

MATERIAL AND NON-MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE POPULATION OF THE CHIROQCHI BAKLIGY DURING THE PERIOD OF THE **BUKHARA EMIRATE**

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Abstract

This article studies the cultural life of the Chiroqchi Beklig region, located in the southwestern part of Kashkadarya. It highlights the historical, literary, artistic and educational aspects of the Chiroqchi Beklig, and talks about its rich cultural heritage, which was formed under the influence of various civilizations. The article also emphasizes the important role of the Jadid movement in the modernization of education. Information is also provided about the traditions, holidays and family values in the Chiroqchi Beklig, and the importance of education and national identity is indicated. The article generally describes how the cultural life of this region has developed over the centuries and continues to this day.

Keywords: Chiraqchi Beklig, cultural life, Kashkadarya, Jadid movement, literature, education, traditions, music, family values, modernity, cultural heritage.

Introduction

BUXORO AMIRLIGI DAVRIDA CHIROQCHI BEKLIGI AHOLISINING MODDIY VA NOMODDIY MADANIYATI

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqola Qashqadaryoning janubi-gʻarbiy qismida joylashgan Chiroqchi bekligi mintagasining madaniy hayotini oʻrganadi. Unda Chiroqchi bekligining tarixiy, adabiy, badiiy va ma'rifiy jihatlari yoritilib, turli sivilizatsiyalar ta'siri ostida shakllangan boy madaniy merosi so'z boradi. Shuningdek, maqolada Jadidchilik harakatining ta'limni haqida zamonaviylashtirishdagi muhim oʻrni alohida ta'kidlanadi. Chiroqchi bekligidagi urf-odatlar, bayramlar va oilaviy qadriyatlar haqida ham ma'lumot berilib, ta'lim va milliy o'zlikning ahamiyati koʻrsatib oʻtiladi. Maqola ushbu hududning madaniy hayoti asrlar davomida qanday rivojlanganini va bugungi kunda ham qanday davom etayotganini umumiy tarzda tasvirlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Chiroqchi bekligi, madaniy hayot, Qashqadaryo, jadidchilik harakati, adabiyot, ta'lim, an'analar, musiqa, oila qadriyatlari, zamonaviylik, madaniy meros.

Chiraqchi Beklig is one of the regions distinguished by its rich historical, cultural and spiritual heritage. Located in the southwestern part of the Fergana Valley, this region embodies various ethnic, religious and cultural influences. The cultural life of Chiraqchi Beklig is closely connected with its past, and the customs, traditions, art, education and social environment formed



here played an important role in the development of society.

The cultural life of Chiragchi Beklig has developed over the centuries under the influence of various states and empires. Historically, this region has been under the rule of the ancient Turkic states, the Ottoman Empire, the Babur dynasty and the Russian Empire. Each era has left its mark on the local culture of Chiraqchi Beklig, and these influences are still clearly visible in the cultural heritage of the region today.

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The most ancient cultures and monuments of the Chiraqchi principality are reflected in archaeological finds - for example, ancient jewelry, stone artifacts and architectural structures. The inhabitants of this region were skilled not only in agriculture, but also in trade and crafts, which greatly contributed to the development of the region. For centuries, the Chiraqchi principality has preserved its cultural heritage, and today this wealth is being passed on to future generations. Literature played a central role in the cultural life of the Chiraqchi principality. In the 19th and 20th centuries, during the Jadid movement and the national revival, literature and the press underwent significant changes. Local poets, writers and journalists covered the pressing problems of their time in their works. Behbudiy, Fitrat, Munavyarqori and Cholpon occupy a special place among the most prominent representatives of this period. They made a great contribution to inspiring the people through their works, encouraging them to acquire modern knowledge, and promoting enlightenment.

Education is also of particular importance in the Chiraqchi Bekli. The Jadid movement, aimed at reforming the education system, establishing modern schools, and arousing interest in science among young people, had a great impact on this region. Many schools and madrasas were founded in the Chiraqchi Bekli on the principles of Jadidism, which sought to combine religious and secular knowledge. The main goal of the Jadidists was to reform education and popularize modern knowledge, and these efforts are still reflected in the education system of the Chiragchi Bekli today.

Music plays an important role in the cultural life of the Chiragchi Bekli. In particular, folk music genres developed in this region, distinguished by their unique style and musical instruments. Traditional instruments such as the dutor, rubab, flute, and doira have become integral parts of the musical culture of the Chiraqchi Beklig. Local musicians have expressed the lives, hopes, and dreams of the people through their compositions.

Chiraqchi Bekligi is one of the flourishing centers of art. Exquisite carpets, pottery, clothes decorated with exquisite patterns and other handicraft products represent the high art of local masters. Even today, these types of art determine the cultural image of the region. A new generation of artists and craftsmen, while preserving these traditions, is trying to enrich them with modern methods.

Family, customs and traditions are of great importance in Chiraqchi Bekligi. The family is considered the main link in society, and parents pay great attention to raising their children in the spirit of national culture, traditions and moral values. Extended family ties and social unity in the neighborhood have played an important role in the social life of Chiraqchi Bekligi.

Local holidays and ceremonies, in particular Navruz, Kurban Hayiti and Ramadan Hayiti, play an important role in the cultural life of Chiraqchi Bekligi. During these holidays, values such as family gatherings, hospitality, and strengthening community ties are in the spotlight. For example, during the Navruz holiday, families prepare their own dishes and enhance the festive



atmosphere with traditional dances and national games.

Education has always been central to the cultural life of the Chiragchi Bekli. For many years, the region has strived to provide religious and secular knowledge in harmony. Understanding national identity, in-depth study of history, and acquiring modern knowledge have always been recognized as priorities. In particular, during the Jadid movement, educational reforms played a significant role in shaping the future of the region by establishing new schools and creating advanced curricula.

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Education in the Chiraqchi Bekli has always been considered the main way to educate the next generation. The goal was not only to teach reading and writing, but also to instill in young people a sense of responsibility for their society and people. Local schools were aimed at preparing not only educated personnel, but also conscious and selfless citizens who could contribute to the development of the nation.

The cultural life of the Chiraqchi Beklig is distinguished by its historical heritage, traditions, literature and art. For centuries, the people of the Chiraqchi Beklig have diligently tried to preserve their cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations. The cultural life of the region was shaped by the influence of various civilizations, and this influence is still felt today. Through literature, music, art, education and traditions, the Chiraqchi Beklig has preserved its cultural identity and continues to adapt to modern challenges.

Commitment to education, promotion of national values, and preservation of cultural traditions have made Chiragchi Bekli one of the most important cultural centers of the region. Today, Chiraqchi Bekli is a vibrant cultural center that draws lessons from history for the younger generation, takes pride in its traditions, and contributes to the development of the region and the wider world community.

The balance between preserving cultural heritage and embracing modernity ensures that Chiraqchi Bekli will maintain its cultural influence for future generations.

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