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SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY OF KOKAND IN THE WORKS AND MEMORIES OF RUSSIAN TRAVELERS

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ANNOTATION

In this article highlights of some information about the city of Kokand in the works and memories of Russian travelers.

KEY WORDS: *Kokand city, Russian travelers, history.*

DISCUSSION

The Kokand Khanate, founded by Shah Rukhbi in the early 19th century, was ruled by his successors in the same way as the states that had escaped from cooperation and military jihad in their time. Naturally, the main task of the protection and management of the border area of this state was to relocate and build settlements in order to conduct trade and trade. Over time, he appeared in the city to relocate and apply for residences. The conference, along with a different pair of ethnic groups in one city, leads to economic forms of economic influence based on God's geographical location.

By the 1950s, the active foreign policy of the Russian Empire towards the Central Asian regions had led to many tourists and scholars visiting the country. The fact that most of the tourists who come to the country have cartographic knowledge testifies to the fact that the information in their works is reasonable and accurate. These centuries have provided valuable information not only about the location of cities, but also about the ethnic composition, architecture, lifestyle and culture of the people living in this city.

A major specialist in the history, geography, and ethnography of Central Asia, A.P., who was in Central Asia from 1868-1871. In "In the Kokand Khanate" Fedchenko gave very important information for his time, that is, he wrote about the movement of troops in the Kokand Khanate. He noted the demonstration march of the Kokand army, the honor guard units: "We were accompanied by the

honor guard units to accompany the palace. They were holding a rifle in their left hand and a stick in their right hand. It was natural that it would be very difficult for the soldiers to move on horseback in such a situation [1.39]." A.P. The data in the works of Fedchenko and other authors show that marching in the army of the Kokand Khanate was not organized in the same way as the European army, and the soldiers did not receive special training for this purpose.

Another tourist visiting Central Asia is a Russian diplomat, translator and writer Philip Mikhailovich Nazarov. He was neither a geographer nor an ethnographer. Nevertheless, his memoirs were one of the first works published in Russian about the cities of the Kokand Khanate and its population and traditions. His arrival in the Kokand khanate was due to the fact that in 1812, during the return of the ambassadors sent by Umarkhan to Russia in order to develop trade relations, he was detained in the Petropavlovsk fortress for some time. In order to avoid misunderstandings between the Khanate and Russia, on May 16, 1813, F. Nazarov and his companions set out [2.18]. During his visit, he will visit the major centers of the khanate - Margilan, Andijan, Yangikurgan, Namangan, Uratapa, Khojand. However, the city of Kokand makes a great impression. In particular, he writes about Kokand: "The city is large and has a large population. There are more than four hundred large and small mosques in the city. Except for the ruler's palace, other areas are not surrounded by defensive walls. There are many springs. It is surrounded by meadows and



fields. The city streets are narrow. The houses are made of guavas. There are two large markets in the city center, which are open two days a week [3.144].” Not only does the city of Kokand write about entertainment events in other parts of the khanate, but it also amazes women. He writes: "You will not find a light-skinned woman in any part of the khanate or anywhere [2.46]." While writing about the living standards of the population, most of the orchards are owned by existing country houses, which generally make them feel happy. Speaking about order, discipline and morality, he writes: "In Kokand, order is very strict. There are no such strict regulations in the countries where Kazakhs live. Those who conspire and betray the state are sentenced to death, regardless of their position. Their property will be transferred to the state treasury, and their wives and adult daughters will be given in marriage to ordinary soldiers [2.69].” F. Nazarov's views suggest that he is unaware of the khanate's judicial system. Naturally, he writes on the basis of what he has heard about certain issues, so there are exaggerated cases. Some aspects of the punishment of a crime also amaze him. In particular, he writes about it: "Those who steal are cut off in front of people and released. However, everyone looks at such people with hatred. I myself saw a criminal who stole 30 sheep cut off the fingers of his right hand and drown them in hot oil to stop the bleeding. The murderers are handed over to the victims. They can get a certain amount of money from his relatives in exchange for his life. One day I witnessed how a person who commits murder in the market is punished. The relatives of the deceased demanded the murder of the killer, who was sentenced to death and beheaded in the square [2.69].” He also writes that he witnessed sellers in the market who betrayed buyers or hit the scales naked.

Philip Mikhailovich Nazarov returned in August 1814. On October 15, 1814, he arrived at the Petropavlovsk Fortress. No information about his subsequent fate has been preserved. In 1821 his "memoirs" were published in St. Petersburg by Count P.P. Published at the expense of Rumyantsev's sponsorship. His work is one of the most important sources in the study of the history of that period and the customs of the population.

Dm, who came to the khanate on May 11, 1870, and resided there for five weeks. Dolgorukoy writes that Kokand is one of the largest cities in Central Asia, with narrow streets and all leading to the central square. He also cites a number of interesting facts about the waiting of guests in the khanate. In particular, he writes about the reception of guests: "... The guards sent by Mehtar took me, my son-in-law and our translator, the young Tatar Sultan, to the house of the khan's ambassador in Tashkent, not far from the central square of the city. There we were greeted by the ambassador's brother Mirza

Karim. The house is very luxurious and decorated in an oriental taste [4.260].” Naturally, the main purpose of their visit is to trade, so they focus on customs. It seeks to provide detailed information on the fact that the place where customs duties are collected is located near the central market, that the collectors of duties are called "zakatists" and that they are headed by a mehtar [4.261]. Speaking of the customs of the local people, Dm. Dolgorukoy is amazed that people who visit the hospitality at the mehtar's house take off their shoes, invite them to dinner with pleasure, and give guests a fur coat. The reception at the khan's palace makes a great impression on him. He writes: "... Mehtar took us to the khan. The palace is entered through a large gate, which is well guarded by the military, and the saloon is passed through rooms decorated with beautiful patterns and carpets. The khan greeted us politely. Every word of the khan was conveyed by his official, and then by the mehtar to our translator [4.270].” Dm. Although Dolgorukoy's work is full of surprises and surprises as a European person in relation to the homes and customs of the local population, the information presented in it is interesting and valuable for its historical significance.

In general, the works of all tourists and ambassadors in the territory of the Kokand Khanate contain important and valuable information to shed light on the history of that period.

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