



ADMINISTRATIVE, REGIONAL GOVERNING SYSTEM OF KOKAND KHANATE AND THE ROLE OF CITIES IN IT

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ABSTRACT

In the article talked about the governing system of the cities of Fergana valley during the reign of Kokand khanate and the role of cities in the life of the khanate. Key words: Fergana valley, governing system, fortification, nomadic tribe, leadership, fortress, nomadic and half nomadic, decree and initiatives, Eastern Turkistan, parvonachi (an official who carries out the royal decree), four governorship period, Lordship

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INTRODUCTION

At the end of XVIII century the territory of the khanate was only Fergana valley. The valley was located in a natural geographical region with a comfortable climate, its area was 22,2 thousand kms, together with mountainous areas 80 thousand square kms, from the east to the west 300 kms, from the north to the south it was sometimes 170 kms¹. At the end of XVIII century Norbutabiy subjugated all the lords, cities and provinces and brought them under his domination. During his reign the territories of Andijan, Margilan and Kokand were the great properties. During the reign of Olimkhan the territory of the khanate extended much because of Tashkent and its surrounding areas. In the historical works the property of Tashkent was mentioned under the names such as province, city, Tashkent and Dashti Qipchoq province.

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Its territory included Ohangaron, Chinoz, Tashkent surroundings, present Turkistan city and its surroundings situated on the bank of Sirdarya. The governors of this property were mentioned in the sources and documents as the governor, ruler, voli (provincial governor), noib (assistant, vice-). In the middle of XVIII century, that is, until Tashkent was included in Kokand khanate, it was divided into four districts. In the districts the representatives of four respected families – Bobokhontura from the generation of Avlayqulikhan in Shaykhontokhur district, Rajabbek from Ashtarkhaniy in Beshyagach district, Mukhammad Ibrohimbek from the generation of Chigatoykhan in Kukcha district, a person belonging to the generation of Jujikhan in Sebzor district were the governors and there were continuous struggles between them². This period of time was called "four governorship" in historical literatures. In 1784 Yunuskhujja from Shaykhontokhur united all the districts and finished "four governorship" and became the governor of Tashkent. His sons Muhammadkhujja, Khonkhujja, Sul-tonkhujja and Homidkhujja

¹Masalskiy V.I. The country of Turkistan //Russia: Full geographical description of our country. – St. Petersburg, 1913. – p.31.

²Sultonov U.Muhammad Solihkhujja and his work "History of Tashkent jadids". – Tashkent: Uzbekiston, - pp. 89-90.

were appointed the governors of the fortresses and fortifications around Tashkent. In 1804 Yunuskhujabegan war against Kokand by the instigation of some noblemen of the city and nomadic tribes. He clashed against the soldiers (army) of Olimkhan, the khan of Kokand near Khurramsaray (Gurramsaray) and was defeated. No sooner had Yunuskhujab returned to Tashkent, than he died. Then his sons Muhammadkhujab and after him Sul-tonkhujab took the governing. Due to the movements of Sul-tonkhujab against Kokand, Umarchan who was sent to Tashkent together with the Army of Olimkhan appointed another son of Sul-tonkhujab the governor of the city³.

In 1809 Tashkent was reoccupied by the army of Olimkhan⁴. In 1809-1810s Olimkhan appointed first Sayyid Alibek parvonachi (an official who carries out the royal decree)⁵ the governor of Tashkent, in 1810 his son Shohruh-bek was appointed the governor of Tashkent, and the Beklarbegi (Bek of Beks (Lord of Lords)) of the Army⁶ was appointed his bahodirboshi (commander of special army)⁷. So, Olimkhan finished the reign of khujas from the respectful family ruled in Tashkent for a long time. The khans of Kokand began to use Tashkent as a fortification (bridgehead, springboard) in capturing Dashti Qipchoq and other places. During the reign of Umarchan (1810-1822) Tashkent and Chimkent were retaken under domination and Rajab qo'shbegi Badakhshiy became the governor of Tashkent in 1810-1816s. In 1816 йилда the army under the leadership of Rajab qo'shbegi⁸ occupied the city of Turkistan. The occupation of Turkistan brought the Kazakistan deserts as far as the flowing mouth of the Sirdarya river into the Aral Sea to pass into the control of Kokand khanate. The captures places together with the territory of Dashti Qipchoq were included in Tashkent province.

Rajab qo'shbegi was soon accused of the movements against Umarchan and then was invited to the capital and killed by drowning into the Sirdaryariver. His bahodirboshi (commander of special army) Gulomshokh Chatroriy (or Chatroliy), who was well-known with the name of Bek of Beks of the Army, was appointed the governor of Tashkent in 1816-1819/20s. He was one of the military commanders of Olimkhan, he closely helped Umarchan to occupy the throne. Although Umarchan gave him the titles as beklarbegi (Bek of beks of the army), devonbegi (head of the divan or various ministries in the khanates), qo'shbegi, in all the sources he was mentioned with the title of Beklarbegi of the army⁹. During the reign of Umarchan movements of war were made one after another to Khujand, Uratapa and Jizzakh and in 1817 Uratapa was also captured. During the reign of Muhammadalikhan (1822-1842) the territory of the country extended more again. The khanate bordered on the district of Outer Siberia belonging to Russia in the North, the Khiva and Bukhara khanates in the West, Qorategin, Darvoz and the far places – Shung'on, Ro'shon and Vokhon¹⁰ (this area was dependent on the Kokand khanate in

name only (superficially), Ko'lob in the South, and Kashkar in the East. The Fergana regions located between the Sirdarya and Qorategin, Namangan, Khujand and other cities located on the right bank of the Sirdarya, the city of Uratapa, which was occupied in 1817, located between Bukhara Emirate and Kokand khanate, the province of Kurama located between Khujand and Tashkent, Turkistan, the places from the high flow of the Sirdarya to the Lake Balkhash where Kirgыз people lived in, the eastern foothills of Billur mountain where nomadic Kirgыз people lived in, and in 1830 the western foothills too were included in the territory of the khanate¹¹. In XIX century Kokand khanate was divided into the administrative-regional parts which were mentioned as beklík and sometimes as provinces and leadership (command) in the sources and they were run by the beks, governors and leaders (heads) appointed by the khan. A. Kun mentioned the name of 15 beks in the khanate. They are: Kokand and its surroundings, Margilan, Shahrikhan, Andijan, Namangan, Sukh, Mahram, Buloqboshi, Aravon, Baliqchi, Chortoq, Navkat, Koson, Chust and Bobodarkhan. In other sources Asaka, Margilan, Baliqchi, Osh, Sukh, Koson and Uzgan were mentioned as leadership¹².

The governors and the heads of regional divisions were appointed from the members of the khan's family, his close people, high class people, and among the chiefs of leading tribes. Particularly, during the reign of Khudayarkhan the seven beks (regional divisions) were ruled by his sons and close relatives. In its turn the governors gave the territories of the province, the cities and towns in these areas, big villages to his children and relatives¹³. Some beks and provinces were given to the powerful statesmen and the chiefs of local forces in order to achieve reconciliation. In particular, that Rajab qo'shbegi was appointed a powerful tribal chief, Muhammad Sharif was appointed the governor of Tashkent, the representatives of Yuzlar tribe were appointed the governors of Khujand and Uratapa is the proof of it¹⁴.

In the governing system of the khanate the bek (governor, provincial governor) and his horde had a special place. The governor and the judge appointed by the khan had all the power of attorney. But, giving the sentence of death was not included in their power of attorney. In the horde of the bek (governor) there presented hundreds of occupations and titles¹⁵ that they made their living on the account of the taxes and the payments gathered from the people. In the governorship of beksarkor (a title) was an official who gathered taxes and payments from the people, and responsible for watering system and collective works. In the sources we can meet a lot the people who had big properties on the account of sarkorship¹⁶. The Beks (governors and provincial governors) were the obeyed vassals of the khan, they had to support him in ruling the country, and help him if it was necessary, respect him, participate in the military movements (wars) with their army if it was needed and send him gifts and presents. For example, Sul-ton Muradbek, the little brother of Khudayarkhan, was given more than 700 sheep during his ten-months trip

³Sultonov U. Muhammad Solihkhujab and his work "History of Tashkent jadids". – p.91.

⁴Tojiri Khujandiy. G'aroyibisipoh. p5⁶.

⁵Parvonachi – parvona, that is, an official who delivers the letters to the ruler and delivers the respond of the ruler to the owners of the letter

⁶Beklarbegi – Bek of Beks (Lord of Lords), a high military and administrative title, it was given to the city and province governors.

⁷Bahodir, bahodirboshi – a military title in Bukhara and Kokand. A commander of the most brave and courageous soldiers.

⁸Qo'shbegi – Qo'sh, the Bek of the army, the commander. A high military title.

⁹Mukhammad Hakimkhan. Muntakhabut-tavorikh. II. – pp. 28-429.

¹⁰History of Uzbekistan SSR. I. T. – Tashkent, 1970. – p. 678.

¹¹Kayumov A. Kokand literary environment (XVIII- XIX centuries). – Tashkent, 1961. – pp.24-25.

¹²See: Turkistan bulletins. 1876. – №13.

¹³Kun A. Some evidences about Fergana valley. // Turkistan's collection. T. 117. – p. 169.

¹⁴See: Beysembiev T.K. History of Shohruh as a historical source. – pp. 150-152.

¹⁵Vohidov Sh., Kholiqova R. From the history of state governing in Central Asia. – pp.6-21.

¹⁶See: Nabiev R.N. From the history of Kokand khanate. – p. 104.

around his province. Among the present givers there were biys (a leader of a tribe or a clan, a title given to a various high positions), the owners of the baths, oqsoqols (a local chief), amins (1.a district or village administrative official in the Khanates; 2.administrator of a bazaar; 3.elected village council member in the Ferghana Valley (in Tsarist times), sarkors, jarchiboshi (chief announcers), eshikog'a (a chief servant in the khanates of Central Asia who was responsible for different admissions of the khan in the palace), mirzaboshis (head scribes), qozis (judges), imams (prayer leaders), mutavallis (proprietor of a religious foundation), khatibs (preachers in mosque), qori people (one who has memorized the Qur'an), qo'rboshis (1.custodian of arms of a khan; 2. a high military title during the khanate period; 3.chief of police in the territory of Turkistan; 4.commander of a group of basmachis), qorovulbegis (captain of the guard), to'qsobas (a name of a high military rank in the Central Asian khanates), yuzboshis (1. a commander of 100 cavalry, 2. Village or neighbourhood elder), bahodirboshis (a commander of special army), the children of Shaykh-ul Islam and khujas, ellikboshis (a commander of 50 cavalry), raises (head, chief, director, president, chairman; (hist.) man in charge of the performance of religious rites and duties as well as weights and measures), to'ras (lord, nobleman; bureaucrat, mandarin), mirobs (superintendent of canal water distribution), tarkhons, inoqs (an official in the khanates in charge of reading aloud proclamations and correspondence), pondsads (officer in charge of 500 men), mirokho'rs (master of horses in a khan's court) and other noblemen. Only for oyimchakhon's betrothal ceremony 259 sheep were given as a present¹⁷.

There were tens of cities in the Kokand khanate, which had large population, the craft and trade developed and were significant in the socio-political, economical and cultural life of the country, such as Kokand, Tashkent, Andijan, Namangan, Margilan, Chimkent, Jizzakh, Osh, Khujand and Uratapa. The capital of the khanate was the city of Kokand, it was political, socio-economical and cultural centre of the country. The khan himself governed the city of Kokand. According to the information of the researcher Velyaminov-Zernov about the population of the city, in the 20s of XIX century there were about 3 thousand homes and 6 bazaars in Kokand, in the 50s of this century there were 8 thousand homes, about 30 thousand people, 9 caravansarays and 6 baths¹⁸, and according to the information of the Russian traveller A.P.Khoroshkhin, 80 thousand people lived in the city in XIX century. In the capital there were 540 mahallas (neighbourhoods) which had their own mosques. He wrote the followings about Kokand city: "the city of Kokand is called by the people and officially "Latif". Kokand is situated in a very flat place. There are very many streams, plant lands and woods around the city. Sometimes they are very close to the walls of the city. The surroundings of the city is about 16verst¹⁹, the length of the city is close to 5 verst from the gate of Gazovliq to the gate of Margilan. As the city has 12 gates, it is divided into 12 parts. There are 540 mahallas (neighbourhoods) in the city and each has their own chiefs. There are 22 thousand homes. The population is 80 thousand. There are 600 mosques

all over the city"²⁰. After Kokand one of the important political, economical, cultural and military-strategical centres of the country was Tashkent. In the 50s of XIX century there were 11 thousand homes, 310 mosques, 15 caravansarays and 11 baths in Tashkent. In the main street of the city from the bazaar to the Horde was paved with flat stones, in this Horde the governor of the city, the vice of the khan resided²¹. According to other sources, at the beginning of XIX century 3 thousand homes or 15-20 thousand people lived in Tashkent. According to the information of Potanin, in the 20s of XIX century only the male population in Tashkent was ten thousands, there were 2 thousand homes, and in the middle of this century the number of the population of the city reached to more than 60 thousand people. The city was divided into four districts, such as Beshyogoch, Kukcha, Sebzor and Shaykhontokhur districts. There were 32 neighbourhoods in Beshyogoch district, in Sebzor there were 38, in Kukcha there were 31 and in Shaykhontokhur district there were 48 neighbourhoods²². In the first half of XIX century there were 50 mosques, 5 caravansarays, a big hotel and 5 bazaars in Tashkent. Tashkent had a great reputation as the capital of oasis and Dashti Qipchoq, the caravan ways to Dashti Qipchoq and Russia went pass through this city.

After Tashkent was occupied by Olimkhan, in 1809/1810s Sayyid Alibek parvonachi, in 1810 his son Shohruhbeq, in 1816-1819/20s Gulomshokh Chatroriy, who was well-known with the name of Beklarbegi of the army, became the governors of the city. Gulomshokh Chatroriy was first given a title of qo'shbegi, and later the title of beklarbegi was given, he ruled Tashkent property and Dashti Qipchoq until 1842 with breaks. As it is known from the sources that in 1819/20-1823s Abdullabek ibn Umar Khan ruled Tashkent with some breaks, but in real the above mentioned beklarbegi ruled the city. During this period of time, first Abdullabek, during the 10 months of 1820 Karimqulimehtar, then for 10 months Isabek with the nick-name "stupid", then until 1823 Abdullabek again became the governor of Tashkent. After Abdullabek was killed by Muhammadalikhon, the beklarbegi of the army himself became the governor of the city and Dashti Qipchoq again until 1835. Abu Ubaydulloh Toshkandiy wrote about this person with great sincerity in his work "Khulosatu Ahvol"²³. The period of his reign was widely described in the works of historians from Kokand such as Muhammad Khakimkhan, Muhammad Solihkhujja Toshkandiy, Abu Ubaydulloh Toshkandiy and others²⁴. In the last years of his reign Muhammadalikhon (1822-1842), discharged the beklarbegi of the army from the governorship of Tashkent and Dashti Qipchoq because of the inner conflicts in the khanate and gave the property of Tashkent to his brother Sulton Makhmudkhan to govern during December of 1841 and March of 1842. But, Muhammadalikhon had to appoint the beklarbegi of the army

²⁰Khoroshkhin A.P. Notes about Kokand. // Russian invalid, – №75 // TC. – № 23. – p. 39.

²¹History of Uzbekistan SSR. T.I.– Tashkent, 1970. – p. 639.

²²Azadav F.A. Tashkent in the second half of XIX century. Essays of socio-economical and political history. – Tashkent: Edition An UzSSR, 1959. – pp.24-25; Malitskiy N.G. Tashkent neighbourhoods (mahallas) and districts (mavzes).–Tashkent: SASU, 1927. –p.16; Malitskiy N.G. History of Tashkent under the sway of Kokand // Proceedings of Turkistan Circle of Archaeology Amateurs. 1900. – pp. 126-137; Sultonov U.Muhammad Solihkhujja and his work "History of Tashkent jadids" as an important historical source (XIX century). Dissertation work of the candidate of history. – Tashkent, 2007. –p. 180.

²³See: Abu Ubaydulloh Toshkandiy. Khulosatul-ahvol. pp.82^a-87^a.

²⁴See: Sultonov U.Muhammad Solihkhujja and his work "History of Tashkent jadids".. – pp. 92-113.

¹⁷Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 1043- fund, 1-list, 2418-work, 1 page. See again: Troitskaya A.L. Catalogue of archives of Kokand khanate in XIX century. – Moscow: Science, 1968. – pp. 342-343.

¹⁸History of Uzbekistan SSR. T.I. – Tashkent, 1970. – p. 640.

¹⁹1verst is equal to 6–7kms.

again the governor of Tashkent at the beginning of 1842 in order to calm down the the disagreement of the people. After the beklarbegi of the army had returned to Tashkent, he sent his army against the nomadic people who disobeyed Kokand, went to Pishpak fortress and came to an agreement with the governor of the fortress, and succeeded in making agreements with the elatiya chiefs and bringing this region under the domination of Tashkent again²⁵. In 1842 after the Amir of Bukhara had occupied Kokand khanate²⁶, Muhammad Sharif otaliq (advisor to a khan) on behalf of Amir Nasrullo was appointed the governor of Tashkent. He began to show oppositions against Kokand by the support of the amir. In order to occupy Khujand he sieged it for fourty days. Abu Ubaydulloh Toshkandiy mentioned about the plundering of Khujand with pity in his work "Khulosatul-ahvol"²⁷.

After Muhammad Sharif was discharged the governor of Tashkent, Sarimsuqkhon ibn Sheralikhan, after he was killed, Mullo Kholbek, in 1846-1847 Aziz parvonachi, in 1847-1852 Normuhammad qo'shbegi, in 1852 October Muhammadniyoz (Niyozmuhammad), in 1853 winter Mallabek, the brother of Khudayarkhan, in 1853 summer and autumn Shodmonkhujatoshkandiy parvonachi/qo'shbegi, from October in 1853 to February in 1854 Sufibek dodkhoh ibn Davronbek Kuhistoniy bahodirboshi o'g'li, in 1854-1858 Mirzo Ahmad, in summer and autumn of 1858 (3 months)Sulton Murodbek, the little brother of Khudayarkhan became the governors of Tashkent and Dashti Qipchoq²⁸. During the reign of Mallakhan (1858-1862) Utabbiy qo'shbegi qipchoq, then Muhammad Muso parvonachi turk for 7-8 months, then in 1859-1860 for 10 months Rustambek dodkhoh²⁹ Qozoqbiy oqsoqol Toshkandiy o'g'li, in 1860-1861Qanoatshokh otaliq Qorateginiy, in 1861 again Rustambek dodkhoh Qozoqbiy oqsoqol Toshkandiy o'g'li became the governors of Tashkent³⁰. In 1862 after Mallakhan's death Khudayarkhan gave the property of Tashkent and Dashti Qipchoq to his little brother Sulton Murodbek. He sent his botirboshi (commander of special army) Dustmuhammad, in 1863 summer Niyozali qo'shbegi Shahrisabziy to rule Tashkent. In July-September Shodmonkhujatoshkandiy parvonachi/qo'shbegi for the second time, then Normuhammad parvonachi, in August-December of 1864Mirzo Ahmad parvonachi/qo'shbegi for the second time, in December of 1864 and May of 1865 Qo'shdodkhoh/parvonachi qipchoq became the governors of Tashkent.

On June 15, 1865 Tashkent was captured by the Russian conquerors after two-months siege and Tashkent property and governorship was finished, and the administration of Russian colonialism was established. In XIX century several fortresses and fortifications defended the border territories of the khanate. Oqmasjid, Avliyoota, Pishpak, To'qmoq, Qurtka, Niyozbek Mahram can be included in them. The fortifications built along the Chu valley served not only for the border defence, but also for keeping the surrounding cities and villages under control³¹. For this aim there were military units and the botirboshis, the commanders of these units in these cities and fortresses. Arms were kept for defence.

The territories in the khanate differed from each other according to their location and the life style of the population. The part of Tashkent oasis and Fergana valley in which people dealt with peasantry had a population density, they lived a settled life, nomadic and half nomadic people lived in the regions consisting of deserts, mountains and foothills. At the beginning of XIX century the population of the khanate was one million people (together with Tashkent and Turkistan)³². In some sources it is noted that in the middle of XIX century about 1,5 million to 2 million people lived in the khanate³³. The main part of the population was permanent in the cities and surrounding villages in the khanate, that is in Fergana, Qurama, Tashkent, Namangan, Khujand and Uratapa regions. There were 360 villages around Kokand, and in total 1214 villages in Margilan, Andijan, Osh, Namangan and other cities³⁴.

It should be mentioned that the population was never registered in the country and even the responsible officials of the khan didn't exactly know the number of the population. During the period from the middle of XVIII century to the second half of XIX century the number of the population the Kokand khanate increased and in the second half of XIX century the number of the population of the country reached to three million people. But, as a result of the occupation of the many regions by the Russian Empire, about 2 million people were supposed to be left in Fergana valley³⁵. The settled population was more than nomadic and half nomadic population. At the beginning of XIX century more than 40 percent of the population was nomadic and half nomadic, at the end of this century it was 15 percent³⁶. According to the household activity the main part of the settled population were engaged in peasantry, handicrafts, shoemaking and trade, the nomadic and half nomadic people were engaged in cattle breeding³⁷. Most of the population of the khanate were Uzbeks, Tajiks also lived in the cities and villages of the country. The Uzbeks and Tajiks often lived a settled way of life, The Uzbeks lived in Andijan, Asaka, Oltiariq, Oqmasjid, Abdusamad, Avliyoota, Botirqurgon, Baytak, Besharik, Buvay, Bukan, Joykasht, Durmancha, Yormozor, Iqon, Qaroqchiquq, Qorayantoq, Kushkon, Kokand and its surroundings, Qarnaq, Gurumsaray, Kattaqaynar, Quva, Kumish, Mankent, Mahram, Merkeda, Mingtut, Namangan, Naymancha, Nav, Osh, Parkent, Pongaz, Polvontosh, Pishpek, Suzak, Sulak, Sayram, Sultonrabot, Tuda, Tashkent, To'qmoq, Turkistan, To'ngizlav, Urganj, O'zgan, Uchqurgon, Ultarma, Khamirqurgon, Cimkent, Chilmahram, Chortoq, Sho'rurgon, Shahbekbiy, Yaypan, Yangiqurgon, and Yormozor. And the Tajiks lived in Iqon, Tashkent and its surroundings, Parkent, Pskent and Chinoz besides the cities and mountainous regions of Fergana valley³⁸. In Kokand khanate the dynasty of the khan belonged to Ming³⁹tribe of the Uzbek, although the officials of the Palace were Uzbek, mainly the Persian language was used in the state matters, but the decrees and

³²History of Uzbekistan SSR. I. T. – Tashkent, 1970.–p.621.

³³See: Petrovskiy N. Essays of Kokand khanate. // TC. – №. 76. – p. 19.

³⁴Khoroshkhin A.P. Notes about Kokand. // Russian invalid, – № 75 // TC. – № 23.

³⁵See: Petrovskiy N. Essays of Kokand khanate.. – pp.6-19.

³⁶Petrovskiy N. Essays of Kokand khanate. – pp. 6-19.

³⁷Vohidov Sh. Development of History Study in Kokand khanate. The beginning of XIX – XX centuries. – p. 75.

³⁸History of Uzbekistan. T. III. (XVI-the first half of XIX century). – Tashkent: Science, 1993. – pp. 214-215.

³⁹See: Grebenkin A. Mings. // TC. T.95. – pp. 331-336.

²⁵Abu Ubaydulloh Toshkandiy. Khulosatul-ahvol. pp. 82^a-87^a.

²⁶Tojiriy Khujandy. G'arobisipoh. pp.23^o-29^o.

²⁷Abu Ubaydulloh Toshkandiy. Khulosatul-ahvol. pp. 82^a-87^a.

²⁸Abu Ubaydulloh Toshkandiy. Khulosatul-ahvol. p.103^a.

²⁹An official who delivers the letters and complaints of people to the khan.

³⁰Abu Ubaydulloh Toshkandiy. Khulosatul-ahvol. pp. 172^a, 175^o.

³¹History of Uzbekistan. T. III. – p. 222.

initiatives were written in the Uzbek language too⁴⁰. The Russian scholar N.Petrovskiy wrote the following notes in his work “Очерки Кокандского ханства”(“The essays about Kokand khanate”): “... in Central Asia the common nature of two main nations – The Uzbeks and the Tajiks was mentioned in different sources, particularly, it is well known to us by Grebinkin’s article. The individual features of these nations living in the Kokand khanate is not known at all now. I can add by myself that by the geographical location in the far Muslim East Kokand khanate had no opportunity or didn’t manage to develop as a Muslim society or state like Bukhara among the fire worshiper Chinese who occupied the present Qoshgar, mountain tribes, bad Muslims and Kyrgizs who were almost considered to be not Muslim. Therefore, as I mentioned, Kokand people have no deficiencies particular to Bukharian people like telling a lie, keeping a secret, duplicity, flattery, dissembling and other faults...

About the religions Kokand people are not very keen of the God as Bukharians, but they have open-heartedness and religious tolerance. In social relationships they are much more honest, open, kind, family lover than the Bukharians and in general they are open-hearted and sincere people. In conclusion, they have less features that the word of Sarts (non-tribal settled Uzbek) “as an onion” expresses. No matter how much you know the Sart, his inside is not open as a peeled onion, there is a skin again under one skin. These features of the people of the Kokand khanate show that there haven’t been slaves in this khanate or selling people without shy in the bazaars as in Bukhara. Selling people existed in Bukhara until recently, and it exists now too. I saw it myself. All the words told about Kokand people shouldn’t be understood for other Central Asians, they should be evaluated not by Europeans, but by Muslims⁴¹.

Kyrgizs, Qipchoqs also lived in the khanate. They lived a nomadic and half nomadic way of life in the regions from the beginning of Sirdarya to the lake Balkhash and the border of Qashqar, Yettisuv, Talas valley, Alay mountains, Badakhshan and Fergana valley. Besides that, in Fergana valley karakapaks, around Tashkent Kazaks with 10 thousand homes, in the eastern part of the khanate and in the deserts separating the Kokand khanate from Bukhara and Russia nomadic and half nomadic kazaks lived. As it is mentioned in the sources, at the beginning of XIX century Kyrgizs, qalmoqs, uygurs, karakalpaks and kazak-qipchoqs had to move to Fergana valley from Eastern Turkistan under the threat of China government⁴².

Also, gypsies, Indians, afghanians and other Central Asian people lived in some cities of the khanate⁴³. Especially, after Russian invasion and the foundation of Turkistan general governorship Jews and Armanians and other nations came to live in the regions of the khanate⁴⁴. In general, in the first half of XIX century, that is until the invasion of Russian Empire the territory of the Kokand khanate extended and its population increased. In the khanate there were many big and small cities differing from each other by the size, population, location, development of socio-economical life, and some aspects of cultural life. Kokand, Margilan, Andijan, Tashkent, Namangan cities were centres where the main political and social forces were united. In the territory of the khanate mainly settled, partially nomadic and half nomadic people lived. Most of the population was Uzbek, and also Tajiks, Kyrgizs, Qipchoqs, Karakalpaks, Kazaks, Qalmoqs, Uyghurs, Persians, Arabians, Indians, Afghanians, Gypsies, after Turkistan general governorship was established Jews and Armanians lived.

⁴²Tolstova L.S. Karakalpaks of Fergana valley (Historical-ethnographical essay). – Nukus, 1959. p. 20; Beysenbiev T.K., – p. 9.

⁴³Velyaminov-Zernov. Evidences about Kokand khanate. // VIRGO. CH. XVIII century. – St.Petersburg, 1855. – p.109; Review of Kokand khanate in its current situation // ZRGO, book. III, – St.Petersburg, 1849. – p. 190.

⁴⁴See: Gubaeva S.S. Population of Fergana valley at the end of XIX and at the beginning of XX century: ethno-cultural processes. – Tashkent: Science, 1991. – p. 130: See again: Atakhanov Sh. Gypsies of Fergana valley (historical-ethnographical research). Abstract of dissertation work of the candidate of history. – Tashkent, 2005. – p. 26; Abdullaev U. Interethnic processes in Fergana valley (XIX – the beginning of XX century). Abstract of dissertation work of the candidate of history. – Tashkent, 2006. – p. 49.

⁴⁰See: Ivanov P.P. Archives of Khiva khanate. // Notes of IV AN SSSR. T.7. 1939. – p. 9; Tritskaya L.A. Catalogue of archives of Kokand khanate. – p.3.

⁴¹Petrovskiy N. Essays of Kokand khanate.. // Bulletin of Europe. // TC. – № 76. – pp. 729-730.