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THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE DAYS OF AUTONOMY IN THE LEARNING OF KOKAND KHANATE

Abstract: This article is devoted to the role of sources published in the period of independence of Uzbekistan in the study of the history of the Kokand khanate. In addition, a historiographical analysis of these publications is given.

Key words: Kokand khanate, sources, historiography, source study, Aliquli Amirlashkar, Iskhakon Ibrat, history of Uzbekistan, Mirza Olim Makhdum Haji's, Mirza Olim Mushrif's.

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Introduction

After Uzbekistan gained independence, a quantity of studies on the history of statehood, together with the history of the Kokand khanate, were expanded, and a run to of studies casing poles apart aspects of the Khanate's history were accepted out. On the heart of every investigate conducted, views and main beliefs based on history, science, and impartiality became a priority. During the days of impartiality dozens of dissertations were defended, publications and monographs were published, hundreds of articles were available and numerous conferences were seized in assorted areas of Kokand khanate's history [6; 5, P. 97; 10; 11; 7; 9; 15; 13; 14; 2; 25; 1; 29; 28; 17; 3; 4.].

Materials and methods

In adjunct to the systematic seek done, the newspaper of sources by narrow historians during the days of self-determination has been an central reason in the sincere revise of history.

The happening of chronological science is mainly needy on the revise of in print sources and their preface into precise circulation.

Originally in print by primordial Kokand historians, such as Ibrat's "History of Ferghana" [12], Mirza Olim Makhdum Haji's "History Turkistan" [20], Mirza Olim Mushrif's "Ansob us-salotin and

Tavorih ul-Hawoqin" [21]. reprinted. These publications tolerate been instrumental in being paid au fait researchers and researchers with the spiritual heritage of our ancestors.

Specifically, one of the initial available moving parts – Iskhakon Ibrat's perform "Historical Fergana" was considered by researcher H. Bobobekov and available in 1991 with a short reassess [12]. This composition will be an key spokesperson for the analyze and study of the history of the Kokand khanate, the struggle against Russian invaders, and their socio-political life.

The story of Muhammadyunus ibn Muhammadamin (pseudonym Taib), "History Aliquli Amirlashkar" was translated into Cyrillic by Sh. Vahidov and available in the 1996 Eastern Star magazine [16, P. 215-223; 208-223]. This manuscript provides the de rigueur in rank about the actions of the Hero of Turkic individuals Alikuli Emir. In addition, the hardback contains remarkable in sequence on the diplomatic relations of the khanate with Russia during the 19th century. This in sequence acting an of great magnitude function in shaping the Kokand Khanate's overseas guidelines and diplomacy.

In 1998, as a effect of errands assigned to the historians by the original head of the democracy of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, a new come within reach of to the have reservations about of Uzbek statehood has

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emerged. steady after this epoch the awareness to the reprinting of the alike sources increased. choice of the sources of look into as a follow a line of investigation object, which has been broadly published, with commentary and conclusions as nicely as the dissertation support.

In particular, the newspaper of sources on paper by neighborhood historians. Vahidov's toil deserves attention. In 1998 he defended his doctoral thesis on "The development of historiography in the Kokand khanate in the XIX - early XX century" [7, P. 240]. The creator afterward available a monograph "Historiography in the Kokand Khanate" based on this dissertation pertinent [8, P. 267]. merit to the plant of the historian Sh. Vahidov, the controlled identity gained a clear conception and aim that in the launch of the 19th and 20th centuries Kokand had its private historic educate of history and the history of Kokand khanate's writings belonged to this school [8].

In 1999, D. Sangirova intentional a further focal cause of khanate's product – "History Aziziy" by Muhammad Aziz Margilani and defended his thesis on "Historical Aziziy's" labor by Muhammad Aziz Margilani" [26, P. 156]. It shows the value of this creation in the investigate of the history of the Kokand khanate. In particular, this report provides priceless in a row on the socio-economic spot in the khanate during the after everything else reign of Khudayar-Khan, the opening of "deprived inheritance" and other new taxes, the Pulat Khan mutiny and the beating of Ferghana by the Russian Federation. in a little while Vahidov and D. Sangirova co-authored the fifth chapter, which is the new run of Muhammad Aziz Margilani [22, P. 240]. The research of this supplier gives an image of the opinionated history of the Kokand khanate and all the rage arrangements against the Russian Empire.

The put your name down for "Ansob us- salotin and tavorikh al-khawoqin" by Mirzo Olim ibn Mirzo Rahim Tashkent was available in 2001 under the title "History of the Kokand Khanate" [21, P. 45]. However, the broad transcript of the masterpiece has not been available or commented on in this publication. These deficiencies were eliminated in 2007 by a crowd of historians under the leadership of Sh. This composition is too a beneficial informer for studying the history of Kokand khanate. This operate is additionally a helpful foundation for studying the history of Kokand khanate. It is based on the experiences of Mirzo Kokand, a rep of the Kokand chronological School, and numerous chronological sources. This vocation was on paper after the khanate surrendered to the Russian Empire. It condemns the cruelties of the Russian Empire over the occupation of the country. It is thought to be stuffed by oppression and oppression and the disaster in society. In supplement to in sequence about the supporting get-up-and-go of the khanate, the put your name down for

contains indispensable in rank about a quantity of persons who lived and worked in Kokand.

Muhammad Hakimkhan Torah's Muntahab at-Tavorikh was and translated by Sh.Vahidov, initially available in Persian in the Arabic language in Tokyo [24, P. 128] and it follows that in the Uzbek language [23]. This journal is distinguished from its earlier editions by its distinction and comparative breakdown of quite a lot of document copies. The report describes the history of Bukhara and Kokand khanates up to the 1940 s. though the toil is committed to large-scale history, but as of its bulk and importance, its satisfy is middle to the history of principal Asia. The admired at-tavorih is one of the as a rule influential sources for studying the do and following system and cultural kick of the 19th century in crucial Asia.

O. Sultanov has prepared study on any more foremost supplier of the Kokand Khanate – Muhammad Salih Tashkent's "Chronicle of History" in Tashkent, defended his thesis on "Solihkhoja and his work" Tashkent as a chronological spokesperson" and wrote the book. He has available a monograph "The history of Tashkent" [27, P. 175; 28, P. 262]. This foundation information the history of Tashkent and its surrounding areas, markedly the Russian occupation. The examine of the come off reveals the aggressive policies and aggressive proceedings of the Russian Empire over significant Asia. This cause has been deliberate by the dramatist in provisions of top the history of Tashkent. The researcher alert on geography of Tashkent in the 19th century, celebrities of the city, occupations of the population.

It is merit noting that facility by home Kokand historians maintain been deliberate and available not no more than in Uzbekistan, but moreover abroad. In 1991, Tahir Khujandi's "Wonderful Sipoh" was available in Khujand, Tajikistan. In collaboration with Uzbek and Japanese scholars B. Babadjanov, Sh.Vahidov and H.Kamatsu, in 2002, Muhammad Tuhfai Toib [24, P. 167] was published. This sign up shows the struggle of the Kokand khanate against the aggressive procedure of the Russian Empire.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the change and reprinting of in black and white sources on the history of the Kokand khanate during the being of freedom of the nation of Uzbekistan has contributed to the growth of the chronological investigate headquarters and stimulated controlled research. In addition, the magazine and chemical analysis of these sources will fulfill as the core for outlook look into on not no more than the Kokand khanate, but besides the Uzbek statehood. Since a large amount of these sources were bent in the 19th century, during the Russian Empire, and by the authors themselves, the history of that punctuation mark know how to be held to be extra objective and accurate. Therefore, the reissue of the sources provides a basis for readers and researchers to

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objectively study the history of the Uzbek statehood, especially the impoverished policy of the Russian Empire.

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