

HISTORICAL WORKS COVER THE SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN KHANATES ON THE EVE OF THE INVASION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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ANNOTATION

The article covers the socio-political life of the khanates of Central Asia on the eve of the invasion of the Russian Empire, the attitude of the population to the policy of governance on the basis of the works of local historians and Russian politicians. Revolts in the city of Tashkent in the second half of the XIX century and their consequences are described.

Keywords: Empire, protektorat, colonial, General-governor's Office, military-political, Middle Asia, traditional society, stagnant society, tax, uprising

АННОТАЦИЯ

в статье освещается общественно-политическая жизнь ханств Средней Азии накануне вторжения Российской империи, отношение населения к политике управления раскрта на основе работ местных историков и российских политиков. Описаны восстания и их последствия во второй половине XIX века в городе Ташкенте.

Ключевые слова: Империя, протекторат, колония, генеральное губернаторство, военно-политический, Средняя Азия, традиционное общество, налог, восстание.

INTRODUCTION

In the study of the colonial system of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, the study, comparison and analysis of normative documents, historical works, works of Russian politicians adopted by the empire at that time are of great importance. In the second half of the 19th century, the political, economic and social life of the Central Asian states was marked by sharp military invasions by the Russian Empire. Russia's aggression was carried out in 1864-1885 in 4 stages, and within 20 years the Central Asian khanates joined the ranks of colonial powers. The Kokand khanate was politically abolished in 1876, and the Fergana region was established in its place as part of the Governor-General of Turkestan. The Emirate of Bukhara was transformed into an imperial protectorate in 1868, the Khiva Khanate into an imperial protectorate in 1873, and its foreign policy was transferred to Russian control. partial independence in domestic politics was maintained. The main reasons for the invasion were competition between the developed countries of the world for colonies, the struggle for raw materials, the possession of convenient strategic territories. While Minister of War Milutin opposed the military campaigns in Central Asia in 1861-62, the Orenburg administration in 1863 changed its mind to the conclusion that "military action in Central Asia could turn Britain's gaze back from Poland" [6. 311]. If we analyze the geographical border areas of Russia, in the west it was bordered by the Ottoman state and its colonies, and in the south and east by the weaker Asian countries than Russia. The march to the West led to the defeat of the Russo-Turkish War of 1853-1856 and the turning of its military operations against the East Khanates. This idea was quickly developed in all respects and military training was intensified. The goals of propagating and encouraging the policy of aggression against future khanates were stated as follows: "Russia should only grow in its historical development and expand its territory at the expense of resistance in all spheres. gypsies and more civilized Germanic tribes. History directed Russia to the east; in the west it was inevitable that there would be only defense; and in the east, Russia took over step by step. "[7.]

In the conquest of the Central Asian khanates of the Russian Empire, military-political factors prevailed over economic ones, because while capitalist development was on the path of development, economic development was lower than that of the powerful states of Western Europe, and it took time to reach their level and compete. "The colonial policy of the Russian Empire was not the result of capitalist competition, but a factor in getting rid of this competition. [4. 28]

From the second half of the nineteenth century, the knife of aggression in Russia's geopolitical policy was directed at the Central Asian khanates. It should be noted that the political administration of the khanates was based on individual rule and the khans had unlimited powers, which led to the long preservation of the traditional society in the territory. The struggle for the rule of a parliamentary monarchy in Western European countries began in the thirteenth century and continued in the nineteenth century with the formation of the foundations of civil society. Although the rule of the Russian Empire was in the form of an absolute monarchy, as in the khanates, its social life was radically different: religion, customs, culture, language and most importantly, the worldview of the population.

On the eve of the Russian invasion, the political and social situation of the Central Asian khanates was based on large land holdings, the monopoly of the khans, and the officials in the palace were representatives of the executive branch. Most of the officials have graduated from madrassas, and their opposition to the renewal of the state and society in a state of devotion to religious values, in line with the world, has hampered the development of the state. Modernization could not be reconciled with traditional society and as a result it became a stable society. Economically, politically, militarily weak khanates facilitated the conquest by a powerful empire. Russian military leaders, the occupation of Central Asia will not require a large financial outlay, and our addition will not cost Russia anything: the fact that the nature and richness of the country was so conducive to life that it was repeatedly conveyed to the emperor, also led to the acceleration of military campaigns. I. Lvov stressed that the plan to invade Central Asia would only bring benefits, without major losses in financial and military composition, and urged a march to Central Asia. [2. 152.]

As a result of the attack of June 15-17, 1865, Tashkent General M.G. by Chernyaev It was captured, Chinaz on the Syrdarya River was captured and Tashkent was blocked from the south. The attitude of the local population to the Russian occupation of Tashkent was different. Tashkent was one of the largest trading cities and had the status of an independent Tashkent principality until the beginning of the 19th century, and was a disputed territory between the Kokand Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate. On the eve of the Russian invasion, the Oguz Khanate was part of the AK, with an estimated 20,000 households and a population of about 150,000 [1. 42] .The population of the city is engaged in trade, agriculture, handicrafts, partly in animal husbandry, there are about 400 mosques. There were 10 madrassas. Each madrasa had about 800 students [1.45]. In 1809, Kokand khan Olimkhan abolished the independence of the Tashkent principality and joined the khanate. Prior to the Russian invasion, there were several uprisings in Tashkent against the rule of the Kokand Khanate. The most difficult period for the people of Tashkent was the reign of Aziz Parvanachi. In the book "Historical Jadidi Tashkent" by Muhammad Salihkhoja, on the 12th day of the month of Ramadan 1263 A.D. (1817 A.D.), a revolt broke out in Tashkent against the policy of Aziz Parvanachi. The prophet's introduction of an "iftar money" tax of 4,000 gold coins for the supply of troops on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan has caused great protests in the city. The decision was made by Mullo Holbek (former governor) of Tashkent and Khudoyorkhan after three months of fighting and siege. Although the city was not defeated, Aziz Parvanachi was forced to strengthen the city's defense and the Tashkent army, fearing a new attack from Kokand. Because in times of war, the Kokand khan introduced additional taxes to strengthen the army: "copper money" for

cannons, "rifle money" for weapons, "hunting money" for providing the army with weapons. [5. 57] The policy of Aziz Parvanachi is also described in the century of Mirzo Olim Mahmudkhoja: Every street and mahalla in Tashkent is taxed. The news reaches the townspeople who are suffering from the tyranny of St. Parvanachi, and they revolt under the leadership of Muhammad Yusuf Yusufboy. Several of the city's nobles sent Normuhammad, the governor of Kirovuchi, to Kipchak. The dear propeller comes out with cannons and guns against the rebels. The rebels were gathering in Janggoh, Parchabof and Misgar neighborhoods. In the battle, Rahimbek ibn Qazaq, the commander of Aziz Parvanachi, was wounded. About a thousand people from Beshyogoch mahalla, armed with what they found, came to Parchabof mahalla. The dear propeller finds refuge in his Horde. At that time, Shodmonkhoja arrives from Quramadan, a propeller, with his companion Normuhammad. He closed the twelve gates of Tashkent and, with the help of the people, laid siege to the Horde. Normuhammad's companion also arrived and landed in front of the Beshyogoch gate. Soldiers of the Holy Propeller's army began to abandon him two weeks after the siege. In this case, after Aziz Parvanachi surrendered, he and his family were sent to Kokand. Then he was sent to Otabbiy, that is, to Margilan. Two or three months later he was accused of resisting, brought to Kokand, executed, and buried in a large cemetery. Normuhammad's twin became the ruler of Tashkent "[2.15]

From the above data, it can be concluded that on the eve of the Russian invasion, the social situation of the local population was difficult, strong in protest against the political regime, and little attention was paid to external threats. Conflicts between the social strata of the population, indifference of the authorities to the living conditions of the population had exacerbated the crisis in society. This is important in the political life of the state - it undermines the unity of the people.

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