

FROM THE HISTORY OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ALLOCATED TO THE MILITARY SECTOR IN THE LAST ADMINISTRATION OF KHUDYORKHAN

Khatamova Zumradkhan Nazirjonovna,

Associate Professor of CAMU of the Central Asian Medical University

zumradxonxatamova@gmail.com

Abstract: The article briefly examines the political difficulties of Khudoyor Khan, the last leader of the Kokand Khanate, and the issue of financial support for military forces during this period.

Key words: Military, official, centurion, dahboshi, mingboshi, panjboshi, information.

The military units of the Kokand Khanate were also in a pitiful state compared to the Russian Tsar's troops. The commander of the Khan's army of ten men was called a dahbosh, the commander of fifty men was called a panjbosh, the commander of a hundred men was called a szodbosh, and the commander of five men was called a ponsadbosh[1.1.].

According to the information of the military engineer Staff Captain Starkov, in the early 1860s, the following financial expenditures were made from the state treasury for military personnel in the Kokand Khanate:

They were paid two sacks of flour a year, 7-10 batmons of barley for their horses, and one gold coin per month. In addition, every spring, they were given four summer coats, a shirt, boots, a hat, a cap, and a belt. In winter or cold days, they were given a warm coat, a thick fur coat, boots, a warm hat, and a horse.

The above financial support was given only to soldiers or military officials whose names were entered in the military register. Not all soldiers called up due to a state of emergency were registered in the financial register. They received financial incentives in exchange for loot and other loot obtained during the war.

During the war, some merchants went on military campaigns with the army, and the soldiers bought the products they needed from them. According to eyewitnesses, during the campaign, the Kokand troops were accompanied by various merchants: butchers, grain merchants, millet and even sellers of clothes and carpets. They played an important role in providing the soldiers with food. However, merchants were not always provided with sufficient and necessary food, which is why there were many cases of cessation of hostilities.

In the 1860s, the military forces of the Kokand Khanate were armed with rifles, which was a pitiful situation compared to the Russian troops. The fact that Khudoyor Khan managed to gather up to four thousand additional soldiers in seven days also indicates the pitiful state of this sector [2.1.]. The Kokand Khanate's troops had 6 cannons, which were made of copper and were manufactured in factories located in Tashkent and Kokand, using raw materials mainly imported from foreign countries.

Dugamel, secretary to the governor-general of the Siberian Corps, described the Kokand troops as having "low military potential, lacking discipline and tactical organization, and the material strength of their artillery is like that of a child."

During these times, it is natural that the Kokand Khanate would encounter difficulties in obtaining military raw materials. Khudoyor Khan ordered the people to collect metal objects from their homes and melt them down, along with copper coins, to produce military weapons.

Despite the difficult situation in the country, the people of Kokand fought bravely against an army that was several times superior to theirs. Perovsky, who set out to capture the Akmasjid fortress, wrote in his statement to the emperor: "The enemy defended themselves with admirable courage."

One of the main and primary reasons for the defeat of the Khan's military units by the Russian troops in the war was the growing hatred of the population towards Khudoyar Khan and his officials.

After the initial defeats, there are archival documents that the khan and high-ranking officials tried to expand the ranks of the army and improve its quality by recruiting foreign troops. [3.1.] In a statement to the Minister of War on June 6, 1855, General Gosford, commander of the Siberian Corps, reported that the troops of the Kokand Khanate had arrived in the Chu Valley. "The Kyrgyz we sent to the Kokand camp say that among the Kokands there are also soldiers sent by the Turkish Sultan, and that these troops are more orderly and correctly formed than before." Of course, this positive change in the soldiers of the Kokand Khanate worried the Russian commanders. R. Nabiev notes that 10 years later, General Chernyaev wrote to the high command: "During the reconnaissance of Shymkent, the speed and accuracy of the shots fired by the Kokands, using high-caliber explosive shells, amazed us. According to the information I received, there is a European in Tashkent who is engaged in casting weapons. Should we wait for the military armament of the Kokand Khanate to equalize with ours with the help of the Europeans, or is it better to deprive them of the opportunity to resist us now, when they have not yet learned?" [4.1.]. This information is also reflected in the work of Tarikhi Shahruhi. Mulla Niyaz Muhammad notes

that “an Afghan named Jamadar was at that time the assistant to the head of the fortress. By his order, the artillerymen of this fortress lined up their cannons in a row and opened fire in front of the Russian troops. The Russians thought they were English soldiers. The Russian soldiers, unable to withstand the fire, retreated.” In another report dated May 11, 1865, Chernyaev gave the following information about the material goods that fell into the hands of the Russians when the Niyazbek fortress was captured: “The weapons taken from the Khanate’s troops are of very high quality. They are of a rather large caliber. The wagons have the same design as our mountain carts, and are also very clean and well-made. All weapons are made like ours.” From this information it is clear that the Kokand Khanate has recently allocated financial resources to the production of high-quality cannons and weapons.

According to the author of Ansob as Salatin, after the Russian Tsar captured the northwestern regions of the khanate, wars with neighboring khanates subsided. As a result, agricultural work began to flourish somewhat. Due to the timely receipt of taxes to the treasury, a number of construction works were carried out in the capital. Works such as the construction of canals and ditches in the field of irrigation led to the stabilization of the state system and some growth of the economy. However, since the weakening of the Kokand Khanate was associated with political and economic issues of a long time ago, these positive changes did not solve anything. According to Nalivki, during this period, Khudoyor Khan invented new types of taxes and tried to extort the last coin from the people. His thoughts are also echoed by N. Petrovsky, who says that “Khudoyorkhan was not satisfied with the legal taxes and invented new taxes,” and cites the words of a man from Kokand: “Money is demanded for security even from our own goods in the market. Thousands of people are forcibly called to work in the Khan’s palace and construction sites, without being given money or food, and those who evade work are fined.” A. Kun’s information also describes the financial hardship of the people and notes that “no money was taken for breathing air.”

In the early 70s, a Kyrgyz uprising broke out in the eastern regions of the khanate under the leadership of Ma'mur, a member of the Munduz tribe of the Kyrgyz. The rebels attacked tax collectors, killed them, and seized the collected taxes. They attacked the cities of Jalalabad and Khanabad. It is clear that the uprising posed a great threat to the khan's power, since Khudoyar himself went to fight the rebels and reached Andijan. The uprising was suppressed by troops sent from Andijan. The leader of the uprising, Ma'mur Khan, managed to escape the repressions that all the rebels who fell into his hands would have suffered. According to Mirzo Alim, after some time, another major uprising broke out in Uzgan-Dez under the leadership of the same Ma'mur.

The author of "Tasnifi Gharib" gave a slightly different account of this uprising. According to his information, the first uprising was led by Ma'mur in the upper reaches of the Hazrati Ayub tomb. The second uprising caused a lot of trouble for Khudoyar khan. To suppress it, the Khan sent an armed army led by his brother Margilan Beg Sultan Murad, but the Khan's troops returned after a long wandering in the mountains without achieving victory. The troops, having failed to find an enemy in the mountains with weapons and a large amount of food for the second time, took innocent Kyrgyz prisoners and subjected them to the most severe punishment. From this it can be concluded that the financially distressed people were forced to revolt twice in the regions of Eastern Fergana against Khudoyar khan. At the same time, the Kyrgyz from Osh in Uzgend also rebelled, and the uprising reached Aravan. According to Mirza Alim, the leader of this movement, Mamur, gathered a few thieves around him and took tax money from the zakat collector. This information was clearly indicated in the periodical press as the main reasons for the Kyrgyz uprising. "As it was written in the St. Petersburg newspaper, the immediate cause of the unrest was the increase in the amount of zakat collection carried out by the khan with the usual cruelty last year.

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