



KHUDAYAR KHAN'S RULE OF KOKAND KHANATE

Kodirova Mamlakat Muminovna

Karshi, KSU, teacher of the Department of History of Uzbekistan

Annotation

The article analyzes the political situation in the Kokand Khanate after the execution of Muslimkulamingbashi, when Khudayar Khan becomes an independent ruler, but due to increased political fragmentation, rebellions and uprisings often break out, separatist-minded rulers of Ura-Tyube do not submit to Kokand. It is indicated that the campaign of Khudayar Khan in Ura-Tyube ends with the defeat of the Kokand people, and the inter-dynastic struggle for supreme power continues with renewed vigor, the Kazakh tribes rebel, dissatisfied with the tax policy of the Khanate. All this testified to the absence of a strong centralized authority.

Keywords: Kokand Khanate, political struggle, Khudayar Khan Ura-Tube, popular uprisings, uprising of Kazakh tribes, Avliya-Ata.

Introduction

The weakening of the Kokand Khanate began in the last years of the life and reign of Muhammad Ali Khan, and it continued in the future. The period of Khudayar Khan's reign as a state is the sunset of the existence of the khanate. As a result of the weakening of the khanate in 1842, the Emirate of Bukhara was able to seize the territories of the khanate, turning it into one of the possessions of the Emirate of Bukhara, as it was in the era of the Ashtarkhanids. But Kokand, like a phoenix, was reborn anew in just some three months. The state was not only reborn, but was able to regain full independence. The unification of all layers and ethnic groups around Sherali Khan made it possible to overcome difficulties, achieving political independence again. But as a result of the struggle for independence, the feudal elite of the Mings and the aboriginal agricultural and urban feudal nobility, which included the military elite, most of which consisted of aboriginal peoples - Sarts (or Viloyati) and mountain Tajiks - Galcha, suffered the most. During the Bukhara-Kokand clash, they were destroyed, some of them, as a result of dissatisfaction with the policies of Madali Khan, went over to the side of the Emir of Bukhara, thus putting an end to their future career in Kokand. Further, the Kypchak and Kirghiz tribes, together with the people's militia, who suffered the most from the violence and robbery of the Bukhara troops, constituted the main forces of resistance. It was this union that was able to restore and maintain the political independence of Kokand. But after the victory, as always, the common people need peace, peace and freedom, nothing else,





in such a situation, the place of the empty feudal elite was easily taken by semi-nomadic Kipchaks and nomadic Kyrgyz. What their reign led to, we examined, it ended with the final extermination of one of them - the Kipchaks. As a result of the strengthening of the role of another, namely, nomadic Kyrgyz tribes in the khanate. This political struggle, which began after the departure of the Bukhara troops from Kokand, as a result, not only led to the weakening of the state, but opened the way for its disappearance from the political map as a state. Therefore, it can be said with certainty that the fall of the state began after the "Kypchak massacre" - from 1852. After the tragic events of 1852, Khudayar Khan began to rule the state on his own for the first time. The first period of his independent reign covers 1853-1858.

Now political stability, a strong central government and an army are a thing of the past. Therefore, from the first arrival and independent reign of Khudayar Khan, until the end of the existence of the khanate, it was accompanied by rebellions, popular unrest, coups d'état and uprisings.

Thus, the first independent period of Khudayar Khan's reign began with rebellions and the penetration of Russians into the territory of the Khanate. In 1848, Gafarbek, who was appointed the ruler of Ura-Tyube, a native of the Yuz tribe, (8,97) in 1853 rebelled against Kokand. But the available research rejects the information about the reign of Ura-Tube in 1853 by Gafarbek (also Abdulgafforbek in the literature). At that moment, as A. Mukhtarov notes, the city was ruled by Rustambek Yuz (8,100-101).

Around this time, the elder brother of Khudayar Khan, Malla Khan, who was the ruler of Tashkent, came out with a tempting offer. He suggested that Khudayar Khan hand over Kokand to him, and Khudayar Khan himself should go to Tashkent for administration, thus preserving the principle of primacy. As the eldest in the family, Malla Khan wanted to rule not the region, but the state (4,100-101). This actually meant a rebellion against the central government, so the proposal of Malla Khan to Khudayar Khan "did not like it" and he organized a military campaign in Tashkent, the rebel troops were defeated, Malla Khan himself was forced to flee to Bukhara. After that, the Kokandians penetrated Ura-Tyube and suppressed the rebellion, subjugating Yem and Zamin at the same time.

At that moment, in 1853, Russian troops entered the territory of the Khanate in order to capture the Ak-Mechet fortress. The governor of the fortress was Muhammad Ali (in Russian sources, Muhammad Vali, who a year ago replaced Yakub-bek, a native of Pskent, also known later as Yakub-bek-Badavlat. The policy of Yakub-bek and the rulers of Tashkent, regarding the Kazakh tribes, played a negative The strengthening of the tax and other feudal duties were the main reasons for the contradictions of the parties. Yakubbek was appointed to this position by Musulmankul Mingbashi, he had





family ties with another influential Kipchak - Normukhammad Kushbegi, (a man who, after the Kipchak massacre, not only saved his life, but also was able to maintain authority, but not for long), Yakub-bek was also called Yakub-bachcha. According to the rules of the administrative system of governance in the Kokand Khanate, the head of the fortress not only managed the fortress, but also managed the surrounding areas, collected taxes, collected taxes and supervised the execution of all other administrative duties (1,11). In this region, such Kazakh tribes as Chiklins, Chumeevs, Dyurtkaryns, Jagalbaylins and Altyns wintered. In recent years, due to the non-payment of tax by the Kazakhs, the confrontation between the Kokand and the Kazakh tribes has intensified. Yakub-bek several times organized military campaigns against the Kazakhs, which further intensified their opposition (9.49). The Russians considered the intensification of the confrontation between the Kazakhs and the Kokand people a convenient situation for penetration into the territory of the Kokand Khanate. At first, under the pretext of fishing, they approached Ak-Mosque, but then demanded from the new commandant, Muhammad Ali, to return the stolen property of the Kazakh tribes; reason for the royal troops, the main goal was to capture the Ak-Mechet fortress. After all the demands were rejected, the Russians, with the help of artillery, organized an attack on the fortress, and the Ak-Mosque was captured. Khudayar Khan did not understand the real situation, and in order to return the Ak-Mosque, he sent Kokand troops, led by Shodmon-khuja-inok. But the campaign of the Kokand troops was unsuccessful, backward military equipment and ignorance of modern warfare tactics led to the defeat of the Kokand troops. The Kokand military leaders returned to Kokand in defeat, they could not return the Ak-Mosque, for which they were disgraced in front of the public, by order of Khudayar Khan, Shodmon-Khuja-Inok and other military leaders, they forced women's clothing to be spun.

In the winter of the same year, under the command of Kasym-mingbashi, a multi-thousand army was sent anew, armed with artillery and guns, called "kara kundak", which were produced in Khorezm (9.51). The Kuramins and Akhengarens (Pskentians) joined the Kokands, it was a difficult campaign in the cold winter. Having traveled a long and difficult path, the Kokand people approached the Ak-Mechet fortress closer to night and irresponsibly settled down for a night's rest. At dawn, Russian troops suddenly attacked the Kokandis, taking them by surprise. Leaving hundreds of dead and all the artillery, the Kokand were forced to retreat. It was even harder than the first losses, the khan and his entourage now began to feel the strength they faced, it was not a militant fiery alliance like the Kipchaks, it was not even the Emirate of Bukhara, which sometimes won and sometimes lost. The Kokand elite





began to feel that it was faced with such a force that it was impossible not only to overcome, but not able to defeat it.

Of course, the existence of Ura-Tyube as an independent possession, as a buffer zone, may have been beneficial to Bukhara and Kokand in a certain period. Therefore, during the years 1848 - 1858. Rustambek yuz and Gaffarbek yuz ruled three times for ten years, replacing each other and taking possession of the city (8.101). The first and second time (in 1848 and 1854) for only a few months, Gaffarbek ruled the city. Basically, the city was at the disposal of Rustambek yuz. The main reason for the execution of Rustambek by the Emir of Bukhara is due to the fact that in the entire history of the existence of Bukhara and Kokand, the Yuz military tribal nobility, given the disagreement between the two states, tried to have extended autonomy. Always, as an independent possession, it was a hotbed of conflict between Kokand and Bukhara. Emir Nasrullah wanted to put an end to separatism in his state, and at the same time wanted to destroy the hotbed of conflict with the neighboring state. But even after Nasrullah, before the conquest of the city by Russia, it was in the hands of the Yuz, the last ruler of Ura-Tyube was the same Gaffarbek Yuz, who for the third time received the fortress of Nau from Malla Khan in 1858, after the death of Emir Nasrulla again took possession of Ura - You, for the third time. He was a supporter of the Kokand Khanate, two years later he left Ura-Tyube, and for the fourth time in 1863 he re-captured the city and ruled in it before the arrival of the Russians (8.101).

Thus, the political elite of the Kokand Khanate, headed by Khudayar Khan, freed from the influence of the Kypchaks, pursued an independent policy. But the political struggle continued, among the members of the dynasty for power, the rebellion of the Ura-Tube rulers and the uprising of the Kazakhs further weakened the central government.

References

1. Vohidov, Sh. From the History of Public Administration in Central Asia / Sh. Vohidov, R. Kholikova. - Tashkent: New Generation, 2016. - 72 p. (in Uzbek)
2. Note of Managing with Pre-Sirdarya Cossacks Commanding the Syrdarya Line, May 31, 1958, CSAR, Kazakhstan, f.383, op.1, d.81, l.25.
3. Ziyoyev, Kh. Combat with in Turkestan against the Penetration and Rule of Russia / Kh. Ziyoyev. - Tashkent: Orient, 2008. - 478 p.
4. The History of the 4-th Turkestan Linear Battalion Referring to the Period of 1771 to 1882 / Compiled by Lieutenant V.N. Zaytsev - Tashkent, 2012. - 212 p.
5. Grigoriev, V.V. On the Relations between Nomadic Peoples and Sedentary States // The Journal of the Ministry of National Education. March, 1875. Part GLXXVIII / V.V. Grigoriev. - SPb.: Typography named after V.S. Balasheva, 1875. - P. 1 - 27.

