

RELEVANCE OF ECONOMIC VIEWS IN MUQIMIY'S LITERARY HERITAGE.**Shamsitdinova Khonzoda***TSUE Student of the Faculty of Finance and Accounting*

Abstract: *In this article, research has been aimed at studying the life path and creative heritage of Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimiy. In addition, economic and social views of his literary heritage are analyzed.*

Key words: *Muqimiy, literary heritage, Kokand Madrasahs, Democratic Literature, "Travelogue".*

Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimiy, who flourished in the early years of the colonial period, took a place in the heart of the nation, had an exemplary way of life, and is one of the great representatives of the literature of the national renaissance. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, he was one of our writers who made a significant contribution to economic development. Muhammad Aminkhoja Mirzakhoja's son Muqimiy was born in 1850 in Kokand city in the family of a baker. Muqimiy first studied at Mullah Abduhalil's school in his neighborhood. Then, he studied at the madrasa of Hokim Ayim in Kokand. In 1872-1873, he had been studied at a madrasa in Bukhara and returned to Kokand after graduating. After his return, he married. However, this will not last long. The difficulties at that time, his family breaks up due to deprivation, and as a result he was left alone again. During the colonial period, Muqimiy bended, but did not break. Because although he was not a materially rich person, he is known as a very strong spiritual person. Financial need, discrimination and persecution had affected the poet's health. By 1898-99, Mukimi often felt ill, lay down for 4-5 months, and died due to illness in 1903, at the age of 53, at the time when he reached his creative maturity.

Muqimiy left a rich creative heritage. Although he created mainly in poetic genres, his works are diverse in terms of their themes and artistic-ideological features. They not only fully reflected the best traditions of our literature, but enriched it with new content and raised it to a higher level. Muqimiy was not only one of the leading representatives of Uzbek classical poetry, but also a creator who raised humor to a new level in our literature and created a school of satire. Thanks to Muqimiy's work, wonderful travelogues written in poetic style appeared in our literature. Muqimi also created beautiful examples of epistolary literature in the form of literary letters.

Unfortunately, such a rich creative heritage created by Muqimiy had not reached us completely in the case of "Devon", "Majmua" or "Bayaz". Muqimi did not collect his works under one cover during his lifetime. His meaningful and rich works can be found in various sources.

Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimiy not only gave artistic interpretations in his works, but he also spoke about the way of life that is worthy of being an example to us today, and about several current economic problems, injustices in state administration and their solutions, expressed his views. Therefore, during the study of his works, it is possible to analyze the economic situation and social life of the country during the colonial period, and in these aspects, his literary heritage differs from that of other thinkers. Despite the fact that the period in which he lived and worked was extremely difficult, he was able to fearlessly discuss the people's cry, the management system of high-ranking leaders, and the country's tax system, and described it in a humorous way in his works.

The poet's works can be found in manuscript sources in state funds, in collections collected by some literary enthusiasts, in materials published in Turkestan by means of lithography and typography (newspapers, magazines, collections and books), and finally in oral sources.

The total size of the heritage that has reached us from Muqimiy currently consists of approximately 10 thousand verses.

Muqimiy created in genres of lyrics such as ghazal, mukhamas, murabba', masnavi, rubai, tuyuq, fard. It also made a significant contribution to the improvement of literary forms.

The service of our sensitive poet Muqimiy is especially great in the formation and improvement of the travelogue genre in the literature of his time. It is known that the travelogue genre, which poetically expresses the memories taken from the trip in a lyrical-epic plan, has a unique history of development in our literature. Poets like Alisher Navoiy, Zahiriddin Babur, Makhmur, Zavqi, Furqat have reflected their road memories in one way or another. By the time Muqimiy lived, this genre turned into a literary form with a specific system and strict rules, and in this, as we noted above, the poet made a great contribution.

At the invitation of his friends, Muqimiy often went on a trip to the Ferghana Valley, writing down what he had seen and experienced in a way that was understandable to everyone. Until now, it is from Kokand to Shahimardan; From Kokan to Ferghana; The impressions of his travels along the routes from Kokan to Isfara have arrived.

A serious and effective study of the poet's work began in the 30s of the last century. During this period, the collection, study, and publication of Muqimiy's works were carried out intensively and effectively. A number of articles were published in newspapers and magazines. At the beginning of this auspicious work was our father poet Gafur Ghulam. In 1938, G. Ghulam compiled a collection called "Mukimi Bayazi" and became of great importance.

1953 was a new era in the history of studying Mukimiy's work. This year, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the poet's death, special books on Muqimiy's life and

work were published, "Selected works" of the poet were published in Uzbek and Russian languages, several candidate's dissertations devoted to the study of Muqimi's life and work were approved. In this way, a new scientific direction called urban studies was born in our literary studies.

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