asia and Iran, in favor of Iran. Since that time, 12 principalities, officially dependent on Iran, but practically Independent, have been formed, such as Badakhshan, Beaver, Andarab, Khulm (Tashkurgan), Mazari Sharif, Balkh, Bamiyon, Akcha, Saripul, Andhoy, Maymana and Shibirgan [27, 65].

According to some historians, Muhammad Rahimbiy hired an army from some Afghan tribes for the composition of his army. They consider them part of the Afghan soldiers who are in the service of the Iranian ruler Nadirshah [6, 17]. This leads to the conclusion that there are probably representatives of the Afghan tribes who are competing with Ahmadshah, or soldiers who have taken service to intervene in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in the future of the emirate of Bukhara. This in turn has produced negative consequences in Buhari-Afghan relations. Historical sources and literature data indicate that the Manghit dynasty, which replaced the Ashtarakhans in Bukhara, was not supported by all seed-tribal leaders either.

When Nadirshah state was in crisis and turmoil, these countries became the center of competition between Bukhara and Afghanistan because of the above reasons and excuses. Considered the central city of the country, the Balkh began to serve as a center where the Afghan gornizani stood and served as the headquarters of the noib. Until 1772, the city of Balkh was the center of the Afghan Turkestan. In the same year, as a result of the plague kasali, when a large part of the population was exterminated, the governor moved his permanent residence to the Mazari Sharif [19, 60a].

A major expert scientist in the history of Afghanistan, the state of Durrani in particular V. Gankovsky mentions that the occupied the lands of southern Turkistan (Balkh) Ahmadshah Durrani between the years of 1750-1752, and the occupied territories of included Balkh, Shibirgan, Andkhoy, Qunduz, Maymana. The Afghan historian Mir Ghulam Ghubar also included Bagdhis and Faryab among the temporarily occupied lands by Ahmadshah [4, 69]. So, in 1750-1752, several small principalities, in particular one of the large principalities, Badakhshan were not subjected to.

Although in the data of Gankovsky the Afghan garrison was placed in the Balkh, practically no one obeyed the Afghan emir, and therefore Ahmadshah had to draw a army second time in 1755 to bring these lands to subjugation [3, 29]. In some historical literature it is also possible to come across information that the principalities annexed to Afghanistan were not subject to nominal obedience and that they practically did not pay a rupee of tax to the Afghan Treasury [9, 130]. This will also lead to

the conclusion that the southern Turkistan principalities could have used the help of the Afghans in the early times to become independent of the Bukhara state. With great probability, it can be said that the Uzbeks preferred to earn trophies and enter service to the Ahmadshah Durrani state, which was actively pursuing foreign policy to the emirate of Bukhara, where internal political struggles have escalated. It is possible to conclude that on the basis of our conclusion it is possible to maintain that, in the military march to India made by Ahmadshah in 1757, the number of its soldiers was 50 thousand, while the number of Uzbeks in its composition was 12 thousand, and the fact that a large part of them being from the outskirts of Balkh [10, 12]. On the second hand, in order to keep the lands of South Turkestan in their own hands, Ahmadshah Durrani is engaged in the work of relocation or colonization in one word. During his tenure, the 5 thousand Afghans who served in the army were located around the Balkh and supplied with them in the amount of zawj (6 harvar) and fard (3 harvar) of the condition of inheritance to the descendants of the land plot, which formed them [10, 17].

Several attempts have been made to completely subjugate the lands of the north of the Hindukush during the reign of Ahmadshah. In addition to the years of 1750-1752 and 1755, Shah Valikhan, the most reliable commander of the Ahmadshah Durrani, with the aim of taking over the Badakhshan and punishing his emir, went out successfully, Mir Sultanshah [26, 25; 1, 346; 28, 11] was executed. Muhammad Aminkhuja, who was one of the khojas of Qashgar was enthroned. Badakhshan as a vassal state was subordinated to Afghanistan state. However, the subordination occurred until the death of Ahmadshah in 1772 no more. The fact that the son of Sultanshah sat on the throne after the death of Aminkhoja was recorded in historical literature [12, 31-32]. The original was written by Mir Izzatullah, a spokesman for the spy service of the Muslim British from India, who in 1812 was the ruler of the Sultan's son Mir Muhammadshah in Badakhshan [5, 282]. The execution of Burhoniddinkhoja and Jahonkhujja, who were raised against the Chinese Tsing state in Qashgaria by the Badakhshan ruler Sultanshah, we can say that the above was the cause of the past invasion.

The execution of the khojas Qashgaria by Sultanshakh, who received the nickname of the Ajdar, meant that he would conduct vassal politics in the region to China. In the sources of that period, it is noted that the Tsar state sends gifts to the Sultan every year [21, 545]. Information such as the vassal dependence of the Sultan of Badakhshan on the Chinese Tsing Empire, the sending of tribute to the palace of Syan Lun (the Tsing-Chinese emperor), as well as the fact that his services were awarded to evazi with the title of second general in the Chinese palace also passed by N.Ya. Bichurin [2, 142-143].

The killing of the khojas who fled towards Badakhshan is the fact that China annually sends various gifts to the Badakhshan rulers, according to the data of the A. Burnes, it was mentioned that it was continued until the Badakhshan was invaded by governor Muradbek and this event was five years [20, 315]. Analysis of data from historical sources and literature shows that before the Chinese state was established seven city states of Yaqubbek in East Turkestan, those who tried to ensure the security of caravanserai by means Shugnan, Roshan, Sarikol, Kanjut, Vakhani to ensure the security of the caravanserai by paying money to the rulers of these regions of India, Afghanistan [22, 286]. It is no wonder that Badakhshan, standing in the center of the road, is important in the safety of caravans.

In the process of these incidents, Ahmadshah Durrani's attempt to establish a military coalition against China by Muslim states in Central Asia occurred, and the grounds are sufficient for us to conclude that the emirate of Bukhara was against this alliance [17, 265]. Because the territorial conflicts between the two countries prevented the complete formation of this union. The fact that we have not encountered data on the attitude of Buhari state to these processes in historical sources and literature causes us to come to such conclusion. Our information on Bukhara for the years 1760-1770

between Bukhara and Afghanistan is not clear and ethical.

With the death of Ahmadshah Durrani, the Bekdom of Qunduz raises a rebellion. The successor of Ahmadshah, Temurshah, did not succeed even if he pulls an army in three stages. In 1789, after the capture of a large army, the Qunduz admitted the suzerainty. However, it was not possible to submit it completely anyway [3, 30]. During this period, Amir Shahmurad (1785-1800), who somewhat eliminated internal conflicts in Bukhara, jumps into the struggle for the South Turkistan countries. As an excuse to begin the struggle, it is shown as the reason and excuse that Amir Shahmurad helped the Marvians during the military march against the Shia to Marv, the Afghan Amir Temurshah (1772-1793) [7, 122]. Due to the fact that Marv does not pose threat in the south-west in the future, its 40 thousand inhabitants were forcibly displaced around Bukhara and laid the groundwork for future wars [24, 21].

After the death of Ahmadshah in Afghanistan, the internal political situation deteriorated, Temurshah moved the capital of the state from Kandahar to Kabul to prevent the rebellion of the numerous, large Barakzai tribes of the Afghans. During his time, the nominal subordination of the principalities on the left bank of the Amudarya to the state of Afghanistan was also mentioned in the fundamental literature [8, 573].

In order to overthrow the central authority and to slightly reduce subordination to the seed-tribes in the assembly of soldiers, the Temurshah's army begins to accept the composition of mountain Tajiks and even Jungars [10, 4]. Uzbek principalities on the Left Bank of amudarya again became an area of mutual struggle during the Temurshah period. First of all, Timurshoh was nominally over these principalities.

In historical literature, it is written that from the wrangling clowns, monkeys and snake players, do you want to go to Turkestan as a ruler? - in response to the question of "What are the sins of throwing themselves on the ground", they also began to be reported by Y.V. Gankovsky past [3, 30]. There is a fundamental historical truth in the emergence of such an anecdote during the reign of Temurshah, on the one hand, the Ruler of Bukhara Shahmurod, on the other hand, was forced to return the attacks of representatives of the Kajar dynasty of Iranian on Herat and Balkh [16, 135].

During the military march of Temurshah in India in 1788 year, the Emir of Bukhara Shakhmurad occupies the Afghan Turkistan. Although Temurshah himself came with a large army against Shakhmurad, the fact that both sides did not enter into a decisive battle was mentioned in historical literature [27, 73]. In the data of A. Vamberi, it is reported that Amir Shahmurad's attack on Southern Turkistan coincided with the period of the Indian city of Bagalpur, that is, the arrival of the Amir Shahmurad with an army of 100 thousand people in 1789, the escape of the Akcha governor Rahmatbiy to Kelif, who was loyal to the Shahmurad, until the end of the truce between the two [7, 128-129].

After this truce, perhaps, a separate new agreement was not concluded. In any case, in historical literature, information about this does not come across. For this reason, it should be noted that some historians of the era of the Manghits believe that this truce was also practiced during the post-monarch period. In particular, in the work of Khumuli it is possible to meet similar sentences. In the work of the German scientist background Kyugengel passes comments on the fact that the truce between Shahmurod and Temurshah was mentioned by Khumuli in 1837-1838 was put into practice [25, 165].

In some historical literature it is noted that for the Balkh region the count of soldiers, who did not walk the anti-Shakhmurad Temurshah himself, was called 100 thousand, is also an exaggeration. Because, as the Indian march still continued, we can read information that one of the commanders of

Temurshah, Emir Abdullatifkhan came with an army of 40 thousand people against Shakhmurod [10, 12].

According to the truce concluded between Shakhmurad and Temurshah, the German scientist Anke fon Kyugengel agrees that Balkh and Badakhshan were the territories owned by Afghanistan and Maymana, Andhoy by Bukhara, taken on the basis of data from the sources of the Manghit period [25, 85]. We can read information about the fact that in "Kashkuli Salimi" Shakhmurad defeated Temurshah in battle, this battle occurring place in Oqcha locality, Temurshah having returned to Kabul [13, 290]. In foreign literature, we also find information on the fact that Amir Shahmurod's struggle against Temurshah was somewhat successful, and that it was successful to keep the western parts of Maymana and Oqcha under the influence of Bukhara [31, 396]. According to the opinions of V.M. Masson and V.A. Romodin, however, the struggle between the two practically does not lead to any changes in the situation [12, 143].

Yu.V. Gankovsky bringing citations from Abdul Karim Bukhari, who was an ambassador in countries such as Afghanistan, India, Turkey in accordance with the instructions of the Emir of Bukhara in and witnessed the realities of that period, and governor of Andkhoy Rahmatullah Afshar, another important city of Southern Turkistan during the Temurshah period, who made the khutba to be read in the name of Temurshah. After his death, his son Yulduzkhan, who was on the throne, that he became completely independent. There is also information that in the Southern Turkistan region there was a real ruler of power in the late 18th - early 19th centuries in the hands of the ruler of Khulm Qlich Arslankhan [3, 31].

From the above comments, one can conclude that although South Turkistan was destroyed in the struggle between Shakhmurad and Temurshah, the local principalities tried to maintain their independence manually. Some principalities were also able to cope with this task.

The next invasion of Amir Shahmurad to Southern Turkistan began after the death of Temurshah. The internal political situation in Afghanistan becomes more aggravated during the reign of Zamanshah (1792-1800), the successor of temurshah. Competition with the Barakzai tribes, the war that began with Iran, will cause the Afghan state to demand the withdrawal of the claim of the Emir of Bukhara to the Balkhmurod and its environs.

Historical sources and literature contain various information about this. A. Vamberi wrote sentences that although the siege of Balkh in the struggle between Shokhmurod and Zamanshah and captured the Afghan commandant in it, he hoped that the Afghan soldiers in the siege would not quickly surrender to the aid, and that the modern agreed to the request of Shokhmurod due to the internal and external situation. A. Shuman and A.R Andreev Amir Ma'sum (Shahmurad) came to the conclusion that in the spring of 1793 year he would besiege the Balkh, but in 1794 after the mutual struggle (although the struggle was not sufficiently opened) a truce was signed aimed at restoring the previous borders to the tights [7, 130; 27, 75].

RESULTS. The analysis of data from historical literature can be based on the conclusion that there really was an agreement between the Shahmurad and the contemporaries. Because, after the defeat of the Modern Brother Mahmudshah in rebellion against his brother, 1799 year will run to Bukhara. Zamanshah sent the ambassador requesting not to leave Mahmud in Bukhara, to give it to himself. Mahmudshah had to go to Khiva. It is well welcomed by Khiva Muhammad Rahimkhan [7, 130]. The fact that Mahmudshah was not captured lead the Zamanshah to establish an alliance with the Kajar dynasty of Iran against the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. There was a great danger for khanates of Buhara and Khiva. However, in 1799, a dispute broke out between the Modern Man and his minister Sarafroz, and Sarafroz was executed. This will lead to the uprising of the tribe of

Barakzai, which is the head of Sarafrozhan, and the anti-modern Mahmudshah will be called from Khiva and transferred to the throne.

Zamanshah was deposed and blinded [27, 75]. Zamanshah was able to escape from his fate to Bukhara at risk and would remain here until the end of his life [14, 175-176]. Later, it is known that Fathkhan (the leader of the Barakzai) made military marches against Iran in alliance with khan of Khiva [15, 222].

CONCLUSION. The main factors that can be considered in the political relations of the states of Bukhara-Afghan, which began in the middle of the 19th century, are the following. First, the establishment of an independent Afghan state and the beginning of an aggressive policy. Secondly, the exchange of dynasties in Bukhara state and domestic politics in the early period. Thirdly, it can be assumed that the emergence of political instability in Afghanistan at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of efforts to unify the previously lost lands as a result of the fact that some centralization process took place in Bukhara is the same. This process has remained the main causes of tensions even during the 19th century.

References

1. Bartold V.V. Sochineniya. Raboty po istoricheskoy geografii. Tom. III. – M.: Nauka, 1965. – 711 s.
2. Bichurin N.YA. (Iakinf) Ocherki CHungarii i Vostochnago Turkestana. V drevnem i nyneshnem sostoyanii. CHast I-II. Sankt-Peterburg. 1829. – 270 s.
3. Gankovskiy YU.V. Imperiya Durrani. Ocherki administrativnoy i voennoy sistemy. – M.: Izdatelstvo Vostochnoy literatury. 1958. – 170 s.
4. Davlatyorov F.N. Vklad Mir Gulam Muxammad Gubara v izuchenii novoy i noveyshey istorii Afganistana (1747-1957 gg.). dissertatsiya na soiskanie uchennoy stepeni kandidata istoricheskix nauk. – Dushanbe 2018. – 178 s.
5. Zemlevladenie K. Rittera: geografiya stran Azii naxodyashixsya v neposredstvennyx snosheniyax s Rossieyu Vostochnyy ili Kitayskiy Turkestan. Izdano imperatorskim russkim geograficheskim obshchestvom. – S.-Peterburg 1869. // Turkestanskiy sbornik Tom. 17. – 284 s.
6. Ismoilova B. Politicheskaya istoriya Buxarskogo emirata vtoroy poloviny XVII-serediny XIX veka. Avtoreferat na soiskanie doktor istoricheskix nauk. – Xo‘jand. 2004. <http://cheloveknauka.com/politicheskoe-i-sotsialno-ekonomicheskoe-polojenie-buxarskogo-emirata#ixzz5SwnlgyG3>
7. Istoriya Buxary ili Transoksianii s drevneyshix vremyon do nastoyashago. Germanom Vamberi. Perevod A.I. Pavlovskago. – S.-Peterburg. 1873. //Turkestanskiy sbornik. Tom-70. – 228 s.
8. Istoriya stran zarubejnoj Azii v srednie veka. – M.: Glavnaya redaktsiya Vostochnoy literatury izdatelstva Nauka, 1970. – S. 573. (- 640 s.)
9. Istoriya Afganistana s drevneyshix vremyon do nashix dney/Otv. red. YU.V. Gankovskiy. – M.: Mysl, 1982. – 386 s.
10. Istoriya voorujennyx sil Afganistana 1747-1977. //Otvetsvennyy redaktor YU.V. Gankovskiy. – M.: Nauka, 1985. –204 s.
11. Len-Pul Stenli. Musulmanskie dinastii: Xronologicheskie i genealogicheskie tablitsy s istoricheskimi vvedeniyami/ Stenli Len-Pul; Per. s angl. S primech. Dop. V.V. Bartolda. – Novoe izd., Perepech. S izd. 1899 g. –M.: Vost. Lit.: Muravey, 2004. – 311 s.

12. Masson V.M., Romodin V.A. Istoriya Afganistana: Afganistan novoe vremya/otvetstvennye redaktory: R.T. Axramovich, O.V. Gankovskiy, V.A. Livshits. Tom II. – M.: Nauka, 1965. – 550 s.
13. Mirzo Salimbek. Kashko‘li Salimiy tavorixi mutaqaaddimin va muttaaxirin. – Buxoro.: “Buxoro” nashriyoti, 2003. – 344 b.
14. Mirzo Olim Mahmud hoji. Tarixi Turkiston. – T.: YAngi asr avlodi, 2009. –244 b.
15. Muxammad Tagy-xan. Otmenitel predydushix istoriy (Nasix-ut-tavorix). Per. N.Dyakonovoy //Materialy po istorii turkmen i Turkmenii, Tom. II. XVI-XIX vv. Iranskiye, buxarskiye i Xivinskiye istochniki. – M-L.: AN SSSR, 1938. – S. 222. (URL: [http://www.voslit/info/Text/rus17/Muhammad_tagi_chan/text1.htm](http://www.voslit.info/Text/rus17/Muhammad_tagi_chan/text1.htm))
16. Novaya istoriya stran zarubejnoj Azii i Afriki. Izdanie vtoroe, ispravlennoe i dopolnennoe. Dopusheeno ministerstvom vysshego i srednogospetsialnogo obrazovaniya RSFSR v kachestve uchebnogo posobiya dlya universitetov. –Leningrad. Izdatelstvo Leningradskogo universiteta 1971. –544 s.
17. O karavannoy trgovlye s Dzungarskoy Buxariye. // Turkestanskiy sbornik Tom.11. –253-345 s.
18. Orziev M.Z., Ahmadov A.H. Ahmadshoh Durrioniyning Xitoy Sin davlati bilan munosabatlari xususida. // Buxoro davlat universiteti ilmiy axboroti. 1-son, 2018. – B. 159-164.
19. Ocheki Afganistana. // Turkestanskiy sbornik. Tom-381. – S.49a-74v
20. Puteshestvie v Buxaru: Razkazax o plavanii po Indu ot morya do Lagora s podarkami Velikobritanskago korolya i otchyot o puteshestvii iz Indii v Kabul, Tatariyu i Persiyu. Predprinyatom po predpisaniyu vysshago pravitelstva Indii v 1831, 1832 i 1833 godax leytenantom Ost-Indiyskoy slujby Aleksandrom Bornsom. – M.: V universitetskoy tipografii 1848. //Turkestanskiy sbornik. Tom-39. – 502 s.
21. Premechaniya i dopolneniya perevodchika. // Turkestanskiy sbornik Tom. 18. – 288-546 s.
22. Svedeniya o stranax po verxove Amu-dari. Sostavitel I.Minaev. – S. Peterburg. Tipografiya V.S. Balasheva 1879. // Turkestanskiy sbornik. Tom-286. – 273 s.
23. Sodiqov M. Buxoro amirligida elchilik munosabatlari//Moziydan sado. № 4 (16) 2002 yil. – B. 26-28.
24. Srednyaya Aziya i vodvorenie v ney ruskoy grajdanstvennosti. S kartoyu Sredney Azii. Sostavil kapitan generalnogo shtaba L.Kostenko. izdanie A.S. Bozunova. – S.- Peterburg. Tipografiya V.Bezobrazova i komp. 1870. //Turkestanskiy sbornik. Tom-29. – 399 s.
25. Fon Kyugengel Anke Ligitimatsiya Sredneaziatskoy dinastii mangitov v proizvedeniyax ix istorikov (XVIII-XIXvv). –Almaty: Izdatelstvo “Dayk-Press”, -2004. - 516 s.
26. SHoxumorov A. Radelenie Badaxshana i sudby ismailizima. Otv. red. N.M. Emelyanova. – M.: IV RAN; Dushanbe: IV ANT, 2008. – 128 s.
27. SHumov S.A., Andreev A.R. Istoriya Afganistana. Dokumentalnoe issledovanie. – M.: Kraft, 2002. – 236 s. ill.
28. SHug‘nan. Afganskiye ocherki. //Turkestanskiy sbornik. Tom. 373. – 101 s.
29. YUjakov. YU. Abduraxmanxan Afganskiy. //Turkestanskiy sbornik. Tom-373. – S. 159-174.
30. Homidiy Muhammadrizo. Politicheskoe, ekonomicheskoe i kulturnye preobrazovanie v Sredney Azii v XIX-nachale XX vv. avtoreferat dissertatsii na soiskanie uchenoy stepeidissretatsii na soiskanie uchennoy stepeni kandidata istoricheskix nauk. - Dushanbe-2007.<http://cheloveknauka.com/politicheskoe-ekonomicheskie-ikulturnyi-preobrazovaniya-v-sredney-azii-v-xix-nachale-xx-vv#ixzz5Swkw7wt>

31. Bregel Y. The new Uzbek states: Bukhara, Khiva and Khokand: c/ 1750-1886//The Cambridge History of Inner Asia: The Chingizid (Edited by Di Cosmo N., Frank A., Golden P.B/). – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009. – 411 p.
32. Sobirov B. U. The necessity of ziyarah tourism in the spiritual perfection of people //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR). – 2020. – Т. 9. – №. 7. – С. 85-88.
33. Shirinov A. Q. Earth overshoot day and the case of central Asian countries (Human development vs. running out of resources) //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 2.
34. Qanoatovich S. A. The implications of globalization in Central Asia: Centrifugal vs. Centripetal trends //Wschodnioeuropejskie Czasopismo Naukowe (East European Scientific Journal). – 2020. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 4-11.
35. Sobirovich T. B. The national and universal principles of democracy in the Central Asian context //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH AND REVIEW. – 2021. – Т. 6. – №. 1. – С. 30-34.
36. Sobirovich T. B. The Strategy of Cultural Development in Central Asia during Amir Temur and Temurids Dynasty Reign //Irish Interdisciplinary Journal of Science & Research (IIJSR). – 2021. – Т. 5. – №. 1. – С. 18-22.
37. Orziyev M. Z., Akhmatov A. K. The channel from Sirdarya to bukhara: truth or fraud // Scientific reports of Bukhara State University. – 2020. – Т. 3. – №. 1. – С. 234-239.
38. Orziyev M. Z. et al. The second world war and the unopened afghan front // Scientific reports of Bukhara State University. – 2020. – Т. 4. – №. 3. – С. 243-249.
39. Орзиев М. З. Материальная поддержка типографии, созданной в Бухарском эмирате // Россия-Узбекистан. Международные образовательные и социально-культурные технологии: векторы развития. – 2019. – С. 58-60.
40. Orziyev M. Z., Yunusova B. B. Difficult ways edifying education // European Conference on Education and Applied Psychology. – 2014. – С. 72-77.
41. Махмудова Н. Б. Сенаторская ревизия графа КК Палена в Туркестане: причины, ход, последствия // Метаморфозы истории. – 2016. – №. 7.
42. Махмудова Н. Б. Состояние пенитенциарной системы Туркестанского края в начале XX В.(по материалам отчёта сенаторской ревизии графа КК Палена) // Метаморфозы истории. – 2016. – №. 8.
43. Barotovna M. N. MISSION TO TURKESTAN: THE MEMOIRS OF COUNT KK PAHLEN 1908-1909 //Himalayan and Central Asian Studies. – 2017. – Т. 21. – №. 4. – С. 29.
44. Махмудова Н. Б. «Особое высочайшее наставление» и «Высочайше утверждённая инструкция» для сенаторской ревизии КК Геалена: историко-источниковедческий обзор // Метаморфозы истории. – 2017. – №. 10.
45. Махмудова Н. Б. МЕМУАРЫ КК ПАЛЕНА “МИССИЯ В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ 1908-1909ГГ.” //Восток. Афро-Азиатские общества: история и современность. – 2017. – №. 3. – С. 72-80.