

Coinage And Its Socio-Economic Significance During The Reign Of Amir Haydar, The Ruler Of The Bukhara Emirate

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Abstract – This article is about the monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad, the minting of coins by Emir Haydar from the 1800-1826s and the role of monetary policy in the country's socio-economic life.

Keywords – 1800-1826, Emir Haydar, monetary reform, coinage techniques, "ashrafiy", "Masum gazi", "Haydari", gold coins, fulus, socio-economic life, **METHOD:** data analysis, comparison.

I. INTRODUCTION

The economic games of many rulers of the Ashtarkhanid dynasties, their attempts to replenish the treasury at the expense of the population's income, put socio-economic life in a difficult position. The Mangit dynasty, which came to power in Bukhara in 1756 after the Ashtarkhanids (Joniy), tried to pursue a stable monetary policy.

In 1785, Emir Shahmurad reformed the currency and was the first member of the Mangit dynasty to establish a new monetary system. The coins he minted differed significantly from the previous ones in weight, surface size, probe, engraving technique, and inscriptions.

The rulers of the Mangit dynasty minted coins of pure gold and pure silver, and the silver coins were minted mainly of 960 probes of pure silver. For this reason, the silver coins minted by the rulers of the Mangits were reduced in weight and surface area compared to the silver coins of the Ashtarkhanids. As a result, the smaller coins are relatively durable and retain their full round shape.

The coins of the Mangits had fewer inscriptions than the coins of the Ashtarkhanids. Because of the small size of the coins, it was difficult to enter anything other than the name, date, and name of the ruler.

According to the monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad, in the Emirate of Bukhara gold coins were called "tillo" or "ashrafi", silver coins were called "tanga", and copper coins were called "fals", "fulus" or "pul", 1 gold coin was worth 22-22,55 silver coins and 1 silver coin was worth 50-54 fulus coins [1].

As a result of the monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad, the country's domestic and foreign trade grew significantly compared to the previous period, which had a positive impact on the development of handicrafts and agriculture. Trade relations with Russia, Afghanistan and India have developed well in the Bukhara Emirate due to the correct monetary policy and the emphasis on domestic and foreign trade.

II. MAIN PART

Coinage during the reign of Emir Haydar. His son Emir Haydar (1800-1826), who came to the throne after Emir Shahmurad, minted coins not only in his own name, but also in honour of his father. Emir Haydar minted coins by adding the titles "Sayyid", "Emir", and rarely "padshakh" and "sultan" to his name.

The minting of coins by Emir Haydar with the titles of king and sultan is directly related to the centralization policy pursued by the emir at that time. It is known that after the death of Emir Shahmurad, political disintegration began to appear as some principalities tried to pursue independent policies. To strengthen the rule of the Mangits by minting coins with the title of Sultan above the title of Emir, to preserve the political unity of the country, to inculcate and influence the idea that all regional governors should submit to Sultan Haydar tried. Emir Haydar minted coins in his own name with the inscriptions "Abulgazi, Mir Haydar the King", "Emir Haydar the Sultan", "Emir al-Mu'minin Mir Haydar", "Sayyid Haydar Emir" on coins issued in different years of his reign.

Both gold and silver coins have a more regular shape, they are distinguished by high precision, certain weight standards.

When the coin is minted, the required pieces of metal are first melted into a special mold and made into a long thin cone. Its cross-section does not exceed D-20 mm. The prepared long cone length was then measured at an average of 2 mm and the area measured with a special sharp instrument was cut and cut into round pieces. The coin is minted using 2 stamps to write on the top and bottom of the pieces. The stamps are heated to the required temperature and pressed into a round piece. Care was also taken to ensure that the inscriptions on the stamps used in the coinage were correct. The minting of copper coins did not take into account the correctness of the inscription, so the inscriptions on many copper coins deviated from the center.

The official language of the Emirate of Bukhara is Old Uzbek and Persian, the words on the coins are in Arabic and Persian, and the name of the capital, which is minted on one side of gold and silver coins, is **عربکریسیریف** (Zarbi Bukhara Sharif) "Coin of Sacred Bukhara", as well as the Hijri date is indicated by numbers. On the other side is the name of the ruler and the date. Gold and silver coins have dates on both sides, and most copper coins have dates on only one side. It has become a tradition for the Mangit rulers who came to the throne after Emir Shahmurad to mint coins on behalf of the late rulers.

The minting gold coins by Emir Haydar. Emir Haydar first minted gold coins by adding the names of his father and grandfather, "Emir Doniyolbiy, Innocent Gazi", and later minted gold coins in honour of his father, and in these coins "رحمت باد غازی" "May God bless the Infallible Masum Ghazi (Emir Shahmurad)". During the reign of Emir Shahmurad, he exempted the people from many taxes, and was known among the people as "Emir Mas'um" or "Innocent Emir" for his many good deeds in the interests of the people. He is sometimes referred to as "Gazi" because he carried out many activities for Emir Shahmurad forbade his name to be mentioned in sermons and coins during his lifetime. Therefore, Emir Haydar struck coins not with his father's name, but at least with the inscription "Masum Ghazi", the name of his well-known father, mentioned above. Of course, this shows not only Emir Haydar's respect for his late father, but also his political ideology. Emir Haydar's gold coins can be divided into two groups: "Haydari" coins and "Masumi" coins. The average weight of gold coins minted during the reign of Emir Haydar was 4.5 grams [2].

The minting silver and copper coins by Emir Haydar. Emir Haydar minted silver coins only in his own name. These coins bear the name of **امیر المومنین مر خیدر** (Emir al-Mu'minin Mir Haydar), meaning "Emir Haydar, the ruler of the true believers". It weighed 2,9 grams [3]. Emir Haydar also paid more attention to the minting of silver coins, as silver coins were very convenient in trade, and these coins were mainly used by merchants and artisans. Therefore, many silver coins minted during the reign of Emir Haydar weighed less than the previous silver coins.

The copper coins minted by Emir Haydar in different years bear the name "Emir al-mu'minin Mir Haydar" in honour of his ancestors, **بکھارا خیر باد**, "Bukhara may be prosperous", **عاقبت خیر باد**, "May the future be good". Coins were minted in Persian and Arabic scripts. Copper coins minted by Emir Haydar weighed 4.4 grams, and some coins weighed an average of 9 grams [4].

Despite the turmoil during the reign of Emir Haydar, he continued the socio-economic work started by his father, and carried out a lot of beautification work. Emir Haydar continued the work on the restoration of the socio-economic life of Samarkand, the improvement of its demographic situation, the establishment of new guzars (mahallas), which began in the 80s of the XVIII century [5].

The monetary reform carried out by Emir Shahmurad in the 1785s, as well as the emphasis on monetary policy, coinage and commodity-money relations by the emir and his successors, the purity of coins, the "old coins" of the previous ruling dynasties, non-compliance with the law, improved the economic situation of the state, had a great impact on the development of domestic and foreign trade, the socio-economic situation of the population changed for the better than in the previous period.

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is very important for each state to take into account the socio-economic situation in society in its economic policy, as well as to adhere to the principle of justice in the management of money, because the economic development of the state and society depending on. This can be seen in the well-thought-out monetary reform and financial work carried out during the reign of Emir Shahmurad.

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