



ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORIES INHABITED BY KYRGYZ AND KIPCHAKS IN THE KOKAND KHANATE

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ANNOTATION

This article provides information about territories inhabited by Kyrgyz and Kipchaks in the Kokand Khanate, their forms of social, economic and administrative management, as well as their senior management positions.

KEYWORDS: *Kyrgyz, Kipchak, tribe, khan, governor, mirshab, Kokand, channel, feudal, valley.*

DISCUSSION

In the first half of the XIX century, the Kokand khanate was the largest region in Central Asia. The Kokand khanate was bordered by East Turkestan in the east, the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate in the west. The territory of the khanate in the north was completely subjugated by three Kazakh juzes and bordered by Russia. The southern borders of the khanate included mountainous areas such as Karategin, Kulob, Darvaz, Shogunan. For these regions, there will be bloody wars with the Emirate of Bukhara, which passed from hand to hand. The territory of the Kokand khanate, in contrast to the Bukhara emirate and the Khiva khanate had many wetlands, valleys and fertile lands. The center of the khanate was the Fergana Valley, where such large cities as Kokand, Margilan, Uzgen, Andizhan, and Namangan were located. Large cities such as Tashkent, Shymkent, Turkestan, Avliyota, Pishtak, Oqmasjid were also under the rule of Kokand khanate. The population of the Kokand khanate is relatively dense, about 3 million. Eighty thousand people lived in Kokand, the capital of the khanate, and sixty thousand in Tashkent. The majority of the population of the Kokand khanate were Uzbeks. The khanate also consisted of Kipchaks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Uighurs and Karakalpaks. Jews, Tatars, and Hindus lived side by side with them.

Kokand khanate is divided into Margilan, Osh, Andizhan, Namangan Shahrikhan Balikchi, Navkat, Chust, Bulakbashi, Aravan, Kasan, Mahram, Sokh, Bobodarkhan, Khojand, Tashkent, Turkestan and Uratepa principalities. In the Kokand khanate, which was called Beklarbegi - Tashkent begi was called Parvanachi or Kushbegi. 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 khanate had the following positions: commander, father, sheikhulislam, kazikalan bird, mehtar parvanachi, naqib, dodhoh, doorkeeper, inoq, shigavul, toksoba, mirokur, 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 caliphs. Shaykh al-Islam Mawlawi, Kazikalon, Kaziul, Kuzzot, Kazi Askar, Kazi Absolute, Kazi 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. The people, who are usually distinguished by their moral qualities and are well versed in Sharia law, and are called rais-alam, also appoint Muhtasibs. Tajiks and Kyrgyz also played an important role in the Kokand khanate. They were a great force in the khan's army. The Kipchaks, who considered themselves one of the 92 Uzbek tribes, also played an important role in the Kokand khanate. They lived in the Shahrikhan Balikchi area of the khanate between the Karadarya and Naryn rivers. The Kyrgyz migrated



mainly to the mountains around Fergana and to mountain basins such as Ketmontepa Aloy, where they engaged in animal husbandry. Southern Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan annexed the Kokand khanate during the reigns of Alimkhan and Umarmkhan. The administrative management of these areas was based on centuries-old systems of governance. After the occupation of the territories inhabited by the Kyrgyz and the Kipkans, these territories were managed as separate administrative territories. A study of the sources suggests that information about the administrative system of the khanate is almost incomplete. The administrative system of the Khanate regions did not differ from the administrative system of the Bukhara Emirate. The mainstay of the khan's public administration was the large landowners and tribal nobility.

In the middle of the XIX century, the number of borderlands increased. Especially in the time of Khudoyorkhan the khan and his descendants had a lot of land. Lands named after Khudoyorkhan, Sultanmurodbek, Nasriddinbek, Ormonbek and others were especially expanded in 1845-1875 years. During the study period, as a result of the great work of farmers and skilled irrigators, a complex water economy was established, which included the organization of water abstraction from large water resources, construction of various catchments, cleaning canals, distribution of water to users. In general, the irrigation network was a huge system, the branches of which distributed water over a very large area. Many canals irrigated some districts, the total length of which was tens of kilometers. For example, since the first quarter of the XIX century, many canals and canals were dug to draw water from the rivers of the Fergana Valley. In 1903, Yangiariq, Chagarahon, Uychi, Kirsabot, Chartak, Mutagan, Kosatepa, Namangan, Khanabad districts were supplied with water from the Naryn River. A total of 96 canals were dug. In 1819, by the decree of Umarmkhan, new canals were dug. The old ones have been widened to a length of 100 miles (about 1.5 km per mile). As a result, many lands around Namangan were irrigated. In 1820, the Shahrikhan river canal was dug in the Fergana valley with a flow of seven cub meters of water per second. The villages of Shahrikhan and Boz districts still drink water from this canal. During the reign of Madalikhan, Khanarik was taken out and a part of the lands around Tashkent was developed. Bozsuv stream was dug from Chirchik River. In total, 45 canals were removed from Chirchik. The largest of them was Zakharik, 70 km long. The Andizhan and Yangiariq canals were also dug, which allowed the Naryn and Karasuv rivers to flow into the fields. This became the basis for increasing the efficiency of the valley's economy. Thus, at the end of the XVIII century and the first half of the XIX century in the Uzbek khanates a lot of work was done in the field of artificial irrigation.

The Tashkent principality awarded the mirablarion once a year. For example, the chief beekeeper was given three coats, a decorated horse and two hundred pounds of agricultural products. In Tashkent, there were four elders of canals and less than five elders of canals. The mayor of Tashkent gave each ditch elder one ton, a horse and 1280 pounds of grain a year. All the elders of the canal were exempt from all taxes. In general, the irrigation facilities built on the land of Movarounnahr amazed even European contemporaries. The Russian geographer, Prince V. Masalsky, saw some of the channels and wrote: "When you see these powerful currents that carry life for tens of miles, your technical knowledge is so weak that under the scorching rays of the Turkestan sun, you instinctively awaken compassion for the people who have filled the whole country with irrigation stations".

Along with the chiefs of the Uzbek tribes, the leaders of the Kipchak and Kyrgyz tribes also held a leading position in the affairs of the khanate. The khan's closest nobles ruled the large provinces and principalities in the khanate. These provinces and principalities were the major economic, political and administrative centers of the khanate. In 1842, Sheralikhan came to the throne of Kokand khanate. A Kyrgyz aristocrat named Yusuf played a key role in his rise to power in Kokand. Sheralikhan appointed Yusuf as commander-in-chief and commander of the khan's army. Sheralikhan's first work was to establish a new system of governance in major central cities and provinces. Local aristocrats and Kyrgyz feudal lords became the mainstay of the khan. In the early days, the khanate had almost no high state positions and high positions. Over time, the number of high-ranking officials has increased. Their power depended on the degree of influence of the khan and his close officials. For example: Khudoyorkhan power cancels many public positions after full occupation. He abolishes a number of high-ranking posts, such as the Commander-in-Chief, his deputies, and so on, and delegates the administration of the provinces to the beys appointed by those closest to him.

Historical sources do not contain any information about the work of the khan's close officials in the system of government. The commander-in-chief is a high-ranking official in the country after the khan. During Umarmkhan's reign, he was the first minister of the state. He directed the internal affairs of the state. Hakkuli, who was promoted to the rank of commander-in-chief, included the Central Tien-Shan regions in the khanate and established khanate control in the region. In this area inhabited by Kyrgyz, he mainly led the khan's army. The post of commander in chief of the khanate was the only major military title. According to Mulla Niyaz, during the reign of Muhammad Alikhan, Yusuf, one of the Kyrgyz nobles, served as commander. Later, Yusuf Alikhan sent Yusuf as the governor



of Margilan. He replaced him with Hakkuli. When Sheralikhan came to power in 1842, Yusuf, who was the governor of Margilan, was re-appointed commander of the khanate. However, he was later returned to the Margilan authority, and Shadi Dodkhoh was appointed commander in his place. The conquest of the territory inhabited by the Kyrgyz in the Kokand khanate was carried out mainly during the reigns of Norbotabiy, Alimkhan, Umarmkhan and Muhammad Alikhan. In order to strengthen the administrative system of the khanate, mainly military fortresses were built in the areas inhabited by the Kyrgyz. These are Tokmak, Kurtka, Marka, Darut-Kurgan, Jumgal and others.

Territories inhabited by Kyrgyz are territorially divided into 4 administrative regions.

- Alay and Osh valleys, Central Tien Shan - Andizhan region
- Ketmontepa and Talos regions are part of Namangan region
- Territories located in the south-western part of Fergana - part of Kokand region
- The territory up to the Chu valley and Issyk-Kul was included in the Tashkent region.

These regions are one of the major centers of Kyrgyz rule and were ruled by the country's aristocracy. As a result of rising taxes, the Kyrgyz marched into the Fergana Valley and demanded a single citizenship from the khanate. In the most populous regions of Tashkent and Andizhan, Kyrgyz civil cases were reported.

In the administrative system of the khanate, the dodkhohs sent by the khan had great authority in the management of the population of the country. The main task of the dodkhohs was to transfer the khan's tax policy to the citizens, to lead the border fortresses, and to manage all spheres of the country's population.

In 1834, Muhammad Ali Khan reformed the administration of the country. The reason for this was the establishment of a system of governance of the new territories annexed to the khanate. As a result, the Chu Valley and its administrative center, Pishpak, were included in the jurisdiction of the Tashkent principality. Thus, the governing system of the khanate was widely implemented among the Kyrgyz. Pishpak was introduced by the representative of the governor of Tashkent region as his administrative center. As a result, the Chu Kyrgyz of the khanate were fully established. Soon the city of Pishpak became the main administrative center of the Kokand khanate. The beys became the main force in the administrative work of the Kokand khan. In Pishpak, the deputy in charge of administrative affairs formed a system that carried out all the activities of the khanate. In addition, the fortresses established in the areas inhabited by the Kyrgyz were the main military fortresses of the khanate. The deputies of the fortress were able to use the existing military forces to control the local nobility.

The administrative structure of the Uzbek khanates, formed based on the feudal system, was based on the protection of the interests of the ruling circles, including in the Kokand khanate.

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In conclusion, it should be noted that the Kyrgyz and Kipchak tribes living in the Kokand khanate were under the full influence of the khanate in the XVIII-XIX centuries, and the khan mainly determined their administrative methods.

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