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On the Problem of the Study of the Work "Khulosat Ul-Akhvol" by A. Urinboev

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A B S T R A C T
The article briefly covers the research of the historical source "Khulasat ul-akhval" by A. Urinboev, written by Abu Ubaidullah Muhammad Tashkandi.

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Introduction. The work of Abu Ubaidullo Muhammad Toshkandi is one of the sources known to historians today, in which the author notes that he rose from the status of a "poor peasant" to the status of a wealthy official and large landowner through many years of hard work. However, as a result of the political struggle for the throne in the country in 1860-1863, he was oppressed and deprived of his official position and property. These events that occurred in his life are also included in "Hulosat ul-Ahwal".

The significance of the author's information about the economic life and tax system of the khanate, - says A. Urinbayev, - is that, in addition to the fact that he personally witnessed the events described or was a contemporary of them, he himself directly participated in the processes as a tax collector and alms collector. The difficult life of the local people and the "tricks" in the tax system were obvious to the author. The author did not set himself the goal of covering the tax system of the khanate and the life of the people. However, the author, who suffered greatly from the ruling classes, reveals the difficulties in the daily life of the people and the oppression of officials towards them.

Z. Khatamova, referring to A. Urinbaev's research in studying the issues of the tax system in the Kokand Khanate, provides the following information: "In the scientific research work researched by A. Urinbaev and published as an article under the title "Unknown manuscript on the history of the Kokand Khanate", the work "Hulosat ul-ahvol" was described, which provides valuable information on the political and economic life of the Kokand Khanate. The author of the work, Abu Ubaidullo, nicknamed Eshonkhodja qori Tashkentdi, served as a mirza and a zakat collector in the service of the Tashkent khokimiyats. This information itself shows the importance of A. Urinbaev's research in studying the khanate's tax system. Although Abu Ubaidullo Tashkentdi did not set out to cover tax reforms when writing the work "Hulosat ul-ahvol", - says A. Urinbaev, in covering the daily life of the local population, he describes the injustices that occurred in taxation passed."

According to A. Urinbaev, the author in his work indicates that the central government in the Kokand Khanate weakened during the reign of Sherali Khan (1842-1845). The regional governors within the khanate began to struggle for independent governance of their territories. Abu Ubaidullo Muhammad Tashkentdi, noting that the uncontrolled rule of local governors led to a deplorable state of the country's population, writes: "In the Kokand Khanate, the previous system of governance changed from the time of Sherali Khan. Various local officials, especially governors, began to exert pressure on the population in their own way. They used all kinds of methods to extract everything they wanted from the people.

Especially in the provinces and territories far from the center, the khan's policy was carried out with particular excess."

A. Orinboev paid attention to the fact that Abu Ubaidullah Muhammad Tashkandi tried to clearly describe the fact that the Kyrgyz and Kazakh population living in the remote areas of the khanate suffered a lot from the political rule of the Kokan khans and gave various examples. He explains that the people who make a living by working hard have resisted the country's politics only when their cup of patience is full.

*"Summary of the situation"*The page describing the popular uprising in the work was copied separately by A. Urinbaev and written as folio 134-b of the manuscript of the UzRFA SH inv. 2084. When we translated it from Persian, it became clear that the popular movement in Auliya Ota was described, and it is cited in this article. (Appendix 3) If you read carefully, the sentence begins with Mirza Ahmad Kushbegi .... The same sentence is cited in the article on behalf of the author. This manuscript is one of A. Urinbaev's "working copies".

The uprising of the Kazakh and Kyrgyz elotia was described as occurring during the period when Lashkar Kushbegi took control of Tashkent. The new governor, Lashkar Kushbegi, entrusted the issue of tax collection to Khokim Devonbegi and Khudoiberdi Devonbegi. The first, Khokim Devonbegi, was responsible for the regions of Tashkent, Turkestan, Shymkent, and Sairam. Khudoiberdi Devonbegi was responsible for the remaining regions of the Tashkent region. revealed that there had been an uprising in the issue of taxes. Lashkar Kushbegi entrusted the collection of zakat and other taxes from the elotia living in the remote regions of the Tashkent region to two people. Shortly after their appointment, Khudoiberdi Devonbegi set out with a three-man military detachment to Pishpek to collect zakat. The elotia elders and zakat payers revolted, dispersed the entire military detachment, and killed Khudoiberdi Devonbegi. Lashkar Kushbegi tried to resolve the problem with the Elotians peacefully, but he did not achieve anything. As a result, he was forced to return to Tashkent. A. Urinbaev explains in the quote that it is not possible to determine the exact name of Lashkar Kushbegi and the date of his appointment to the position. It is not clear when and by whose order these two persons appointed to collect zakat were appointed, but he notes that these events correspond to the reign of Madali Khan (1822-1842).

After this incident, the surviving Lashkar Kushbegi was dismissed from his post. In addition, 20 months after his dismissal, Muhammad Alikhan, unable to control the events in Tashkent, again reinstated Lashkar Kushbegi. This time, he (Lashkar Kushbegi) went to Pishpak and concluded a peace treaty with the local population. He talked with the head of the Pishpak fortress, Yodgorbek, and the elder of the Elotia, and persuaded them to submit to the khanate and pay taxes again. A. Urinbayev specifically emphasized that this uprising was also mentioned in the book "History of the Uzbek Peoples" published in Tashkent in 1947 and in the books "History of the Kazakh SSR" published in Alma-Ata in 1949. Since this article was written by A. Urinbayev, the examples are reproduced as follows:

"On the illegal reforms in tax policy carried out by Mirza Ahmad (1854-1857), the governor of Khudoyor Khan in Tashkent"Abu Ubaidullah Muhammad Tashkandi: “Mirza Akhmad ordered the Kazakh community to move all the residents of the village, where Auliya Ata had come to live permanently and only during the winter, to the Shymkent region. The people, alarmed by this, began to give money and gifts to the officials’ relatives so that they would not move them. And if they did not move them, they promised to give them a total of 4 thousand gold coins.”

Conclusion. The next example given by the author also talks about the money taken from the Kazakh people. Mirza Ahmad calls the elder of the Avliyata bazaar and tells him to immediately collect 500 gold coins from his community, and that no extra time is given. The elder conveys this news to the shopkeepers of the bazaar, and since they do not have enough money, Mirza Ahmad gives them 500 gold coins in exchange for adding 500 tanga to their account every day. If Mirza Ahmad learns that someone has a good horse, he immediately sends his men to take that horse as a gift for Khudoyar Khan, and to collect 10 more of the same horses for the Khan.

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