

THE IMAGE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE POPULATION IN MUQIMI'S ORIGINAL WORKS

Salayeva Quvonchoy Rustam qizi

Student of EK-03 group Economics Faculty

Tashkent State University of Economics

quvonchoysalayeva2004@gmail.com

+998990290696

Annotation:

This article is devoted to the images of socio-economic life in the life and works of Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi, one of the great Uzbek poets. The socio-economic aspects of the events that happened in the life of the population at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century are covered in detail. In addition, the principles of this great poet are still present today and exist among the population.

Keywords: Muqimi, Muqimi's works, socio-economic life, lifestyle of the population, state administration, economic views, population welfare.

Literature is considered to be the factor that has the greatest influence on the social development of society. Increasing the social consciousness of the society and its comprehensive development is carried out by increasing attention to literature. People of literature describe the mind of the people, their worldview and desires based on various literary works. In addition, with the help of many works of art, it is possible to embody the social and economic situation of a certain period and draw conclusions about the life of that period. In addition, representatives of literature express people's pain and perception through their works. No other factor can have a strong influence on the social life of a literary society. Inculcating spiritual ideas in the society, especially in the mind of young people, is important for their development as a highly spiritual person in the future.

Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi is one of the writers who had an admirable and exemplary life path, who was able to make a great contribution to the formation of society in a certain period and who has a deep place in the hearts of the people. Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimi is one of the great writers and has led an exemplary life. In his works, he created not only an artistic interpretation, but also expressed his views on economic views and state management, which can serve as an example



for today's generation. Muqimi was one of the people who was rich not materially, but spiritually. If attention is paid to his personal life path, it is possible to study the way of life that can be an example from him. Based on the study of Muqimi's works, it is possible to observe and analyze the economic situation in the country during this period. Based on the study of the works, it is possible to see economic aspects that can be applied even today. In addition, in his works, Muqimi mentioned the personality of the leaders and the important factors that the people demand from them. Despite the fact that this period was a difficult period, Muqimi was able to criticize the administration system and the country's tax system without fear in his works. In addition, the geographical situation of the country and the social situation of the regions can be studied from the works. The standard of living of the population is also mentioned in the works. Based on this, it is appropriate to wrap Muqimi's work and promote it to the general public.

The conflict between the critical worldview and aspirations and the environment brought out a critical direction in his work. This is more reflected in his behavior. The humor is divided into satire and humor. In his satires, the exploits of Tsarist officials and some local rich people were revealed ("Tanobchilar", "Toy", "In the description of a Muscovite rich", "Hajvi Victor rich", "Voqelai Victor" and others) - "Election (Literature)", "Dar mazammati zamona" " and others show the capitalist and immoral relations entering the country and their consequences. Sometimes, following the prevailing views of the time, Dukchi also wrote satirical works about Eshan ("Hajvi halifai Mingtepa").

He created about 30 comic works on topics such as horses, carts, mud, flies, and malaria. In them, the poet laughed at the backward and ugly aspects of life, defects in the social consciousness, the suffering of colonialism, the desolation with venom ("Devonamen", "Ko'samen", "Mud Surprised", "Pash-shalar", "Shikoyati Bezak" and others). A number of other comics reflect a new attitude to changes in the life of the society ("The description of the oven", "Build the cart", "Mud", etc.).

Mukimi also mentioned his economic views in his works. In his works, he paid particular attention to the tax system of that period. He was able to critically state in his works that the taxes imposed on the population are high, and as a result, the lifestyle of the population is becoming difficult. Through his writings, he warned government officials that if such taxes were increased, the population would face



poverty. Today, poverty is considered as a global economic problem all over the world.

In addition, in his works, he also criticized corruption, which is one of the global economic problems today. During this period, he attacked ordinary people and severely criticized the officials who collect illegal money from them. After seeing such injustices in life, the poet decided not to work in the state structure. That's why he lived like ordinary people until the end of his life. His main goal was not to gain wealth or create a good lifestyle, but he wanted to influence society. Yani aims to develop society and solve existing problems through his works. The poet spent his whole life on this path. He was highly respected in his time and loved by members of the community. Because Mukimi is a person who has gained a deep place in the hearts of the people with his thoughts and good deeds.

As mentioned above, by studying Muqimi's work, you will also improve your economic skills. Why, Muqimi spoke about the hardships, economic and social condition of the people of his time, and paid special attention to officials who abused taxes and their positions. The poet said that high taxes were one of the factors that made life difficult for the people. He emphasized that if they do not agree to such an increase in taxes, it will lead to famine or the decline of society. His economic views are valid even in the present era. We can cite one of Muqimi's economic works, "Bill", as an example. In this work, the writer wrote about the problems caused by officials using the bill of exchange that entered the country for their own interests. Especially in his work "Tanobchilar" opinions were expressed about the tax system of that time. Based on this, it can be seen that Muqimi was not indifferent to economic life in his time. This work mainly provides complete information about the tax system of this period and its shortcomings. Especially in this period, due to the fact that the tax was directly influenced by the human factor, various shortcomings and problems appeared. This work is mainly devoted to the socio-economic life of the period in which Mukimi lived, and it mentions the people's dissatisfaction with taxes and various frauds in tax collection. This work analyzes the activity of two tax collectors in the same village and draws conclusions.

In conclusion, Mukimi was able to enlighten us with his works about the situation, difficulties, socio-economic views of the colonial period, human qualities, and love for the country. The role of literature in the development of the country is incomparable. Muqimi's life and work will always be an example of patriotism for



people. Many poetic and prose letters that have reached us are not only an invaluable document for understanding our history and identity, but also a rich source of information for studying the worldview of our poets and the literary life of their time. Based on this, it is important to convey the life and works of Mukimi to the general public, not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the whole world. A good result can be achieved by relying on fundamental principles, especially in the education of young people.

References:

1. Ghulam Karimov., "Muqimiy", T.: "Spirituality". 2009.
2. Yakubov H., Uzbek democratic poet Mukimi, T., 1953.
3. Zarifov H., Muhammad Amin Muqimi, T., 1955.
4. Karimov F., Mukimi. Life and work, T., 1970.
5. Karimov G. History of Uzbek literature. Book 3, T.. 1975.
6. Karimov G. His life and work. T., 1970.
7. Ahmedov S. "Travel" in Uzbek literature. , 1986.
8. Ahmedov S. A poetic story in Uzbek democratic literature. , 1987.
9. Karimov F., History of Uzbek literature, 3 books, T., 1966, 1975, 1987.
10. <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muqimiy>
11. Karimov G'. Sources of valuable creative heritage. Important. A collection of works. -T.: 1960, volume II, page 169.