



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF KOKAND KHANATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS POPULATION

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 15th February, 2020
Received in revised form
29th March, 2020
Accepted 27th April, 2020
Published online 30th May, 2020

ABSTRACT

This article covers political processes in the XVII-XVIII centuries in Fergana region, the formation of Kokand Khanate, the establishment of central government and the ethnic composition of the population.

Keywords:

Fergana State, Khukand, Abulfayzخان, the Minglar, the Yuzlar, Chodak's Khodjas, Shahruxhbi, Khojand, Uratapa, Junushkoja, Golden Cradle, Norbutabi, Olimkhan, Khudayarخان, Sarts, Turk-Mongols, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Kipchaks.

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INTRODUCTION

The history of Uzbek statehood has the ancient roots. The Kokand khanate, an independent state in the Fergana Valley in the early eighteenth century, is an integral part of Uzbek statehood. There are many works of local authors, Russian and foreign tourists, and historians of the present day, devoted to the history of Kokand Khanate. These historical and scientific sources cover various aspects of khanate's history. Initially speaking about the mention of the Kokand toponym, the historian Khaidarbek Bobobekov says in his work "History of Kokand" that the area was mentioned by Arab scholars in the tenth century (1). According to him, in the book "Hudud ul-Alem" (written in 983), "the cities of Huvakand, Rishtan and Zendarami were densely populated and had a large area of cultivated land." It can be seen that Kokand region was a developing agricultural region 600-700 years before the city accepted its status. In the archives it is also known that in the XVIII-XIX centuries the city was called Khuqand, L. Troitskaya in her work "Catalog of Kokand khans archive" confirms that the toponym has appeared in more than 50 documents (2) Now let's take a look at the term "Kokand khanate". Many local historians had referred to it in their writings as the "Fergana State" and not "Kokand Khanate". Here are some ideas. The term "Kokand khanate" is directly related to Kokand city.

In his work "Ibratul Khawokin", Niyaz Muhammad Khokandi describes Shahruxh Khan as "a designer of the city of Khuqand and the founder of the tower". (3). He was not said that the city was built, he only designed. He also wrote that Shahruxhon lived in Targova and Chashashbi district (4) from the beginning of his khanate until his death, and some Uzbeks say that the city of Khukand was not yet established (4). In many parts of the work, "Fergana Property", "Fergana Kings", "Fergana Kingdom" are mentioned, and in the last pages it was said that Khukand was captured by Skobelev in 1876 and Fergana was completely owned by the Russian Emperor. (5) In the work of Muhammadhakim Khan Tura "Muntahab at-Tavorikh" the terms «Fergana state», «Fergana army», «Fergana government», «Fergana governor» and «Emir of Fergana» (6) appear several times, mentioned some in the link. The book «History Turkestan» by Mirzo Olim Makhdum was published by the author in «Turkestan regional newspaper», which he edited from 1908 to 1915. Although more than 30 years have passed since the abolition of the Khanate, the book also includes the term «city of Khukand» along with «Fergana property», «Fergana throne», «Fergana region», «Fergana army», «Fergana country» (7) have been used repeatedly. In the book «Anjum at-Tavorih» written by Khudoyarhonzoda, along with the word «Khujand», «Fergana property», «Fergana khans», «Fergana ruler», «Fergana state», «Fergana state», «Fergana region» There are many terms like "army", "Fergana country", "Fergana khanate crown" (8). In the appendix of the book Anjum at-Tavorih (9), the author states that Olimbek officially declared his state as the Khanate of Kokand in 1805 and received the title of «Khan.» However, we do not find such information in the original work written by Khudoyarhonzoda.

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T. K. Beysembiev's "History of Shahrukh" (10) also mentions that he received the title of «khan». It is well known that the author of the work «History of Shahrukh» was Niyaz Muhammad Khodandi and the original name is «Ibatul khavoqin». K. Beysembiev is a scientist who researched this work. The words «khanate» and «Kokan khanate» do not appear in «Ibratul khavakin». Apart from the above, there is no information on the establishment of the Kokand Khanate in the work of Muhammadhakim Khan Tura's «Muntahab at-Tavorikh», in «History Turkistan» by Mirzo Olim Makhdum Haji, in «History Fergana» by Isaac Torah Ibrat. It is evident from the aforementioned data that local historians use the term «Fergana state» rather than the «Kokand Khanate» in their works. From these data we can conclude that the state of Fergana, ruled by Minglar dynasties from 1709 to 1876, was called «Fergana state». The term «Kokand khanate» is reflected in the memories of Russian travelers, writers and scientists after the Tsarist Russia invasion. We think that the reason for this was the city of Kokand.

Now we will focus on the process of forming the khanate. The Ashtarkhanid dynasty, established in the early 17th century on the territory of Central Asia, began to weaken by the beginning of the eighteenth century. The privatization of most of the land by large landowners has led to feudal disunity. As a result, wars broke out between the dynasty's representatives. The central government was weakened, and the existing tribal alliances used to launch wars in the territories for their independence. Socio-economic and political crisis under Ashtarkhanids coincided with Abulfayzkhan (1711-1747). Provinces began to separate from the central government. The territories of Central Asia began to fall into the hands of emirates who ruled nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples, and wars between them began for the central government. The largest tribal alliances were mangitites, kenagas, Miyanqala tribes, hundreds and thousands. According to historian B.M. Babadjanov (11), one of the reasons for the decline of not only Bukhara but also Maverannakhr was the invasion of the Iranians from the west (1740-1742) and the woolly Kalmyks to the east. Internal tensions exacerbated the situation.

The emergence of the first independent property in the Fergana region is connected with the beginning of the XVIII century. The Huz tribe was the first to unite the Fergana region. They have subjugated several provinces of Tashkent and Syrdarya. Later, however, the reign was over by the Minglar, and only the western parts of the Fergana Valley, the center of which is Uratapa, remained under Yuzlar. The main residence of the tribe was Uratapa and Jizzakh (12). There are several facts about the formation of the Kokand khanate. T. K. According to Beisembiev (13), by the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Fergana region was separated from Bukhara. In 1704, Mohammed Rahimi, a tribal man from large territories of Fergana and Tashkent, and the Syrdarya region of Kazakhstan, recognized the dominance of his fatherhood. Thousands of tribes living in the Fergana region have a close relationship with the tribes. There was an alliance between the thousand and the hundred tribes, because each province was declared a property of both tribes. Not only numbers but also nicknames of Minglar (thousands) and Yuzlar (hundreds) tribes were related: thousands were called white deer, hundreds were white hairs. Apparently, Minglar occupy a high place, and the dynasties of the Kokand dynasties are also justified.

By the eighteenth century, thousands had gradually won the championship. Khujand province remained the rule of Yuzlar (hundreds). A large part of Fergana was under the rule of the Chadak dynasties. However, the migration of many other nomadic peoples to the area and, consequently, the strengthening of the Fergana nomadic population, undermined the dominance of the Chadak princes and led to the strengthening of the larger tribal nobles. That was how the Kokand khanate came into being. As for the political circles of the Fergana region, at the end of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries these lands consisted of several independent properties: Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Namangan, Margilan, Khujand, Osh, Uzgen, Ura-Tepa, Turkestan. According to the information given by Mirzo Olim Makhdum in his «History Turkestan» (14), the Chodak neighborhoods (15) ruled in Targova, Chamashbiy, Chankat, Pillakhon, Tukaytepa, Purtak (Purnok), Tepakurgan, Kaynar and several other regions. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Shahrukhbi occupied these territories and laid the foundations of thousands of dynasties. The structure of this state was originally Kokand, Namangan, Margilan, Konibodom, Isfara and surrounding villages (16).

The son of Shahrukhbi Nizamuddin Muhammad Abdurahimbi (1725) was seized by the White Buttabian, and a year later the governor of Urepta defeated Kulika and transferred the territories to the Kokand state (17). Before Khujand, Abdurahimbi submits to Andijan (16). Abdurahimbi Khan of Bukhara is going to seize Samarkand and Bukhara using the weakening of Abulfayzkhan state. The Ashtarkhanids were ruled by only Abulfayzkhan, but in fact the Hakimbi Mangite (18). After conquering Samarkand, Abdurahimbi separated his troops and conquered Kattakurgan. In the case of Bukhara, Hakimbi sends scholars and scholars of Bukhara with gifts and gifts to Samarkand and offers peace. He agrees to a truce, which declares Samarkand and Kattakurgan a property of Fergana (19). The territory of Tashkent was divided into 4 districts and was ruled by Yunuskhodja. Representatives of the Minglar (Thousands) Dynasties were trying to capture the area. Olimkxon orders the governor of Khujand as commander of the army and invade Tashkent region and plunder the area. However, Khonkhoja was defeated and captured in the battle with Yunuskhoja in the Karasu district near the Chirchik River. With a triumphant return to Tashkent, Yunus kills 70 men of Khukand and Khankhoja (20). Inspired by the triumph, Junuskhoja made his way to Khukand. The battle near the Gurumsaray area is won by the army of Alimhan. Yunus with 5-6 mahrams can barely escape to Tashkent (21). In 1806 Olimkxon began to march to Tashkent, when the governor of Tashkent was Homidkhoja. The Kokand armies penetrated Tashkent from the southeast and laid siege to the city for 11 days. The city will be plundered all day long. Alimhan returns to Khujand, handing over the government to Sayyid Alibek. Tashkent thus falls under the jurisdiction of the Olimkxon State (22). The story of the beginning of Shahrukh Khan's reign in Ibatul Khawoqin tells of the connection between Baburkhan ibn Umar and Sheikh Bakhodirhon, the founder and founder of the high-rise building, and the Golden Besh story. It is said that ten Push ancestors passed between the Golden Beshik and Shahrukhon and that this period was two hundred years (23) This book states that at that time, there were landowners in the Chodak area, and some of the surrounding areas were in their own hands, such as Targova, Chamishbi, Hajkant, Pallakhon,

Tukaytepa, Partak, Tepakurgan, Kaynar 4 At the wedding of one of the Uzbeks in the district at that time, all the wealthy men gathered to choose a leader, and they were honored by Shahrukhon ibn Ashurbek, a descendant of the Cheshish tribe of the Golden Beshik and raised a khan in Targova. Then they plan to seize power from the Chodak masters. According to him, by marrying one of the Uzbek girls to the governor of Chodak, they plan to kill him and his officials as soon as the bridegroom enters the wedding party. After the massacre, the Uzbeks cross the Syrdarya and quickly acquire Chodak. Thus, Shahrukh Khan managed to establish his authority in the areas on the other side of the river from districts to Namangan, from Namangan to Shahidon. By the order of Shahrukh, at the junction of the two rivers, a castle and Ark will be erected on the eastern side of the so-called «Gardener's Quarter» and they will again place Shahrukhon in the felt and raise the khan with all their respect. The date of these events is defined in this book as the year 1121 / 1709-1710 (24).

Now let's look at the information in the book Anjum at-Tavorikh, written by Khudayarhonzoda. In this work, the author links the origin of the Minglar dynasties with the Golden Cradle. Ramazan 1094 August 31/in -September 30, 1682 Fakhrunniso wife of Ashurmukhammadkhon had a baby, a son named Shahrukhbek. At the age of nine, he was assigned a tutor, taught science, learned how to ride, to shoot and to spear (25). On March 23, 1121/1709, Ashurmukhammad Khan died, and Shahrukhbek was transferred to the throne. In the book it is stated that Shahrukh's ancestors were subordinate to the Bukhara khans, and their coins and khutbas were first read and shot on the coins. Shahrukh Khan excluded the names of the Bukhara khans from coins and khutbas; Therefore, it is written that the Fergana khans count their independent and new state from the time of Shahrukh Khan. Initially Shahrukh Khan included Kokand, Namangan, Margilan, Konibodom, Isfara and surrounding villages. The khan also decided to subdue the Bukhara state, but did not achieve his dream. He died in 1134/1721-1722. His reign had marked by 23 years (during his father's ten years in Andijan) (26). In the book «History Turkestan» by Mirzo Olim Makhmudzhoji the following ideas about the birth of the Kokand khanate: Makhdumi Agzam-Ahmad ibn Jaloliddin, a collective of the family, were descendants of the Kosani family, whose dominion extends to Eastern Turkestan in the 17th century. Shahrukhbi also married one of Chadak princes to form an alliance with the owners. In 1709, with the consent of the nobles and their masters, he ascended to the throne of the Shahrukhbi. His castle moved from the Old Fortress to Kokand. During the Shahrukhbi period, Osh, Uzgen and Khujand were still independent and the northern border of Kokand state stretched to the Shahidon of Namangan. When Shahrukhbi died, his eldest son, Abdurakhimbi, sat on the throne. During his reign (1721-1733), Shakhrisabz was first threatened by the rulers of Andijan and Khujand, and later by the princes of Samarkand and Kenagas. In Khujand, Abdurakhimbi became ill and went mad. He was therefore killed by an assassination attempt in 1733. He left a son, Erdonabek, and three daughters. His brother Abdurakhimbi took the throne. During his time (1733-1750) the capital was moved from Tepakurgan to Kokand. In 1746-1747 the Kalmyks attacked the Fergana Valley, occupied Osh, Andijan, Margilan and besieged Kokand. In the fight against the Kalmyks, the Kipchaks were well established. The people of Kokand together with the troops of the Governor

of Oratepa Fozilbek fought against the Kalmyks and expelled them from the Fergana valley. After Abdurakhimbi's death (1750), the throne was constantly exchanged between the various princes until 1770. Among them are Abdurakhmon, Erdonabek, Bobobek, Sulaymonbek and others. In 1763/1770, the grandson of Abdurakhimbi was succeeded by Norbothabi. The uprising of Chust and Namangan residents for the independence of the Norbuktan Khanate (1763 / 1770-1800-1801) was suppressed. He defeated the revolting Khujand insurgency and subjugated it, but Uratepa remained Bukhara. In 1784, under the leadership of Yunuskhoja, Tashkent declared itself an independent state. In 1799, Khan sent troops led by Khankhoja against Tashkent. But the Kokand army was defeated and Khankhoja was captured and executed (27). In the non-traditional period the economy of the Kokand khanate recovered, trade and crafts developed, agriculture more developed, and the country cheaper. Kokand was the economic and cultural center of Fergana.

After his death (1800-1801) his eldest son Olimbek succeeds him. During the reign of Olimbek (1800-1801-1810) Kokand became the center of Fergana property and its political status was further strengthened. Olimbek conducts military reform, subordinate to the Ahangaran oasis, Tashkent, Chimkent and Sayram. It also boosted foreign trade. The scientist's efforts to build a strong centralized state had sparked discontent among some high-ranking officials. As a result, they used Alimhan's travels and spread rumors in Kokand in 1810 that «Olimhan died in Tashkent» and crowned his brother Umarbek. Alimkhon learnt about that and went to Kokand, but Kamar from Andijan shot him and his accomplices in the «Olti Qush» area. During the life of the scientist, he gave his brother Umar Khan the power of Margilan and in 1808 married his uncle's daughter Mohlaroyim (Nodira). During the reign of Umar Khan (1810-1822) justice was established in the country. The scientist dispersed Tajik officials, provided shelter to exiles in the days of his brother, hand over the captured slaves to their owners, and the clerics intervened in the affairs of state and politics (28). Two years of peace in the khanate. With the aim of strengthening and expanding power, Umar Khan invaded Turkestan of Bukhara in 1815 and in 1817 Uratepa. Military fortifications named Yangikurgan, Julak, Kamyshkurgan, Akmachit (now Kyzyl-Orda), and Kushkurgan built on the Kazakh-occupied lands along the Syrdarya river. These places were on an important trade route linking Khiva, Bukhara and Tashkent with Russia via Orenburg. The expansion of irrigation facilities, the construction of canals, the construction of mosques and madrasas also increased during this period. After the death of Umar Khan (1822), his 12-year-old son Muhammad Ali Khan was enthroned. Muhammad Ali Khan (his reign 1822-1841, November) was a young man in his early years and the state was headed by his mother Nodirabegim and sought to develop culture and art. Adult Muhammad Ali Khan seek to expand the khanate through the conquest of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, subjugating the Tajiks at the foot of the Southern Alay Mountains, conquering Qarategin, Darvaz, Shughnon, Roshan and Wahan. In the war between Bukhara and Kokand in 1840, Muhammad Alihan was defeated and forced to hand over Khujand to Emir Nasrullah and to accept himself as his deputy. But the Bukhara-Kokand relationship will be further strained. As a result, in November 1841, Muhammad Ali Khan surrendered the throne in favor of his brother Sultan Mahmud, who was

governor of Uratapa and Khujand under the Emirate of Bukhara. He accepted the invitation and joined the Kokand khanate of Uratapa and Khujand. The emir, Nasrullo, who learned of the incident, wanted to invade the Kokand Khanate. According to the manuscript «Ansab as-salotin and Tavorih-i-al-Hawoqin», in 1842, the Emir of Bukhara easily conquered Nasrullo Kokand and led the Sultan Mahmud Khan, Muhammad Ali and their relatives, including their mother, the famous Uzbek poet Nodirabegim. He killed many military leaders. After that, Amir Nasrullah appointed Ibrahim Hayal as deputy to the throne of Kokand, plundered the city, seized the treasure and returned to Bukhara. Ibrahim Hailor was very much oppressed by the people of Bukhara, who remain in the city (29). Kokand did not stay in the hands of mangits for long. Two months and a half later, the Kyrgyz and the Kipchaks were driven out of the country by the local population. His nephew, Sheralihon, son of Hojibek, was raised by Khan (1842-1844) (30).

In fact, during this period, Kipchaks, Muslimkul and Kyrgyz, Muhammadnazarbek had a significant influence on the political life of the government. After Sheralihon, the son of Alimkhon Murodkhon will be on the throne. On hearing this, Muslimkul returns to Khujand and kills Murodkhon and replaces Sheralihon's son Khudoyarkhan as khan. In order to avoid a claim to the throne, Muslimkul secretly captured and killed Sarymsakbek, the brother of the then governor of Tashkent, Haryoyarkhan (31). Three times God takes the throne. 1842-1876 the crisis of the Kokand Khanate state was not an exaggeration. The hostility of the palace officials, the constant invasion of Bukhara, the dignity of the khans in the eyes of the public, the increasing influence of nomadic population groups on government policies, and the weakening of taxes by ordinary citizens and peasants had weakened the state. An example of this is the fact that according to the book Anjum at-Tavorih, there were at least 34 revolts and rebellions during the Khanate (32). The khanates, located in the territory of Central Asia, certainly had external enemies. These were the Tsarist Russia and the Government of England. The absence of the alliance between the khanates, the conflicts within each khanate and the division of the throne certainly helped the outside enemy. The Tsar's government, which has long been interested in Central Asia, did not overlook it. As a result, in 1853-1865 they occupied Okmachit, Tokmak, Pishpak, Avloota, Turkestan, Shymkent, Tashkent and their surrounding areas. In 1875, when the Kokand marches to Khujand, von Kaufman defended the area, and on August 29 he conquered Mahram and defeated the Kokand. On October 24, Namangan was conquered by Skobelev (33). The Kipchak and Kyrgyz in the Khanate raised Pulat Khan and started to take Namangan. When Skobelev learned of this, he went out of the city and fought against the Kokand people. After several battles with the Kokand soldiers in the Fergana region, in February 1876 he was able to finish the khanate completely. Thus, the Kokand Khanate officially ended and was incorporated into the Tsarist state. B. M. Babadjanov V. V. Bartold, T. K. Unlike Beysembiev and Kawahara, the birth of the Kokand khan does not think that the birth of Chadak was the result of a change in power. Because at that time the khanate as an independent state did not issue coins, and the regional governors did not even call the name «khan» or «sultan» (34). The coins of Bukhara were in circulation till the time of Olimkhan. Although the first ruler of the Kokand Khanate was known as Shahrukhbi (1709-

1722), the state documents include his name, as well as the Ashtar Khan Abulfayzkhan (1711-1747). Shokhrukhby's name was attached to his father's name, and in the title of some documents he was referred to as «khondin» to Abulfayzkhan.

V. V. Bartold acknowledges the founder of the Ming dynasty Alimhan (1799-1810). Hakimkhan Tura Shah Rukhbi, son of Hakimkhan at-Tavorikh, is the first khan. B. M. Babadjanov also argues that the emergence of a centralized khanate would have to do with the emergence of the capital and the coinage (34). From the above data it is clear that before the appearance of the Kokand khanate there are some opinions on the political history of the Fergana region. Of course, every point must be taken into account, as most studies have been based on the writings of local writers of that time. There are also contradictions, such as B. M. Babadjanov explains the coinage in the khanate in the period of the Olympics, and in the book Anjum at-Tavorikh, written by Khudayarhonzoda, it is related that the coinage was associated with the founder of the khan Shah Shohruhbi.

By the eighteenth century Ashtarkhanids' weakening of power, increasing tension and strife created new processes in social, economic and cultural life. As a result, three states (emirate of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand khanates) appeared on the territory of Central Asia. One of them is the Kokand khanate, one of the three khanates formed in Central Asia and for a long time has played an important role in the life of the region. The khanate was founded by Shahrukhbi, the leader of the thousand dynasties in 1709. The successors of Shahrukhbi ruled the Kokand Khanate until February 1876. As for the people of the Kokand khanate, it has a complex ethnic composition, with the majority of Uzbeks living in different parts of the khanate. These are mainly nomadic and semi-nomadic Sart, formed as a result of the assimilation of the Turkic-speaking and Persian-speaking populations, the Turkic-Mongolian tribes, and the descendants of the Dashti Kipchak because of Muhammad Sheibani-khan. The Sartans were mainly Sartans, and they were mainly engaged in farming. In the first half of the eighteenth century, the settlement of the nomadic population of Movarounnahr, including the Fergana region, is mainly represented by the Kipchaks and Kalmyks (16). The northern and eastern parts of Fergana were occupied by the Kyrgyz, mainly engaged in cattle breeding and handicrafts (leather, leather goods, etc.). The Kipchaks, who came to the east and south-east of Fergana, were engaged in farming and cattle breeding, so they were called semi-nomadic people. The mountainous areas to the south of Fergana were occupied by Tajiks (Kuchsi, Kuhi, Kulobi, Garmy, etc.), and in the central areas Kipchaks lived. The Turkestan Sbornik published in 1869 states that the settled population of the khanate is about 350-600,000 and that the nomadic population is no more than 200,000. In summary, the total population of the khanate is estimated to be between 600 and 800,000 (35). According to another collection, the Russian occupation of Tashkent, Khujand and several other cities caused the population to flee to the capital, resulting in the city of Kokand, the capital of the khanate from 20,000 to 30,000. But locals say the city has 20,000 homes and 80,000 residents. It is thought that the reason for such disproportionality is that Asians include the population of suburban villages (36). Volume 185 of the Turkestan Sbornik, published in 1876, says that the khan's population was about 1 million. Moreover, the settled population of the khanate was composed of Sarts and Uzbeks

who are mainly engaged in urban construction, production and trade, while neighboring peoples live in pirates and Kipchaks and Blacks (37). A. L. As of the date of 1876, the khanate population is as follows: the number of settler houses is 132,000, the number of nomadic homes is 60,000, total 192,000 homes and 960,000, or about one million people. A. L. The day itself may have been misleading in the above figures, given the inability to count the number of Kyrgyz nomads living near Osh and Uzgen. They say that they spend half the year around Kokand and half in Kashgar (38). The population of the Kokand khanate is estimated at about three million in the book *Anjum at-Tavorih* (39). When the Tsarist armies invaded its northwestern province, the khanate's territory was significantly reduced and confined to the Fergana Valley, with a population of about two million. There are 80,000 people living in Kokand and 60,000 in Tashkent.

According to A.L.Kun, in addition to the main ethnic groups in the khanate area, Jews, Gypsies, Hindus, and Afghans have always lived in small numbers (40). From the above, we can see that the ethnic composition of khanates is complex and varied. In summary, in the first half of the 19th century the Kokand Khanate was one of the largest state structures in Central Asia. In the east, the Talas Valley runs through present-day Kyrgyzstan, South Kazakhstan, East Turkestan, the north with Kazakh tribes and the lower reaches of the Syr Darya, Jizzakh and Uratapa in the west, the Turkestan Mountains in the south, and the Darvoz and Pamir in Tajikistan. We hope that the study of the history of that state will be one of the main objectives of historians and will help to clarify and enrich the history of Uzbek statehood.

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