

SOCIAL AND ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS OF OGAHI AND AHMAD DONISH

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Abstract: *In the 18th and 19th centuries, the socio-political situation and philosophical and cultural processes also changed in Central Asia. Ogahi's works are filled with heroic qualities, secrets of love, masterpieces of respect and sincerity. Oriental philosophy is the epitome of works. With his advanced views, Ahmad Donish had a great influence on the work of patriots and philosophers of that time and in the future. He was enlightened.*

Key words: *Instability, social, political, philosophical, cultural processes.*

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the situation in our country became more acute. The country is divided into khanates and emirates. As a result, the socio-political situation and philosophical and cultural processes in Central Asia will also change. Even under such conditions, enlightened poets and writers emerge from among the people. One of them is Ogahi (1809-1874), the son of Muhammad Mirza Erniyozbek. Ogahi was born in the village of Qiyat of Khorezm. His uncle Munis influenced his enthusiasm for poetry. He stood out as a great poet, translator, and historian of his time. Ogahi enjoyed Navoi's work. He wrote the poem "Amulets of Lovers".

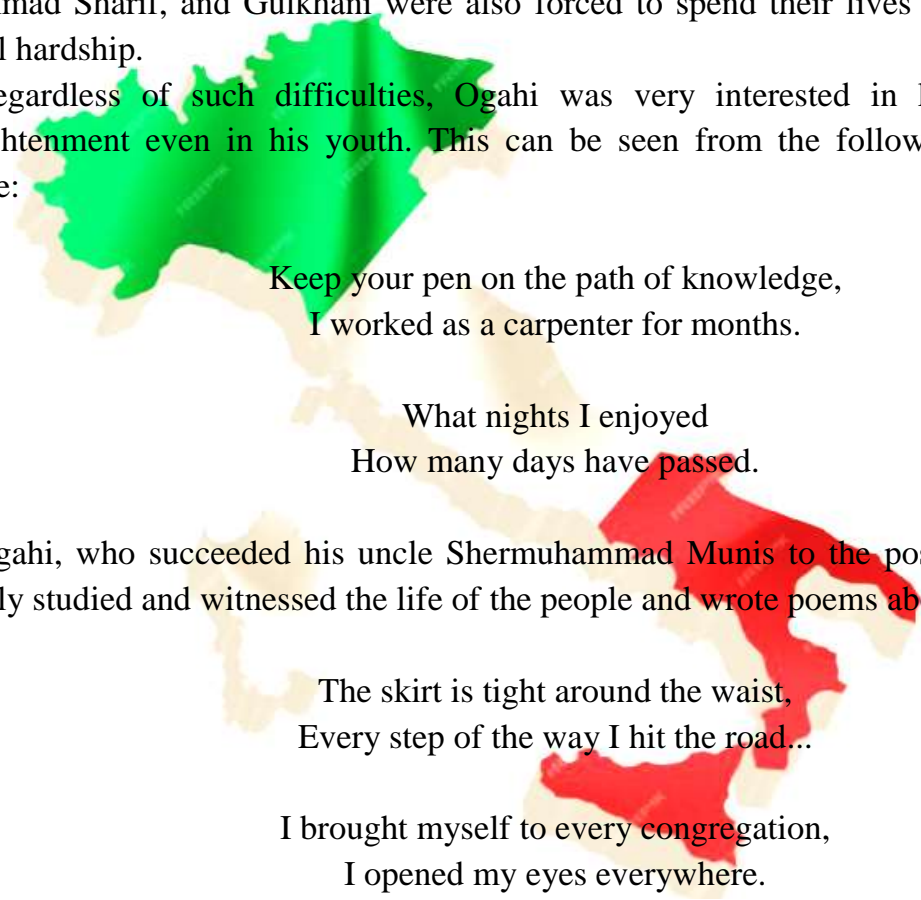
Ogahi is a great writer who left a poetic legacy to his descendants, which contained more than twenty thousand lines of poetry. He is the scholar who translated the works of Saadi Sherozi, Nizami Ganjavi, Amir Khisrav Dehlavi, Abdurahman Jami into Uzbek. Unfortunately, Ogahi's philosophical, moral and artistic translations have not been thoroughly studied.

The period in which Agahi lived was really controversial. The conflicts between the Mayda khans became sharp. There were disagreements not only between khanates, but also between cities. Separatism was on the rise. For example, the city of Tashkent itself was divided into four parts and managed by four mayors. We find such thoughts in a book written about the history of Uzbekistan (in Russian). "Tashkent residents were always forced to walk armed. Even when they went to the markets and when they went to work in the field, they were in full military gear, because there was a danger of being attacked by the enemy at every hour of the day.



Anarchy in political life, economic depression, general devastation, brutal exploitation that continued during the reign of Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokan brought countless hardships on the people. The affected people expressed their goals using literature and art. As a result, many enlightened people have grown out of necessity. Ogahiy is among them. Turdi, Mashrab, and Munis Khorezmi were among the leaders. Junaydullah Haziq, known as "Amir the Butcher", was killed by the Amir's executioners because he opposed the policy of the Amir of Bukhara, Amir Nasrullah. Among the writers, Makhmur will also face difficulties. He spends his whole life starving and naked because he protects the interests of the people. Poet Nadira was beheaded in 1842, along with her son and two grandsons, as she was a man-loving woman despite her old age. Mujrim Obid, Muhammad Sharif, and Gulkhani were also forced to spend their lives in spiritual and material hardship.

Regardless of such difficulties, Ogahi was very interested in knowledge and enlightenment even in his youth. This can be seen from the following opinion he wrote:



Keep your pen on the path of knowledge,
I worked as a carpenter for months.

What nights I enjoyed
How many days have passed.



Ogahi, who succeeded his uncle Shermuhammad Munis to the position of mirab, deeply studied and witnessed the life of the people and wrote poems about them.

The skirt is tight around the waist,
Every step of the way I hit the road...

I brought myself to every congregation,
I opened my eyes everywhere.

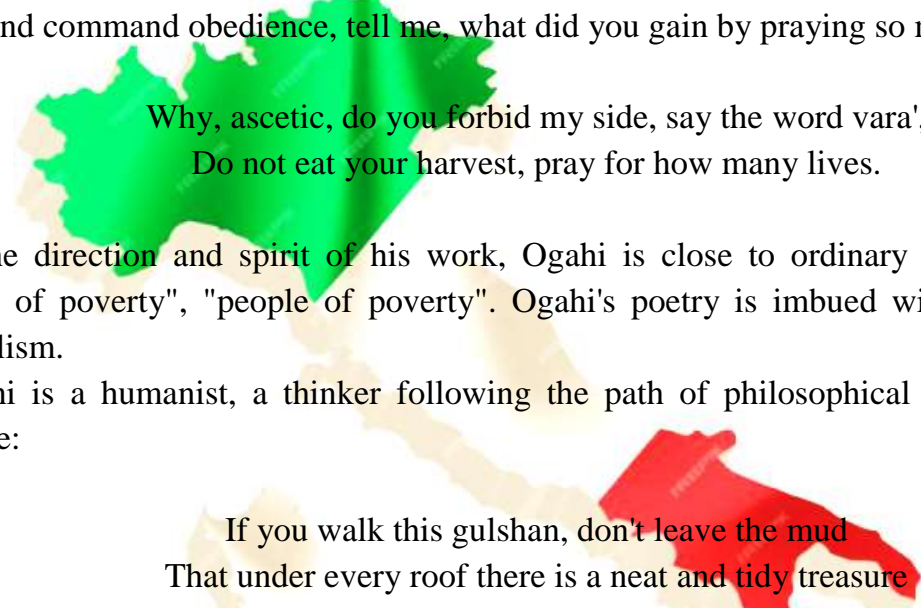
I've been aware for a while,
All the secrets became clear to me.

In his works such as "Gardens of Happiness", "Cream of Histories", "Summary of Sultan's Events", "Gulshani State", he paid attention to the philosophical aspects of the people's interest and the activities of officials. He praised the hard life. He describes the difficult times in his life as follows:



The cold has increased in intensity,
How is Ogahi this winter?
That there is no chakman anga, no skin,
Firewood and coal are also grains.
Make your heart sad.

Ogahi's works are filled with heroic qualities, secrets of love, masterpieces of respect and sincerity. Oriental philosophy is the epitome of works. Philosophical concepts such as "Low world", "Wall built upside down", "Swirling unfaithful sky" in the poems are proof that Ogahi is not only a great poet but also a great philosopher. Some religious people were also criticized in his work. For example, Agahi, O Zahid, you forbid me joy in life and command obedience, tell me, what did you gain by praying so much?



Why, ascetic, do you forbid my side, say the word vara',
Do not eat your harvest, pray for how many lives.

In the direction and spirit of his work, Ogahi is close to ordinary people, that is, "people of poverty", "people of poverty". Ogahi's poetry is imbued with the spirit of nationalism.

Ogahi is a humanist, a thinker following the path of philosophical pantheism. For example:

If you walk this gulshan, don't leave the mud
That under every roof there is a neat and tidy treasure

In addition to the noble call about life presented in these verses, in a deep philosophical observation, the pantheistic spirit and Sufi wisdom, reminiscent of Eastern thinkers such as Navoi and Khayyam, stand out.

Ogahi's poems are distinguished by their uniqueness in terms of language and style.

To get a certain impression of the philosophical artistry of Ogahi's poetry, it is enough to quote this beautifully written passage:

Create a picture of loyalty and love, and spoil the attitude
Come and see me with a sweet smile.

Ahmed Donish is another one of the great people who was an ardent patriot, lived with the pain of the people, and thought about the future of the country. His contemporaries nicknamed this highly educated and intelligent man "Calali". He (1827-1897) devoted his

whole life to writing works on philosophy, catastrophe, and history. The history of the Bukhara emirs is known to the world with the works entitled "Rare events". He analyzed the philosophical aspects of world events in the work "Rare events". He enriched the eternity of the world, the sphericity of the earth, the constant movement of the stars and planets with new evidence.

"Earthquakes do not happen without a reason," he says, "and the reason for this is the temperature, its rise in the center of the earth, or the loosening of some parts of the mountain... there will be an earthquake. Some places around the mountain burst and water springs flow from it; or when the ground cracks due to the heat shock, it emits a loud sound. Between the hills of the mountains, there will be gaps in them.

Donish was very interested in astronomy. He says that the reasons for eclipses of the moon and the sun should be sought in nature or the universe itself. Ahmed Donish's service in the history of Central Asian philosophy is that he tried to reveal some aspects of the philosophy of (scholastic) mysticism. In some of his thoughts (based on the thoughts of Omar Khayyam) it is also noticeable that the universe was created by God. Analyzing the relationship of the soul to the body in his work, it is not difficult to notice that he ponders deeply in philosophy. According to him, the soul has two forms. 1. It is pure, holy, divinity, which sends its light to all bodies. 2. The soul is placed in the world of bodies, but is doomed to death. It does not exist outside. From these thoughts, we can see that idealistic and materialistic views complement each other in Ahmed Donish's views. He was also able to positively analyze the problem of knowledge in philosophy and asserted that man is capable of knowing the world. Ahmad Donish called for a scientific approach to the analysis of all events. He understood that work and knowledge occupy the main place in human activity. Calling people to work honestly and to believe in fate, he says that if this is not done, human activity is foolishness. People can achieve their goals with their enthusiasm and action. With his advanced views, Ahmad Donish greatly influenced the work of patriots and philosophers of that time and in the future. He was enlightened.

Ahmad Donish, who is serving at the embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia, was upset when he saw that the Bukhara Emirate was not able to work independently.

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