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Cultural Life in the Emirates and Khanates of Kokan, Khiva, Bukhara in the 16th-18th Centuries

Zoirova Maxarram Yoqubovna

In preschool and elementary schools department of distance education

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ANNOTATION

Central Asian countries were surrounded by internal conflicts during this period, but there were some changes in cultural life. Economic trade developed, madrassas, libraries, educational buildings were built. The peoples of Central Asia mainly spoke Turkic and Persian languages. Ethnically close ethnic groups lived here. But among the people there were relatively few literate people. Famous writers described the events of that period in detailed books. Once upon a time, there was no common educational center like "Bait-ul-Hikma", but many changes were taking place in the cultural and educational sphere.

KEYWORDS: Culture, enlightenment, poems, works, scientific conferences.

Every nation should know its true history and study it.

It has not been said in vain that a nation that does not know its history has no future. Thus, in this article, we will talk about the cultural and educational life in the khanates of Kokand, Bukhara, and Khiva. In this article, we tried to cover the time before the conquest of Central Asia. With this, I want to highlight how rich and rich our history is. The cities of Kokan, Margilon, Andijan, Namangan, Urganch, Balikchi, which were the trade and craft centers of the Kokan Khanate, were also cultural centers in their time. For example, there were 40 madrasas and 120 schools in Kokan, 10 madrasas and 80 schools in Margilon. The literary environment of Kokkan was created thanks to the fact that the sensitive poet and statesman Amir Umarchan (1810-1822), his companion, the famous poetess Nodirabegim, were creators themselves. Thanks to their efforts, talented poets, writers, and historians gathered in the palace. Amiri Bakikhan Tora, Gulkhani, Yori, Zavqi, Zori, Makhjub, Makhmur, Mushrif, Nizami, Nadir, Nozil, Aziz, who are the leaders of this literary environment, Dilshad, Nadira, Uvaisy, created effectively in their time. The works of about 200 poets and scientists are discussed in the tazkiras "Majmuat ush-shuaro" by Fazliy Namangani and "Tukhmat ul-akhbab fi tazkirat ul-ashab" by Qari Rakhmatullah Vozekh. This literary group was led by Amir Umar Khan himself. He patronized all poets, writers, painters, poets and connoisseurs of music. During his reign, books in many mosques, madrasas, and schools were copied by talented hattots. A book of ghazals written by Amiri in Uzbek and Persian languages was published in 1881 in Istanbul and in 1905 in Tashkent. Makhmur, one of the great poets of the era of Amir Umar Khan, was born at the end of the 18th century and died in 1844. He has a poetry collection. He studied at the Madrasa Mir in Kokan, then served as a soldier in the army of Amir Umar

Khan. In his poems, he satirizes the officials who harmed the people. In the poems "Khapalak" and "Ta'rifi region Kurama" the ruins of the country and the deplorable condition of the population are described. Gulkhani (Muhammad Sharif) was one of the great representatives of the literature of this period. He was born in 1770 in the Tavildara district of present-day Tajikistan. He received primary education in his village. Came to Namangan due to need. He worked there. At the same time, he was also engaged in creativity. Later he lives in Kokan. Here he works as a gulkhat (fire-lighter) in the bathroom. He created under the pseudonym "Gulkhani". Gulkhani left a great literary heritage. He was the first author to introduce the issue of poetry as an independent genre in Uzbek language literature. At the same time, he also wrote in Uzbek and Tajik. In his satirical and humorous poetry, Gulkhani was able to describe with great skill the evils of his time, the oppression of the ruling classes on the working people, and the difficult living conditions of the people. Gulkhani's famous work was "Zarbulmasal". Parables such as "Maymn and Najjor", "Bottle with a camel", "Scorpion with a turtle" in the work have a deep moral and educational value. In his works, the words, proverbs and stories of Butterfly, Owl, Scarecrow,

HISTORICITY

The first half of the 18th-19th centuries In the 18th-19th centuries, many historical works were created in the Kokhan Khanate. One of the historians of this period, Abdukarim Faziliy Namongoniy finished writing the masnavi "Shohnama" according to the order of Amir Umar Khan. It is a historical poem consisting of 5000 statements. His social views were also expressed in the magazine "Majmuai Shoiron". Mirza Qalandar, who worked as a qaziskar in the Khan's palace, wrote the historical work "Shohnomai Umar Khan" with Mushrif. In 1822, Avaz Muhammad Atton Koqani wrote the work "History of Jahannomai". Amir Umar Khan is a prominent historian of the time Muhammad Hakim Khan Tora ibn Syed Masum Khan (1802-1870). He was persecuted by his mother during the reign of Mohammad Alikhan, the grandson of Kokhan Khan Norbutabek, and was forced to travel to Russia and Eastern countries. At the end of his life, he lived in Shahrisabz and wrote his work "Mukhtahab uttavarikh" here. This work is one of the important sources on the history of Bukhara Emirate and Kokhan Khanate. It contains valuable information about the social, political and cultural life of the peoples of Central Asia. Another accomplished historian of the era of Amir Umar Khan is Mullah Niyaz Muhammad ibn Mullah Ashur Muhammad Khoqandi. He worked in military positions and wrote the work "Historical Shohrukhi" in the 70s of the XIX century. In the work, the scientist was able to correctly assess the political situation of the era and the social life of the people. In it, he describes the events that he saw and happened with his own eyes before 1872. Another historical work is called "Tarikhi Jahonnamoyi", which consists of a description of historical events during the period of Amir Umar Khan until 1872. Its author is Avaz Muhammad Attar Khoqandi, the son of Mulla Rozi Muhammad. Another historian Mullah Ali Qari Kunduzi (1786-1858) wrote the work "Tawwarihi Manzuma". The work describes the history of 1822-1848. Dilshad Barno, an enlightened poet and historian, wrote works such as "Tarihi Mukhassara" (History of Kamal), "Sabot ul-Basharmaa Tarihi Muhajiron" (History of Human Fortitude and Immigrants). ART

In conclusion, it is our main duty and mission to learn how rich and valuable the peoples of Central Asia are culturally and to convey this to the next generation. We should act in accordance with these characters, study their works over and over again, and use their lessons to help us on our way of life. In fact, the peoples of Central Asia are ethnically and brotherly to each other. Therefore, culturally and educationally, they are inextricably linked with each other.

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