

GARDENS CREATED BY KOKAND KHANATES

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Abstract: *Even in ancient times, the whole world recognized that Turan, Maverannahr, Turkestan, the territory that we now call Uzbekistan, i.e. our father's home, is one of the cradles of not only eastern, but also global civilization. In those days, wealthy people, owners of large property, officials, and merchants created various structures at their own expense like gardens, madrassas, mosques, bridges. Kokand city which is located in south-western part of Fergana valley is one of the cities of cultural and historical significance. This holy land gave the world great thinkers, scholars, politicians, generals. The first manuscripts date back to the X century. The city has a rich history for centuries. This article describes the role and significance of gardens in Kokand Khanates. The essence of gardens of impact to the development of khanates is also disclosed. This article encourages foreign tourists and natives to learn and stay informed. In particular, the importance of historical places is emphasized. The article reveals that historical gardens entirely and powerfully motivate tourists for achievement of historical attitude and practices.*

Keywords: *Kokand, Khanate, gardens, historical, neighborhoods, area, yard, descendants, fortress, location, street, madrasa, throne, governor, ditch, mysticism, residence, cemetery.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Presidential Decree of August 13, 2019 "On measures to further develop the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. Despite the fact that there is a favorable geographical environment for the rapid development of tourism, which is considered as a strategic sector of the economy of the Republic, it provides for the solution of existing problems in the tourism infrastructure, improvement of the quality of services provided and promotion of national tourism products in the world markets.

In this regard, the development of eco-tourism, one of the most promising sectors of tourism, is important to enable foreign tourists to get acquainted with the nature of reservation and national parks, flora and fauna, landscapes in our country.

Numerous gardens were erected by Kokand khans in Kokand and its vicinity similarly to gardens in the periods of Amir Temur. Three hundred years ago, there were 9 fountain springs in the area of today's Tokubbulak.

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Because of the sacred number nine in the East, these springs also consecrated and became a shrine. Seasonal hikes are common here. Later, they were also called Bacakurildok (a place where frogs always croak) due to their abundance of water and the high number of frogs. It is known that the created gardens and parks by Muhammad Ali Khan in Kipchak ditch of the city.

II. BOGIMAYDON

In 1824, Muhammad Ali Khan purchased an empty area around the city and placed a bunch of cavalry (horsemen, soldiers) there. The riders were practicing on the field. People from the surrounding neighborhoods gathered around the square every day to watch the rehearsals. For that reason this garden called as Bogimaydon by people.

The present Sayilgoh Street in the city of Kokand was formerly known as Abdurahman Kazi Street. Abdurahman Kazi Domullo, the son of Abdurahman Akhun, was a prominent Shari'a scholar, a scholar of jurisprudence and a city judge for several years. At the end of his life he rebuilt his yard. His courtyard has been officially registered as a historic Uzbek yard.

There is a large yard in the Kalvak area near the Khojibek Guzar (The city's or village's three streets, four streets, or a bustling, noisy neighborhood with teahouses and shops, grocery and butcher shops. Usually, mahalla people go out to Guzar for tea, talk and relax) with a large garden of Sayyid Muhammad Khoji, son of Abdurahman Khan. He was the brother of Kokand khan Norbutabek. The streets of Abdulkhai Rizaev and Nosir Makhmudov in Kokand were also replaced by large gardens built during the Khanate.

GREAT CEMETERY IN KOKAND

In the 1740s, nomadic Kalmyks invaded the valley. In the defense, a young Kipchak man named Nurboy Botir shows heroism. In one of the last battles, Nurboy Botir and other heroes died and were buried in the garden of Novvoylik (bakery) street of the great Khan, Utab Bakovul. Later, Utab Bakovul donated the urban population to use it as a cemetery. This is how the Great Cemetery came into being. The large cemetery has become a sacred cemetery of Kokand khans, "Dakhmai Shohon", a princess place, "Dahmai Modari Khan", famous statesmen, commanders, saints, scholars and poets, and our ancestors. Our princesses built madrassas here, and Amir Omar Khan built a sanctuary for the blind people.

A part of the old Khojibek makhalla, is located in the present Shaykhon mahalla neighborhood. This place was a special land of one of Kokand princes Hodzhibek Abdurahman ugli. There is a large garden with a madrassah and a mosque. The madrassah is now being renovated and converted into a nursing home. School, kindergarten and residential areas were built on instead of garden.

DILKUSHO GARDEN

Due to the fact that Kokand Khans traced their origins directly to Amir Temur and Mirzo Babur, they continued the traditions of the Timurid period and planted several gardens. The gardens were named after the Amir Temur Gardens. One of these gardens was Bogi Dilkusho (pleasant, bewitching garden) built by Mukhammad Ali Khan in 1824 on the street named similarly to the name of garden.

BOGINAV

Boginav - means a new garden. In the second half of the 19th century, Sayyid Muhammad Hudoyarkhon established a garden at this area in connection with his return to the throne. It is the newest one among orchards and is called "Boginav". Nowadays it was built in the part with the same name of Kokand city.

BOGI BALAND (THE TALL GARDEN).

The Kokand khans were amateur of Amir Temur's gardens and named their own gardens similarly with the names of Amir Temur gardens. This garden was created by Said Muhammad Alimkhan.

DJAKHONARO GARDEN

From 1826 to 1829, Muhammad Ali Khan the Khan of Kokand built a new palace. In the description of this palace a poet writes:

*Bino bulmish bir qasri oliyvash jahon, oro
Arzigay kilsa havas kaysari Rum ila Doro*

The meaning:

*The building is a world-class castle
It is worth to admire stubborn Rome and Darius.*

When the issue of naming the palace was discussed at the opening ceremony of the palace, Muhammad Ali Khan recalled the poem read by the poet and said: "The palace did not need to be named. Its name is Jahonaro castle". Lately it became famous with the name Djakhonaro. Since then, the neighborhood called "Bulokboshi" has been called "Djakhonoro". Now instead of park is located neighborhood with the same name.

BOG'I BEHISHT

The garden is perfect. In 1812, Amir Omar Khan set up a garden in the city of Kokand and worked there. Poet Fazli calls this garden "Bogi behisht" - "The Garden of Paradise". The park is now in place of the city's so-called neighborhood.

LAND MOSQUE PRESERVE

Large part of this neighborhood was the part of "Yer Masjid" of Kokhan Khan's reserve before being surrounded by city walls. "Yer Masjid" reserve was the property of khans and was a property outside the sultan's land fund. The reserve area is very large and covers most of the present Dangara and Furkat districts. The land consisted of large tugai forests, thickets, sands, reeds, and cultivated lands. The main part of the reserve was a hunting ground. The suburbs of the city consisted of gardens and fields, and were given to senior officials as a check (field plot surrounded by flattened soil and borders). Because of this, the palace was called "Cheki Supreme" and written in such a way. When the Khanate was over, a large part of the reserve was set up as a hunting farm "Kipchoq". The farmland of the Khanates was sold to the people.

BOGI NAKSHI JAHON

In the 1750s, the Kokand khan Erdonabiy built an orchard called "Bogi nakshi jahon (The ornamental garden is a world)" – a garden which could be called as a pearl of the world. A similar garden was built in Herat by Hussein Boykaro Mirzo. In the years of independence the garden was restored as a historical name.

CHORCHAMAN

In the past, there was a beautiful meadow near the cemetery, a place where natural flowers blossomed. During the formation of the Kokand khanate, in this meadow was built a summer nursery for the first ruler Shahrukhbi, and a beautiful garden was laid out on four sides. That is why this place was called by the half Tajik - half Uzbek - "Chakhor Chaman" - "four flower gardens". The greenery and blossoms have grown over time. The makhallya district was named after Chorchaman during the years of independence.

ESKI KURGAN

In 1709, Shahrukhbi from Ming (thousand) descendants, took power in the western part of the Fergana Valley and established the Kokand Khanate. The city of Kokand became the capital. A high ground near the "Kuk tunli azizlar (saints in blue robe" mansion was chosen and built in the first place for the governor's residence. Later, when the relay was moved to another location, the area became known as Eski Kurgan (Old Fortress). The environment of the old village was surrounded by beautiful gardens.

KUKGUMBAZ

The teaching of mysticism developed during the Khanate. There were built special houses for representatives of tarikat (sect) and eremites to rest and one of these houses, which was built by the Khanate was Kukgumbaz (blue

dome) was surrounded by gardens, pleasant flower beds. Khonakhoh (house) is a place to of mysticism, where dervishes and scandals reside. It is also the residence of the sheikhs of mysticism. The name of Kukgumbaz did not only mean it is blue color, but also meant it is belonging to kuktunlik (blue night) sect. The "bluenight" was the poor class of the Sufis. The residence was demolished during the rule of Russia and replaced by an experimental park.

OTMAYDON

During the Kokand khanate there was a special "Otmaydon"(an area for horses) in place of Yoshlik street of Kokand. Sources say that there was a training ground for riding horses and every Friday after Friday prayers, people came here to watch the horses.

ISKAVITLI OIM BOGI

Here the Khan of the Kokand Khudoyar-khan built it to one of his beloved wives Iskavotli oim (a woman from Iskavot). Her real name was Mohzoda Begim, the daughter of Abdullatif Khan Thora in the mountainous village of Iskavo in Namangan Province. The names of the wives of the Khan were not mentioned in honor, but were given in the name of the place of birth or in a particular quality or rank. Khan's wives were named "Oim" and daughters "Oimcha (daughter of Oim)". The street, which was created in the twentieth century in place of Iskavotli Oim, is named as Norin.

CHORTOGLI BOG

Chartak is a tall, luxurious building with four sides. Taki - balcony; chor (chakor) - four. Such four-story buildings are usually built inside gardens. This garden was built by Hudoyarkhan and a building with balcony was built in the middle of the park. It was in place of the present Chortoq Street.

Sheikh Nasir Waliy's Garden. His Majesty Sheikh Nassiriddin Waliy taught Olimkhan and Umarkhan the s and taught in the earliest madrassas. Being grateful for this, Norbutabii bestowed on him the special lands between the Tashlak and Kataghan neighborhoods. The sheikh were far from the proprietors. He gathered the poor, widows, the orphans and the needy, and told them that the land was given to them, that they could build a garden and live there, and provide them with food until they trees bears the fruits. The work has begun. Various seedlings have been planted and surrounded by willow and walnut. They planted trees and kept them alive until the sprouts became trees. Seeing these services of the Sheikh, Norbutabiy and officials and rich helped people of the garden with food and clothing. Even though Sheikh objected the people who were grateful to him called this huge garden "Sheikh Nasir Valiy". They divided the garden into parts and named the following names: "Bogi behisht (Garden of paradise", "Bogi rahmat (the garden of gratitude), "Bogi atirgul (Rose garden)". A part of the garden was allocated to the poor who got married from the garden income and raised their children. They built houses in that area and called it "the Fortress of Poor". Sheikh Nasiruddin Wali died in 1809. He was buried in the middle of the garden by the great crowd of people of the valley.

Shoxanshin Park. This garden was destroyed by neglect, which was the main recreation park of the city's population until the beginning of the 20th century, thanks to the beautiful nature built by the Kokand khan, Muhammad Ali Khan, in the form of a summer palace near the Afghan village of Kokand.

LABUHOVUZ

Labihovuz in the city of Kokand was considered as a prosperous, beautiful and popular place like Labihovuz in Bukhara. The pool water was collected from numerous springs around. On one side of the pond there was a mausoleum and room called "Hubbiota". Khubbi was a water god before Islam. After Islam came down, our ancestors could not abandon the old gods and Islamized some of them. Thus Hubby became Hubbiota. The mausoleum and shrine named after him are associated with springs and pools here. It was a busy place on holidays, Eids and on Fridays. Here there were celebrated zikri-samo. During non-holiday days, the place served as a buffet for diners.

JANJALBOG (FIGHTING GARDEN)

In 1730, the Kalmyks invaded the Kokand khanate and took over the city of Kokand. Abdulkarimbiy asked for help from Fozil otalik, the ruler of Urtatepa. The Kalmyks managed to capture a part of the city until Fazil Otalik came with his troops. When Fazilbek Otalik arrived, a fierce fight against the Kalmyks had already begun. Fighting takes place in and around the city. One of the biggest decisive battles would be in the fields and pastures of this park. The Kalmyks were experienced warriors who had spent most of their lives in wars. However, the Kokand people were able to withstand them. In these battles, a young Kipchak man named Nurboy showed great courage and bravely died. He was buried in the garden of Utab Bakovul with great enthusiasm as a hero. A large park was erected by Abdulkarimbi in the area where the fighting took place, in memory of those who died in a major battle.

CHILDUXTARON PARK

A month or two before the death of the first Kokand Khan Shokhrukhby, his only daughter, Begim Bonu, was married to Kanoatshah, the governor of Badakhshan. Some time later, Kanoatshoh was killed in the war against the Afghans. Mubarakshah sat on the throne instead of his killed brother didn't want to miss his beautiful sister-in-law and asked her to marry him. Begu Bonu did not want to marry her brother-in-law asked for help from Kokand. Shahrukhi's sons sent an envoy to Mubarakshah and asked for their sister. Mubarakshah, who was in a war with the Afghans, handed over Begum Bonu with forty concubines and gifts to the ambassadors in order not to break the relationship with Kokand Khanate. When Begim Bonu returned, there were built a palace and a large garden in Shirmonbulak neighborhood. Begim Bonu and his forty concubines lived in this palace. The people of Kokand call this palace and garden "Childukhtaron"(forty girls). Later, this area also became known as "Childuxtaron".

DJAHONOBOD

The governor of Kokand Norbutabek was a lover of flowers and trees. While he walked around the city, these places pleased the khan and he attempted to plant a garden here. He brought water from Goziyoglik ditch, merchants, ambassadors brought flowers and ornamental trees and seeds from different countries and grew large gardens. The garden is called "Jakhonobod" because growing plants were brought from different parts of the world. This garden occupied the huge territory and reached the present Istiklol street. During the rule of Russia, the "Romanov alley" were built on this garden. Later they destroyed the garden and built houses for population.

BOGISHAMOL

The name of this place is related to Amir Umarhon. Amir Umarhon and his friends and poets used to sit in the wood when they went out to hunt. Then the hunter told them there is a garden nearby and takes them there for a rest. Amir Omarhon rested and inquired about the history of the building. As it turned out, a hermit from Kokand lost his life in the city and went out into the steppe. He came here and dug up a nearby river and built a garden here and died there. Amir Omar-khan was called "Bogishamol"(the garden of wind) because of the wind blowing while they were on vacation.

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