



**THE ROLE OF THE TURKIC TRIBES IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE KOKAND KHANATE IN THE XVIII-XIX CENTURIES**

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**Abstract**

This article provides information on the role of the tribes that lived in the Fergana Valley at the beginning of the 18-19th century in the political life of the country, their place in society. Particular attention is paid to the ming tribes, since they were the founders of the dynasty and ruled the Kokand Khanate from the beginning of its formation until its liquidation. And the special role of the kipchak and kirghiz tribes in the political life of the Khanate is highlighted.

**Key words:** Mangyts, Kenagasy, Mingi, Yuzy, Kalmyks, Kipchaks, Abulfayzkhan, Chodak Khodzhi, Akbotabiy, Abdurakhimkhodzha, Said Sultan, Shokhrukhbiy.

The state of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, which was formed at the beginning of the 17th century in Central Asia, began to weaken at the beginning of the 18th century. The privatization of a large part of the land by large landowners led to feudal fragmentation. As a result, wars for power broke out between representatives of the dynasty. The central government weakened and the existing tribal unions, taking advantage of this, began wars in the territories for their independence.

The period of socio-economic and political decline under the reign of the Ashtarkhanids coincided with the period of the reign of Abulfayzkhan (1711-1747). One province after another began to separate from the central government. The regions of Central Asia began to fall into the hands of the emirs who ruled nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples, and wars broke out between them for central power. The largest tribal unions were the Mangyts, Kenagas, Miyankala, Yuz and Mingi tribes.

Historian B.M. Babadzhanov [1 - B. 97] says that one of the reasons for the decline of not only Bukhara, but the entire Maverannahr was the invasion of these territories by Iranians from the west (1740-1742) and Dzhungars (Kalmyks) from the east. And internal strife exacerbated the situation.

The emergence of the first independent estates in the Fergana Valley dates back to the beginning of the 18th century. The Yuz tribe was the first to try to unite the Ferghana Valley. They conquered several regions of Tashkent and Syr Darya. However, later dominance passed into the hands of the Mings, and only the western territories of the Fergana Valley with the center from Uratepe remained under the control of the Yuz [2 - B. 511].

В книге «Книга Большому Чертежу», написанной в Москве по приказу русского царя Михаила Федоровича, территории Ташкента и Туркестана в XVII веке находились под властью киргиз-казахов и они постоянно воевали с узбеками [3-Б . 60].

According to T.K. Beysembiev [4 - p. 10-11] Ferghana region had already separated from Bukhara by the beginning of the 18th century. In 1704, the large regions of Fergana and Tashkent, the Syrdarya regions of Kazakhstan recognized the rule of atalik Muhammad Rakhimbiala from members of the Yuz tribe.

By the 18th century, the Ming tribes gradually began to gain strength. Over time, only the Khojent province remained under the rule of the Yuz. Most of Ferghana was under the rule of the Chadak hajs. However, the migration of many other nomadic peoples to this region and the subsequent increase in the nomadic population of Ferghana weakened the dominance of the Chadak hajs, and led to the emergence of a large tribal aristocracy. So the Kokand Khanate began to form.

If we talk about the political circles of the Fergana region, then at the end of the 17th-beginning of the 18th centuries these lands consisted of several independent estates: Tashkent, Ferghana, Andijan, Namangan, Margilan, Khojent, Osh, Uzgen, Ura-Tepe, Turkestan and others. The work of V. Nalivkin "A Brief History of the Kokand Khanate" provides information about the complete independence of Ferghana from Bukhara in 1006 (1597) after the death of the Emir of Bukhara Abdulla Mumin [5 - B. 51].

Hamid Ziyaev's book "Central Asia and the Urals in the 18th century" examines the process of establishing diplomatic and trade relations between Russia and the khanates. In particular, in connection with the establishment of the city of Orenburg in 1735, the first ambassadors from Central Asia headed by Nurmuhhammad Mullaalimov arrived in Ufa as an official representative. Head of the Orenburg expedition I.Ya. Kirillov talked to the ambassadors and learned about Tashkent and some Central Asian cities. I.I. Kirillov, in a conversation with the ambassador, also received some information about Khojent and Turkestan, including that Rakhim Bekbotyr, a representative of the Uzbek Ming tribe, was able to gather a 50,000-strong army in Khujand, that he was led by Abdurakhimkhodzha, and that Savron, Sozak, Karnak, Otrar, Egan were part of the reign of Turkestan [6-B. 58-61]. In 1739 Said Sultan ruled Turkestan [7 - B. 53-54].

This book also contains information about the reign of Yulbarskhan in Tashkent in 1738 [6-B. 63]. When Russian travelers Kushelev and Miller visited Tashkent in 1739, they mentioned that Yulbarskhan ruled here [7 - B. 53]. Yulbarskhan was a Kazakh khan and was killed in 1739 by the Tashkent people (Sarts) [8 - B. 107].

The work of Mirzo Olim Makhdum Khadzhi "History of Turkestan" [9 - B. 45-46], according to the information given in his work, the masters who lived in the Chodak district ruled in Targovskaya, Chamashbiyskaya, Chankatskaya, Pillaksonskaya, Tugaytepinskaya, Purtakskaya (Purnokskaya), Tepakurgan, Kainar and a number of other regions. At the beginning of the 18th century, Shahrukhbi occupied these territories and established the power of the Ming dynasty.

In the work of Khudayarkhanzad "Anzhum at-tavorikh", the state initially included Kokand, Namangan, Margilan, Kanibadam, Isfara and the surrounding villages [10 - p. 309]. We can learn about the peoples who formed these villages from the book of Mirza Alim ibn Mirza Rahim Tashkendi "Ansab as-salatin va tavarikh al-khavakin". According to him, the tribes living in these areas were called Mings, Chankatlyks, Kirghiz and Kypchaks - a group of Ferghana Uzbeks [11 - B. 79].

In the Namangan and Chust regions, the majority of the population was Kyrgyz [12-B. thirty]. In addition to the Kyrgyz, the Kypchaks also lived in Kasan and Chust.

In the work of Niyaz Muhammad "Ibratul Khavokin" Shahrukhkhan lived in Targov and Chamashbiy before his death [13 - B. 40], and some Uzbeks say that the city of Kokand had not yet been built at that time. The reign of Shahrukhkhan is defined as 23 years (under his father, he ruled in Andijan for ten years) [10-B. 309]. Under Shahrukhbi, Osh, Uzgen and Khujand still remained self-governing independent territories [9-B. 6].

Abdurakhimbi, the son of Shohrukhbi, takes the territory of Khujand from the hands of Akbutabiya, the son of the Kyrgyz Muhammad Rakhim, and kills him, his two sons [11 – p. 82-83], and a year later he defeats the ruler of Uratepa Kulik and annexes these territories to the Kokand state [9-B. fifty]. Before Khojent, Abdurakhimbi conquers Andijan. This shows that the Yuz tribes in Khojent and Uratep were the dominant tribes. This is also mentioned by Philip Efremov, who made a 9-year journey in the 70s of the 18th century. According to him, Khudoyorbek from the Uzbek Yuz tribe ruled Uratepa, and Khojent was also ruled by a ruler from the Uzbek Yuz tribe [14-B. 127]. In addition to the Yuz tribe, Tajiks also lived in Khojent and Uratep [15 – p. 417].

Before Tashkent became part of the khanate, it changed hands between the local aristocracy and the Kazakh khans, and the people of Tashkent also belonged to the Kalmyk khanate. Shubay Arslanov, a Russian merchant who visited Tashkent in 1741, noted that at that time the city was ruled by the local nobleman Sart Kusen-bek, who seized power from the Kazakh Khan Tolabi [8 - p. 107]. In 1742, Major Karl Müller reported about Tashkent that the Tashkent people paid heavy taxes to the Kalmyk khan, and that Tashkent was completely freed from the Kalmyks after Abdukarimbi fought against the Kalmyks and defeated them in Badakhshan. Due to its strategic position, Tashkent has been a constant source of struggle for dominance between the khans of Maverannahr, Kazakhs and Kalmyks over the past centuries [16-B. 551].

In 1806, Alimkhan began a campaign against Tashkent, when Khomidkhoja was the governor of Tashkent. Kokand troops entered Tashkent from the southeast and besieged and captured the city for 11 days. Thus, Tashkent came under the control of the Alimkhan state [4-B. 97]. As a result, the tribes living in the territory of Tashkent: Turks, Kiyats, Karasaray, Kokcha, Kamondoron, Kangly, Beshogoch, Katagan and others [17 - B. 19] enrich the population of the khanate. On the territory from Tashkent to Khojent, the Kurama tribes lived, which were also part of the Khan ethnos [15-B. 416, 419].

In view of the foregoing, it can be concluded that the participation of local tribes in the political life of the khanate was constant. It can even be said that the Kokand khans gave some principalities or provinces to state officials or heads of local troops in order to be in agreement with them. In particular, as a representative of a strong group and the leader of the tribe, Rajab's cousin Muhammad Sharif was appointed governor of Tashkent, and representatives of the Yuz tribe were appointed governors of Khojent and Uratepa. In fact, in many cases, the khans came to power with the intervention of local tribes, including Sheralikhan, Khudoyerkhan-Kypchaks, Mallakhan-Kyrgyz, Shokhmurodbek and Sultan Said were supported by the Kypchak commander Alikuli.

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