

**FINANCIAL ISSUES IMPLEMENTED IN THE KHOKAND KHANATE DURING
THE LAST ADMINISTRATION OF KHUDYORKHAN (1282/1865-1292/1875)**

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Abstract: The article briefly analyzes the expenditures made from the state treasury during the last reign of Khudoyorkhan and their connection with problems in political and social life.

Keywords: Khudoyorkhan, treasure, war, weapons, aid, Russian

When Khudoyorkhan abdicated for the second time, he was hiding in Bukhara. Taking advantage of the political crisis in the Khokand Khanate, he again began to fight for the throne. In this case, he asked the Emir of Bukhara for help and promised to give him a quarter of the income coming to the state treasury in return [1.1.]. According to Avaz Muhammad Attar, the author of the work "History of the World", Amir Muzaffar Khan was at that time implementing treaties with the Russian Empire. Amir Muzaffar accompanied Khudoyorkhan to Jizzakh, and from there Khudoyorkhan marched with the emir's troops towards Khokand, but seized the throne without a fight. The Kipchaks, who had caused Khudoyorkhan to abdicate from Khokand and seek refuge in Bukhara, fled towards Margilan. They plundered the treasury and palace, massacred the people, and reduced the city of Khokand to ruins. On July 15, 1865, Amir Muzaffar personally visited Kokan. The soldiers who first sent after the Kipchaks, who had caused disorder in the country, chased them to the castle of Modu. Khudoyorkhan himself was sent to the military force that he sent for the second time. As a result of this campaign, a certain part of the Kipchaks surrendered to Khudoyorkhan, and about three to four thousand of them fled to Kashgar and sought refuge from Yaqubbek [2.1.]. According to A.K. Gaines, all the Kipchaks who participated in the political protest were executed by Khudoyor Khan.

The above political situation is described in the work of the historian Shahruxh, "Muzaffar Khan put Khudoyar on the throne and entrusted him with the Fergana kingdom." Of course, Muzaffar Khan received financial benefits for helping Khudoyorkhan, for example, sources mention that he forcibly took away valuables and four hundred girls. However, this issue is described in Russian literature in a very sad way: "There was a huge robbery, and 2,000 women

and military weapons were forcibly taken to the Emirate of Bukhara.” The economic plunder of the people and the capture of their relatives further undermined Khudoyar Khan’s reputation. The Kipchaks did not stop their struggle for political power, they intended to replace Khudoyarkhan with his brother, who ruled the Margilan and Osh regions. Of course, this goal was not achieved. [3.1.]

The author of the work "Tarikha Jahon-nami" emphasizes that for twenty-seven years the Khokand Khanate had been in the throes of war and political unrest. Especially during this period, there were attacks by Russian troops on the territories of Akmasjid, Almaty, Marke, Pishpak, Chulakkurgan, and as a result, the khanate's troops were weakened and the workforce was lost. In order to fight the Russian tsar's army, Khudoyor Khan sent ambassadors to Bukhara in 1865, led by Bakhodir Khan, with gifts in the form of "nine plates", and he himself set off from Khokand. Because the emir had strictly demanded that Khudoyor Khan reach the Jizzakh region. "At that time, there were difficult situations for the Kokan khanate, on the one hand, the march of the Russian kingdom into the territory of the khanate, and on the other hand, the administration of the khan by Amir Muzaffar. Khudoyarkhan wanted to declare war in order to free the people from their passion and obedience to the emir, but the strength of the Russian soldiers and their unwillingness to lose their property prevented him from taking a decisive step. [4.1.] Amir Muzaffar urges Khudoyarkhan to send 10,000 troops to start a decisive battle against the Russian king. At the same time, he wrote a letter to Khakim Khan, the ambassador from Khokand, who was in St. Petersburg, stressing that "there is no possibility of surrendering to the Russian soldiers" and the Khan refused to fight. L. Sobolev also noted that Khudoyor Khan chose to give up completely by refusing to fight.

L. Sobolev participated in these political processes and, as an observer, recorded the following information: "In one of his letters to Major General Romanovsky, Khudoyor Khan even wrote, "My spiritual desire is only one thing, to be a sincere friend of the White Tsar." When Khudoyor Khan arrived in Turkestan, General Kaufman did not send a military force against him and fulfilled all the demands made by the Tsar. When Amir Muzaffar Khan invited him to war, he refused diplomatically.

The troops of the Bukhara emir suffered serious losses in the first clash with the Russian army in 1866, abandoned Jizzakh and Uratepa and retreated to Khujand. Some prominent people in Khujand began to favor a peace treaty and surrender without a fight. According to R. Nabiev's research, on June 7, 1866, a battle took place between the local people, who wanted to keep the city from being handed over to the Russians, and the Russian army, during which Khudoyorkhan sent a 100-man military unit to help. There were heavy losses on both sides,

for example, 1,200 Russian soldiers were killed, and 2,600 local residents were killed. The city's notables asked Khudoyarkhan for help, but to no avail. In September 1866, Khujand and Uratapa fell to the Russian Tsar, and soon Jizzakh was also captured. As noted above, Khudoyar Khan, although he had ascended the throne for the third time with the help of Emir Muzaffar, refused to help the Emir in the fight against the Russians, and at the same time sent an ambassador to General Romanovsky "to offer friendly congratulations on the victory. [5.1.]"

The fact that the Khokand Khanate's relations with Russia were based on the motto "not peace - war" was also evident in the treatment of Orenburg Governor-General Krizhanovsky by Khudoyor Khan. Sources note that Khokand was recognized as a vassal of Russia, and Khudoyor Khan did not react to this. The Khokand Khan implicitly accepted the demands made by Kaufman and the issues related to trade. According to Romanovsky, "If he (Khudoyor Khan) is offended and acts against us, all the better, this will be an excuse to put an end to him."

At the end of 1867, the Russian government decided to suspend the state of war with the Khokand Khanate and began to strengthen trade relations in line with economic interests. However, internal political unrest in the khanate was growing, and certain groups of Kyrgyz tried to contact Emir Muzaffar against Khudoyor and ask for the return of Sultan Said. Sources note that Khudoyor Khan, who was happy that his relations with Russia seemed to be improving, was not at all interested in the internal political life of the country.

While the Russian government was at war with the Khokand Khanate and in a state of political tension, it also signed trade agreements for economic interests, and these mainly included issues that were in favor of Russian interests. Caravanserai and large fortresses were built on caravan routes to protect the caravans. Although they were built mainly under the guise of protecting the property and ensuring the security of merchants, they were more reminiscent of military fortifications. The main fortresses of the Khokand Khanate in the Chu and Talas valleys were Toychibek-Kurgan and the fortresses of Toqmoq, Pishpek, It-Kechuv, Oksu, Merke, Avliyo-Ota, Chaldivar, Jungala, Kurtak, while those in the lower reaches of the Syrdarya included Cholakkurgan, Suzoq, Kumishkurgan, Jankurgan, Ak Masjid, Julek, and others. The northern major cities of the Khanate, Turkestan, Shymkent and Tashkent, were fortified. In the Angren and Chirchik valleys, the most powerful fortresses were Kiruchi, Boka, Toytepa. The most famous on the western borders of the Khanate were the fortresses of Ora-tepa, Khujand, Mahram and Lolak. The eastern borders of the Khanate were guarded by the oldest fortress of Modu, located one farsakh from Osh. In 1275 (1858-1859), a fortress was built or renovated in the Langar region.

The fortresses of the Big and Small Zamin were often the scene of battles between the two khanates.

Among the fortresses of the northeastern and northwestern outskirts, the White Mosque on the Orenburg road and Pishpek (on the site of the city of Frunze) at the main junction of the Siberian-Central Asian and Chinese roads were famous. Adjutant General Perovsky, reporting on the capture of the White Mosque to the Minister of War on July 31, 1853, wrote: "The White Mosque. was a military, commercial and economic important point, was considered the strongest stronghold of the Khokand principality in the lower reaches of the Syr and enjoyed the glory of invincibility in the region as a fortress that had withstood several sieges." . The Pishpek fortress is described in documents dedicated to its capture as "the key to the entire east of the Khanate."

The fortresses were constantly supplied with soldiers armed with arrows and edged weapons, and the largest of them were armed with various cannons manufactured in special workshops in Khokand and Tashkent. In peacetime, the number of these soldiers ranged from several dozen to several hundred, and in wartime, depending on the capacity of the fortresses, it increased sharply, sometimes exceeding a thousand people in the largest ones.

The material support of military soldiers is often covered by certain tax resources belonging to the state treasury. However, during this period, the looting of the population and trade caravans by military soldiers increased [6.1.].

Because the Khokand Khan Khudoyor Khan recruited additional military units from the population against the troops of the Russian Tsar and mobilized tens of thousands of people for war, which showed that the khan's financial situation at that time was not enough. In addition to the soldiers' salaries, the war also required financial expenses for transport (carts, horses, their fodder), ammunition, weapons, their safety and other issues. R. Nabiev cites in one of the documents of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences that the Tatar merchant Ismail Abdulmejitov noted that the people were forced to deliver food for the war on 40 thousand camels. This was done during the reign of Malla Khan and is studied as an example of how the population of a country in a state of war was constantly forced to pay additional taxes or fees. In January 1861, 200 carts of financial aid were delivered to the Pishpek fortress, and in March 200 carts to the Marke fortress, which was carried out at the expense of additional fees collected from merchants and ordinary people.

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