

## Cultural Life in the Kokand Khanate during the Reign of Umarmkhan

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is also devoted to one of such prominent figures in the history and culture of the Kokand Khanate - the life and work of the poetess, political and public figure of the XIX century, who made a significant contribution to the development of culture and enlightenment of the Khanate, was known in the political arena and among the people under his pseudonym - Amiri, as well as the most famous female poets who made a significant contribution to the development of culture and the formation of the Kokand Khanate of that time. In this article, we would like to highlight some features of her poetic and especially social and political activities.*

**Introduction.** At this time, in the cultural life of the Kokand Khanate, great poets and poetesses played an important role in education and in the development of culture. The poetess Nodirabegim became known for her literary work in the Tajik and Uzbek languages. Her poems were melodious and melodious. Nodira was one of the major representatives of the Enlightenment, the main themes of her work were humanism, love, and justice. Discussion. Umarmkhan wrote many poems under the pseudonym Amiri. He was surrounded by more than 70 poets. In 1821, Fazli Namangani, on the orders of Umarmkhan, collected the collection Mazhmuai Shoiron, which included poems by 63 poets.

A sofa was created, which included poems in the genres of ghazal, mukhammas, tuyuk with a volume of more than 10 thousand lines in Uzbek and Farsi. Cultural construction Umarmkhan tried to imitate Timur and created the conditions for the flourishing of science and literature in Kokand. Umarmkhan's reign, mosques and madrasahs were built in such cities as: Kokand, Tashkent, Turkestan, Chimkent, Sairam, Aulie-at-Nodira-begim was born in 1792 in Andijan, her full name was Mokhlaroim, but, as noted above, she better known under the pseudonym Nodira-begim. Her father Rahmankulbi was an authoritative person of his time and was a hakim (viceroy of the supreme ruler) of Andijan and had strong family ties with the ruler - khan of the Kokand Khanate, married his sister to Norbutbiy (1770 - 1800). Therefore, he was the uncle (from his mother's side) to Alim Khan, who ruled in 1800-1810 and played a special role in the fate of Nodira Begim. Mokhlaroim received a good upbringing and education from early childhood. She grew up in Andijan, and by the will of fate, the future fate of the future poetess played a significant role in the political life of the Kokand Khanate. At the same time, she was like a mother.ruler. The construction of mosques, madrasahs and covered markets in the city of Kokand is associated with her name. At the beginning of the 19th century, Nodira played a significant role in the political and public life of the state as a statesman and representative of the Enlightenment. In the history of the Kokand Khanate, which existed in Central Asia for more than a

century and a half, there were many famous personalities whose names are remembered with pride and great respect. If we talk about the further fate of the poetess Nodira, then in the literary environment she gained fame at the palace of her husband Umar Khan during poetry evenings organized by the ruler himself. Umar Khan was also a famous poet of his time, as you know, he wrote poetry under the pseudonym Amiri and left a certain creative heritage in the Kokand Khanate. [1 Bababekov H. *Kўkon tarihi*. 37 pp.] The first poems of the future poetess and statesman, apparently, were composed after marriage. The literary heritage of Nodira is one of the best examples of classical poetry in terms of its ideological and artistic significance. Nodira also wrote beautiful and touching poems in the Persian-Tajik language. They are not inferior to ghazals in the Uzbek language in terms of content and artistic skill and play an important role in a broader and more complete study of the poet's work. His incomplete Uzbek cabinet is kept in the fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Devon includes 109 (or 1704 verses) Nodir. The preface, written by Nodira herself, contains important information about her biography. It was revealed that Nodira wrote 19 (328 lines) ghazals under the pseudonym "Komila" in the archive, which was rewritten in the 19th century and is now stored in the archive of the Museum of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. In 1962, the ideal study of the poet was found in Namangan. Stored in The State Museum of Literature named after Alisher Navoi of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, we can say that this Devon fully embraces the legacy of the poet. The preface written by the poet is beautifully presented. Devon contains 180 poems written by the poet under the pseudonym "Nodira" (136 of them in Uzbek, 44 in Tajik). There are 11 muhamms, 2 musadds, 1 musamman, 1 translator, 1 composition and 1 firaknam. The Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has a collection of 333 ghazals written by Nodira under the pseudonym "Maknuna". Today we have a lyrical heritage of about 10,000 poems written by Nodira in Uzbek and Persian-Tajik. Lyrics are the basis of Nodira's poetry. Nodira is a singer of love, devotion and fidelity. She sang the beauty and devotion, the suffering of the women of the East. The poet calls himself a mirror of love, which reflects a person's hope for life, good wishes and dreams. Mahmud. The Uzbek poetess is the daughter of the Kokand merchant Mullah Boshmon.

There are few sources about his life and biography. In Fazli's work "Mazhmuat ush-shuaro" she sang his personality as a great poetess of the Kokand Khanate. This poetess sang the history of the Kokand Khanate of their great scientists and poets as great poets with decorations of the east. Mushtar. The Uzbek poetess worked as a secretary in Khudoyorkhan's palace. In his lions, he calls people to humility, kindness, purity and justice. He hates ignorant and base people. Poetry and storytelling are at the forefront of his work. The epic "Jamilay Dilorom", which is a written poetic sample of the poet's oral folk epic, is close in content to the epic "Orzigul" in oral literature. Mohizoda Begim. Uzbek poetess of the 19th century. Little is known about his time and career. Mohizoda Begim's poem "Jahona Hitob" was included in the book "Ashori Nisvon" published by the Kokand poet Ibrahim Davron. In this poem, the poetess describes in detail the tragic fate of women of her time, their lawlessness and miserable life. The years of the reign of Umar Khan (1810 - 12/30/1822) are considered the period of the dawn of the Kokand Khanate. The "gathering of lands" is being completed - the final border of the state was established, the territory of the khanate not only crossed the borders of the Fergana Valley and united neighboring possessions, it extended from the Fergana Valley to the Kazakh steppes. Kokand became a powerful centralized state with its regular army, which contributed to the signing of an agreement on eternal peace and friendship with the ruler of Bukhara, Emir Khaidar. A stable political and economic situation, the strengthening of centralized power contributed to development of cultural life. This was clearly expressed in the development of material and spiritual culture, it was a period of development of literature and historical science. In cultural life, the formation of the Kokand literary environment, which originates from Boborahim Mashrab and is associated with such names as Mashkhur Ofok, Akmal - Domullo Shermukhammad, Nodir, Nozil (Avaz Muhammad), Makhmur (Mahmud), Muhammad Sharif Gulkhani, has completed. The Kokand cultural environment was further replenished with new names, such as Amiri (Umar Khan - the ruler of Kokand), Fazli Namangoni, Nodira, Jahonotun Uvaisi, Mavzuna. Mohlaroim, as the wife of the supreme ruler, had great authority in the palace, thanks to her good upbringing, good

manners and education, she quickly became known and loved by the people, perhaps this would be enough to keep a good memory of her on the pages of history. But she was humancreativity, so very soon, as soon as her main patron, the ruler of the Kokand Khanate and husband Umar Khan (Omarkhan) began to hold creative evenings at the court, Mokhlaroim became an active participant in such evenings. At that time, it was in all respects a serious, bold step - to organize creative evenings in a religious and spiritual environment, which did not always justify being in the same hall for men and women. But since the initiator of such creative evenings was Umar Khan himself, who received the title "amir ul-muslimin" - "patron of Muslims", the local clergy did not dare to resist. As a result of such evenings, a Kokand literary environment was created, which was characterized by bilingualism and which played a positive role in the development of the literary life of the two fraternal peoples - Tajiks and Uzbeks in the 19th century. Conclusion. Thus, during the reign of Umar Khan in Kokand Khanate more intensively develops culture and education, in particular, special attention is paid to poems by poets and writers. Poetess Nodirabegim covers in more detail with her gazelles and poems. This greatly influenced the education and culture of the Kokand Khanate.

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