

THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE KYRGYZ AND KIPCHAKS IN THE KOKAND KHANATE AND THEIR ROLE AND IMPORTANCE IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE KHANATE

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ABSTRACT:

This article provides information about the social structure, culture and lifestyle of the Kyrgyz and Kipchak people living in the Kokand khanate. There is also information about the role and importance of Kyrgyz and Kipchaks in the political life of the Kokand khanate.

KEYWORDS: Kokand khanate, Kyrgyz, Kipchak, right side, left side, Uyghur, Turkestan, tribe, group, nayman.

INTRODUCTION:

The Kyrgyz tribes are divided into 4 main groups within the Kokand khanate. Their social composition consisted of many tribes and ethnic groups, mainly living in mountainous areas.

These are:

Thirty boys. (Right side)

Thirty boys. (Left side)

Alcohol. (Right side)

Alcohol. (Left side)

These groups are socially divided into many tribes.

MAIN PART:

Thirty sons (Right side): Adigine, Djouru (Tasma, Tengizbay, Acha-djouru, Ay-djouru, Karagunas, Elchibek, Kyodyogyochun,) Leaf (Kara-bargi, Sari-bargi, Ak-bargi, Taz-bargi, Tooke, Savay, Kongurat, Ajibek-uulu, Kachibek-uulu, Charikchi-uulu, Sarttar, Arday-muunak, Kyokchyo uulu, Oldjoke), Byoryu (Bashi, Hodjoke, Alike, Atake, Buyla byoryu, Saaginik uulu, Maytaran uulu, Djuktu, Bok kara), Kara-bagish (Bashtik, Dosmat, Nazarkul, Kara-bagish, Mirzake, Djanay, Djanibek, Boston bagish,

Atamkul uulu, Kazi uulu, Byoryu uulu, Bazar uulu, Arik uulu), Paygut (Dyurmen, Dyume, Saray, Alchin, Argin), Avat (Tatar, Tama), Mongush, Jagalmay (Tyolyoykyon, Djoosh, Djilkeldi, Tyoyoke, Djapalak, Kodogochun), Kosh-tanga (Uluu katin, Mangit, Erke-kashka, Sokolok, Sarilar, Kyok djatik, Saray), Mongol (Baymongol, Budjavash, Samansur, Baki, Atake, Boor).

Thirty sons (Left side): Kushchu (Kotkar), Munduz (Munduz, Kara cholok, Karakul, Mamat, Kirk tamga, Kotur kaman, Kaman, Kilich tamga), Basiz (Djeerenchi, Kashka, Aydar ali, Byolyokpay, Karake).

Drinks (Right side): Kesek (Kara Saadak, Kidirshaa, Boston, Baykesek, Kesek, Karakesek, Kangli, Kizil ayak, Bor bash, Avay kesek, Djo kesek, Aktachi, Chuchuk, Alashan), Teit (Kara teit, Sari teit, Chal teit, Bay teit, Arik teit, Chon teit, Uyghur teit, Djaman teit, Chapan teit, Aytemir teit, Tokum teit, Chegitir teit, Chon Kyrgyz).

Drinks (Left side): Naiman (Bostorgoy, Bazar-baldar, Chandake, Utay, Kul nayman, Kojo nayman, Byoyo nayman, Mirza nayman, Kiik nayman, Djoonbut nayman, Kuran nayman, Kasharkul nayman, Djoyorde nayman), Kyrgyz-Kipchak (Djamanan, Omonok, Taz, Sherden, Karmish, Tor aygir, Axtachi, Kojom shukur, Djarti bash, Altike, Sakoo kipchak, Kizil ayyak), Chon Bagish (Kalmak), Dyoyoles (Ay tamga, Kosh tamga, Karagayluu, Nurkut, Karateginchi, Agachke, Merkit), Sart-Kipchak.

By the middle of the 19th century, many Kipchak tribes, who had taken control of the Kokand khanate, began to move to the khanate. Their migration to the territory of the khanate caused dissatisfaction of the population of the

khanate. Because the Kipchak tribes began to plunder the property and houses of the khanate. Their leader, Musulmankul (the leader of the Kipchak tribe's Kulan tribe), held the position of commander-in-chief of the khanate, keeping the young khan of the country, Khudoyorkhan, in complete control. During the reign of the Muslims, the Kipchak tribes were mainly Kulan-Kipchak, Chinese-Kipchak, Magyar-Kipchak, Sigal-Kipchak, Toraigir-Kipchak, Kara-Kipchak, Burgut-Kipchak, Yellow-Kipchak, Chigir-Kipchak, Andaraz-Kipchak. They settled in the Fergana valley and Tashkent. During the reign of the Muslim in 1845-1852 years, the main system of government in the khanate was at the disposal of the Kipchak tribes. On October 9, 1852, Khudoyorkhan with the army called from Tashkent organized the massacre of Kipchaks in the khanate. As a result, about 20,000 Kipchaks were killed. Their homes and property were confiscated. The lands occupied by the Kipchaks were sold at half price. The reason for the above-mentioned events was the oppression of the local population by the Kipchak tribes.

By the beginning of the 18th century, a new Uzbek state, i.e. the Kokand khanate, was established in Fergana. This state has a special place in the history of Uzbek statehood. We considered it appropriate to provide information about the ethnic composition of the population of the Kokand khanate.

It is known that the population of the Fergana valley and adjacent areas has long been distinguished from other parts of Central Asia by its polytechnic nature. Such ethnic identity was preserved during the Kokand khanate. Mainly Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Uyghur and Karakalpaks inhabited the territory of the Kokand khanate. In addition, a small number of Jews, Tatars and other ethnic groups, inhabited the khanate.

Uzbeks made up the bulk of the population of the Kokand khanate. It should be noted that until the beginning of the twentieth century, some Uzbeks lived as sedentary and the rest as semi-nomadic. By the beginning of the twentieth century, more than 828,000 Uzbeks in the valley lived in settlements, engaged in agriculture, handicrafts and trade. In the Russian language literature the ethnonym "sart" is used for this sedentary part of the population.

However, in recent years it has been argued that the use of this ethnonym against the Uzbek people is incorrect and that this ethnonym has been introduced into scientific use by Russian-speaking researchers from the point of view of discrimination against this nation.

Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, a representative of the Jaded movement, also noted that the use of the ethnonym "Sart" against the Uzbek people, contradicts the historical reality, and that this ethnonym has never been used as the name of his people. The total number of semi-nomadic Uzbeks in the valley with different tribal structures was more than 215,000 at that time. Among them are large ethnographic groups in the territory of Kokand khanate, such as Turks, Ming, Kipchak, Kurama, Yuz, Nayman. These tribes participated as important ethnic components in the consolidation of the Uzbek people.

Tajiks made up a significant part of the population of the Kokand khanate. They are mainly located in the western and northwestern part of the valley. In the present-day Sughd region of Tajikistan, Tajiks make up the bulk of the population. At the same time, they lived in a number of other settlements of the Kokand khanate.

Analysis of historical sources shows that in the 17th and 18th centuries a large group of Kyrgyz living north of the Tianshan Mountains settled in Fergana. The Kyrgyz ethnos, which

has a different tribal structure, also lived in the mountains and foothills of the Kokand khanate. They took an active part in the economic, socio-political and cultural life of the valley.

The Uyghurs are one of the oldest Turkic ethnic groups in East Turkestan. From the second half of the 18th century, especially after the defeat of the Muslim uprising against Chinese feudal lords in the 19th century, many Muslims in East Turkestan, especially many Uyghur families, fled to the Fergana valley. As early as the middle of the 19th century, about 300,000 Uyghurs lived in the Kokand khanate. Researcher I.V. Zakharova also estimates that 200,000 to 250,000 Kashgars lived in the Kokand khanate before 1860. The political crisis in the Bukhara khanate from the 18th century forced many peoples to leave the region. As a result, a part of the population living around Bukhara and Samarkand settled in the territory of Kokand khanate. In particular, the Karakalpaks living in the middle reaches of the Syrdarya settled in the territory of the Kokand khanate. The Karakalpaks, who moved to the territory of the Kokand khanate, settled along the Syrdarya and Karadarya rivers and continued their traditional economy.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, the Kokand khanate is also characterized by the diversity of its ethnic image. However, such ethnic diversity was one of the important factors in the development of economic and cultural ties between the people of the valley.

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