

## People's Rebellion against Khudoyar Khan

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**Abstract:** In this article, on the eve of the capture of the Kokand Khanate by the Russians, the ink of the Kokand Khan Khudoyar Khan, who believed in the Russians and acted in short-term terms, is that the country will be in chaos because he is pro-Russian and thinks of his own benefit, not his country, and as a result, the country it is stated that the uprisings will escalate and the situation of the country will fall into a serious situation.

**Keywords:** Mulla Ishaq, Polatbek, Olimkhan, Abdumumin, G. Weinberg, Ahmad Zaki Walidi "The last days of Khudayarkhan", Kaufman, Chimkand, Tashkent.

During the years when the Russian state waged war against the Khanates of Bukhara and Khiva, deep political and social economic development prevailed in the Kokand Khanate. At that time, half of the lands of the khanate were taken by the Russian state, and its border consisted mainly of the Ferghana Valley.

Khudoyar Khan lost his reputation in the eyes of many Russians and the people because of his extreme blindness, cowardice and personalism. In any case, he tried very hard to rely on the Russian state to keep the throne, to make himself look good to it. He wrote several letters about his loyalty to the Russian government and his readiness for any service. He even went so far as to call the khanate one country with Russia. For example, on April 18, 1866, he wrote the following letter to the administration of the governor-general: "I received your sincere letter that you sent with Tursunkulov, a soldier who escaped from Turkey. Because of our friendship towards you, we pardoned this soldier, clothed him with sarpo, and made him happy. Because he fled not to a foreign country, but to the same country as Kokan - Russia, that is, to the same country."<sup>1</sup>

Therefore, Khudoyar Khan, acting as khan at his time, pardoned the person who went over to the side of the enemy, thereby expressing his loyalty to Russia. his words about "one state" indicate that he has become an obedient servant of the Russian state.

In the reply letter sent by the administration of the Turkestan General Governorship to Khudoyar Khan, it was expressed that they were satisfied with his words.

Khudoyar Khan preferred to sit on the throne under the protection of Russia and indulge in luxury. "He," Ibrat opined, "is calm from Russia, spends his time with fun, is on the roads to catch birds and run around, does not follow the advice of scholars and fuzalo, and oppresses him." when he was passing to his side, the raiyat people turned their backs" (Ishaq Khan Junaydullahhoja son (Ibrat), History of Ferghana.

Khudoyar Khan did not think about the interests and fate of the state, he turned his back on Russia and did whatever he wanted. That is why the information condemning the khan in local and Russian

<sup>1</sup> Akbar ZAMONOV, Alisher EGAMBERDIYEV, History of Uzbekistan "Tashkent-2022

sources is sparse. In them, Khudoyar Khan is depicted as an incomparably greedy, greedy, cruel and tyrant. "Khudoyar Khan," the source says, "he got a lot of wealth and wanted to multiply his wives. Kaifu loved peace, comfort and peace. He did not work for the benefit of the people... He enjoyed himself among the flowers in several gardens in different parts of the country, and was engaged in fighting quails, partridges and roosters. He spent his life with clowns and hafiz and meaningless games. Molu was very greedy for the world and imposed a lot of taxes to enrich his treasury" (Ahmad Zaki Waliy. "Last Days of Khudayar Khan".<sup>2</sup>

Khudoyar Khan never stopped at reducing public expenses and increasing his personal wealth. As a result, the support of the representatives of the administration became helpless. The Khan took the desired land, village and farm and turned it into his property. His unscrupulousness reached such a level that he forcibly married the wife of Hazrat Miyaan Sahib, who was his old friend and wife, named Shohayim. did not bring

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Khudoyar Khan was an incomparable master farang in discovering types of taxes and collecting them. For example, he invented taxes for a garden of hashish, a cup of milk, ten eggs, clowns, teddy bears, shopkeepers, and other various taxes.

Khudoyar Khan collected taxes from everything and gained a lot of wealth. Russian sources testify to this: "There are a lot of types of things that are subject to taxes, and they are taken from everything as possible, and the people are literally defrauded. Taxes were even collected from the reeds, branches, and similar things brought by the poor. In later times, taxes were also imposed on water flowing from the mountains through ditches. Only the air we breathe is not taxed. This situation was one of the main factors of protest against the khan."<sup>3</sup>

Khudoyar Khan's severe oppression and injustice, severe economic situation and his transformation into a servant of Russia provoked public anger. Therefore, together with the people, the palace soldiers and officials, priests and trade representatives rose up against the khan. Uzbeks, Kyrgyz and Tajiks took an active part in this and fought against the traitor Khudoyar Khan and the aggression of the Russian state. The son of Kyrgyz Mullah Ishaq Mullah Hasan also played an important role in the creation of this movement and gained fame under the name of Polat Khan. Mulla Ishaq was born in 1844. His father, Mulla Hasan, was an educated person and was the headmaster of the Okmadrasa in Margilan. Mulla Ishaq was first educated at Tunqatar in Kokan, then under his father. A few years later, i.e. in 1867, he came to Sokh in Ferghana, lived in the pasture of his fellow tribesmen for 2 years, and then served as imam in the mosque in Uhn. Soon after, he went to the city of Andijan and served as imam in one of the mosques. At the same time, he was engaged in the tobacco trade and was traveling to Tashkent. Here Mulla Ishaq became friends with one of the most influential people of the khanate, Abdumomin Otalik from Kurama, and came to Tashkent. Abdumumin, who actively participated in the political struggles of the khanate and saw a lot of things, awakens Mulla Ishaq's political consciousness by telling many stories. At this time, i.e. in 1872, several Kyrgyz under the leadership of Sherdodkhoh went to Samarkand and stated their goal of placing Polatbek, the grandson of Kokan Khan Olimkhan, on the throne. It is reported that the Kyrgyz tribes will directly help in the

<sup>2</sup> Nabiev.R.N.Izistoriy Kokandskogo khanstva(Feodalnoe Khozyaystvo Khudayarkhana).-Tashkent: Fan, 1973.

<sup>3</sup> Nalivkin V.P. Short history of Kokandskogo khanstva.-Kazan, 1886

implementation of this work. But Polatbek, who did not forget that his grandfather Olimkhan and his father Ibrahimbek were killed in the struggle for the throne, does not accept the offer. After that, Sherdodkh came to Tashkent and was a guest in Abdumu'min's paternal house, and when he said that Polatbek did not agree, Mulla Ishaq undertook to fight for the throne in his name. Accordingly, Mulla Ishaq Polatbek, that is, the grandson of the former ruler Olim Khan, enters the political struggle. Acting well aware of the people's tyranny of Khudoyar Khan and opposition to the Russian state, he gathered 500 people around him with the help of the Qutluq Sa'id tribe in the northern part of Namangan province, that is, between Kason and Nanay. Thus, the uprising led by Pulatbek began. It should be mentioned that until this time, the Kyrgyz revolts in Andijan uezd under the leadership of Mamir Merganov and in Chotkal under the leadership of Mamun Shoumurzakov. They were suppressed by the Khan's soldiers. The popular movement led by Polatbek was a continuation of those uprisings.

When the government troops led by Abdurahman Aftobachi arrived in Namangan, Polatbek was afraid of a conflict and decided to retreat. But he was defeated in a clash with the Khan's soldiers in Kasonda. Abdurahman Aftobachi killed and captured many of his comrades and participants in the uprising. Polatbek managed to escape to the Chotkal mountains with a group of people. At the beginning of 1875, he left Chotkal and came to Lailak near Ko'kan and gathered 200 people. In the first half of July of the same year, Polatbsk led the uprising in Uzgan and caused great danger to the khanate. Khan Isa Avliya, Abdurrahman Aftobachi and Sarimsoq sent 4000 soldiers against them. However, on July 28, 1875, these major officials joined the rebels with the army. Khudoyar Khan's son Nasriddinbek, governor of Andijan, joined them with an army of 5,000 people. The fact that the main military units and commanders of the Khanate went to the side of the insurgents was the factor that decided the fate of Khudoyar Khan. According to G. Vayenberg, who spoke with the khan at that time, Khudoyar Khan said that "the rebels aimed to fight against the Russians". This is evidenced by the fact that the Kyrgyz rose under the banner of Gaza. In this regard, Kaufman also said in his letter to the Minister of War on September 15, 1875: "The entire population of Kokan openly rebelled against us." Now Khudoyar Khan had no choice but to rely on the Russian forces and turned to Kaufman for help. "During the difficult and unfortunate times of these days," it says, "my most trusted people, such as Mulla Isa Avliya, Abdurrahman parovani and Kholnazar parovani, joined my enemies - the Kyrgyz rebels and wanted to fight against me.

Since I have always looked to your Highness for friendship and help, please do not ignore me this time either. I personally place myself and the Khanate of Kokan at the disposal of His Majesty the Emperor, and I ask you to send the army to the city of Kokan as soon as possible together with the cannons" (Pamyat o Fergane. 1901, str. 17-18.) .

Khudoyar Khan immediately threw himself and the entire khanate completely under the feet of the invaders. He had lost confidence to such an extent that he decided to run away, taking advantage of the opportunity. On July 22, 1875, he set off with "eighty cartloads of treasure and women, mistresses, and seven cartloads of coins." He was accompanied by 4,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalrymen, and 68 cannons. However, after marching 10 miles from Kukon, this army left the khan. Khan continued his journey with 500 soldiers. Military units from Kokhan chased after Khudoyar Khan, and as a result of the clashes, 8 of the Khan's soldiers were killed and 9 were wounded. On August 7, 1875, when Khudoyar Khan arrived in Khojand, he sent a person to him with 6,000 coins and a letter, asking for advice on how to deal with the governor-general through the intermediary of Sa'idazimboy, who had gained the trust of the Russian military administration in Tashkent. said.

This person was with Sa'idazimboy, and when he gave the letter, he went to the house of an influential Russian official with money. This official said that it would be useful to say to Khudoyar Khan

Kaufman: "I will go to my country, calm the country, put a deputy in my place, and then leave." But when the khan met Kaufman in Tashkent, he did not know that instead he said, "I ask you to send me to see the emperor." The governor agreed to this, told them to get on the road, and slowly hit the tip of his sword on the window. The reason why he did this is unknown. Then one of the influential people said to the khan: "Hey, what did you say about the words we found in Tashkent (Tashkent)?" "I found out after you said 'b,'" he said. Also, the khan said, "I was also surprised that a person was opposed by his own member of staff when it was a matter of getting rid of a slave."<sup>4</sup>

"After that," says one of the witnesses of the incident, "all of us suddenly felt sad. He cried and shed tears. On that day, the governor-general immediately issued a written order: "Tomorrow the khan will leave for Orinburg." Khan did not give in to fate and accepted it, his advice was action. It was not advisable for the Khan to leave the bekdods and the women in Tashkent, because there was no reliable person at that time. It was inevitable to leave the women in Turkestan because there are reliable people who look after them in Turkestan.

We left the next day. Khan Ilan was seventy people. From here Atobek Nayib had one hundred and fifty soldiers. We left Tashkent and went to Chimkand for a night. Then Khan Atobek said something unique about our frustrations. He said something to Noyib Khan. They quarreled with each other about gina and regret, and taking a total of one hundred and fifty sepoys, Atobek returned from Chimkand to Khokand. Khan left with the rest. Turkestan was visited. Khan Musa Ali went to the yard of the thousand-bashi. They prepared a separate courtyard for the Bekzodas and the woman. We stayed there for five days, said goodbye to the women, and left Turkestan. Educate with the Mahrams. He left Turkestan and went to a place called Qulunsuran. When he arrived, the next khan replied to the mahrams and said: "Each of you has women, and he gave each of us a coin and blessed us, so that we are doomed to our fate, and you should not worry about it." We are back."<sup>5</sup>

**Conclusion.** In short, the fate of Khudoyor Khan was very tragic due to his cruelty, misunderstanding and betrayal of the motherland. After the Russians became untouchable, let alone rewarding Khudoyor Khan, he took away the treasure he had collected at the expense of the people and exiled himself to Orenburg. In the meantime, the life of the country was derailed due to uprisings, which would have made it possible for the entire country to be easily occupied by the Russians.

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