

**SOME ISSUES OF HISTORY OF KHIVA AND KOKAN KHANATES (ANALYSIS  
OF MODERN UZBEK RESEARCH)**

**J.J.Yakobjanov**

Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU

**Abstract:** *The article is devoted to the analysis of some issues of historiography of the Khiva and Kokand khanates, in which the analysis of modern Uzbek research on the example of current problems in the history of both khanates.*

**Keywords:** *Khiva khanate, Kokand khanate, historiography, Uzbekistan, A. Bekovich-Cherkassky, Aliquli Amirlashkar, Russia.*

The study of the history of khanates during the independence of Uzbekistan has become one of the most pressing issues in the history. To date, research in this area and ongoing research is characterized by its objectivity, historical, scientific and objective approach to the issue. If we study the research in this direction on the example of Khiva and Kokand khanates, it can be noted that the study of the history of these two khanates differs in intensity and research of previous periods.

In particular, if we analyze the history of the Khiva Khanate only on the example of Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky march, it should be noted that during the years of independence in our country a number of scientific works on the subject were carried out. In particular, X.G. A number of works by Gulyamov should be acknowledged. The author emphasizes the importance of a systematic and detailed study of a number of "expeditions" of Peter I to Central Asia in the early 18th century, an important part of Russia's eastern policy. In the second chapter of the monograph, the author Peter I studied the activities of the marches, in particular, A. Bekovich-Cherkassky. Also, H.G. In Gulyamov's article on the history of the A. Bekovich-Cherkassky march, the author emphasizes that the lack of all literature on the subject is only one-sided coverage of the issue, regardless of whether this study was created during the colonial or Soviet period.

Researcher U.A. Commenting on the issue, Abdurasulov points out that Shergozikhan's actions were negatively assessed in the Soviet literature and were called "cunning." U.A. Abdurasulov continued, "It can be seen that Shergozi Khan's efforts in this process were aimed at preserving the political and economic independence of the Khiva Khanate. Therefore, a one-sided negative assessment of the Khiva khan's actions in response to the Russian army's march in 1716-1717 is at least unreasonable. Also, U.A. Abdurasulov in the framework of another collective study on the history of statehood in the Khorezm region, A. Bekovich-Cherkassky argues that the defeat of the march significantly delayed the entry of the Russian Empire into the territory of the Central Asian khanates.

Researcher U.A. Sheripov, in his dissertation on the history of the Khiva khanate, also dwells on the history of the march. Unda U.A. Sheripov tries to shed more light on the history of the march on the basis of research created during the imperial period and local sources. Focusing on the history of the march, the researcher focuses on the exact number of troops involved in the march. Commenting on this issue, U.A. "In the works of the authors, who did not pay attention to the fact that the Alexander Bekovich-Cherkasy expedition consisted of several stages, there are contradictory information about the number of the Russian army," Sheripov said.

During the years of independence, dozens of dissertations were defended in various areas of the history of the Kokand Khanate, scientific literature and monographs were published, many scientific articles were published and several scientific conferences were held.

During the study H.Ziyoyev, H.Bobobekov, Sh.Vakhidov, G.Ahmadjanov, N.Abdurahimova, Z.Ilkhomov, Sh.Mahmudov, B.Tursunov, B.Babadjanov and many other historians conducted researches on various spheres of Kokand khanate.

H. Ziyoyev's work "The struggle against Russian aggression and domination in Turkestan" has a special place among the published works of the period under study. The play also focuses on the military campaigns of the Russian Empire to the Central Asian khanates, the establishment of colonialism and its essence, the activities of patriots who fought for national independence.

In his research work, Sh.Vakhidov pays more attention to the formation of the Kokand Khanate School of History, its features and analysis of sources than other researchers.

G.Ahmadjanov's monograph "The Russian Empire in Central Asia" is devoted to the historiography of the colonization of the Central Asian khanates of the Russian Empire and the colonial policy of the empire in Turkestan, and the scientific conclusions of a number of scholars in this field are analyzed from a historiographical point of view.

The monograph "Colonial system of power in Turkestan in the second half of the XIX - I quarter of the XX century", published by N. Abdurahimova and G. Rustamova, describes the main features of the colonial policy and management system of the Russian Empire in Turkestan.

J. Ismailova conducted research on the rise of the national liberation movement to a new level in the late XIX - early XX centuries.

In his research, Z.Ilkhomov dwells on the military operations in the Kokand khanate, including the activities of Aliquli Amirlashkar, who played an important role in the political life of the khanate.

The study conducted by Sh.Mahmudov contains a number of valuable information on the system of governance in the Kokand khanate, its positions and

titles, social protection of the population, the existing tax and tax system in the khanate.

In his dissertation, Z. Madrahimov provides a number of new information on trade relations in the khanate, foreign economic relations, trade with neighboring khanates and the customs system.

As a result, the research created in modern Uzbekistan shows new approaches and considerations compared to the previous two periods. In particular, these studies show new attitudes and approaches to ideological influence, objectivity and diversity of opinion, the reasons for the march, its course and destruction, which are typical of previous periods. It is also distinguished by a critical approach to sources in these studies.