

First, more attention should be paid to improving teaching methods by introducing more and more interactive teaching methods. This technique will help to increase interest in the subject itself.

Secondly, to the extent possible, retrain the staff at the university itself, so that it is easier for teachers to find a common language with their students. Since the teacher should not only share his knowledge, but also inspire students to achieve new heights.

Thirdly, pay more attention to practice, since the theoretical knowledge gained must be applied in practice at the same time, which will effectively influence the improvement of students' professional skills. We believe that having got rid of the above problems, having analyzed the weaknesses of legal education in our country, applying the experience of leading universities in the world, we will be able to achieve the desired results in the future.

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ARCHITECTURE OF THE KOKAND KHANATE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the architectural monuments of the Kokand Khanate, one of the most prominent states in the history of Central Asia, and their construction methods based on archival documents and diaries of ambassadors to the khanate.

Keywords: architectural monuments, city wall, hallway, alabaster, wood stove, tile, column

It has not been preserved to this day, it has been destroyed and destroyed. In the 1950s, it had some ruins. In general, the wall of Kokand

was an important historical monument. In the middle of the 19th century, the city wall had four gates. For example, in the late first half of the 19th century, when the Kalmyks tried to invade the Kokand Khanate, they could not enter the city due to the strength of the city wall. Later the city expands and the wall is demolished. In 1842, a new wall was built around the city of Kokand.

Kokand is also famous for its architectural monuments. In this regard, Kokand is the fourth largest city in the world after Samarkand, Khiva and Bukhara with its historical and architectural monuments. However, if we compare the buildings built in the XIX century, the city of Kokand can be among the first. In Kokand, several luxury madrassas, mosques and other buildings were demolished during the colonial and Soviet eras, some of which were left unrepaired.

The Russian ambassador to Kokand, Philip Nazarov, who visited Kokand in 1813-1814, wrote that Umarkhan had received him: "We were ordered to dismount before the palace at least 150 sajens, and we walked with our Cossacks to the threshold of the magnificent palace. We stayed here for half an hour until we were told about it. The audience was so large to see us that they even climbed trees, walls and roofs. In front of the palace we saw a large pile of mortars and unarmed cannons.

The two officials who came out of the gate asked us, "To whom was the order given?" After receiving the answer, they took me into the courtyard and showed us to the khan, who was looking through the gate, and told me to respect him as I would respect my governor. According to their custom, the hat is not taken off, and I took off my hat and greeted him and put it on my head again. Above the carpeted porch in front of the tent sat a line of ministers and high-ranking officials, the governor's highest body.

The emperor took me into the khan's lobby, holding my two wrists as I held the translations of our Highness and the translation letter of our state chancellors in my head with both hands. He was sitting on a staircase. It looks like he was 25 years old (he was 28 years old), he was wearing a Chinese shtofi (thick fabric woven from silk), a shiny coat of gold, and a turban decorated with gold on his head. Two ministers led me into his presence holding my wrist, and a third opened the door. I knelt before the khan, and the amir valiami (Umarkhan) took the title and the translation letter from my head and gave it to the minister standing next to him. Then he got up from the throne and held out his hand to me. I had to squeeze his lake with both hands, as usual. After this speechless ceremony, two more ministers took me by the wrist and brought me to the door without turning my back on the khan. The governor asked if the emperor's health and verbal orders had been given. I said that there were no verbal orders, that

everything was stated on the label and in the two letters next to me written by the corps commander, Lieutenant General Glazenap.

I was then taken to the courtyard and placed in front of the khan's window, where an expensive rug hung at least 8 sajen away. A similar Cossack officer, Bezyazykov, was brought in and taken to me. Behind us sat the ambassadors of China, Khiva, Bukhara and Iran. They ordered our detachment and the presents in the box we had brought. According to the tradition of the Cossacks, the Cossacks were also brought to us on the carpet. Eight officials from Kokand lifted the boxes and showed them to the Asian ambassadors and took them to the governor. Because the chest was in the key, the governor sent a man for it.

Some time later, Prime Minister Mirza Mullah held the mentioned label at the beginning with a translation letter and showed it to the members of the Supreme Council. They became acquainted with curiosity and envy, and then the Prime Minister was again taken before the khan. The governor is depressed. gave us, the Asian ambassadors, and his officials a banquet. In this case, it consisted of "sarachinskoe psheno" (ie, the color of rice and pilaf depends not on the dye, but on the method and technology of preparation of the soup. F. Nazarov wrote that it was unknowingly dyed) and cooked with horse meat, but our religion is such a dish. We did not deny that he forbade eating."

It is known that in 1830 in Kokand there was a representative of Russia Potanin. According to him, "the khan's two-story palace is located in the center of the city and is surrounded by a high wall, and the building is made of brick and clay. Both sides of the wall are plastered with alabaster

AP Khoroshkin, who was in Kokand in 1867, must have written about this palace. Because in that year the Khudoyorkhan horde was not finished yet and the construction was going on. That is why the memoirs of AP Khoroshkin are important for us, because that old palace has not been preserved. Until then, no one had left so much detailed information. This information dates back to December 27, 1867: "The ark, with its high walls, resembles a large madrasa in the distance, for it is built of baked brick. In fact, it is a large courtyard with a high dome. For this, too, the arch usually rises from a wide stone staircase. Under the porch on the chan side of the stairs stood artillery guns with blue-clad servants. In the area to the right of the arch, about 3-4 thousand soldiers were training. There was one (officer) on each side of each staircase. The officers wore special military uniforms with gold and silver ornaments on their chests, and some had spear rifles made in Kokand. After leaving the stairs, we entered the closed gate. There, too, on both sides stood bearded soldiers, some in red and others in blue. They had guns in their hands as before. From the gate we entered the courtyard, and then into the long corridor next to the mosque, and a new

view opened before us: on both sides of the corridor, on the platforms, the turbans were sitting facing the ground, with their swords hanging beside them, as if someone had straightened them. We turned right at a right angle from the corridor, where the sallads were still sitting, and at the end we went out into a large courtyard with tall buildings with windows. They led us to a small hallway, where there were many chases. We first simply entered the room (hallway) and then entered another red cloth room. On the left wall were white Russian clocks with three flowers. In front of the left wall sat the khan's ministers. He (Khudoyorkhan) was sitting on a rug, on which was a blue semi-silk bekasam cloak with white ribbons sewn on the edges. The khan had a large white turban on his head and a rosary in his hand. The appearance of the khan is not bad, it is majestic and lively. He was smiling politely, with a smile, and he and his hand were on his chest as a token of gratitude. ”²³

According to some sources, in 1865, Mullah Isa ordered the construction of an arch in the drying garden of the late Muhammad Alikhan, where the saint Muhammad was destroying. Probably, AI Khoroshkin wrote about this arch in 1867. But there is other information. For example, according to archival documents from 1864, “the old palace of the khan, located in the center of the shop, was demolished by the order of Olimqul, and in return he was instructed to build a new one on the outskirts of the city. This was done so that the townspeople, who did not like the khan, would suddenly attack the palace. ” Here we are talking about the current Khudoyorkhan Orda. According to reports, the old khan's palace was not demolished. Perhaps Mulla Alimqul ordered the construction of a new palace, but the old one was used until the new one was finished. In 1865, Mulla Olimqul died in the defense of Tashkent. Khudoyorkhan will finish the construction.

Khudoyorkhan Ordasy is a historical monument of Central Asia in the XIX century. It is one of the largest architectural monuments. It is the Khudoyorkhan horde in Kokand. Several thousand people took part in its construction. Most from Kokand Khanate and Bukhara to lead the construction experienced masters are invited. For example, Mir Ubaydullo was the master architect, Usta Soli Haji, Mullo Suyarqul, Fozilkhodjadedvorvagumbazlar. Master Sufi Yuldoshoyymakor is a master, and Master Fozilkhoja is a master painter. The first domed roof (portal) is decorated with gold tiles (now it is not preserved).

²³ Khoroshkin A. P. Sbornik statey, kasayushchixsya do Turkestanskogo kraya, pages 59—60.

The facade of the Horde is decorated with ten calligraphy. Some of them are religious, others represent the history of the building. The content of the inscriptions on the walls of Khudoyorkhan Orda (from right to left):²⁴

Oh, my goodness! Return the balloon from me,

Save me from disasters.

Respect for Muhammad's two cousins,

Destroy the enemy with his high hand.

Now to whom belongs the kingdom of the world, to Allah, the
Almighty.

In addition to the blue color used in classical architecture in Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, yellow, red and blue colors were also used in the Kokand horde. That is why the east-facing Khudoyorkhan Orda looks especially beautiful in the sun, and the colors play brightly on the shiny tiles. Many tourists and scientists were amazed to see the place in Kokand. For example, the world-famous Russian tourist AP Fedchenko came to Kokand in 1871. He writes: "After crossing the Great River, we entered a large square in front of the castle. From here, an even more beautiful palace splendor opens up. The palace building is also visible from behind the castle wall due to its height. In fact, only the front (facade) with the arch in the middle is visible."²⁵

The ancient monuments preserved in Samarkand seem to mimic the facade of the Horde in Kokand with tiles and patterns of different colors. The palace is brand new and built in a whole new place. The former was in another part of the city. When I arrived, construction was not yet complete. Tiles for the roof were made in Kokand, but it must be admitted that they were more elegant and inferior to the colors of the paint than in ancient Samarkand. In front of the main gate there is a small, inconspicuous mosque, and on the left side, under the verandah, stood 40 different cannons covered with cannons. "

A workshop was built on the site of the palace, and a special construction clay (soil) for pottery was brought from Rishtan, mixed, and baked. They had the characteristics of Rishtan with their delicate ornaments and colors. In addition to the blues typical of the classical architecture of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, yellow, red and blue were used in Kokand. To the east, the tile floor of the palace seems to be dancing with the vibration of rich colors shining in the sunlight. "

According to A. Kun, who was in Kokand in 1875, the interior of the khan's rooms was in the east, and some rooms were also equipped with European equipment. They were brought from St. Petersburg or Moscow.

²⁴ Translation from Persian into Uzbek by G.Meliboev. Fedchenko A. P. Tetrad pervaya, page 45.

³. Translation from Persian into Uzbek by G.Meliboev. Fedchenko A. P. Tetrad pervaya, pp. 46-47.

The walls of the rooms are plastered with plaster, and between the barred windows, local artists have quietly painted like a golden apple and a bouquet. According to some reports, some of the walls were fitted with barred windows, plain greased paper was glued, and some were fitted with white or more colored glass panes.

A small example from palace life. On January 29, 1871, Prince Nasriddinbek I. I. He tells Ibragimov: "We didn't have stoves in Kokand before, and I was the first to install them in my room. My father (Khudoyorkhan) came to my house and when he saw the stove, he shook his head and said, "Aren't you ashamed that you are not old enough to warm up in front of the stove?" As a result, they made a lot of jokes about me. Later, they seemed to understand the benefits of the stove, so they installed a stove in their own and other rooms, and even took the stove from me and installed it in their own rooms."

Thus, Nasriddinbek, the eldest son of Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan, was the first to install a stove in his room in Kokand.

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