



THE WORK OF Y.SCULER OF "TURKISTAN" AS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE IN THE STUDY OF THE TAX SYSTEM OF THE KOKAND KHANATE

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ANNOTATION

In the article, the book "Turkistan: travel notes to Russian Turkistan, Kokand, Bukhara and Gulja", published in 1876, and its importance in the study of the history of the tax system of the Kokand Khanate, is covered. The author also touched upon the work "Turkistan: travel notes to Russian Turkistan, Kokand, Bukhara and Gulja" to the level of study in Uzbekistan in the years after independence.

KEYWORDS: Kokand Khanate, Yujin Sculer, tax, zakot, trade, market, silk, masterpiece.

DISCUSSION

Yujin Sculer is a consul of the United States of America in St. Petersburg, where he visited the Turkistan territory in 1873 year and recorded the events he saw during his stay. In 1876, he first published his notes in London under the name "Turkistan: Russian Travel Notes to Turkestan, Kokand, Bukhara and Gulja".[1.]

This work is famous in the world under the name "Turkistan" and is an expression from two volumes. It is noteworthy that this work was re-published in several abroad. Although both volumes of this source, published in London in 1876, were kept in the "Rare sources and publications" section of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, the majority of this work was left out of the attention of local sources and historians.[2.]

Despite the fact that in the Soviet period of historiography, works of foreign tourists and researchers were approached in a certain sense and analyzed scientifically Y.Sculer it is almost not mentioned about the two-volume book, which reflects the skates tour. It is necessary that in each case his journey is connected with the fact that the military actions of the Russian Empire in the country are actively ongoing, the lifestyle of the peoples of the region in this period, the socio-political situation in the country, the military actions of the imperial administration are in the game, in detail, in detail. But in the years of independence, the attitude to this work has changed. In particular, the historian Z.A.Saidboboev carried out work on the scientific study of the work and its introduction into scientific circulation. The author worked on the translation of this work, prepared several articles and lectures on its

individual parts.[3.] As well as in the candidate dissertation of the researcher Y.Sculer a brief analysis of the skates' travel records and the itinerary card for the past routes was carried out.[4.]

The work also has a historical-geographical feature, since the Y.Sculer wrote this journey, which lasted eight months, in the style of road memories, fully reflected. The fact that the case of adding two volumes of the work is a phrase from thirteen chapters, and each chapter is again divided into parts with a small title, gives the reader a relief. Its part on the history of the Kokand Khanate is the third chapter of the first book - "Tashkent", "Tashkent Muslims", "Market and trade", and the second chapter - "Kokand".

And in the study of the tax system in the Kokand Khanate, the fifth chapter of the first book of this work called "Market and trade" is important. It includes "Tashkent Markets", "Sunday market", "Tezaurus", "Bakeries", "Make-up products", "Oils", "Shoes and skins", "Kyrgyz market", "Caravanserais", "Money making", "Cotton goodness", "Silk and its culture", "Legendary history of silk", "Money", "Preferences and taxes", "Statistics of trade in Central Asia", "Transtortirovka(transport)", "Caravan trade" there are parts with a heading called.[5.1.] The ninth of the second book of the work (in the game the chapters are laid out with a common number for both volumes) is called the chapter "Cocaine", and in it is called "Mahram", "Approaching the cocaine", "At the reception of Mehtar", "Fatherhood", "Palace", "Army", "Gunshot and berdan rifles", "Paper preparation", "Market", "Boring waiting", "Restrictions and obligations to Russian traders",



"Khan's idea of a trade agreement", "Evgraf", "Khan's demand", "Uchkurgan", "Our presentation to Khan", "Country Life", "Beliefes and superstitions", "Andijan", "Zadex Khan", "Osh", "It is forbidden to go forward", "Margilan", "Return to Tashkent", "Sketch of the khanate", "This government", "Heavy taxes", "Discount".[6.1.]

In the analysis of the tax system in the Kokand Khanate, a thorough study of the country's political, economic, social, cultural life is required, and you. In the work of the skates "Turkistan" all the information about the Khanate is very important for the study of the tax system. In the section called "Taxes on trade", taxes from trade are described in the boj fee sheet and this tax is called "zakat", the tradition of levying on its order and the fact of levying in practice are described in the opposite direction. Burkhonov I. that in the study of the tax system in the Kokand Khanate, the tax on zakot was a religious levy, and later the state received zakot as the main tax collected from the herdsmen and merchants. from surveys can know.[7.5.]

Y. Sculer give examples of social life along with the rules of the Kokand Khanate management system, while explaining the procedure for the withdrawal of zakot from traders, he gives such thoughts: "Each trading caravan is full of zakot... If the Russian trader has a product worth 10000 rubles, then paid 250 rubles zakot and reached the end of this year. He received the privilege of trading within the country for a year. If, for example, the merchant sent a caravan to Russia, he paid zakot from someone else if his goods returned after a year passed. Or that first paid zakot was enough even if he went to several time to Russia." [1.205-p.]

In conclusion, it can be noted that you. When the skates arrived in Turkistan, they recorded many events that they saw with their own eyes, and the fact that during the period when the armed actions of the Russian Empire escalated in Turkistan, the lifestyle of the people and, in this case, the taxes on the treasure of Kokand Khan were paid in accordance with the established procedure, their valuable.

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