

Kokand City

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Abstract— In this article you can learn about the beautiful and charming city of Kokand, its formation, full history, current appearance and the International Crafts Festival held in our city.

Keywords— Kokand, Khokandi Latif, Khudoyorkhan Palace, Kokand Khanate, International Crafts Festival.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is narrated that Baburahim Mashrab [1640-1711] often walked towards the ground. One day, he and his students and fans visited Khokand. As they enter a city gate, they look down at the sky. Then his companions were astonished and said, "You were walking on the ground, now you are looking at the sky and around?" They ask. "Don't you see?" Mashrab replied, "The light of God is shining on Khokandi Latif from the sky."

2. MAIN PART

Khokandi Latif has been known as one of the largest political, economic, social and spiritual centers of Central Asia. Although now officially called 'Kokand', the sources refer to it as 'Kokand' and 'Khokandi Latif'. There are various interpretations about the origin of the name of the city. The most authoritative of these interpretations is that in the ancient Turkic language "Ho" means "wind", "kand" means "city", and therefore "Khokand" means wind city. . The results of the city's climate analysis show that the city winds at an average of 240 days a year at different speeds. Due to the fact that the climate of the city is temperate, the water is fresh and clean, the air is fast, the population is religious, polite, gentle, responsive, hospitable, poetic, the streets and squares are in the middle. It is the only city that has received the quality of " Latif ".

The date of the city's founding has not yet been decided. A study of ancient Chinese sources suggests that the city existed as early as the 2nd century BC. During the years of independence, more precisely in 2009-2011, during the excavations carried out by the Kokand archeological expedition of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the city's soil was studied in layers. The excavations revealed pottery, household items, weapons and ancient ruins of the city. Experts studied them and concluded that the city was formed around the first century BC. In ancient times, the Fergana Valley was the state of Parkan, and the city of Kokand was part of this state. In the VI-VII centuries AD it was subordinated to the Turkish khanate. In the first half of the VIII century, after the conquest of the Parkan state by the Arab army, it became part of the Arab Caliphate. The term "parkan" is adapted to the Arabic pronunciation and takes the form "Fergana". Historians, tourists and lexicographers of the East, who lived in the IX-XII centuries, also mention the city of Kokand in their works. Abu Tayyib Tahir ibn Muhammad al-Mahzumi al-Khokandi, one of the great scholars who grew up in our city, was born in the first quarter of the 11th century. Their " Ibn Muhammad al-Mahzumi " ratios [father's names] indicate that their ancestors were scholars with advanced religious and secular knowledge. Abu Tayyib is the name of that person [present or future child name], Tahir is the name. Tahir ibn Muhammad was educated in Khokand and acquired all the knowledge acquired by his fathers and teachers. However, he was not satisfied with this knowledge and went to Baghdad to improve his knowledge. At that time, there was an Academy in Baghdad - the House of Wisdom, the House of Knowledge. There they serve and read in the famous library. They write more than 30 books on various subjects. The list of these works is given in Yaqut Hamawi's *Mojam ul-Udabo*. Caliph al-Muqtadi appoints Abu Tayyib al-Khokandi as a judge. Here, for a long time, they both fulfill their duties and cultivate disciples. On their way back to Kokand, they stop in Samarkand. Ruler Tamgach Arslankhan Muhammad asked them to stay in the city and lead the scholars. Abu Tayyib Hoqandi, who contributed to the development of science here, died in 1107 AD. They will be buried in Samarkand, and the ceremony will be personally presided over by the ruler Arslankhan Muhammad.

In 1220 the city was destroyed by Genghis Khan's army. By the time of the Timurids, Kokand had been rebuilt. At the beginning of the 16th century, the city came under the rule of the Shaybanids, and at the end of the 17th century under the rule of the Ashtarkhanids. Taking advantage of the weakening of the Bukhara khanate, Shahrukhbi, the leader of the thousand tribes, founded the Kokand khanate in 1709 with Kokand as its capital. The Kokand khanate ruled from 1709 to 1876. [Muhammad Yahya Khan Khokandi. "Description of Khokandi Latif Virtues" - Publishing: "Movarounnahr". 2018. Pages 12-19] During the Kokand Khanate, a total of 7 palaces were built, of which only the Khudoyorkhan Palace has survived. The first palace was built by Shahrukhbi, the founder of the Kokand khanate, in 1709-1710 on the site of an ancient fortress called Eskikurgan in the Kok-

Tonli Ota district of the city. Shah Rukh ruled from this palace until 1721, when he died. That same year, Shah Rukh's eldest son, Abdurahimbi, ascended the throne. In 1723, Abdurahimbi also built a new palace for himself. The people call the Horde [the palace] the 'Fortress of Raimbi'.

After his death, his brother Abdul Karimbi ascended the throne. Abdul Karimbi lived there for some time, and later the palace was turned into a barracks [where soldiers lived and trained]. In 1740, Abdul Karimbi built a new palace for himself. It was the 3rd palace in the history of the khanate. The palace was renamed the "Old Horde [Palace]". The palace is surrounded by a fortress. This castle had 5 gates. Norbotabiy [1763-1798], the most dominant in the history of the khanate, originally lived in the 'Old Horde [Palace]'. Later, in 1767, he built a new palace on the left bank of the Kokand River. The palace was simple, free of extravagance. The 5th palace in the history of the khanate was built in 1812 by Amir Umarchan, the youngest son of Norbotabi. The palace is called "Zarrinsaroy" in the vernacular because of its beauty and decoration with dice. In 1842, during the Bukhara-Kokand war, this palace was destroyed by the Emir of Bukhara Nasrullo Khan. The 6th palace in the history of the khanate was built by Umarchan's son Muhammad Alikhan in 1825-1827 on the eastern side of Chorsu Square. In the vernacular, the palace is called "Jahon Oro". In front of this palace 3-4 thousand soldiers trained every day. This palace was preserved longer than the first five palaces.

The only palace that has survived from the Khanate to the present day is the Khudoyorkhan Palace. This is the last 7th palace built in the Kokand khanate. The palace was built between 1865 and 1870 by the decree of the ruler Khudoyorkhan. This palace is divided into four parts: 1. The outer palace. 2. Middle Palace. 3. Inner Palace. 4. Garden. Today, only the Inner Palace survives, with 114 rooms designed to recite 114 suras from the Qur'an. All 7 palaces built are located in Kokand, but due to wars and other reasons, only Khudoyorkhan Palace has reached us. [Muhammad Yahyahan Khokandiy. "Khudoyorkhan Palace." - Publishing: "Namangan". 2016. pp. 6-50] The rulers of the Kokand Khanate also sponsored science. Among them was Amir Umarchan [reigned 1810-1822], who founded the literary environment of Kokand. Umarchan - Shemi under the pseudonym Amiriyy wrote poems. He wrote in Uzbek and Persian. Amir's poems are in the collection. This devon was printed in 1882 in Istanbul and in 1902 in Tashkent. By order of Umarchan, books in Persian will be translated into Uzbek. Mosques and madrassas will be built. About 100 poets gathered in Kokand at that time. Umarchan's wife Mohlaroyim [1792, Andijan. - 1842, Kokand] - Uzbek poet, enlightener. He wrote poems under the pseudonyms "Komila", "Maknuna" and "Nodira". His father Rahmonkulbiy was the governor of Andijan. In 1808, Mohlaroyim married Umarchan. After Umarchan's death in 1822, Muhammad Alikhan, the 14-year-old son of Mohlaroyim, ascended the throne. Muhammad Alikhan also wrote poems. Mohlaroyim participates in public affairs and promotes culture and the arts. Sponsors the construction of madrassas and new buildings. He translates several books into Uzbek. He gave gold pens and silver pencils to well-worked secretaries and poets and encouraged their creativity. Lyricism is the basis of Mohlaroyim's poetry. He is a singer of love, devotion and fidelity. The poet sings of the women of the East, a symbol of beauty and devotion. The queen was executed by the Emir of Bukhara Nasrullo and his children, who captured the city of Kokand in 1842.

Along with Mohlaroyim, the famous poets of that time Uvaysi [1771-1845], Mahzuna [XIX century], Dilshodi Barno [1801-1905] created in the literary environment of Kokand. He also worked in the literary environment of Kokand. - the year of his death is unknown]. [Bobobekov Haydarbek Nazirbekovich. - History of Kokand. - Publishing: "FAN". 1996. pp. 149-171]

The construction of a mosque was considered a good deed, and many mosques were built in Kokand during the khanate period by rulers, commanders, rich people, and merchants. There is a big difference in the sources about the number of mosques. The sources mention the number of mosques as 240, 360, 400, 420. For Kokand, these numbers are small. In our 40 years of research, we have found that there are more than 600 mosques. Our claim is based on the following: our research revealed that there were more than 360 mahallas in Kokand at the end of the 19th century. At that time, there were at least two mosques in each neighborhood, and some had three or four mosques. During the construction of the mosque, the distance to the sound of the call to prayer was taken into account, and another mosque was built where the sound of the call to prayer could not reach. During Russian colonial rule, all mosques were closed and turned into warehouses, workshops, shops and other institutions. Today, there are only 18 mosques in the city. In 1876, the Kokand Khanate was occupied by Russia. The territory of the khanate was included in the newly formed Governor-General of Turkestan. On the basis of the Fergana Valley, the Fergana region of this governor-general was established. Until 1878, Kokand was the center of the region. The center will be the newly built city of New Margilan. Many industrial enterprises, banks, stock exchanges, economic and trade associations have been opened in Kokand. By the beginning of the 20th century, Kokand ranked first in Turkestan in terms of trade and fourth in terms of Russian cities in Asia.

After the October coup by the Bolsheviks in Russia in 1917, an independent state, the Turkestan Autonomous Government [also referred to in many sources as the 'Kokand Autonomy'], was formed in Kokand. But this government lasts only 72 days. [Muhammad Yahya Khan Khokandi. "Description of Khokandi Latif Virtues" - Publishing: "Movarounnahr". 2018. Pages 20-41.] According to the sources, on February 13, 1918, the city of Kokand was surrounded on all sides by red soldiers and the city was shelled. Additional troops will come to the aid of the Red Army from Tashkent, Samarkand and Fergana. Of course, people also came from the surrounding towns and villages to defend the Autonomy, but they were armed with sticks, knives and axes and were

helpless against well-armed Red soldiers. At that time, the number of Autonomous Forces in Kokand was 2,000, and 10,000 unarmed civilians who came to their aid repulsed the Bolshevik attack for several days. Little Ergash [1885-1918], the commander of the Autonomous Army, fought valiantly against the Red Army. On February 19, 11 echelons of infantry, cavalry and artillery units led by Y. Perflyev began to arrive in Kokand to help the Red Army. On February 19, 1918, the Turkestan Autonomous Government in Kokand was overthrown in a bloody attack by the Bolsheviks. The city was on fire for three days, February 19-21, and was looted by the Red Army. In the city of Kokand alone, 10,000 civilians were killed. Three-quarters of the city was completely destroyed.

Then, in the spring of 1918, the national liberation movement began in the Fergana Valley and then throughout Turkestan. This movement lasted until 1935. 1,200,000 Turkestans were killed, wounded and taken prisoner in the fighting. The Red Army lost 400,000 soldiers and officers in these battles. [Rajabov Q, Haydarov M. - History of Turkestan. - Publishing: "University". 2002. pp. 29-31, 162] Trade and industry are also well developed in Kokand. Firms and trading houses opened in Kokand opened 113 shops in the city and traded in goods. By 1907, the city had 42 commercial and industrial firms. In 1912, the Kokand-Namangan railway was completed. The development of trade and industry in Kokand creates a need for specialists in this field. Due to this, in the early twentieth century, a commercial school was opened in the city. In 1912, the first football team in Central Asia was formed in Kokand. The city's football community is called Fergana. Currently, the football team plays under the name "Kokand - 1912". By 1921, the number of hospitals in the city had reached six. Vaccination and services have been improved. Despite the city's decline during the Soviet era, it has not lost its importance.

On August 31, 1991, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov solemnly declared the independence of our country. During the years of independence, large-scale beautification works have been carried out in Kokand. President Islam Karimov visited our city on October 16, 2009 and got acquainted with the work being done, and a special decision was made to further develop the city. Historical monuments of the city: Norbotabiy madrasah, Mosque complex, Khudoyorkhan palace, Kokand khans' hut were restored. [Muhammad Yahyokhan Khokandiy. "Khudoyorkhan Palace." - Publishing: "Namangan". 2016. Pages 168-176.] On the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirzoyev dated November 1, 2018 No. 3991, the International Crafts Festival will be held in Kokand every 2 years. [Lex. uz] Exhibition of products and master classes of the contestants will be evaluated by the international jury in 5 nominations: - In the nomination "The best craftsman" - 15000 US dollars. - In the nomination "The youngest craftsman" - \$ 10,000. - In the nomination "The best master of the school of handicrafts" - 10000 US dollars. - In the nomination "Successor of the ancient dynasty" - \$ 5,000. - In the nomination "Craftsman who restored the ancient craft" - \$ 5,000. [uzreport.news]

On September 10-15, 2019, the International Crafts Festival was held in Kokand. Those interested in the festival can register through handicrafters.uz. The festival was attended by 180 selected artisans from 80 countries. Their expenses related to the festival were covered by the committee. About 1,000 artisans from all over the country also took part in the festival. The festival was organized in cooperation with the World Craft Council. [Kun.uz] The World Craft Council [WCC] received an application from Kokand in 2019 for the status of "World Craft City". After the evaluation reports of the jury members were approved by the Executive Council and the Chairman of the World Crafts Council, it was decided to designate Kokand as the 'World Crafts City'. Kokand Mayor Marufjon Usmanov received a certificate from the World Council of Craftsmen on the status of "World Craftsmen's City" on wood carving at the Khudoyorkhan Palace Square, where the International Crafts Festival is being held. presented by Gada Kaddumi, President of the region. [xs.uz]

3. CONCLUSION

Analysis of historical data and documents alone shows that in the city in the XIX century there were more than 250 professions related to production. More than 40 neighborhoods are named after the profession, as most of the artisans lived in separate neighborhoods. Crafts developed, and some of them rose to the level of art. Wood carving is especially developed in Kokand. Archaeological excavations have uncovered wooden artifacts dating back to the 4th-5th centuries AD. [Muhammad Yahya Khan Khokandi. "Khudoyorkhan

Palace." - Publishing: "Namangan". 2016. pp. 177-178.] It is these factors that played an important role in the development of Kokand as a city of craftsmen. At present, 90 industrial enterprises located in Kokand receive 249 million 406 thousand US dollars, 47 service businesses - 47 million 699 thousand US dollars, 4 agricultural enterprises - 1 million US dollars. It is planned to invest 145,000 US dollars. [qoqon.uz] The population of Kokand has increased by 2.7 thousand people since the beginning of the year and as of October 1, 2020 amounted to 255.4 thousand people or increased by 1.5%. This was reported by the Kokand city statistics department. In January-October, industrial enterprises operating in Kokand produced industrial products worth 2 trillion 596.8 billion soums, and the volume index was 101.1% compared to the same period last year. [kun.uz] Currently, there are 65 mahallas [citizens' assemblies] and 535 streets in Kokand. [Muhammad Yahyokhon Dadaboyev. - The history of naming the streets and neighborhoods of Khokandi Latif. - Publishing: "Fergana". 2007. p. 4]

4. REFERENCES

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