
The System of Public Administration of the Kokan Khanate

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Abstract: This article describes how the process of state administration was carried out in the Kokan Khanate, the organization of local government, the roles and responsibilities of its employees, and the activities of the rulers who contributed to the establishment of the central administration of the Kokan Khanate. When loading the article, more information is obtained from the information of historian Sherzod Mahmudov, and the database about the state management system is explained.

Keywords: "hosmajlis", "mashvarat", "majlisi sultani", High Council, "Ansobus-salatinva tavarikhul-khavoqin", "Muntakhab uttavarikh", Khan, Koshbegi, Devonbegi, Hokim, Amin, Aqsaqal, Abulkarimbi, Erdanabi, Olim Khan, Umar Khan

Central control system. In the Kokan Khanate, the seat of government was located in the Khan's court, and all matters of state importance were resolved in this palace. The central management system was fully embodied in the Horde, and all the officials working in it were included in the Oliy Kengash under the Khan. The central government consisted of the supreme ruler, then the council, which was an advisory body, and then the officials responsible for executive duties. According to the historian Sherzodkhan Mahmudov, the central administration system of the khanate went through three stages in its development:

The first stage (1709-1800s). The period of formation of the central administration system in the khanate. During this period, the newly formed and politically developing state was forming the administrative system for managing the country covering a very large area on the basis of the principles of statehood existing in Central Asia.¹

The second stage (1800-1842). During this period, rulers based their internal and external policies and relations with society on a specific management system, a number of measures were taken to improve this system, positions that did not exist in the khanate in the central management system. characterized by its introduction.

The third stage (1842-1876). During this period, the country was not ruled by the supreme ruler, but by their guardians, they used authoritarian management methods, the scope of activities of many positions and activities in the central government system was reduced or eliminated, as a result, the central it can be observed that the management system has become simpler.²

The state carried out its domestic and foreign policy, leading relations with society, relying on a complex management body that was formed and perfected over the centuries. In Central Asian khanates, this body is the Supreme Council before the rulers, and in historical sources it is expressed by words such as "consultation", "special meeting", "mashvarat", "majlisi sultanyi". According to

¹ Akbar ZAMONOV, Alisher EGAMBERDIYEV, "History of Uzbekistan" Tashkent-2022y 256-260-p

² Bohodir Eshov, "History of statehood and administration of Uzbekistan", Tashkent 2012.

Sherzod Khan Mahmudov, the rulers Russian officers, ambassadors and tourists who were in the khanate in the 19th century, and local authors wrote down important information about the council under him. F. Nazarov, the translator of the Siberian Corps, who was in Kok in 1813-1814. In his memoirs, he describes an interesting situation that serves to imagine the council. He wrote: "a number of ministers and state officials who make up the supreme council of the ruler sat according to their rank on the carpets placed next to the throne."

During the period of the first rulers of Kokan, a special council was active in solving internal and external issues of the state. In local sources related to the history of the khanate, there is information that the High Council was active during the rule of Abdukarimbiy and Erdanabi. In the work "Ansab us-salatin wa tawarikh ul-khawaqin" it is confirmed that there was a council under Abdukarimbi, and it is reported that in this council "umaro and fuzalo" consult privately and make decisions on certain issues. Mahmud Hakim Yaifani also confirms that the rulers of Kokand relied on the council to solve issues of state importance. He notes that Erdanabi always relied on the council to solve any issues in the state administration.³

In the Kokan khanate, as in other Central Asian khanates, the officials in the ruling circle expressed their obedience to the new ruler and swore an oath of allegiance to the new ruler in this ceremony. Khan was announced to the people. In the ceremony of "Raising the Khan", the four ends of the white felt were held by various representatives of the society. In the central administration system of the Khanate, appointment to a position was carried out in different procedures. Unlike other khanates in Khan Khanate, only the appointment to the post of hudaychi was done in a special way. The person who is appointed to the post of hudaychi was given a golden cane in addition to a kimkhob robe and label.

Muhammad Hakim Khan mentions in his work "Muntakhab ut-Tawarikh" that there were five ministers in the central administration of the khanate. These ministers were responsible for the implementation of the policy in the political and social economic life of the country, which operated in the central management system of the khanate in the early years of the 19th century. It should be noted that such or similar information is not found in other sources. One of the ministers noted by Muhammad Hakim Khan was Dewan Begi. Koshbegi is another one of the five ministers in the Khanate central government system, information about this is also given in the work "Muntakhab uttavarikh". The third minister may have been an official with the title of Inok. The analysis of the sources shows that the rulers appointed officials close to them with high positions in the central administration as governors of the regions.⁴

The local government apparatus in the khanate is located in the regional center. The local government system is an executive body, like the central government system, and it performs the tasks given by the Supreme Ruler aimed at strengthening the country's internal and external situation. was responsible for mobilizing military forces, collecting taxes, conducting social protection policy in the regions as a body implementing relations between the state and the population. A lot of information is given in the works written in the 19th century about the history of Khan Khanate. In addition, due to some political and socio-economic reasons, some officials such as koshbegi, devanbegi, parvanachi were entrusted with the management of regions. In many cases, even after they were appointed governors of a region, they were named after the position they previously held in the country's central government system. There is a lot of information confirming this situation in historical sources. Some

³Ikromjon Kuzikov, "History of the Kokan Khanate", pp. 39-47. Namangannashryoti, 2014.

⁴ Bababekov H. Narodnye dvizheniya v Kokandskom khanstve i ix sotsialno-ekonomicheskie i politicheskie predposylki (XVIII-XIX centuries). - Tashkent: Science, 1990. Sheets 54-62.

governors of the region were called "bek" because they were close relatives of the khan. At the same time, in the sources related to the history of the khanate, there is also information that even if the governor's brother or younger brother was appointed as the governor, they were treated as the governor. and social processes also brought about a number of changes in local governance. In particular, the management of the regions of Tashkent and southern Kazakhstan, which are located far from the capital and were included in the Khanate in the first decade of the 19th century, led to some difficulties. This required making some changes to the management system of these regions. Based on this, in 1831, a new title was introduced by Muhammad Ali Khan. This is the title of beklarbegi, which is given only to the mayor of Tashkent region. This official had a number of privileges, including the task of supervising the administrative units in the northern regions of the khanate.⁵

If we talk about the management system of the administrative units within the regions, we should mention that such administrative units were established mainly in the Tashkent region of the khanate and partly in the regions where Kyrgyz and Kazakhs live in the Namangan and Andijan regions. The administrative headquarters of these administrative units were located in military fortresses and fortresses, and in most cases they were led by officials with the title of dodkhoh, appointed by the supreme ruler. Dodkhoks organized a management system in which Kyrgyz manaps participated in Kyrgyz-inhabited areas, and Kazakh biys participated in Kazakh-inhabited areas. Kyrgyz manaps in the Chui Valley held annual meetings in Pishpak on various important issues. Such a gathering was also held in Kurtka, where various decisions and laws were approved or canceled for the Kyrgyz. and ruled by elders. Some villages were also ruled by mirabs or imam-khatibs. In the Koqan khanate, amin and eldership consisted of a large village or several small villages according to the administrative area. Amin and elders were elected by the citizens, not by the government. was another distinctive feature of the management system.

In short, the state management system of the Koqan Khanate, founded by Shahrukhbi, one of the chiefs of a thousand tribes (seeds) of Uzbeks, was no different from the management system of the Muslim states that ruled in Movarunnahr in the middle ages. In the khanate, as in the Bukhara Emirate, there was a state administration and system that was formed during the time of Amir Temur and was partially reformed during the Shaibani period. Governors from the thousand tribes of the khanate ruled Shahrissabz, Urgut, Mogiyan, Urmitan provinces and bekliks in different years. .Khan's descendants were called Khanzada, Amirzada, Mirzada, Shahzad, Tora. The state constitution in the khanate is an absolute sole rulership, and although the khan himself has unlimited power, his capacity and power were limited in certain historical periods, and the influence of palace officials and army commanders on the khan was strong.

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