



## In the Study of the History of the Kokand Khanate

**Burkhonov Ilyoskhon  
Muhiddinovich**

Senior Lecturer, Department of History and Social Sciences of  
Uzbekistan,  
Fergana Polytechnic Institute

ABSTRACT

The article describes the contribution of the orientalist-historian Asomiddin Urinbaev in the study of the history of the Kokand Khanate, which is important in Central Asia.

**Keywords:**

Kokand, khan, source, Tashkent, history.

Well-known orientalist, Uzbek historian Asomiddin Urinbaev has studied many manuscripts that are important in the study of the history of the Kokand Khanate. One of them Abu Ubaydullo Muhammad Tashkendi's "Summary of the situation" Unknown rukopis on the history of Kokand khanate "published a major article.

The author of the work is Abu Ubaydullo Muhammad bin Sultankhodja, nicknamed Eshankhoja qori Tashkendi, who lived in the middle of the XIX century. He also dwells on some valuable information to shed light on the history of the Kokand Khanate in the first half of the 19th century. "

In the article "Neizvestnaya rukopis po istorii Kokandskogo khanstva" Asomiddin Urinbaev gave information about a wonderful manuscript in Tajik, "Khulosat ul-Ahval", written in Tajik, preserved at the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts named after Abu Rayhon Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. The author of the work Abu Ubaydullo Muhammad is popularly known as "Eshankhoja qori Tashkendi". According to the chronology of events in the work, Asomiddin

Urinbaev records the birth of Abu Ubaydullo Muhammad as about 1804-1805 [1.1. 33p].

This manuscript has a biographical character and contains a description of the events of the author from a very young age to 1865. Asomiddin Urinbaev noted that the play also reflects interesting events that took place during the author's service to the rulers of Kokand. In his work, Abu Ubaydullo Muhammad collected information about the political and economic life of the Kokand khanate, the hard work of administrative officials, the hard work of ordinary people [1.2.33p].

This article by Asomiddin Urinbaev is important not only for the study of the political and economic life of the Kokand Khanate, but also for the military campaigns of the Russian Empire during the occupation of the khanate, the internal political conflicts in the country during this period. Of course, all this is based on the personal views of the author Abu Ubaydullo, which Asomiddin Urinbaev clarified in the process of translating into Uzbek.

Asomiddin Urinbaev paid great attention to the structural structure of the

work "Khulosat ul-ahvol" and analyzed it as follows: "Khulasat ul-ahvol" consists of an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion. The introductory part is from page 1b to page 9b, and the first chapter from page 9b to page 66b describes in detail the life of the author's parents, his childhood, and the educational process in the madrasa. The second chapter continues from page 66-b to page 91, and the third chapter from page 91-a to page 126-a. The fourth chapter begins on page 126a, and Abu Ubaydullo Tashkendi did not define the boundary of the end and attached it to the conclusion. In this last chapter, the events that took place during the author's service, persons appointed as assistants to Tashkent officials, and the political events that took place in the khanate in 1865 "[1.3.33p.]. It is obvious that Asomiddin Urinbaev studied the work "Khulasat ul-Ahval" perfectly and came to these conclusions after a complete translation.

"The author was religious by social origin, but later served in the upper echelons of Tashkent. From the point of view of Asomiddin Urinbaev's article Ploskikh [2.1.], Sh. Mahmudov [3.1.], Z. Khatamova [4.1.] used.

Abu Ubaydullo Muhammad Tashkendi notes that he rose from the rank of "poor qori" to the rank of rich official, large landowner, thanks to his many years of work. However, as a result of political struggles for the throne in the country in 1860-1863, he was persecuted and deprived of his official position and property. These events in his life are also included in Khulasat ul-Ahwal [5.1.].

The importance of the author's information about the economic life of the khanate and the tax system, - says Asomiddin Urinbaev, in addition to having witnessed or witnessed the events, was directly involved in the process as a tax collector, zakat. The author was aware of the hard life of the local people and the "tricks" of the tax system. The author did not set himself the goal of covering the khanate's tax system and the lives of the people. But the author, who has suffered a lot from the ruling classes, reveals the difficulties in the daily life of the people, the tyranny of officials against them.

According to Asomiddin Urinbaev, in his work, the author notes that the central government of the Kokand Khanate declined during the reign of Sheralikhon (1842-1845). The governors of the khanate's territories secretly began to fight for the independent rule of their territories. Abu Ubaydullo Muhammad Tashkendi writes that the situation of the population of the country has deteriorated as a result of the uncontrolled rule of local governors: They would take whatever they could from the people as they wished. Especially in the regions far from the center, the khan's policy was carried out with a surplus "[5.2.].

Asomiddin Urinbaev noted that Abu Ubaydullo Muhammad Tashkendi gave various examples in an attempt to vividly describe the suffering of the Kyrgyz and Kazakh peoples living in the remote areas of the khanate from the political rule of the Kokand khans. He explains that the people who make a living from hard work have resisted the country's policies only when their cups of patience are full.

The book "Khulasat ul-Ahval" also includes political events in the early days of the annexation of the Kokand Khanate to the Russian Empire. (1853-1865) Abu Ubaydullo narrates the events of the conquest of Akmasjid, Pishpak and other territories by the troops of the Kokand Khanate of the armies of the Russian tsar.

Unlike other sources written by his contemporaries, it hardly describes the battle between the Russian army and the Kokand khanate to defend Tashkent, Asomiddin Urinbaev said, referring to the author's contemporary Muhammad Salikhhoja's "Historical Jadidi Tashkent." The author focuses on internal struggles, describes the conflicts between Bukhara and Kokand. The struggles intensified the internal danger that every official would achieve his goal as much as possible. Fearing that Mulla Salixbek would become governor, the people voluntarily supported submission to Russia. In Khulasat ul-Ahwal we read: "(Mulla Solixbek) ordered all the officials of the city: I have become the governor, let everyone come to me and bless

me." The words of this villain frightened the people of the city. Their gang, united for a military struggle, lined up like the Big Bear star and fought against the Russians.

According to Asomiddin Urinbaev, Abu Ubaydullo defended the working people in some parts of his work.

In the concluding part of the article, A. Urinbaev notes that from this source it is possible to obtain new information in the study of the history of the khanate, and this source is valuable for historians of Central Asia. As a proof of this, scientists from more than 30 Uzbeks, more than 20 countries from Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have cited this article in their research.

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