



The Role of Libraries in The Formation of the Literary Environment of Kokand

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a bibliographic analysis of libraries in the Kokand Khanate and their impact on the literary environment of Kokand, books in libraries and their. The article also analyzes the information about the Kokand khans who contributed to the development of the library, as well as the fate of the khanate library

Keywords:

library, book, bibliography, khanate, madrasa, literature, creativity, literary environment, khanate

After our republic gained independence, great attention was paid to the spiritual heritage of our people and its study. The role of libraries is especially important in preserving the spiritual heritage of our people. Libraries storing oriental manuscripts in the territory of Uzbekistan were established long before the Arab conquest, and their appearance and activity are related to the economic and cultural development of the country. Libraries are institutions that embrace spiritual wealth and masterpieces of scientific thinking, they have a large number of books and have handed down to us the rich cultural heritage created by mankind over the centuries.

There was a special library in the palace of the Kokan Khanate, which was built in the 18th century. In the palace of the later khans, Umar Khan, Murad Khan and Khudoyar Khan, there was a large library with very valuable books, which contained oriental manuscripts, mostly on history, geography, medicine, linguistics, grammar, jurisprudence, theology and other subjects. books, manuscripts were kept. Among them were not only the works of local authors, but also the works of poets and writers of Indian, Afghan, Iranian and other

eastern nations. The fact that a librarian worked in the palace of the Kokand khanate also indicates that the rulers had a special library in their palaces. According to the sources, this position was first introduced by Umar Khan, and Mirza Qalandar Mushrif Isfaragi was appointed to it. It is recorded that Mirza Qalandar worked in this position until two years before his death (1840), after that he entered a cave and engaged in prayer until his death. After Mirzo Qalandar, his son Mirzo Ayub Behjat was appointed to the position of bookkeeper.

The all-round development of the country during the time of Khan Umar Khan of Kokand can be seen especially in the art of literature. In the Khan's palace, the calligraphers copied books on various topics with elegant decorations, and the tradition of sending them as gifts to foreign rulers was formed. For example, in the first embassy mission of Umar Khan to the Ottoman state under the leadership of Haji Mir Qurban, his work "Muhabbatnama", a collection of poems in the Turkish language, was among various valuable gifts. It is noted that this anthology was compiled by order of Umar Khan in 1818-

1819 to be presented to Sultan Mahmud II. Also, in 1813, the calligrapher Muhammad Latif copied Alisher Navoi's "Chor Divan", which was extremely beautiful, decorated with tables, and had a gilded plate.

During the reign of Muhammad Ali Khan, who came to the throne after Amir Umar Khan, the art of reading, calligraphy, and copying and distribution of books in many copies continued in the palace. It is known that Muhammad Ali Khan himself was a skilled calligrapher. In 1838, on the advice of his mother, Nodirabegim, Muhammad Alikhan entrusted Muhammad Siddiq Tunqatar with the task of copying 300 copies of Alisher Navoi's "Chor Divan". Within six months, 300 copies of "Chor Divan" will be made and turned into a book by artists and illustrators. Also, on the commission of Mohammad Ali Khan, calligrapher Mirza Sharif Dabir copied Fuzuli's divan in nasta'liq letter in 1836, and selected ghazals in separate beautiful letter in 1837[1]. During the time of Muhammad Alikhan, his mother, the poet Nadirabegim, certainly contributed to such great attention being paid to reading and calligraphy.

The books in the palace libraries were mainly used by the palace officials and servants. For example, the historian Mirza Aziz often used manuscripts. He wrote a large book entitled "History of the Khanate of Kokhan", which also included information on the history of the Central Asian states and the Mongolian state. These works cover the history of the cities of Fergana and Margilan. The studios under the head of the Russian uyezd of Margilan and brief biographies of other persons are also presented [2.5-12].

The size of the palace library formed during the reign of Amir Umar Khan and Muhammad Ali Khan and the description of the books in it are not given in the sources. In 1842, as a result of the invasion of the ruler of Bukhara, Nasrullah, the treasury and all the wealth of the country, including all the books in the palace library, were most likely looted. In the work "Muntahab ut-Tawarikh" it is said that "carpet, gilded bed, gold, silver and original cloth, gauze and valuables collected in the palace for several years were taken away

without leaving a single one", "History of Shahrukh "In accordance with the order of the Amir, they looted the city for four hours. There are no felts and prayer beads left in mosques, no books left in madrasahs. All things were looted. It can be seen that not only books from the palace, but also from mosques and madrasahs were taken away. The palace librarian was with the ruler Muhammad Ali Khan until the last time of the conquest of Bukhara. The fact that Muhammad Ali Khan, who escaped from the pursuit of the Bukhara troops and was captured in the area called Kafantepa, and among his relatives was the librarian Muhammad Ayub Behjat, undoubtedly confirms our opinions expressed above that he is one of the closest and most loyal people to the Khan in the palace [3].

There is almost no information about the palace library and its activities during the reigns of the later rulers, when Kokan was soon freed from the Bukhara army with the help of Kipchaks. There is no information about whether Mirza Ayub, who managed to escape from the captivity of the Bukhara emir, later worked as a bookkeeper. Only in the archival documents, we can learn that the palace library was functioning in these times only through the works copied by the khan's calligraphers in April 1860 by the Khan of Kokan Mallakhon (1858-1862) who sent a book-bearing chief ambassador to Petersburg through Siberia. But due to internal conflicts in the khanate and the arrival of Muzaffar, the emir of Bukhara, who intervened in the internal affairs of the khanate, the capital was looted several times, and all the wealth and weapons were taken away, including books, which are the spiritual treasure of the khanate.

We can learn some information about the manuscripts of the library in the palace of the Kokan Khans from the instructions given by the participants of the march to Kokan in 1875. During this campaign, A.L. Kun was assigned the task of collecting manuscripts and other cultural treasures. He reported that he was tasked with collecting as many books, manuscripts and documents written in local languages as possible [4.22].

103 manuscripts were taken from the library of the Koqan Khan palace, they are mainly Arabic religious books (copies of the Qur'an, books on the lives and activities of prophets, saints, Muslim narrations, collections, etc.) was. Among the books are philosophy, logic, grammar, oratory, manuscripts on medicine (for example, "Bahr al-jawahir" or "Pearl Sea" by Otabib Khorza), more than 15 works in Persian, Muslim law, "Tuhfat" with historical content. "ul-khani" (history of the reign of Muhammad Rahim Khan), "History of Jahangiri" by Jigan Lodi, the history of Ferghana and Kokan from Shahrukh's era to Khudoyar Khan's era and others. A part of the manuscripts in the library of the palace of the Kokan Khans in Arabic and Persian, written in the Turko-Chigatai dialect, was taken to the Imperial People's Library in St. Petersburg. There were many poetic manuscripts in the library. Collections of Navoi, Bedil and other famous Central Asian authors, as well as various works in Arabic and Persian (poems by Jami, Muhi, etc.) are located here. All these manuscript collections were donated by Governor-General K. L. Kaufman to the Imperial People's Library in St. Petersburg, and P.I. Illustrated by Lerchus.

There was also a library with oriental manuscripts in the palace of Andijan Beg Nasriddin (Khudayorkhan's son). A.L. Kun, a participant of the 1875 Kokan march, came to Andijan to collect more books, manuscripts and documents. Also, Namangan, Margilan beys and other beys had libraries of oriental manuscripts and books. At the beginning of the 20th century, the library in the palace of the Kokan Khans fell into disrepair, its manuscripts and books were stolen and sold in the bazaars. V.V., who came to Kokan in 1902 to identify and study manuscripts. While inspecting the palace library of Barthold Khan, he wrote with regret: "Currently, there is no collection of manuscripts, even the remnants of Khudoyar Khan's small library have been lost, which were found in 1897 by K. G. Zaleman the former keeper of the library saw it at Sarimsoq Haji's house.

By analyzing the third years of Khudoyar Khan's reign (1865-1875), we will

get some detailed information about the fate of the palace library in recent years. It is known that Khudoyar Khan built a new khan's palace on the place of the old palace - Zarrinsaray (1863-1870). Along with special courts for state administration, a library also functioned in the new Horde. According to Yahyokhan Domla Dadaboyev, a senior researcher of the State Museum of the History of Kokan Culture, the library is located in the courtyard of the madrasa in the outer palace part of Orda. As a result of the subsequent destruction of the outer and middle palaces of the Horde of Khudoyar Khan, the library of this palace has not reached us. During this period, the information of Russian researchers about the number of books in the palace library of the Kokan Khans and their description serves as the main source. As a result of the occupation of the Kokand Khanate by the tsarist troops, all the treasures of the Khanate, including the archive documents of the Khanate and 130 manuscript books in the palace, were taken to Petersburg and handed over to the Imperial People's Library.

Among them were "Tawarihi Muqimkhani", "Jahonna", "Rashahot", "Rashonakh ul-Funun" and many other unique works. The palace of Andijan Beg Nasriddin Khan also had such a unique library of oriental manuscripts. That is why A.L. Kun, who participated in the Kokan campaigns, came to Andijan in 1875 to collect as many manuscripts as possible. The 130 unique manuscripts recorded by A.L. Kuhn on behalf of K.P. Kaufman and the khanate archive do not determine the total amount of the treasury of the palace library of the Kokand Khanate. At that time, only a certain amount of the palace library was taken away by A.L. Kun, and the orientalist K.G. Zaleman, who was on a scientific trip to the Fergana valley in 1897, notes that the rest of the khan's library was kept in the district office of Kokand city. In addition, in the summer of 1875, when Khudoyar Khan left the capital for Tashkent due to instability in the country, he took with him some of the treasure and rare works from the library. After that, during the accession of Nasriddinbek and the fake Polat Khans to the

throne, the palace was looted several times. In addition, after the capture of the capital by the Russian troops, a military barracks was placed in the Khan's Horde, K.G. . Based on this, it can be said that the 130 unique manuscripts sent to Petersburg by A.Kun during the occupation of the khanate by Russian troops are not the total amount of the palace library of the Kokan Khanate, but the palace library was magnificent and rich in resources for its time. was. At that time, there was a collection of rare books in the khanate-owned belik centers, under madrasas-mosques, and among the intelligentsia of the population [5.51]

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Kokan Khanate had its own large libraries, which were a great impetus for the formation of the literary environment in the Kokan Khanate. Also, the literary atmosphere of the literary khanate contributed to enriching the libraries with more resources. Although the library was looted as mentioned above, information about the khanate library can be obtained from the sources in the hands of the local people.

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