GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)
ISSN (E): 2347-6915
Vol. 9, Issue 10, Oct. (2021)

A STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF KOKAND PAPERWORK

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ANNOTATION

This article tells about the study of the history of Kokand paperwork, according to the historical sources.

Keywords: Sh.M.Mirziyaev. Ferghana valley, R.N.Nabiev, Kh.N.Bobobekov, Nabijon Sobirov, “The word of the nation”, N. Abdullakhatov. B. Khoshimov, A. Troitskaia.

INTRODUCTION

The cities of the Fergana Valley play an important role in the ancient and rich history of Uzbekistan. During the years of independence, the focus on historical values, the heritage of the past has increased. History, which is the basis of the people's spirituality, preserves in its bosom incomparable national values as an inexhaustible treasure. In particular, during his visit to Fergana region in May 2019, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev paid special attention to the issues of scientific study of historical realities, propaganda work. The following thoughts of our President are a clear example of this. "Nothing in great history goes unnoticed," he said. It is preserved in the blood of peoples, in their historical memory, and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state policy ”[1.29].

Discussion. It is well known from history that handicrafts have a special place in the history of mankind. Crafts of the Fergana Valley had a place and position not only in Uzbekistan, but also in neighboring countries. The people of Fergana have long been famous for the development of various crafts.

The role of paper in human history and the processes involved in its discovery have always attracted the attention of researchers. Paper handicrafts have a long history in Uzbekistan, and Kokand handicrafts have a special place. Paper production in the field of handicrafts can be proud of only a few cities of our country. One of such centers is the old and young city of Kokand

Although this issue has been studied by researchers at different times, they provide information on the history of paper craft, and the issue of involving research results in the production process has not yet been put on the agenda. In this regard, the creation of jobs as a result of the restoration of Kokand paperwork and the transformation of this sector into a modern industry with a special place in the economy is one of the key issues today. The transformation of paper crafts into a modern industry is becoming increasingly important. although research on the history of Kokand paperwork has not yet been studied as a separate fundamental research topic, it should be noted that there are studies that shed light on some aspects of the topic. it is expedient to conditionally divide these scientific literatures into the following groups. The first group includes works published from the 60s and 70s of the XIX

century to 1917. The second group consists of ex-Soviet literature. the third group consists of studies published during the period of independence. The fourth group consists of works by Uyghur, Chinese and other foreign researchers. [2.3 4 6].

In connection with the art of bookbinding, various handicrafts: sahhoflik (cover), lavohlik (plate drawing), painting (miniature), calligraphy, painting were finally developed [3].

The date, the study of the history of paper-making crafts in Kokand is one of the least studied scientific problems. An in-depth study of this issue to some extent complements the cultural history of urban economics in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, adding some clarity to it. in particular, provides new information on urban crafts [4.48]. The works of V.Vyatkin, A.Vamberi, N.P.Likhachev, A.Fedchenko, V.Razvodovsky, V.Potanin, P.Poshino, who came here, are also of source significance in this regard. This marked the beginning of a new phase in their study. because these authors wrote their works in the middle of the 19th century in accordance with the growing colonial movements of the Russian Empire.During the Soviet era, a number of works on the history of the Fergana Valley were published, but the information on the history of the Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan was mainly approached from a class point of view under the communist ideology. This leads to the falsification of historical reality. P.D.Zotov, A.Murodov, A.Yu.Kaziev, K.V.Kukushkin, I.T.Malkin, S.A.Fotiev, A.A.Semyonov, R.G.Mukminova Scholars such as OASukhareva, ABKhalidov in the research of book art and paper production in Central Asia on the basis of written sourcesThe approach to the issues of training on the basis of the Soviet ideology requires an objective study of the research. [5.67].

RN Nabiev in his monograph on the economic life of the Kokand khanate briefly dwells on the paper-making centers of the khanate in Mui Muborak, Chorku [6.107]. H.N.Bobobekov in his work “History of Kokand” gives brief information about Objuvoz equipment, paper raw materials, quality, production process, paper trade [7.106]. Nabijon Sobirov's article on Kokand paper in the May 1991 newspaper Khalk Sozi also contains important information about the Kokand paper [8.3]. Also published during the years of independence N.Abdullahatov, B. Hoshimov's treatise Mu'i Muborak also contains brief information on the subject [9.66-68]. A. Troitskaya studied the archival documents of the Kokand khans and gave information about the locally prepared paper in seven documents translated from Persian into Russian [10.361-376].

Conclusion. From the above it is clear that although the issue of traditional handicrafts of the Uzbek people, in particular, paper production, has been studied at different times, this issue has not been studied as a whole research topic. The study of the scientific literature on the subject, the introduction of new data into scientific consumption, the future revival of this branch of handicrafts, on the one hand, would focus on the restoration of the traditional industry, on the other hand would contribute to job creation.

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