

**HISTORY OF ANCIENT LIBRARIES IN CENTRAL ASIA**

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**Annotation**

This article provides detailed information about the formation of the first libraries in the territory of Central Asia, the libraries established by representatives of the dynasty and their activities, the libraries of mosques and madrasas and their activities.

**Keywords:** library, mosque, madrasa, book, science, activity, information, work, analysis, service, dynasty, fund.

**Introduction**

Large dynastic libraries in Central Asia, libraries under mosque-madrasas. In the 9th - 10th centuries, the Arab caliphate and the libraries of the Samanid state in Central Asia by the end of the 11th century. The library is considered a cultural, educational and scientific institution that provides public access to printed and some manuscripts, and regularly collects, preserves, promotes and delivers printed works to readers, as well as information and bibliographic work.

Providing services to readers is the main activity of the library, and all other activities (building the book fund, organizing it, replenishing it, etc.) serve for the main activity. The main goal of providing services to book readers is to fully satisfy their needs for information and literature as much as possible. There are clear historical sources that there were large dynastic libraries and libraries under mosque-madrasas in Central Asia. In the 9th - 10th centuries, the Arab caliphate disintegrated, and by the end of the 11th century, the Samanid state emerged in Central Asia. Science and culture developed in Movarounnahr, Samarkand, and Bukhara during the Samanid period. During this period, many famous encyclopedists lived and worked in this country. The magnificent center of Bukhara, on the sunny side of the wide square, stands a magnificent arch. After entering through the arched gate, the right path leads to an old building. Its thick walls guard a rich treasure.

The Bukhara library is a treasure with priceless treasures. This library is one of the famous libraries of the 10th century. At that time, the Bukhara library had a very rich fund, and it was considered the political and cultural center of Central Asia. This library in Bukhara is located in the emir's palace, and the books are stored in chests by subject. A reader entered it only with the permission of Emir Nuh ibn Mansur.

In the library, books are placed in a series of chests, each chest has a list of books, which was placed inside the chest. Among the medical books, the works of Hippocrates from the ancient Greek physicians, the physician Disquiridus (Pedanius Dioscorides) who lived in Malaysia in the 1st century, The works of Jolinus (Claudius Galen), a physician from Pergamum who lived in the 2nd century, and the works of Archigenus, Trojan Rufus, and Bavlus of Alexandria (VII century) from the Roman doctors who lived in the 2nd century have been preserved. In addition to these, Abu Bakr Muhammad bin Zakariyya ar Razi (865-925), the court physician of the Abbasid dynasty, Ibn Musawayh, Isa ibn Ali from Baghdad (9th century), Isa bin Yahya (9th century), Indian physician Charak Hindii (1st century), the works of Basrali Ibn Mosarjovaih (9th century) and others. In another chest, there are philosophical books, including the

originals of Aristotle's works, their translations in Arabic, translations of Greek philosophers into Arabic by Husayn bin Ishaq; the works of philosophers Abu Yusuf Yaqub bin Ishaq al-Kindi, Abu Nasr Farabi and other thinkers, who wrote in Arabic, have been preserved. There were many libraries and book markets in Bukhara, the capital of the Somanids. Large dynastic libraries also existed in Khorezm. Libraries were established in Urganch during the Khorezmshahs, Mamunis and Anushtageni eras. The collection of books in the library of the king of Khorezm, Mamun ibn Mamun, began long before the arrival of the Arabs. King Mamun entrusts the management of this library to the famous literary critic and historian al-Salibi. King Mamun II of Khorezm founded the "Mamun Academy", which brought together many scientists. In 1010, along with all Khorezm scholars, Beruni started working here and met Abu Ali ibn Sina here. After that, they create together for a long time. Many learned people lived in Khorezm, and in the 11th-12th centuries there were good conditions for scientists to work in this country. Fakhriddin ar Riyazi wrote his encyclopedic work "Collection of Sciences" (Sobraniye nauk). Another of the Khorezm libraries is Shahobuddin Library in Khiva. "Such a library did not exist before or after, because the fund of manuscript works in it was not inferior to the library in Marv," said Nasafi. "During the Ghaznavid period, the libraries of major cities such as Khorezm, Hamadan, and Isfahan became the centers that attracted all the talented and educated people of Khorasan". writes the great scientist A.Semyonov. On the eve of the Mongol invasion, there were ten large libraries in Marv, and about 12,000 volumes of books were kept in the library of Aziziya madrasa alone. At the beginning of the 11th century, Mahmud Ghaznavi built a madrasa in Ghazna, all the rooms of the madrasa had special places for storing books, where manuscripts were beautifully typed. In countries with rich libraries, science and culture have been good since ancient times. developed, great scientists and famous people have grown up. As great as the service of his teacher Aristotle was for Alexander the Great to become a world-lover, the service of his student Alexander, who sent him books from the conquered countries, was also great for Aristotle, who learned the secrets of the whole world while standing in Rome. There was a famous library in Bukhara even before the time of Ibn Sina, and we know from history that this library was destroyed by fire.

As a result of the division of the huge Arab caliphate into independent regions in the 9th-10th centuries, the lands of Central Asia were separated from the Arabs in the last quarter of the 11th century, and the independent Samanid state was established. The establishment of independent states led to a certain centralization of the state structure and a decrease in feudal internecine wars. This situation helped the development of many industries and the growth of culture. Scholars, poets, painters and other artists began to come to Movarounnahr from all the countries of the Arab Caliphate. According to the words of the famous Persian poet and literary critic ibn Muhammad Saalibi, 119 poets lived and created in Central Asia and Khorasan at the end of the 10th century and the beginning of the 11th century. At that time, Samarkand, Marv, Urganch and other cities were culturally more developed, but Bukhara, the capital of the Samanid state, is of special importance in this respect. Many representatives of the Somanid dynasty patronized literature, especially poetry, and science. The main scientific and literary official language of the state was Arabic, but it was gradually supplanted by the local Persian language, and more and more literary works, including poetry, began to be written in Persian. In this period, secular culture and science developed, and fiction literature flourished. Many famous scientists grew up in Central Asia. Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037), who was born in the village of Afshana in Bukhara, wrote 450 works on medicine, mathematics, physics, astronomy, philosophy, ethics, rhetoric (the art of oratory)

and other sciences. lum. Researchers of Ibn Sina's work are still searching for his new works and enriching the treasure of our spirituality. Ibn Sina's contemporary, the great scientist Abu Rayhan Beruni was born in the city of Kat, and he became known as a famous encyclopedic scholar of his time. His extreme diligence and incomparable desire to master the secret of knowledge, combined with his innate talent, led him to achieve great success. During his almost eighty years of life, the scientist created about 150 important works, which were related to astronomy and mathematics, geology, history, geography and other sciences.[1]

Beruni called books immortal works, but his works were cherished like his children. Emphasizing Alloma's hard work, his contemporary Shahrazuri Beruni wrote shortly after his death (1053-54): "His hand almost never stopped writing, his eyes never stopped observing. , and his heart longed for meditation. Only two days a year - New Year's Day and Mehrjan Day - were devoted to buying food and clothes.

Beruni passionately studied spiritual culture, loved books with all his heart, love and respect for books was born in him from his youth and remained throughout his life. All the above-mentioned great scientists and thinkers had their own personal library. In Samarkand, in the 8th century, the introduction of high-quality paper production helped to increase the number of libraries and rare books in the Central Asian region. Palace libraries of the 10th century were distinguished by the creation of book collections. By this time, methods of classifying books were used in the palace libraries, and they began to be guarded. By the end of the 10th century, the division of labor for the preservation of works in manuscript and book warehouses was noticeable: there were managers (representatives), keepers (treasurers), supervisors (mushrifs) and others. The collection of these manuscripts, which was quite important for its time, reflected different fields of knowledge according to its content. All literature was included in relevant lists, based on which relevant works were searched. YA search system was developed.[2]

The library staff was not only concerned with receiving and issuing books, but also with their preservation, repair and restoration. is very famous, and it can be said that this library was one of the leading political, cultural and educational centers of Central Asia without any exaggeration. Bukhara became a place where famous people gathered, stars of literature met, and people of science of that time held discussions and consultations. There was also a rich library in the palace of the emir of Bukhara, where books on certain fields of science were stored in chests in separate rooms. At the age of 17, the great thinker of the Middle Ages, Abu Ali ibn Sina, occupied an influential position in the field of medicine among the court officials of the Samanid emir Nuh ibn Mansur, and was allowed to read the books in the palace library. He described this library as follows: when I entered, there were chests full of books in every room. In one room there were Arabic books and poetry, in another there were books on jurisprudence, and thus in each room there were also books on some branch of science. I read a list of books by my predecessors in science and asked them to bring me the ones I needed. I saw their names there, I had never met them before. After reading these books, I learned useful things from them and realized the level of scholarship of each author in his field of knowledge. Based on this definition, it is possible to make a conclusion about the richness of the library, to get information about the established procedure for storing books, and about a large number of rare books. There were also rich state-owned libraries in the Khorezmshah kingdom.[3]

In the 11th-12th centuries Khorezm was flourishing in all aspects, the cities of Khiva, Kat, Gurganj (Urganch) began to develop rapidly, and there were many educated people in them. Around 1000, Ibn Sina also fled to this place, fleeing the dynasties' war and the tyranny of the Karakhanids. In Urganch, the famous scientist Fakhriddin ar-Razi completed the encyclopedic work entitled "Collection of Sciences" and collected information on 57 different fields of science in this work.[1]

The famous philologist and writer Abdul Qasim al-Zamakhshari lived and worked in Khorezm, he was the author of large dictionaries and grammar books. The great scientist of the 12th century, doctor Zainiddin Abu Ibrahim ad-Jurjani, compiled a detailed medical encyclopedia.

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