

KHANATE OF KOKAN DURING THE TIME OF OLIM KHAN

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Annotation:

In this article, the acceptance of Kokan Khan Olimkhan to the throne of Kokan, the future name of Kokan Khanate, the state management and various processes he led in the country, the important events that took place in his time, are discussed will be lit

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The fact that the Kokan Khanate became an independent khanate and received the status of the Kokan Khanate is related to the name of Olim Khan. Olim Khan was the eldest son of Norbotabi (Abdulhamidkhan) Khan of Koqan, after whom Norbotabi had four more sons, i.e. after Olimkhan, Umar Khan, his son Rustamkhan, the fourth son Fozilbek, and the fourth son, the red Fozilbek, and there were no five children. The reign of Norbotabi (Abdulhamidkhan) was 35 years and nine months, and in 1797/98 he became paralyzed and died at the age of 50. Before Olimkhan, Norbotabi (Abdulhamidkhan) had a son named Muhammad Aminbek. He was the mayor of Margilan. But he died of a serious illness at the age of twenty-eight. At that time, Olim Khan was the governor of Namangan. After the death of Muhammad Aminbek, Olim Khan was considered worthy to inherit the throne as the eldest son.

In the first year of his reign, some people who spread the seeds of corruption, namely Isfara governor Boybota Qalmoq, Pir Muhammad Yasovvulbashi, Rajab Dodhoh, Boborahim Toqsoba, Qurban Muhammad Toqsoba conspired with each other against the government, found secret prosperity, and against people who create conspiracy and corruption against the people of Uzbekistan. But this secret was revealed and reached the ears of Alim Khan. Then Olim Khan punished the people who spread the seeds of conspiracy and corruption, and his uncle Hajibek was accused of being their accomplice, and his sons Ulugbek, Sheralibek and Bekoglibek and even his own brothers were involved in this corruption, namely Rustambek, Fozilbek, Dozbek and Dozbek and Dozbek and their friends. knowing how to see, he exiled to Talos Valley with a number of soldiers. Olim Khan tried to raise the Koqan khanate in every way, even he spent one day a week talking with honest scholars and good-seeking people. Olim Khan paid special attention to the army to ensure the integrity of the khanate.¹

He gathered 10,000 people from mountain tribes, gatekeepers, badakhshans who were energetic and skilled in hunting and walking from their youth and appointed "miri Hazara" and "sada" i.e. centurions from among the most skilled ones. The name of this group is called "galabahodur". He decided that their uniforms and flags should be of a different color and appearance so that they would stand out from the rest of the army. From that time until the time of Umar Khan, the Kokan khanate was divided into two types. Sipohi Jadid or Tajik Galabahodur army consisting of highlanders. The second

¹ Akbar Zamonov, Alisher Egamberdiyev., History of Uzbekistan". Toshent., Bayoz". Pages 220-227.

one is the ancient army soldier Uzbekiya or old soldier. New rules and regulations apply to both armies. On the basis of the new monthly and annual salaries of these troops, the territory of the khanate was greatly expanded under the rule of Alim Khan.

O'ratepa and Tashkent passed into the hands of the khanate. As a result of this victory, when O'ratepa came under the rule of the Khanate, Olimkhan built a madrasa in the middle of the city of Koqan, and the next six large ditches of the Khanate, Olimkhan's farming flourished. Funds for clothes and food were allocated from the treasury to the disabled, injured, orphans, old people, and those unable to earn a decent living. There is a tall building for them in every region. He ordered healthy and strong people to work, forbidding robbery and embezzlement. Due to such procedures and campaigns, the affairs of property and the nation were progressing and developing. Olim Khan was one of the new ones who introduced that every year during the Nowruz holiday, the officials of the high court, according to the order of the Khan, set up tents and otovs in entertaining places outside the city. Khan used to live here with his family and relatives. The country's nobles and representatives of the upper class, depending on their careers, came to this place and set up all kinds of shelters for their residence. Merchants and artisans also set up shops near this place.²

The holiday lasted for a month, people from different parts of the country came to this place to trade and sell, and craftsmen displayed their products. At the end of the holiday, all high-ranking officials gathered in the presence of the khan. Then all the officials prayed the evening prayer together, and by the order of the Khan, they all began to disperse. At that moment, a man in a Sufi dress approached the khan. The people around thought that he was approaching the khan with good intentions, but he pulled out a dagger from his sleeve and stabbed it in the shoulder of Alim Khan. When he was about to strike the dagger the second time, the khan struck him with his sword and the dagger fell to the ground. He takes the dagger with his other hand, and the khan, seeing the sword in his hand, immediately tries to run away. Khan orders them to capture him alive, they all surround him to capture this murderer, but he kills himself by stabbing himself in the chest. Olim Khan was severely wounded and became helpless. The area where Olim Khan lived was surrounded by an army of four thousand people. This score spread throughout the Khanate. Sometimes people even spread the word that Olimkhan has died. Treachery also happens in Tashkent. Yunuskhoja's youngest son Hamidkhoja wants to restore the independence of Tashkent. But soon Olimkhan recovered and personally brought a military force to Tashkent. Tashkent again comes under the control of the Khanate of Kokhan.³

In such circumstances, treason occurred. Tolaboy Toksabo, the head of the Nav fortress under the control of the Kokan khanate (today bordering the Tashkent region on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan), even though he had enough food and fodder, he transferred to the control of the Bukhara Emirate and declared his obedience to the governor of Oratepa. Khan of Kokan, Olim Khan, sends his younger brother Umar Khan with an army to return this fortress to the Khanate. In the army, there were people who spread the seeds of conspiracy, such as Jumaboy Kaitoqi, Irisqulibek Parvonachi and

² Shodmon Vahidov., „History of the Khanate of Kokan". Tashkent., „Generations of the New Century" -2010

³ Ansab us-Salotin and Tavorikh ul Khaoqin (History of the Koqan Khanate) Tashkent. Literature and Art Publishing House named after Gafur Ghulam.

Rahomquli Dodhoh. But they included a large army of the old order. Therefore, when they moved away from the capital of the khanate, they took Umar Khan prisoner and headed towards the capital of the khanate. At that time, the Khan of Kokand, Alim Khan, was in Turkestan and was unaware of this betrayal. They wanted to dethrone Alim Khan and replace him with his brother Umar Khan to rule the country on his behalf. In such a situation, Olim Khan learned about this and gathered his army under his command to suppress this conspiracy. But one after the other, the chiefs of the fortress under the Kokhan Khanate betrayed Olimkhan and turned away from him and did not allow him to stay in any fortress. Under such conditions, the commanders of the treacherous army sent an army against Olimkhan. The ranks of Olim Khan's army are getting smaller and smaller. Olimkhan goes to the capital Kokan, but on the way two thousand troops led by Irisqulibek Parvonachi surround Olimkhan's army. Olim Khan's army is less than a hundred and surrounds Olim Khan to protect the khan, but in such conditions, a bullet from Qambar Kipchak's rifle hits Olim Khan in the chest and the khan falls to the ground and dies. Olim Khan's death causes the battle to stop, and Olim Khan's body is taken to the capital and buried in the cemetery where his ancestors are buried. Olim Khan was a khan who imbibed a lot of effort, courage and generosity. He brought to Kokhan gunsmiths, gunsmiths and gunpowder manufacturers and provided twenty thousand troops with weapons. He also repeated the words "This holy land cannot accommodate three khans of Fergana, Bukhara and Khiva, only one person should unite these areas under his hand." Olimkhan also assigned food and clothes from the treasury to orphans, widows and old people who were unable to earn a living by honest profession. Health ordered the beggars and beggars to work. Also, Olim Khan forbade false religious figures and mashoyikhs to defraud the people and take their money. Olim Khan "People who are ignorant of the generations of Khans and Sultans imagine that all the pleasures and delights are always ready for them, they will always spend their time in pleasure and happiness. This is a crude fantasy. Although all people think about their daily sustenance, but they are "People eat their sorrows," he repeated.⁴

During the time of Olim Khan, governors and tax collectors did not receive a single fulus from the people in taxes, khiroj, ushr and zakat, Shari'i and traditional customs. During his time, the officials could not oppress the common people. There was no shortage of courage, generosity and justice. Olim Khan Madrasai Mir, who also built Altariq Kasaba, ruled the Khanate of Koqan for twelve years, three months and seventeen days and lived for 38 years. Olim Khan left three sons and three daughters. The daughters were Ayimkhan, Ulugkhan and Oftobkhan. His eldest son Shahrukh was the mayor of Tashkent. His father was killed by rebel emirs shortly after Alim Khan's death. He left three sons and one daughter: Haydarbek, Sarimsoqbek and Kattabek. After Alim Khan's death, his younger brother Umar Khan became Khan of Koqan. During Umar Khan's time, the work of Olim Khan was continued and Kokhan Khanate flourished.

The conclusion is that this article covers a part of the Kokan khanate. It gives brief information about the Kokan Khan Olimkhan. Information about Olimkhan's family was also given from him. Reading this article, we can get to know the life of Kokhan Khan Olimkhan and get new information.

⁴ Khudoyorkhonzoda.,,Anjunat at tavorikh(Stars of history)"Toshket -2014.T.,,Science and technology".Page 204.

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