

Military and Military Administrative Positions in the Kokand Khanate in the Period of the Beginning. XIX-end. XIX centuries.

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the organization of the army of the Kokand Khanate, the participation of various ethnic groups in it. Information is given on the armament of the troops, military positions and provision of the military. An attempt was made to reveal the results of reforms in the military sphere related to the strengthening of the influence of the central government.

Introduction. The Kokand Khanate was formed at the beginning of the 18th century as part of the divided Ashtarkhanid kingdom and existed until February 1876. This state played an important role in the historical, political, economic and cultural life of Turkestan in the XVI-XIX centuries. The founder of the Kokand Khanate was Shahrukhbiy (died in 1721), the leader of the Min tribe. The khanate, like the Emirate of Bukhara, had a state system and a system that had developed during the reign of Amir Temur. The study of various titles and positions, duties and ranks and actions introduced in the Kokand Khanate is of great importance today. Military ranks and positions in the Kokand Khanate had the following division: 1. MINGBOSHI - the leader of a thousand warriors who existed during the time of the Mongol invasion (in them: timchi). As an administrator, he is the governor of a domain that provides a thousand cavalry. During military campaigns, he commanded the army and received the rank of general. The holder of this title sued the ministry. In the Kokand Khanate, the practice of the commander-in-chief became a high-level task during the reign of Sheralikhan (1842-1844). Famous commanders were Muhammad Yusuf, Shodiboy, Musulmonkuli Kipchak, Muhammad Diyor, Mullo Kholbek, Mirzo Ahmad, Niyaz Muhammad, Alimkuli, the son of Abdurahmon Musulmonkuli and others. BATYRBOSHI - the head of the batyrs and heroes. He held over five hundred teams or balls. In the provinces, the batyr was in charge of military and army affairs. Botirboshi sometimes supervised construction and irrigation (digging canals). It is known that the Great River in the Khanate was carried out under the command of Otabek Batyrboshi. KUSHBEGI - head of the military army.

Given away during campaigns and battles, its owner claimed the title of commander. (He was one of the highest-ranking officials in Bukhara.) During the reign of Umarkhan Rajab Kushbegi, during the reign of Muhammad Alikhan Muhammad Sharif Kushbegi, and later in the history of the Khanate Shodmon Khoja Kushbegi (commander), Mirzo Ahmad Kushbegi (later promoted to the rank of military leader) a specific place. VOLI (governor) - the governor of the khan in the provinces and counties. In the provinces, the army was subordinate to him, and he conducted the military and administrative affairs of the province. KALABON (Kutb) - was the ruler of the fortresses and fortifications located on the borders of the Kokand Khanate, and was responsible for the military-administrative, rent and customs fees of these districts, as well as the protection of the borders. For military purposes, individuals from the dojo to the bird were entrusted with the assignment of the conqueror. But, according to local sources, sometimes the khan sent them to manage distant fortresses, even drive away an uninvited person. Kanoatshah returned to Turkestan in exile during the reign of his father Mallahan. KORBOSHI - the head of the enterprise, that is, the enterprise for the production of weapons, weapons, guns. He obeyed the khan and the commander. During the last Khanate of Khudoyorkhan (1866-1875) Korboshi was in charge of a factory, a shooting shop, a cannon and was responsible for everything from the search for raw materials to the production of finished products and their distribution by the decision of the khan. For example, under the leadership of Bakhti Muhammad Korboshi, European weapons (rifle guns), cannons, punches and ammunition for them, ammunition boxes (leather cannons and trailers), artillery carts and spare parts for weapons were produced. YOVAR - head of the guard. His squad consisted of hundreds of warriors. Yovar himself calculated his handle or cannon and paid from the treasury the annual expenses for his soldiers. Yovars are mentioned in the documents of the Chancellery of the Khan as grain growers, grain growers and grain growers. Sometimes the savage also owned a moat or river and received a "mirabon" for his services. In some documents, the savage is described as the head of the artillery detachment and the captain of the weapons workshop. According to local sources, in the work "Tarihi Alimkuli Amirlashkar" Khair Muhammad Yovar is mentioned as the head of the emir's personal team. BEKLARBEGI - that is, the prince of princes. This title was given to the successor of the khan or the ruler of some provinces. Of these, Lashkar (Kushbegi) bekarbegi ruled Tashkent and Dashti Kipchak from 1810 to 1841 and was considered very wise and fair. Abu Ubaidullo Muhammad binni Sultankhoja (Eshankhoja Qori Tashkendi), the author of *Khulasat ul-Akhwal*, who began his reign in his time, sincerely recalls Lashkar beklarbegi. MYACHIST - Head of artillery. TOXABO - head of a military unit with his own flag. PONSADBOSHI is the leader of a group of five hundred soldiers. CENTRAL - head of a detachment of one hundred people. PANJOHBOSHI (fifty; not "elboshi") - the commander of a military group of fifty people. DAHBOSHI (ten) - commander of a battalion of ten people. KAROVULBEGI - head of the guard and guard. The troops included a soldier, a private, a navkar, a sniper, a mahram (in the sense of an official), a batur, a punisher, an artilleryman, an artilleryman (an artilleryman and an assistant executioner), a guard, a guard (watchman). There were also drummers, trumpeters, trumpeters, drummers, drummers, standard bearers in the army. Among these titles were the highest titles, ranging from one thousand to five hundred; from the centurion to the guards, the ranks were of the middle rank, and the rest were low ranks. Among the military officers, from fifty to a thousand officers were recruited. Mirza and Munshi also served in high military positions in Ponsadboshi. According to the data, the holders of these titles received the following annual salary from the palace: Captain 80 pounds of wheat per year, 240

pounds of oats (for horses), chiffon coat, turban, bed (or 3 gold), boots, coat, coat, cloak, 2 sheep, cheprak, tea (two packs), white tea and every month 1 gold coin cost 4coins, that is, a total of 36 coins per year. Kushbegi received 1,500 coins, Korboshi - 400 coins, Tuxabo - 300 coins, Karavulbegi - 200 coins, Korchi - 70 coins, and the heroes received an annual salary of 20 batmans (1 batmon - 7.8 kg. - Sh.V.) and 50 tenge of wheat. In exchange for their services, the khan received certain property (land, stream or river) from the khan. Such a property would be "lonely" and the owner would be "lonely". The right to privacy may be granted for a fixed period or even for life. "Lonely" was not a direct legacy. This property passed to the son only when the son-in-law of a single heir passed to his father. Sometimes a land, stream, river, village rent, or tanobon tax on certain property was paid to a military man in exchange for his service. The form of this property was "tarkhan", and the owner received these taxes. If the military had their personal property, they would be exempt from taxes. The right to lease property (for a certain period) in the form of a tarkhan or waqf was also granted to the military and clergy. Under Khudoyorkhan, the treasury was also replenished at the expense of the "confiscation" of property. In the event of a crime, even powerful military leaders, rich tribal nobility, and army commanders were subject to confiscation and punishment. In addition, booty obtained as a result of military campaigns was considered additional income for the military. The property collected in this way was distributed equally among the participants of the march. In 1842, on the basis of a fatwa issued by Bukhara jurists, Avaz Muhammad Attar specifically noted that the lands of Ferghana were plundered. Even if we take only the campaigns of Muzaffar against Kokand from the Bukhara emirs, it will be difficult to determine the amount of "booty" taken as a result of this war. Under Alimkhan, in 1809 hemoved on a campaign to Tashkent, and by decree of the Khan, the Kokand army was sent to Shymkent and Sairam to collect zakat. However, Alimkhan wanted to take rich "booty" only from this campaign, but the army refused and turned away from him and went over to the side of Amir Umar (Umarkhan) (2). Located between the Kokand Khanate and Bukhara, Jizzakh and Uratepa became constant objects of military campaigns on both sides. It is known from sources that only during the reign of Amir Umarkhan 16 armies were drawn against Uratepa. Conclusion. Thus, in the Kokand Khanate, the army had a complex form of organization. Since the 19th century the state began to pay special attention to the military sphere: the army of the khanate was provided with modern types of weapons, the social and material situation of the military improved (the state assigned them maintenance). The central government of the Kokand Khanate was forced to have a strong army, thus trying to extinguish conflicts and prevent clashes between different tribes and clans.

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