BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg
BG PULSE JOURNAL

USING INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO STUDY THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE KOKAND KHANATE

Madrakhimova Gulshanoy Sotiboldievna
Republic of Uzbekistan Department of National Pride and Military Patriotism, Military Security and Defense University , Ph.D., Associate Professor
doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22986422

Abstract. In this article The article discusses the unique nature of the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate and the application of modern methodologies in its study . These methods serve to perceive culture not only as a reality of the past, but also as an understanding of national identity .
Keywords: cultural heritage, history and museology, art history, architectural history, archaeology, discourse, digitization

The Kokand Khanate, which took its place in the history of Uzbek statehood in the 18th-19th centuries, was distinguished by its rich cultural heritage, religious and educational essence and unique civilizational features. It is appropriate to include the theoretical methodology for studying the history of the cultural heritage of this khanate as an object of research in the disciplines of history and museology. It is necessary to study the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate as an object of history and museology. This will allow, first of all, to restore in historical consistency the architectural monuments, urban planning traditions, handicrafts, manuscripts, historical documents, literary and artistic processes and social memory created in the Kokand Khanate in the 18th-19th centuries. Secondly, the study of the cultural heritage of the Khanate requires the integration of the methodologies of history, source studies, museology, art history, architectural history, and archaeology into a single research context [1] .

Today, there is a need for an “interdisciplinary research approach” [2] in the study of cultural heritage. Taking into account the methodological aspects of the study of cultural heritage, it is worth noting that this concept is complex and multi-stage. According to the analysis, “ the preservation of historical and cultural heritage is a unique field of knowledge, which has an interdisciplinary character and a certain ideological orientation. The scientific foundations of the preservation of cultural heritage are associated with such disciplines as history, museology, archeology , history of architecture, and art history.” Cultural heritage can be presented as a multi-stage phenomenon that ensures the continuity of the cultural system and actualizes ethnic, religious, and national identity. The importance of an interdisciplinary approach is relevant to the study of the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate. Because a single architectural monument of the khanate embodies several layers of information about state administration, religious practices, architectural construction, local structure, and the city's economy [3].

The theoretical foundations of the study of cultural heritage were studied by MS Kagan, who was served by systemic-axiological approaches to understanding culture [4]. Cultural heritage serves to enrich the cultural life of peoples through the development of science and culture.

Indeed , it is important to use interdisciplinary approaches alongside traditional historical approaches in the study of cultural heritage. This – “ helps to study the object comprehensively, from a wide range of perspectives from various disciplines, areas, and fields” [5] .

In this regard, museology has a special place and specific tasks in the preservation of cultural heritage. Museology is a specific area of social activity related to science, education, and culture.

The effectiveness of museum work is impossible without science, and the development of science to a certain extent affects the field of museum work. The body of knowledge used in professional museum practice and summarizing the problems of museum work is called “museology” or “museology”. This term appeared in the second half of the 19th century [6].

The literature suggests that the historical approach is very important in the study of cultural heritage. For example, the Great Silk Road, which was a caravan route, not only transported the goods of merchants, but also served as a means of transmitting cultural ideas and traditions of the West and the East to each other. At the same time, the local people adopted the traditions and culture of foreign countries · [7] This indicates that the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate has a universal character. Studying the history of the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate requires important methodological approaches. In this case, through comparative analysis, the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate is compared with the examples of the Khiva and Bukhara Khanates, Iran, India, Turkestan, and the Russian Empire, and aspects of historical and cultural harmony are studied. This approach provides a deeper understanding of the general and local features of the khanate's culture.

It is also important to study the cultural heritage of the Khanate in depth, along with political-historical approaches, through interdisciplinary approaches, modern technological research, sociological analysis, and visual culture methods. In particular, the use of network methods, discursive analysis, semantic decoding, GIS technologies, and digitization methods is also important in a comprehensive analysis of the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate.

Also, the analysis of written sources related to the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate through modern semantic and discursive methods will serve as a basis for its theoretical study. That is, "Discourse" is a discussion of scientific problems aimed at a specific goal.

According to the research analysis, “When studying historical processes, the landscape, fauna, flora, lifestyle of the place where the events of that period took place, and other information are studied,” the results of scientific research will be broad [8].

Also, a modern historical-anthropological approach allows us to consider the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate through the integration of social layers, memory, and cultures. This method focuses on studying the culture of the Kokand Khanate not only as a political reality, but also as a way of life and worldview of society.

The Kokand Khanate occupied a unique place in the Central Asian space. The study of Islamic values and local traditions formed in this region requires a special approach.

In particular, the study of architectural monuments and shrines as the cultural heritage of the khanate is carried out in harmony with modern cultural studies, museology and sociological approaches. Because they reflect historical consciousness and religious views. For example, the comparative significance of the shrines of Dakhmayi Shahon and Dakhmayi Modarikhan is associated with the memorial landscape and the historical memory of the Kokand Khanate dynasty. The first is a burial and ceremonial site for representatives of the dynasty, while the second preserves the memory of women belonging to the khanate in a separate architectural form. It would be wrong to judge the complex only by the artistic value of the tiled dome. Dakhmayi Shahon looks harmoniously with the mosque - porch, cemetery and garden. Dakhmayi Modarikhan, on the other hand, female patronage, dynastic genealogy and pilgrimage practice are important parts of the interpretation [9]. Before organizing various tourist events here, it is necessary to take into account that the place is intended for burial and pilgrimage. The "liveliness" of a memorial site is judged by the duration of the memorial service, not its use for "entertainment" events.

According to research, ME Kaulen, when making the object into a museum, It is not simply a process of extracting objects from their everyday environment, but rather a process of determining their historical value, determining their preservation regime, and providing them with scientific interpretation for the public. This definition of the cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate shows that the same technology cannot be applied to movable objects, architectural monuments, and urban areas [10].

"The rich experience of studying and preserving monuments" was first analyzed by the well-known theorist of museology A. Razgon [11]. In the process of studying the research, two directions were observed, according to theoretical and methodological approaches, especially in the study of the protection of tangible cultural heritage: they are historical and theoretical and methodological directions.

Also, the history of Uzbekistan's cultural heritage provides researchers with rich material for studying and identifying monuments, restoring unique objects, using them, and preserving them for future generations.

The cultural heritage of the Kokand Khanate encompasses unique and complex processes. The use of modern methodologies in studying its history allows for a multi-stage, systematic understanding of history. These methods serve to perceive culture not only as a reality of the past, but also as a way of understanding national identity . As a result, the culture of the Kokand Khanate becomes a modern form of historical memory.

In conclusion, the methodologies of cultural heritage studies – historical-anthropological, cultural studies, linguosemiotic, digital-technological, and comparative analyses – allow for a new theoretical interpretation of historical processes. These approaches serve as an important tool in bringing national historiography into the context of global studies.

References:

1. Efremova E.V. Muzeefika tsi ya obektov archeologicheskogo naslediya v svete sovremennogo rossiyskogo zakonodatelstva // Vestnik Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. – 2014. – No. 387. – S. 84 – 90.
2. Davlatova S. In museology cultural-spiritual inheritance Subject : history and analysis / « Museums : tradition , innovation and renovation in integration » . International scientific and practical conference . – Tashkent , 2025. March 18. – B.12.
3. Kuryazova. D. Uzbekistan material cultural heritage : learning , preservation and museumization issues . – Tashkent : MATRIX, 2025. – P.9.
4. Kagan M.S. Philosophical theory tsennosti. - SPb.: 1997. - P.48-50.
5. Shadmanova S. Tarihiy tadqiqotlarning methodology si va zamonaviy usullari.-Tashkent: Barkamol fayz mediya, 2018.-B.58.
6. Petrova D. A. The role of the museum in modern tourist activity. Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conf . "Actual Problems of the Humanities". Tomsk, April 5-6, 2012, pp. 89-93.
7. Khakimov A. A. Art of Uzbekistan: history and modernity. Tashkent: San ' at , 2010. - P. 10
8. Shadmanova S. Methodology and modern methods of historical research..-P.74.
9. Babadzhanov B.M. Kokand Khanate: power, politics, religion. - Tashkent – Tokyo: New publication , 2010. — S. 10–15.
10. Cowlen ME. Museum of the historical and cultural heritage of Russia. — Moscow: Eterna , 2012. — S. 41–62.

11. Razgon A. On the issue of studying the history of museum work (Instead of a preface) / Essays on the history of museum work. - M.: 1971. Issue 7. - P.5-7.