American Journal of Open University Education
ISSN 2997-3899
Vol. 2, No. 6, June 2025,
Available online at: https://scientificbulletin.com/index.php/AJOUP

Relationship Between the Kokand Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate at the Second Reign Period of Khudayarkhan in 1863 (based on " Ibratu-l-Khawaqin)

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Article information:
Manuscript received: 22 Apr 2025; **Accepted:** 22 May 2025; **Published:** 23 Jun 2025

Annotation: This article is about the relations between Kokand Khanate and Bukhara Emirate during the second the reign KhudoyorKhan on basis of the work written by a local historian Mullo Niyozmukhammad Khukandiy “Ibratul-havoqin”. The political processes and the events related to the struggle for government which took place in the territories of the khanates were analyzed in it.

There was also revealed the impact of the rulers of the Bukhara Emirate and local ethnic groups of that period in political relations, in the battles for the throne of Kokand Khanate.

Keywords: Khanate, Emirate, internal conflicts, struggle for government, fortress, army, Khokand, ambassador, Bukhara, kipchak, kyrgyz, Khudoyorkhan.

Introduction

It is known from the history of the Kokand Khanate that the political struggle and contradiction in the Khanate on the eve and in the process of the Russian invasion was greatly escalated. The war Kokand-Bukhara which was in 1842 and as its result, the Khanate government was seized by various groups and political forces from hand to hand. After the death of Mallakhon 1862 year, who pulled the throne from his brother Khudayorkhan in 1858 year, with the help of the Emir of Bukhara Muzaffar and some political forces in Kokand, Khudayorkhon ibn (i.e. the son of) Sheralikhan, for the second time, regains the Khanate for a short period of time. Tthough these events were covered widely by local historians, but were not reflected in the scientific literature. Mullo Niyazmuhammad Khokandiy, a local historian, as a witness of these events, describes this as follows in his work "Ibratu-l-khawaqin" (history of Shahrukhi).

When Mallakhon ibn Sheralikhan was in Tashkent, knowing that the Kokand fortress and fortifications on the border were exposed to danger by Russians, in order to prevent this situation, he returns to Kokand and sends the Khan's army to Tashkent as a progressive way. With the departure of the army, formed from the local population, some officials called Olimbek kyrgız munduz, Khidir[1] kyrgız, Khudoynazar from the Turkish kıpçhak tribe, Irisali Julgonkulugi, Dustyuz and others, began to form an alliance with each other. They advised how to wipe out Mallakhon and finally they decided to kill him. In 1278, on Monday night on the 24 of the Sha'ban [2] month, they killed him.

This night Mullo Olimkuli with falsehood and slyness wanted to show that he was not aware of this advice was hidden in his house. By this way, he informed everybody that he was unaware of this assassination, and in its turn he also wanted to destroy the Khan killers, who were his enemies too.

"After the martyrdom of Mallakhan, this ghoulish man in order to show his closeness and loyalty, he fell into the Mallakhan's dead body, raising the cries of grief from the lie, cunningly shedding tears. He began to discover and disclose his loyalty and commitment to scientists and common people of that place. His mercenary was such that with the agreement and request of the crowd of people in the easiest way and with the best treatment took away the Mallakhan's murderers, and by this way to wipe out the obscenity of meanness and the obscenity of the enemy's strength and their rust from the mirror of the honourable place of "doru-l-amorat" and the royal mansion, and to rule the throne himself independently. [3]

As a result of his actions and measures, the grandson of Sheralikhan, Shakhmuradkhan the son of Sarimsakhan, raised to the throne of the Khanate at the age of fifteen and took all power and government into his own hands.

On the day when Mallakhon was killed, they raised Shahmuradkhan to the throne of the emirate, Khudayorkhon was in Jizzakh Castle. Kanoatshakh was in Turkestan with the army of Tashkent and Kurama. The death of Mallakhan reaches the ear of Kanoatshakh and comes out with a proposal to bring Khudayorkhon against the Alimkuli's betrayal and raise him as a Khan in Tashkent.

All emirs of Kurama and Tashkent, many biys of the Dashti Kipchak accept this offer and they send a person from Turkistan and invite this Khan to the emirate together. Khudayorkhon first comes to Tashkent and then goes to Kokand and rules the throne. Olimkul dodkhah leaves Kokand and with Kipchaks and Kyrgyzs goes to Andijan, and begins to fight against the Khan's government.

Meanwhile, the Emir of Bukhara also interferes in the domestic affairs of Kokand and comes to Khujand. However, Khudayorkhon with the army, will be ready to fight against him.

Hearing this Emir of Bukhara, comes back from Mahram and takes on his way to Bukhara. With the return of the Emir of Bukhara, Khudoyorkhan sends Qanoat otalik to the Amir's service with many gifts and informs him that he will have the throne. (But) after short period of time Qanoat otalik is executed by the Emir of Bukhara. Hearing this work of the Emir, Khudoyorkhan will be very sad, disappointed and dissatisfied. Because Khan has not need someone who looked like a Musulmankuli and limited his government. With the hands of Emir of Bukhara, he gets rid of one of the main opponents.

At the same time, the Kypchak and Kyrgyzs, who had a negative impact on the internal situation of the Khanate, gathered the warriors again warriors and troops, and then plundered Andijan. Khan appoints Dustyuz as the governor of Andijan, sends Dustmukhammad Karakalpak [4], Mulla Sultanyuz [5], Halik nazar, Mukhammad Sayyid and other main figures of the capital to Andijan together with his army. They come and deal with the city defense, put barriers of grass on the city streets and get ready for the battle. The next day, when they got new message about the arrival of Kipchakiya and Kirghizia to the Chilon cemetery suburbs, the Kokandians came to the hill in Andijan at noon and entered the city and began to fight. As a result, the Kipchaks were strong and owned Andijan and stood there for three days, on the fourth day they came to the Asaka region. Certainly, this event reaches Khan. After heraing this message, and the details of the battle, knowing that his army escaped Khan gives order to the army and jumps on the enemies himself. Passing through the Marginon, he goes to a place called Yakkatut. The next day he moves from this place too and goes through the Khujandqishloq, reaches the downwards of Shur (suburbs) of Qubo with his army. The next day the message of the Kypchaks arrival was reached to Khan. The Kypchaks are divided into three groups. One group goes on an attack as an alternative to Khan. The second group is lined up against the artillerymen, and the third group is against the Kurama and Yormozor troops and goes on an attack. Kurama troops begin to escape, because they can't stand the attack of the Kipchaks, the Yormozor army also joins the Kurama army and retreats. The army against the Khan chases the Kyrgyz-Kipchaks to the castle of Niyaz Bahadir and returns.

On the battlefield, Khan sees that most troops are scattered on all sides, only the artillerymen are shot from the gangs and are engaged in battle. Seeing the situation, Khan collects all the army's carts in order to surround the sides. Places the artillery between some carts and stands ready for battle.

At this time, the governor of Andijan - Dustyuz hearing the withdrawal of the Khudoyorkhan's army passes on to the obedience of Kipchaks. Mullo Sultan dodkhah and Khalik nazar, one of the commanders of Kokand, wanted to come and join Khan together with their young warriors. When Mullo Sultan wants to approach Khan, the Kipchaks will block his way and try to capture him. He arrives at Marginon by strangling the road. Now the governor of Andijan was Qadirkulbek, and he besieges Andijan for six months. At that time, the warlords - Mullo Sher dodkhoh and Khujabek sarkor, who ordered from the Andijan people, were killed.

At the same time, Khaliknazar Bahadir was going to break the Yakkatut siege and he was shot him with a rifle.

After three months of solitary confinement, Khudayarkhan was rescued by an army formed by the inhabitants of the capital, of Mullo Sultan and Sahibzade Eshon and Amir Khudaynazar of Khokand.

Amir of Bukhara came to Samarkand in order to help Khudayarkhan and sent Aliyorbek with Uratepa, Nov, Qoshtegirman and Khujand Army. They come and enter the Kokand. Commanders of Amir were appointed to the defense of the city gates.

From the Saritol suburbs, where the Kypchakia army was retreated, to the, Kypchaks approached the city from the side of Kurban mergan locality and entered into battle.

Mullo Olimkuli and Kipchaks got a message about arrival of Bukhara Emir to Khujand and ordered Kali MIngboy to block his way. Kali Mingboy met with Amir at Konibodom [6], retreating from his fear came back, and conveyed Amir's approaching to Kypchaks. Hearing this message, the Kypchaks advised and decided "let's stay steady in the same place until Amir comes Khujand. Then we move on according to the situation,". Thye stayed a day or two until Amir came and entered the capital, and on the day Amir entered the city, Mullo Alimkuli moved from Saritol with his whole team and landed on the Durmon suburbs.

The Emir of Bukhara had also chased them the next day and appointed Khoja Kalon Qashgari as the governor of Andijan.

When Amir was chasing after the Kipchaks, the Kipchaks walked two steps earlier. As a result, the Kipchaks entered the Uzgand [7] road and went to the Qora Ghulja village fense. Amir also came and fell on the Karasu area and ordered to spoil this place. Then he came to Uzgand and ordered Uzgand to be plundered to. The Kypchaks hid into the village fense of the Qora Ghulja. Amir stands here for a day or two, sends a messenger out of desperation, urging them to obey him. Moreover, promises them that "whoever they want from the apartments of this estate, we will assign."

In a short, Amir's messenger goes to Kipchaks place and by Mullo Yunusjon munshiy delivers what Amir said one by one in details.

Mullo Olimkuli, Bek Mukhammed parvonachi [8], Shodmonkhoja and the entire group of Kipchaks adviced and agreed, then send the messenger back by refusal, advising amir's departure from the valley.

At that time, the condition of the emir was much more severe in terms of army supplies, and from desperation and hardship he reconciled with Kyrgyzs and Kipchak people, knowing that this was a victory, he returned to Karasu. Kipchakiya group came to Uzgand and found a settlement in the place of Amir. As a result, Amir refused to drive away the Kypchaks and walked at a pace and came to Doru-l-amorat Khokand. Finding out that Amir entered Kokand, Kipchak and the Kyrgyz also came to Marginon.

Shodmonkhuzha Tashkandiy sent the Kipchaks' mingboshi (leader) to Tashkent as Khokim (mayor) and sent them from Marginon. He also travels at a pace and enters Tashkent and takes over his

government.

Amir knew the invincible defeat of the Kipchaks and dissatisfaction of the citizens of Kokand from the taking of Khudayarkhan. With craftiness he goes out of the city by Qutur kypchak gate with the matter of battle with Turakurgan's kypchaks and in emergency takes Khudayarkhan and goes to Bukhara.

From the time when the Emir of Bukhara came back to Besharik, some groups in the capital, brought Shahmuradkhan ibn Sarimsakhan from Bukhara and made him a subjugated Khan by connecting to themselves. With the consent of the emir he comes and enters Kokand. The Chiefs of the capital, went to Kipchaks together, advised Shohmurodkhan to lead the state with their advice and support. When the Shahmuradkhan comes to the side of Kipchaks, the captain of their army Mullo Olimkuli executes the young Khan with his arrival. He also kills someone who was called Shahrukhkhon, who temporarily raised as the Khan. The son of Mallakhon, Sayyid Sultan, was raised as the Khan of Marginon and comes to Kokand.

A new political group in the Khanate comes to the capital Kokand with their new "Puppet Khan", escalating the internal conflict and the fight for the government. At a time when the fire of internal unrest, mutual war and resistance was looming high, the Russian Empire was actively engaged in the work of implementing a plan to conquer this country.

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