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SOCIAL LIFE OF KOKAND KHANATE

Rasulov Elbek Elmuradjon ogli*

*History Teaching Methodology student,
 Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
 UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The process of formation of the Kokand khanate, the population of the khanate, the state administration was written. Political data on the formation of the Kokand Khanate, the history of the formation of the Kokand Khanate, the return of the entire history of the Kokand Khanate in the XVIII century in historical data, general information about all the periods of the Kokand Khanate in this century. Officials who worked in the administration and detailed information about them were mentioned.

KEYWORDS: *Population, Consequences, Disobedience, Intensified*

INTRODUCTION

The process of formation of the Kokand Khanate. The political turmoil of the Timurid period had negative consequences for the country. The state was divided into several estates and each Temurid prince fought for the throne. From such a political and social crisis Dashti managed to establish a state in Kipchak. Muhammad Shaibanikhan, who was Shaibanikhan founded his state in Movorounnahr. During his time, hundreds of thousands of people came from Dashti Kipchak. They were called Uzbeks at that time. As a result, it would be wrong to conclude that the population of our country began to be called Uzbeks in the 16th century, but the Uzbek people were formed in this century. It was officially named the Bukhara Khanate from the time of the successors of the state founded by Shaibanikhan. The Shaybanid dynasty ruled in the Bukhara khanate until 1601. From that year on, the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, which was no stranger to the Shaybani dynasty, came to power. Although the dynasty initially ruled the country relatively well, the economic, political, and social crisis of the state intensified during the subsequent rulers. Wars for the throne, internal dynastic conflicts, and disobedience of regional governors to the center are on the rise. This, in turn, led to the separation of the territories of the Bukhara

Khanate. One such area was the Fergana Valley. This area was occupied by Muhammad Shaybanikhan in 1504.

As mentioned above, by the beginning of the 18th century, the general political, socio-economic situation in the Bukhara Khanate had deteriorated to such an extent that Samarkand, Balkh and a number of regions became independent from the Ashtarkhanids, and political forces in Fergana tried to seize this opportunity.

In 1702, Subhanqulikhan died. His son Ubaydullohon ascended the throne. During his reign, the Ashtarkhanid rule reached its climax. The khan tries to limit the dervishes' possession of land. And confronts the masters of the influential juybar. Because they also wanted to tax Ubaydullokhon. As a result, he lost the support of the dervish community. In 1709, in the Fergana Valley, the Khodak lords revolted and proclaimed Shah Rukh Khan as khan and established an independent state.

Speaking of the population of the Khanate, the main ethnic group was undoubtedly the Uzbek nation. But along with the Uzbeks, the Tajik nation also played an important role. The khanate was also inhabited by Indians, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Jews, Uighurs and Kipchaks.

Public administration. Kokand khanate is divided into Margilan, Osh, Andijan, Namangan Shahrikhon Balikchi, Navkat, Chust, Bulakbashi, Aravan, Kasan, Mahram, Sukh, Bobodarkhan, Khojand, Tashkent, Turkestan and Uratepa principalities.

In the Kokand khanate, where beks were called khokims or propellers, Beklarbegi was considered - Tashkent begi was called propeller or bird. The principality of Tashkent had full control over the lands under its control and had the right to establish economic and diplomatic relations with foreign countries. Like other khanates of Central Asia, the rights of the khan in the Kokand khanate were not limited at all. The following positions were held in the khanate: commander, father, sheikhulislam, qaziqalaon bird, mehtar parvanachi, naqib, dodhoh, doorkeeper, inoq, shigavul, toqsoba, mirakhur guard and others. The positions of khojakalon, naqib, mirasad, sadr, sudur, and uraq were given only to those belonging to the descendants of the Prophet Muhammad and the four caliphs²

Shaykh al-Islam Mawlawi, Qaziqalon, Qaziul, Kuzzot, Qazi Askar, Qazi Absolute, Qazi Rais, Mufti Alam, and Mudarris Imams were to be persons who had been educated in Muslim schools. In order to receive the title of Shaykh al-Islam, in addition to the document of being educated, a certain lineage was required. He was to be a descendant of the masters.

The night order in the city was controlled by a certain number of guards (mirshab) led by Korboshi. Muhtasibs are also appointed by the people, who are usually distinguished by their moral qualities and are well versed in Sharia law, and are also called rais-alam.

The khan's income was managed by special officials: mirzai daftar khan recorded in a special notebook the condition of the treasury. Commander and brother was considered the custodian of the products accepted into the khanate treasury.

All the money was received by the treasurer (cashier) of the mehtar or khan, he is also the manager of all the khan's valuables considered to be Typically, the most influential individuals in a temporary ruling group who held good positions in the khanate. Solve all issues A permanent council was set up against the khan. To him from the khan himself outside fatherhood,

commander, propeller, commander, waiter, pamphlet, treasurer, autonomous, deputy, godfather, and at the behest of the khan in accordance with the advice of the commander.

In the life of the khanate, the priests belonged to the judiciary in resolving civil cases they would disclose all the cases. Judicial proceedings only in a certain order conducted on the basis of sharia and customs. Military in the Kokand khanate The titles were as follows. The commander-in-chief is usually a minister led by. Then the captain, the centurion, the captain of fifty, the captain of ten, cannon and others. In addition, other military positions was Soldiers and artillerymen living in Kokand those who were under the permanent control of the dodhoh. During the war, he had his own deputy received all the soldiers of the moving army. A specially appointed commander-in-chief of the army (chief) Commander). Everyone is from the government when it comes to military service otva om abzali algan, before going on a journey captain -2tilla, fifty-captain-1.5

The gold ordinary soldier received -1tilla. Provision of troops in 1851 paid titles and the nature of the food. One hundred captains a year - 147 soums of silver. The coin received 98 soums, the commander received 65 soums, and the ordinary people received 43 soums. In 1860 in fact, even a little in advance there was no organized army. Peace in the khanate is the right to keep the peace and the garrison of the fortress paid volunteers served. Carrying weapons to service during the war

All able-bodied men were called. To military service often called in the fall. From the government of lower-ranking civil servants they received two sacks of barley a year and one gold a month. The same goes for these 4 spring coats, shirts, boots, turbans, doppies and a belt, and in winter a warm coat, a fur coat, boots, a warm hat, and a horse weapons, swords, spears, rifles. The gun is not for everyone selected for those who know how to shoot, in general, the weapon of the Cossacks was very bad.

Thus, the organized army had its own leaders: The commander-in-chief is the chief of the military, the captain, the captain of the yasavul. Some of them were also engaged in economic activities. Khan during military campaigns to the governors of the provinces and castles, as well as to the people at the appointed place ordered to collect on a certain day.

The Ponsads assisted the centurion Yasavvul and others He was the commander of the volunteer army and carried out this order. After this the khan set out with his guards. Garrison and along the way gather an army in the fortress and have only the necessary number of soldiers in it left Volunteers also joined the khan. Everyone transported from the castles there are 6 horses in one cannon, and 25 in reserve (for use at the right time) were horses. Chargers and rifles for weapons

The bullets were transported in special boxes. When the Cossacks defended their fortresses, they also fired fireballs used to use. The manufacture of such a weapon is max sus powdered leather. The tube is tied tightly with a thick wire or rope (rope) he rubbed the top of the balloon with wax and burned it towards the enemy was throwing. According to some sources, the khan lived for 20 days in the 50s of the XIX century to gather an army of about 40,000 men and travel with them managed to do. The beks collected taxes imposed by the khan on the military forces were forced to surrender to the khan. But they did other things as they wished. He even managed to collect military forces and taxes as he saw fit.

Sending the appropriate part of the money collected from various taxes to the khan, The prince spends the rest as he pleases, and no one controls him was.

Elders, captains, centurions, and captains of fifties were among the population were chosen from people of prestige. They are from the mosque prayers for these positions then they were selected from among the population.

In the cities opposite to the beys, the chairman, korboshi mirshab, qazi mirza and the chiefs lived on income from the villages. For example, to two three ponsodboshi (five hundred heads) as some villages stand alone and the proceeds were distributed among them. For example, to five or six commanders and other high-ranking military commanders a village was given in isolation: to each of them from other incomes

In addition, on average 100, 80, 70 quarters (7 packs, ie 2 kg equals 800 gm weight).

One for every 15-20 guards, mirokhour and other officials the village was given in isolation. To each of them in addition to their other income 50-30 quarters of wheat. In addition to the khan's military chiefs 1000 (200 soums) for each ponsod in bytes the rest were given between 500 and 80 coins each. War during the period two hundred per month for a centurion is one and a half gold per fifty the navkars were given money from one gold, and so on.

In Kokand, too, the system of governance is in many ways reminiscent of the situation in Bukhara, but it also had its own peculiarities. Kushbegi, devonbegi, fatherhood, the position of such positions as the propeller dodhoh is high here as well calculated, in which case the role of military commanders, especially the commander, is somewhat we know that in ancient times it was extremely high. The fact that he was given the military rank of commander in the ranks of propeller is proof of our opinion can be. We know that the Muslim commander even seized power led the whole khanate.

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