



## REASONS FOR GENERAL JURABEK'S TRANSFER TO THE SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the reasons for Major General Jurabek Qalandar Qori oglu's transfer to the service of the Russian Empire, as well as the relationship between Khudoyorkhan and the beks, based on sources.

**Key words:** Jurabek, Bobobek, Abramov, Bukhara Emirate, Shahrisabz Bek, Bookstore, Mangyts, Kenagas, Russians political connections.

### INTRODUCTION

In August 1870, after being defeated by Jurabek and Bobobek Abramov, they fled to Magiyan with a small army. On the instructions of General Abramov, Colonel Mikhailovsky The detachment followed them closely. Jurabek and Bobobek went to the Farob fortress with a small army. Colonel Mikhailovsky The detachment destroyed the fortress by firing cannons. Jurabek and Bobobek with 300 soldiers left the opponents and crossed over to Khujand. They were trying to move to Kashgar through the Kokand Khanate and gather strength there, but the Kokand Khan Khudoyorkhan betrayed them and captured them and handed them over to Kaufman. Knowing that there was hostility between the beks and the emirs Muzaffar and Khudoyorkhan, Kaufman took Jurabek and Bobobek into his service in order to bring them closer to him and tried to use their authority among the people [1]. Kaufman was also a master diplomat. It is no coincidence that this cunning, loyal tsarist official, who came from a Russified German family, went down in history as a person who conquered Turkestan in the interests of the Russian Empire, almost a half-tsar.

Eugene Skyler reports that in his early twenties, Jurabek was elected bek of Kitab, one of the twin cities. He expelled many of the emir's aides and, in collaboration with his father's successor, Bobobek, maintained the independence of the small oasis until August 1870, when Shahrisabz was captured by the Russians and placed under the emir's control. He and Bobobek fled to the Kokand region, but were captured by Khudoyorkhan. This was because Jurabek had a long-standing grudge against him, having laughed at him and called him an "old fox" when Khudoyorkhan told Amir Nasrullo about his concerns and exile. They were brought to Tashkent as prisoners and lived for a time under surveillance.

All property, land, and gardens belonging to them and their relatives will be transferred to the account of the Emir of Bukhara [2].

Eventually, they received a pension of 2,000 rubles a year from the Bukhara government through the Russian agency, which was not paid regularly, and since they both had large families, they lived in an unworthy and precarious situation. Jurabek was convinced that the Russians had conquered and owned Central Asia, and that he would have the opportunity to come to power through them in the future.



He was one of the few local people I met whose word I could trust on any matter. Jurabek was a tall, handsome Uzbek with a thin black beard, gray eyes, and a serious face. He always dressed simply, but with a refined taste, and the expression of sadness on his face, his desire, and his graceful movements did not leave anyone indifferent. He was truly a completely noble man. He was a true Muslim, but now, having come into too much contact with the Russians, he had lost his devotion and unconditionally obeyed their traditions. He had established close ties with the Russians: he would eat with them, even drink wine, and gladly indulge in hypocrisy that others did not, favoring both the Russians and his fellow countrymen. In addition, Jurabek is a good-natured, goalless, but honest and upright person with a Central Asian accent. If they are treated well, it is natural for him to serve Russia.

If it were necessary to overthrow the Emir of Bukhara or the Khan of Kokand and appoint a vassal, Jurabek would be a person who would be equally suited to the interests of both the local population and the Russians. At the same time, his descent from the Kenagas clan, one of the four clans entitled to the throne of the emir, would ensure that the population would consider him worthy of the throne without any opposition.

Bobobek, like his companion in exile, was a weak-willed man, thirty-six years old, although he looked twenty years older, his face was full of worries, he did not look as capable or fearless as his companion, he lived his life peacefully, only with kindness. No one could help him, not even with a feeling of pity, since he was overthrown from power, but he was not the kind of person who ever thought of returning to the ranks [3] .

Sven -Heiden , in his work *The Heart of Asia*, based on what he heard from Jurabek himself, writes: "Jurabek, who wandered for a long time among the mountains and rocks with his friend Bobobek, finally came to Kokand, seeking generosity and support from Khudoyorkhan. But the khan betrayed Jurabek, arrested him, shackled him, and sent him to von Kaufman, an enemy of the bek. Von Kaufman welcomed Jurabek with open arms, but kept him in captivity. After being kept under house arrest for a long time, Jurabek and Bobobek were forced to accept Russian citizenship and serve in the Russian army [4] .

Eugene Skyler and Sven - Hedin met Jurabek and were guests at his house, so the information they wrote down is relatively more reliable than other sources. Because both authors are considered independent authors, unlike Russian authors or historians of the emirate or khanate who provided information about Jurabek.

Avaz Muhammad Attar, however, provides different information. " The governor of Shahrissabz, Bobobek, with his brothers and his deputy, Jurabek Dadkhoh, and other officials, wandered for some time, entered the territory of the Fergana country, and informed Khudoyar Khan of his arrival in Fergana. Mr. Khudoyar Khan consulted with the emirs on this matter. The khan's brother, Sultanmurodbek, and most of the emirs and ministers came together and made a complaint that if we received the governor of Shahrissabz in the Fergana palace, the emir of Bukhara would certainly incite Russia against us. Then Russia would definitely demand the governor of Shahrissabz. If we send him into Russian hands, we would be disgraced. If we reject Russia's request, an excuse and reason would be found for the Russians to break the treaty. It is possible that the governor of Shahrissabz, by providing assistance with his travel needs and road needs, would be hospitable for a few days, and then would return to Kashgar. "Let's move it to the side."

When this correct advice was accepted, one of the trusted people in the palace was sent as a help to the governor of Shahrisabz, Bobobek, with a hospitality feast and the necessary items to convey this apology. The administrator who received the assignment went to the governor of Shahrisabz, Bobobek, and informed him of the incident, and after handing over the money and various items as impartial help, he said, "The ruler of Fergana is worried about keeping you in Khokand according to the existing treaty. If you stay on the outskirts of the Fergana territory for a few days, we will fulfill the conditions of hospitality here. Then, if you go to Kashgar, we will accompany you to its territory." The governor of Shahrisabz told the administrator that he had arrived "We have no desire to cross to Kashgar. We fled from Shahrisabz to this side because we were afraid of the Emir of Bukhara. The Emir of Bukhara killed many of our ancestors and great men. Considering the possibility of the revival of the old enmity between our people and the Emir of Bukhara and the fact that the general had a strong friendship with the Emir of Bukhara, we did not consider it necessary to go to the Samarkand General (Abramov) and surrender. If we had gone to the governor of Samarkand, perhaps he would have received a gift from the Emir of Bukhara and made efforts in the presence of the Governor-General of Turkestan von Kaufman and handed us over to the Emir of Bukhara. It would have been better than anything if Hazrat Fergana Khan had sent us to Kaufman under his wing. The right path and salvation for us is to go to Kaufman, the Governor-General of Turkestan, without the help of the General of Samarkand or others. "...to go and surrender ourselves. Because the Russian state consists of a great and glorious system, and its statutes and laws do not allow the killing of prisoners and those who surrender themselves. I have repeatedly heard from reputable people that the rulers of the Tatars, Circassians and other groups of various regions, when they fell into the hands of Russia, were not ordered to die, but were educated. Therefore, we will not go to another region with the vagabondage of a traveler. We prefer to surrender to Tashkent and the Russians. If His Excellency the Khan of Fergana sends us to Tashkent with his ambassador, we will be grateful and happy to His Excellency the Khan." Having heard these words from the governor of Shahrisabz, this administrator came to His Excellency the Khan and presented his petition. The healthy volunteer khan accepted the request of the governor of Shahrisabz and sent the travel expenses and necessities from the treasury. The governor of Shahrisabz sent Bobobek Parvanachi Hakimbiy oglu with some of his own servants and his deputy, Jurabek Dodkhoh Qalandar, the son of the doorkeeper, to Tashkent as an ambassador from Khokand. He appointed other relatives of the governor of Shahrisabz, who had fled from the danger of the emir of Bukhara and had come to the Fergana country with Bobobek Parvanachi, along with their servants, from the treasury, as much as they requested and desired [5]. Avaz Muhammad Attor was one of Khudoyor Khan's personal historians, which is probably why he did not present Khudoyor Khan here as a traitor, and it is also surprising that the author also expressed warm opinions about Emir Muzaffar.

In his work History of Fergana, Ishaq Khan Ibrat cites the following incident from the language of one of the khan's mahrams, Mulla Muhammad Umarbek Andijoni. The night after, we left the Mahram fortress and stopped at Isfisor. We spent a night there and arrived in Khujand the next day, Friday. The ulama and fuzalo looked on. Two men in Russian uniforms were standing at the gate of Khujand, so they stopped. One of them greeted the khan (Jurabek) and said: "Assalamu alaykum, khan, how are you, are you safe? Now you have also taken the path we



took, and now your situation is like this! When we came to you for refuge, you grabbed us by the collar and handed us over to Russia. We did not die, thank God, we are in the government!" "We asked him, saying, 'A Muslim will give shelter to a Muslim,' and now you will see it too!" he said. The Khan became angry and said, "What kind of apostate are you?" He replied, "They call you an apostate, you have trampled your country and trampled Muslims underfoot!" The Khan drew his sword, and when he took his sword, the Cossack soldiers guarded the Khan and sent him away [6]. From this incident, it is clear that Khudoyorkhan betrayed Jurabek and Bobobek, captured them, and the beks asked Khudoyorkhan for help.

Mirzo Abdulazim Samiy writes in his work "Tarixi Salatini Mangitiya" that after the Shahrisabz and Kitab bekilas were occupied by the Russian army, Bobobek and Jurabek fled to Khokand, seeking refuge from Khudoyorkhan. However, Khudoyorkhan did not allow them to enter Khokand.

He separated the servants accompanying the beks and sent these two beks from Saryksuv to Tashkent as prisoners to the governor, and with this act the governor served. The governor acted with foresight in the interests of his state, took the beks into service, and assigned them luxurious and important courtyards. He has reached the present time when this work is being written to the governors. Not long after that, he has been patronizing them and they are living in Tashkent. The state of Orad, Shahrisabz and Kitab were again annexed to the possessions of Bukhara, the state was strengthened, and a period of peace began for the principalities against it. Friendly relations were established between His Excellency and the Russians, and mutual communication and trade routes were opened [7].

It is clear from the evidence also provided by Mirzo Abdulazim Sami that Bobobek and Jurabek were brought to Tashkent as prisoners, not as traitors.

N. Ostroumov describes how Jurabek entered the service of the Russian army in his book about von Kaufman (1899): "The former Shahrisabz beg, now a colonel in the Russian army, Jurabek KP von Kaufman, was defeated by Russian troops when he was governor-general, brought to Tashkent and held in custody for a certain period. After that, General Kaufman (in September 1870) invited him to his garden and treated him in such a way that Jurabek was forced to remain in the service of the Russian army, getting used to a new way of life that was completely alien to him.[8]

The contradictory life path of Jurabek and Bobobek is still controversial. Sometimes they are accused of fighting against their own people for participating in the conquest of the Kokand Khanate. There is, of course, some truth in this idea. However, it should be noted that, first of all, Khudoyorkhan himself, without disrespecting their friendship, betrayed the beks, kindling a fire of revenge in their hearts. On the other hand, historical sources say that in the fight against the enemy, the beks, without obeying the emir of Bukhara, minted coins claiming to be independent landowners, which undermined their unity. Jurabek and Bobobek, in fact, did not follow this path. They were dissatisfied with the fact that Muzaffar, instead of violating the borders of the emirate and driving out the troops of the Russian Empire that were invading the interior, waged war against the Kokand Khanate. The beys believed that Abdumalik Tora, not Muzaffar, would be the rightful emir to unite the country and fight against the Russians.

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