



## Ranks and positions, administrative classes in the Kokan Khanate

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### ABSTRACT

This article contains brief information about the positions and titles of the Kokan Khanate, but the significance of the given positions and titles in the history of the Khanate is explained in detail.

### Keywords:

Mingboshi, Koshbegi, Voli, Topchiboshi, Toksoba, Ponsadboshi, Yuzboshi, Ataliq, Beklarbegi, Mirab, Farroshboshi, Dorugboshi, Panjobboshi.

Social classes in the Kokan Khanate and their position in the life of the society are not significantly different from the neighboring state - the Emirate of Bukhara. The khan and his relatives exercised central and local administration in the state. According to local sources, the position of the social class called wazir ul-wuzaro, amir ul-umaro, and military-administrative officials was very high. In addition to receiving a certain salary, these officials also got land and property in return for their services. As in all medieval Muslim countries, Muslim priests were considered a social class with special privileges. Their opinion gained great importance in state administration, education, judicial affairs and various spheres of society. Ordinary people - citizens were considered the main source of material wealth production. One of the local authors about the titles, positions and deeds of the khanate is Mullo Olim, the editor of "Gazette of the Turkestan Region". Makh-dum

Haji touched upon it in his work entitled "History of Turkestan".<sup>1</sup>

"In the era of the Khanate of Khokand, there were various positions, such as the position of thousand-bashi and amirashkar. This position was in the line of the Ministry of Defense, and from then on it interfered with all the affairs of other governments, for example, it was completely involved in foreign affairs. The second is the career of the koshbegi. People in this position always stand in the line of advisers before the khan, or are assigned the governor of a big city with independence. The third is the pilot. A person in this position also fulfills the position of koshbegi. Fourth, shigavul. A person [in this position] is like a minister of science, and judges, mudarris, alam,

<sup>1</sup> Akbar ZAMONOV, Alisher EGAMBERDIYEV., History of Uzbekistan "Tashkent-2022y271-289-b

sheikhulmashayikhs are appointed according to his instructions, and their audits also belong to him. Fifth, hudaychi (udaychi - actually, guide). This breed is under the rule of adjutant to the khan and serves as a tool for special requests and small tasks. Seventh, deputy. All the soldiers are at his disposal. Eighth, paternal, ninth, dodkhoh, tenth, mehtarboshi, eleventh, juicer, twelfth, waiter, thirteenth, treasurer, fourteenth, mahramboshi, fifteenth, eshigaboshi, sixteenth, ponsadboshi, seventeenth, toksabo, eighteenth, devonbegi, nineteenth, mirzaboshi, twentieth, sarkor, twenty-first, mirokhurboshi, twenty-second, hundredth, twenty-third, bakubulboshi, twenty-fourth, dahboshi. There is no inevitable duty in any of these officials, they give a big city to the koshbegi (pilots) and a village or a river to the small ones, and give other officials horses and clothes, aslaha, two or three times a year they used to give grain and sarupo. Muddin had several other minor positions. Among the positions of science and law, there are qazi ul-quzzot, qazi kalon, qazi askar, qazi special, alam, mufti, mudarris. Each of these kayus had their own special positions.<sup>2</sup>

The highest and central title in the khanate is the title "Khan", and its government is unlimited. He had the authority to issue orders and control their execution. Governors from the Ming tribe ruled Shahrissabz, Urgut, Mogiyan, Urmetan regions and provinces. Until the time of Olim Khan (1798), the title of the leaders of the Ming tribe was "biy". In 1805, Olim Khan was the first to declare himself "Khan". Umar Khan (1810-1822) declared himself "Amir al-mo'minin" in 1818 and became a religious leader. His successor, Muhammad Alikhan, ascended to the throne of "khan" again. Khan's descendants were called khanzada, amirzada, mirzada, shazazad, tora. The state constitution in the khanate was an absolute monopoly, and its potential and power were limited only in certain historical periods. Such a situation occurred during the period of the thousand-bashi and fatherhood of Muslimkuli (1844-1852 during the reign of

Khudayar Khan), and during the period of Amiraklar and ministership of Alimquli (1863-1865 during the reign of Sultan Said Khan). Khan's strength and power rested on certain economic foundations and social groups. Khan, as the largest owner, owned all the land, water, dry land, lakes and rivers in the Khanate, receiving income from them in the form of zakat and khiroj, filling his treasury. From this account and other taxes, he maintained his palace, army and administrative officials.<sup>3</sup>

According to the historians Shodmon Vahidov and Rahbar Khalikova, this was one of the first researches devoted to this issue, regardless of certain contradictions in Mulla Olim's notes. He classified the existing positions and titles, ranked them and put them in order. In the Kokan khanate, titles and positions were divided into military, military-administrative, palace titles and positions, administrative tasks, and religious and religious-court actions, depending on the duties and ranks of their executors.

Positions and titles responsible for managing political, socio-economic life in the central government system.

Mingboshi Prime Minister. This position was established by Umar Khan, and in 1810, a person named Shahi Margilani was appointed to it (before that, Koshbegi was the prime minister). Since the reign of Sherali Khan, the status of the thousandbashi position in the state administration increased, Khudayar Khan and Sultan During Sayyid Khan's time, the holder of this position gained full control over the state administration.

The state advisor of Ataliq Khan. The mentor and patron of Ataliq Khan or khanzoda. The khanzoda who gave Utarbiya would have high positions and deeds after he got the throne. In some cases, the father-in-law of the supreme ruler achieved this title.

Parvanach is the Deputy Prime Minister. He was the official who delivered the labels and favors given by the supreme ruler to their owners. In some cases, he could also hold the position of co-pilot. This position was close to

<sup>2</sup> Bohodir Eshov, "History of Statehood and Management of Uzbekistan", Tashkent, 2012

<sup>3</sup> Snow. Nabiev R. N. Oshaasar, pp. 263-264

the Supreme Ruler according to the scope of his service and earned his trust.

Shigavul, Minister of Foreign Relations. He is responsible for welcoming ambassadors from foreign countries for political, economic, diplomatic purposes, their accommodation and activities in the khanate.

Koshbegi is the deputy prime minister. He was in the second rank of the central administration, and this official was responsible for important tasks in the implementation of the government's policy. actively participated in the management of forces.

Mehtar, Head of Customs Affairs. The person in the position of mehtar controlled the zakat and duty collected from the goods imported and exported to the country. He was giving information to the supreme ruler about the trade caravans that came to the capital and the goods in them.

Special servant of Inoq Khan. In the central management system of the Kokan Khanate, a person with the title of inoq was the highest ranking among the servants of the supreme ruler, and only one person was awarded this title.<sup>4</sup>

In addition to the above, there were also the following palace titles and positions: Beklarbegi, Dodkhok, Biy, Treasurer, Eshik ogaboshi, Oftobachi, Sharbatdar, Hidayatchi, Sarkor, Darug'achi, Farroshboshi, Jarchi, Kitobdar, Shotir, Mirab, Sarmumshi, Salomogashi, Jibachi.

In the central state administration of the Kokan khanate, in addition to officials who performed political and economic work, there were also high-ranking officials who managed the religious and legal sphere. Due to the fact that the legal system of the khanate was conducted on the basis of Sharia, the officials of religious and legal duties played an important

<sup>4</sup> Fazli Farghani. Umarnama. Treasury of the St. Petersburg Department of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, manuscript number S 2467, sheet 296.

role in the social and spiritual life of the population.

Sheikhulislam is the highest religious position in the central government of the state. Khan's adviser on religious and justice affairs. This position was established by Umar Khan's butom. The position of Shaikhulislam occupied a large place in the central management system of the Kokand Khanate. People in this position have not been transferred to other duties or dismissed from their duties.

Khoja Kalon is a jurisprudent scholar, an adviser on Shariah issues. Religious officials with this title were second only to Shaykhulislam in the central administration. These two scholars of jurisprudence were the persons responsible for state affairs, rulings and decrees of the ruler based on Sharia laws or in accordance with Sharia. The holder of this position also worked in the regional center.

Qazi kalon is a position responsible for justice and law enforcement affairs, and this position was held by one person. Also, there was a qazi kalon position in the local government system in regional centers. Qazikalons not only supervised the work of judges and courthouses, but also issued judgments on various legal issues of citizens and prepared written statements about it to the supreme ruler or regional governor.<sup>5</sup>

Judge soldier Military judge. During the reign of Umar Khan, Mirza Qalandar Mushrif Isfarangi, the author of "Shahnomayi Umar Khan", served in this role. Qazi Askar, in turn, was subordinate to Qazikalon, the chief official in matters of judicial administration of the central state.

Orak is a person responsible for taxes and fees of Waqf lands. He wears a sickle-shaped badge on his turban.

Mirasad Religious scholar.

Sadr Religious Counselor.

Sudur is responsible for the income and accounting of Waqf properties.

<sup>5</sup> Shodmon Vahidov. Titles and positions in the Kokan khanate

Also, the following religious positions and titles existed in the khanate: Khalifa, Alam, Akhund, Naqib, Mudarris, Imam and Imam Khatib, Imam Jilav, Sufi Jilav, Muazzin.

In conclusion, we can say that other scientists are still conducting research on determining the ranks and ranks of the main titles and positions in the Kokhan Khanate. Therefore, in a broad sense, their new, additional thoughts and critical points of view are very important to us. A comparative study of these issues with actions and careers in other countries is also useful. We think that these things will be done in the future, God willing.

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