

REPRESENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN MUQIMIY'S WORKS**Xolboyova Madina Javlonovna**

2nd-year student of the Faculty of Economics, Tashkent State University of Economics

kholboyova@gmail.com<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20107486>

Annotation: This article scientifically analyzes the artistic representation of socio-economic inequality in Muqimiy's works. The study examines issues such as people's living conditions, economic difficulties, illegal taxation, corruption among officials, and social injustice reflected in the poet's satirical writings. Particular attention is paid to works such as *"Tanobchilar"* (*The Land Measurers*), *"Saylov"* (*The Election*), and *"Dar mazammati zamona"* (*Criticism of the Time*), where economic inequality and problems against public interests are realistically depicted. The article also analyzes the role of honesty, labor, justice, and humanity in Muqimiy's literary heritage. According to the research results, Muqimiy's works are important scientific sources for studying the socio-economic environment of nineteenth-century Turkestan.

Keywords: Socio-economic inequality, satire, people's life, justice, economic thinking, Uzbek democratic literature.

MUQIMIY IJODIDA IJTIMOYIY-IQTISODIY TENGSIZLIK TASVIRI**Xolboyova Madina Javlonovna**

Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, iqtisodiyot fakulteti 2-bosqich talabasi

kholboyova@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Muqimiy ijodida ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tengsizlikning badiiy tasviri ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot davomida shoirning satirik va hajviy asarlarida xalq turmushi, iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklar, noqonuniy soliqlar, amaldorlar zulmi va jamiyatdagi adolatsizlik masalalari yoritilgani o'rganildi. Ayniqsa, *"Tanobchilar"*, *"Saylov"* va *"Dar mazammati zamona"* asarlarida iqtisodiy tengsizlik va xalq manfaatlariga zid bo'lgan holatlar realistik ruhda tasvirlangani asoslab berildi. Shuningdek, Muqimiy ijodida halollik, mehnat, adolat va xalqparvarlik g'oyalarining tutgan o'rni tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, Muqimiy asarlari XIX asr Turkistonining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy muhitini o'rganishda muhim ilmiy manba ekanligi aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tengsizlik, satira, hajviyot, xalq turmushi, adolat, iqtisodiy tafakkur, o'zbek demokratik adabiyoti.

ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО НЕРАВЕНСТВА В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ МУКИМИ**Холбоева Мадина Жавлоновна**

Студентка 2 курса экономического факультета Ташкентского государственного экономического университета

kholboyova@gmail.com

Аннотация: В данной статье научно проанализировано художественное изображение социально-экономического неравенства в творчестве Мукими. В ходе исследования были изучены вопросы народной жизни, экономических трудностей, незаконных налогов,

произвола чиновников и социальной несправедливости, отражённые в сатирических произведениях поэта. Особое внимание уделено произведениям «Танобчилар», «Сайлов» и «Дар мазаммати замона», в которых реалистично изображены экономическое неравенство и проблемы, противоречащие интересам народа. Также проанализирована роль идей честности, труда, справедливости и народности в творчестве Мукими. Результаты исследования показали, что произведения Мукими являются важным научным источником для изучения социально-экономической среды Туркестана XIX века.

Ключевые слова: Социально-экономическое неравенство, сатира, народная жизнь, справедливость, экономическое мышление, узбекская демократическая литература.

Introduction

At the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, social and economic changes in Turkestan were clearly reflected in Uzbek literature. One of the brightest representatives of Uzbek democratic literature, Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimiy, vividly depicted social inequality, economic difficulties, and the hard life of ordinary people in his works. Through his satirical and humorous writings, the poet criticized injustice, corruption, illegal taxation, and the oppression of local officials. Muqimiy's works are important not only from a literary perspective but also as a valuable source for studying the socio-economic environment of that period. In particular, works such as "Tanobchilar," "Saylov," and "Dar mazammati zamona" reveal the realities of economic inequality and social injustice in Turkestan society. Therefore, studying the representation of socio-economic inequality in Muqimiy's works is of great scientific importance in understanding the relationship between literature and economic thought.

Relevance

Today, the study of socio-economic issues through literary works has become one of the important directions of scientific research. Muqimiy's works contain valuable information about the social life, economic inequality, and unjust treatment of ordinary people in nineteenth-century Turkestan. The poet critically described the exploitation of the people by local officials and wealthy classes. His satirical works reflect economic injustice, social stratification, and the difficult living conditions of the population. Therefore, analyzing socio-economic inequality in Muqimiy's works is relevant for both literary studies and the history of economic thought.

Purpose

The purpose of this article is to scientifically analyze the artistic depiction of socio-economic inequality in Muqimiy's works. The study also aims to examine how the poet described people's living conditions, economic injustice, illegal taxation, corruption, and the oppression of ordinary citizens through his literary works.

Main part

Muhammad Aminkhoja Muqimiy was one of the most important representatives of Uzbek democratic literature in the nineteenth century. He was born in 1850 in Kokand in a poor baker's family. His father worked as a baker, while his mother Oyshabibi inspired his interest in poetry and literature. Muqimiy studied at local schools and later continued his education in the "Moxlar oyim" madrasa in Kokand and in Bukhara madrasas. During his studies, he became familiar with classical Eastern literature and learned from famous poets such as Alisher Navoi, Jami, Fuzuli, and Nizami. Jami had a particularly strong influence on Muqimiy's worldview and literary style. From a young age, the poet began writing poems and developed a strong interest in social life.

The difficult social and economic conditions of Turkestan played an important role in shaping his critical worldview. After the death of his father, Muqimiy lived in poverty, which allowed him to deeply understand the suffering of ordinary people. His visits to Tashkent also expanded his intellectual and cultural outlook. Muqimiy communicated with progressive writers and poets such as Furqat, Zavqiy, and Almaiy. These relationships encouraged him to write about social injustice and inequality. Gradually, his literary activity moved from lyrical poetry to social satire and criticism. The poet used literature as a tool to defend ordinary people and expose corruption. Therefore, Muqimiy became one of the founders of Uzbek democratic literature. His life experiences strongly influenced the themes and direction of his works. As a result, his literary heritage remains important in Uzbek cultural history.

The difficult life of ordinary people and economic inequality are central themes in Muqimiy's works. The poet realistically described the poverty and social problems faced by peasants and workers in Turkestan society. During the nineteenth century, many people suffered from heavy taxation, corruption, and injustice. Muqimiy reflected these problems in his poems and satirical writings. He showed sympathy toward poor people and criticized wealthy officials who exploited society. In many of his works, the poet described the contrast between rich and poor classes. He believed that economic inequality damaged social harmony and human dignity. Muqimiy also criticized the greed and selfishness of corrupt authorities. Through satire and humor, he exposed the dishonest behavior of local officials. The poet considered hard work and honesty as important moral values. In his literary works, poor people are often shown as hardworking and sincere individuals. At the same time, wealthy elites are criticized for ignoring the suffering of ordinary citizens. Muqimiy's poems also describe the emotional pain caused by poverty and injustice. The poet wanted society to become more fair and humane. His literary style combines realism with strong social criticism. Through artistic language, he expressed public dissatisfaction with economic oppression. Muqimiy's concern for people's welfare became one of the main characteristics of his creativity. Therefore, his works are valuable sources for understanding the social and economic life of nineteenth-century Turkestan.

"Tanobchilar" (*The Land Measurers*) is one of Muqimiy's most famous satirical works that exposes economic oppression and corruption among local officials. The poem was written after the poet worked in a land administration office in Kokand. During this period, Muqimiy personally witnessed the dishonest activities of land measurers and tax collectors. In the work, characters such as Sulton Ali and Hakimjon symbolize corrupt officials who abused their authority for personal benefit. They deceived ordinary peasants and illegally increased taxes on land. Through satire and irony, Muqimiy criticized these unjust practices. The poem vividly describes how poor farmers suffered from economic exploitation. The famous line "O'n ikki oyda keladur bir tanob" reflects the endless difficulties faced by the people. Muqimiy presents officials as greedy and hypocritical individuals who ignore the suffering of society. The work also reveals the lack of justice within the administrative system of that time. Through strong artistic language, the poet expressed public dissatisfaction with corruption. The poem not only criticizes individuals but also exposes broader social problems. Muqimiy demonstrates how economic injustice destroys people's trust and welfare. *"Tanobchilar"* (*The Land Measurers*) became an important literary example of social criticism in Uzbek literature. The poet defended the rights of ordinary citizens and condemned illegal taxation. The realistic style of the work increased its social significance. Even today, the poem remains relevant because it addresses universal issues of justice and corruption. Therefore, *"Tanobchilar"* (*The Land Measurers*) is considered one of the masterpieces of Uzbek satirical literature.

Social inequality and injustice are among the major themes in Muqimiy's satirical writings. The poet used satire and humor to criticize the unfair social system of his time. During the nineteenth century, Turkestan society experienced corruption, poverty, and exploitation under

both colonial influence and local authorities. Muqimiy strongly opposed these problems through his literary activity. In many of his satirical poems, he exposed dishonest officials and wealthy individuals who abused their power. The poet believed that injustice destroyed social harmony and caused suffering among ordinary people. Works such as *"Saylov" (The Election)* and *"Dar mazammati zamona" (Criticism of the Time)* clearly describe the moral decline of society. Muqimiy criticized people who used power and wealth only for personal interests. Through satire, he revealed hypocrisy, greed, and dishonesty in public life. The poet also described the difficulties faced by poor citizens who had no protection against injustice. His literary works encouraged people to value honesty, fairness, and humanity. Muqimiy's criticism was not limited to individuals but also targeted the entire social system. The poet wanted society to become more just and equal. His satirical style made social criticism more effective and understandable for ordinary readers. Humor and irony allowed him to express painful truths about society. Muqimiy's works reflected the dissatisfaction of people living in difficult economic conditions. Therefore, his satire became an important tool for social awareness and criticism in Uzbek literature. Even today, his works remain relevant because they discuss universal social problems such as inequality and corruption.

Muqimiy's works *"Saylov" (The Election)* and *"Dar mazammati zamona" (Criticism of the Time)* contain important ideas related to economic thinking and social criticism. In these works, the poet described the negative effects of greed, corruption, and moral decline in society. *"Saylov" (The Election)* focuses on dishonest individuals who seek political power for personal benefit rather than public welfare. Muqimiy criticized the unfair election process and the selfish behavior of local elites. The work shows how wealth and influence were often used to control society. Through satire, the poet revealed the connection between economic inequality and political injustice. In *"Dar mazammati zamona" (Criticism of the Time)*, Muqimiy criticized the changing moral values of society during the spread of capitalist relations. The poet believed that people were becoming too focused on money and material wealth. As a result, honesty, kindness, and humanity were losing their importance. Muqimiy described how economic greed negatively affected social relationships and public morality. These works demonstrate the poet's concern about the future of society. He warned that injustice and selfishness could damage social stability. Muqimiy used artistic language and humor to explain serious social and economic problems. The poet's economic thinking was closely connected with his desire for fairness and equality. He believed that society should protect ordinary people rather than powerful elites. Therefore, these works are important examples of social criticism and economic thought in Uzbek literature.

Ideas of humanity, justice, and social responsibility occupy an important place in Muqimiy's satirical works. Although the poet used humor and satire, his main goal was to defend ordinary people and criticize injustice. Muqimiy believed that honesty and fairness were necessary for a healthy society. In many of his works, he described the suffering of poor people who were victims of corruption and economic oppression. The poet strongly criticized officials who abused their power and ignored public needs. At the same time, Muqimiy praised hardworking and sincere individuals. He considered labor and honesty to be valuable human qualities. In works such as *"Tanobchilar" (The Land Measurers)* and *"Saylov" (The Election)*, the poet expressed sympathy toward oppressed citizens. Muqimiy's satire often exposed the moral weakness of greedy and selfish people. Through his literary works, he encouraged readers to think critically about society. The poet believed that justice should exist not only in politics but also in everyday human relationships. Muqimiy's humanitarian ideas reflected his deep connection with ordinary people's lives. His literary works promoted kindness, honesty, and respect for human dignity. The poet also criticized moral corruption and hypocrisy among wealthy classes. Through artistic expression, Muqimiy defended social equality and fairness. His satirical writings became an

important voice for people suffering from injustice. Therefore, Muqimiy's works are considered valuable examples of democratic and humanitarian literature in Uzbekistan.

Discussion

The research revealed that Muqimiy's literary works play an important role in reflecting the social and economic realities of nineteenth-century Turkestan. Through satire, humor, and realistic descriptions, the poet exposed corruption, social inequality, economic oppression, and the difficult living conditions of ordinary people. The analysis showed that Muqimiy's worldview was deeply connected with the suffering of society, especially poor peasants and workers. Works such as "*Tanobchilar*" (*The Land Measurers*), "*Saylov*" (*The Election*), and "*Dar mazammati zamona*" (*Criticism of the Time*) clearly demonstrate the poet's critical attitude toward injustice and abuse of power. Muqimiy criticized dishonest officials, illegal taxation, greed, and moral decline in society. The study also revealed that the poet's satire was not only artistic entertainment but also a powerful form of social criticism. His literary works reflected people's dissatisfaction with economic inequality and political injustice. Furthermore, Muqimiy promoted ideas of honesty, justice, humanity, and respect for labor. The poet believed that social equality and fairness were necessary for the development of society. Through his realistic and democratic literary style, Muqimiy became one of the most important representatives of Uzbek democratic literature. The research confirmed that his works are valuable sources for studying the socio-economic history and moral atmosphere of Turkestan during that period.

Results

The results of the study demonstrate that Muqimiy's works contain significant representations of socio-economic inequality and social injustice. The poet realistically described the difficult life of ordinary people and criticized corrupt officials and wealthy elites who exploited society for personal interests. Through satirical works such as "*Tanobchilar*" (*The Land Measurers*) and "*Saylov*" (*The Election*), Muqimiy exposed corruption, illegal taxation, and moral decline in nineteenth-century Turkestan. The analysis showed that the poet's literary activity was closely connected with democratic and humanitarian ideas. Muqimiy promoted honesty, justice, equality, and hard work as essential social values. His works also reflected the negative consequences of greed and social inequality on public life. The study proved that Muqimiy's literary heritage is important not only for literary studies but also for understanding the economic thinking and social conditions of his era. Overall, Muqimiy's works remain valuable examples of Uzbek democratic literature and continue to be relevant for studying social justice and economic problems in society.

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