



# HISTORICAL AZIZI IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE HISTORY OF FERGHANA VALLEY

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## ABSTRACT

*In this article, Muhammad Aziz Margilani's "Historical Azizi" provides a scientific analysis of the political, economic and social processes in the Fergana Valley during the invasion and rule of the Russian Empire, the relationship between the native Uzbeks living here and the population of Tajiks, Kyrgyz and Europeans has been scientifically analyzed.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Kokand khanate, empire, colonialism, foreign, ethnic, historical source, uprising, governorship, uezd, eshon, local wealth, market, trade.*

## INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, the Uzbek people have turned to the world community and are rapidly advancing on their development with good prospect. During the years of independence, we have had the opportunity to rediscover our rich and ancient history. As the first president of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted that "self-awareness begins with the knowing history". This fact doesn't require proof, it must be raised to the level of public policy. That is why our president Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev said, "Nothing in the great history goes unnoticed. It is preserved in the historical memory in the blood of the peoples and manifested in their practical work" [2. p.3]. Therefore it is mighty.

Preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state policy. "[1.p.29] Not in vain as he pointed out.

## RESEARCH METHODS

One of the most important tasks facing the science of history today is to scientifically cover the events of our history based on the original source. In this regard, the work "Historical Azizi" by Muhammad Aziz ibn Muhammad Reza Margilani is one of the rare

historical sources that illuminates the political and social processes in the Fergana Valley during the colonial period of the Russian Empire. The play contains information that is not round in any other source, this feature enhances its importance. In particular on the eve of the invasion of the Russian Empire the leaders of the Sart [4.p.390-391], Kipchak, Kyrgyz communities in the Kokand Khanate were the majority of the Kyrgyz it is mentioned in the play that the gold-diggers and gold-knife-makers in the room place are mostly Kyrgyz and this reveals that the ruling circles themselves were responsible for the protests and ethnic deviation among the local population [3.p.34]. The play also described the original causes of the revolt led by Polatkhan and his tragic consequences in the Kokand Khanate during the colonial period of the Russian Empire. Mulla Ishaq, who led the uprising under the name of Polatkhan was also a Kyrgyz who killed many people while he was in the middle of margilon even the author more impressive described about the fact that Khudoyorkhon and Sul-ton Murodbek killed the young children [3.p.35]. The author gave many interesting information of the Russian Empire about the siege and occupation of Andizhan by Scoblev's troops, the defense of the city by the local population, provides interesting informations about



burning of the city by Russian troops after the colonial occupation of the city.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Most importantly, the author wrote that during these events Polatkhan silently watched the process from Margilan [3.p.36]. The author noted that a group of Margilan volunteers and murshids led by Valikhon Tora went to Baliqchi to block the way for Russian troops. This group of volunteers was almost unable to resist the enemy's armed army and most of them were killed by enemy in Baliqchi and Valikhon Tora barely escaped with a few cavalymen for saving his life [3.p.39-41]. In this work we can read the formation of the Ferghana region, management of the administrative-territorial structure of the territories belonging to Ferghana region and in particular interesting facts about the measurement of arable land by local surveyors in the former Kokand Khanate for the implementation of tax policy in the region [3.p.44-49].

After appointed of M.G.Chernyaev as the governor-general N.A.Ivanov was appointed the military governor of the Fergana region and V.I Tomich was named the head of that region in Margilan. During the period of Tomich the silk and cotton industries were begun to develop in Margilan. In the cotton industry planning of American varieties of cotton has been introduced, accordingly the construction of cotton mills began in Ferghana region. As a result of this the local rich men also began to grow American varieties of cotton on their land.

Giyosiddin hoja eshon, Saidhoja eshon built the first cotton mills later Mullamirzo Olimboy, Muhammadhoja the son of Said Musakhoja, Mullamhammadjon and other local rich people built and put into operation their own cotton mills and the work informed us that these factories brought them great profits [3.p.51-52].

According to the author, as a result of the measures taken by the head of district Tomich the wealth of the population of Margilan district has increased and their living standarts have improved, they have reached a level where they are able to pay taxes on time. In the work you can read the reasons for the beginning of the rising Andizhan rebellion led by

Muhammadali eshon, Muhammadali's achievement of eshon-like position, relationship with local people and Russian officials, punishment of the participants of the rebellion by the officials of the Russian empire after the suppression of the rebellion and you can also read valuable information about the traitors around eshon [3.p.54-63].

There is also valuable information about the creative works were carried out in the Fergana Valley. For example, in the old Margilan in 1902 a high school and a school were built by Saidahmadhoja Hoji Giyosiddinkhoja eshon ogli and pointed him a waqf by his second son in 1907-1909 on the site of ( an old mulberry) madrasah and sanctuary in Margilan a large mosque made of brick and marble, we also have important information about the buildings and monuments were built by local investor's, as well as the classrooms and dormitories [3.p.65-67]. The work also provides valuable information about eshon who served as a judge in the Margilan district before and after the invasion of the Russian Empire and the teachers of madrassahs [3.p.68-69].

In his work the author described the events that many have witnessed with his own eyes, the trade in the khanate period also provided very valuable information on the market prices, according to these information before the Russian invasion in the Ferghana Valley, the markets were full of products which indicates that the living standart of the population were much higher.

Muhammad Aziz margiloni wrote with regret, only in the last reigns of Hudoyorkhon that prices in the markets have risen and kindness has risen among the people. He also emphasized that the main reason for the tragedies that betel the people in the following period was the lack of solidarity among the population.

In this sphere the author gave the following information: During the reign of the Kokand khans (1710-1976) there was money and low prices among the population of Ferghana.

In summer a cart of handalaks (small melon) full of two and a half to five coins and a cart of melons were wholesale, I know our sharecropper sold three and a half coins. A large basket of apricots were the head of three and a coin. A coin would give forty chaka. You



would put this coin in your wallet and go to the market you would spend it till the evening and come back again without finishing. But among the people they would do the work of the hereafter before the work of the world [3.p.71].

## CONCLUSION

The man was disgrace to the dear Osh. In fact, during the last reign of Khudoyorkhan (1865- 1875) there was a rise in prices in the market and it was difficulties begun at the level of people's live, kindness among the people fled the aftermath. As a result of this the plague spread in the country and many people died. Shortly afterwards, the Kokand khanate was occupied by the Russian Empire a new town was built by the Russians on the site of a village called Sim on the south side of Margilan and information was given about why it was called new Margilan. It can be concluded from the above, during the reign of Khudoyorkhan in the Kokand khanate it was developed bribery, careerist and to give free rein to wealth among the officials as well as it was developed ethnic divisions among the local population, there was mutual enmity and disagreement between the tribes and clans. These in turn one of reasons that ensured the easy occupation of the country by the enemy. After the conquest of the country it was under the rule of the governor-general of Turkestan of the Russian Empire bribery and to give free rein to wealth continued among the local tsarist administrators, in this case the lives of ordinary working people were deteriorating and also led to the deterioration of the material condition.

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