



Library of Ishaqiya

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Abstract: This article is about Ishaq Khan Tora Ibrat, the enlightened son of the Uzbek nation, and the printing house he founded in Namangan and his efforts made for science and book publishing.

Keywords: enlightened, lithography, Uzbek dramaturgy, poetry collection, printing house, literacy, calligraphy, newspapers, magazines and books.

Ishak Khan Tora Junaidullo's son Ibrat (1862-1938) was a progressive, enlightened poet, enthusiastic pedagogue, publisher and journalist, as well as a versatile scientist. In 1908, he started the "Matbai Ishaqiya" lithography in his own house. His first publication was the work "San'at Ibrat kalami Mirrajab bandi" dedicated to the study of literacy and calligraphy patterns. In 1907, he opened jadid (modern) school and invited Makayev from the village of Novaya Mostak, which belongs to Kuznetsk from the coast of Middle Volga, to teach the Russian language. (1910).

The first example of Uzbek dramaturgy "Mahramlar", written by teacher Abdurauf Samadov from Kokand, was also published that year. Kamil al-Mute Tukhbatulin's "Big concert program or libretto" was also published in "Matbai Ishaqiya" in 1911. In 1911, Ibrat published his poetry collection, and in 1915, Muhiddin Ibrahimi's poetry collection about the Jizzakh uprising called "Loshman", "Tikanli Gul (Thorny flower)", "Tazkirai Uvaisiya" and several others were also among his published works.

It can be seen from the above that Ishaqkhan Ibrat sets big goals for himself. Another notable work of Ishaq Khan Ibrat is that he also prepares the seal of his printing house. He stamped on the covers of books printed in lithography and on the first page of the newspaper "Vaqt (Time)". The appearance of the seal is a shining sun, and the word "science" is engraved in the center.

In 1913, in collaboration with Ibrat Ishaq and Sharipovich Koshipov, it was founded the new library named "Kutubkhonai Ishaqiya" in the house of Matmusaboy Boydadaboyev, who lived on Margilan street, Sardoba daha, Namangan city,

He searched far and wide for the rarest pamphlets on education and put them to read. The fund of the library was enriched day by day. There is information that "Ishaqiya library contains more than a thousand manuscripts and printed books of Uzbek and Persian-Tajik authors." Just one example, a rare manuscript named Namangan's copy of Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig" ("The Knowledge that Leads to Happiness"), which is kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, was also from Ibrat's library.

There is a seal of Ishaq Khan Ibrat in the book "Ajayib-ul Fazili Olam" written by the son of Khoji Eshmuhammad Toksoba from Namangan in the fund of the Kokan Literature Museum named after Gafur Ghulam. There is also information that Ishaq Khan Ibrat worked as kozi (a judge) in Torakorgan and Tashbulok for many years. During those years, the work "Fiqhi Kaidani" was created in his poetic translation. This work is also included in the library fund.

Along with artistic, scientific, and religious textbooks, Ishaq Khan Ibrat's library along with books promoting science contained manuscripts and printed books promoting arts and crafts related to carpentry, weaving, and silk-making. It is known that the fund of this library was filled day by day.

The reason for this is the printing of newspapers, magazines and books with vital and authentic writing, design, and interesting articles of the printing house established by Ishaq Khan Ibrat. Another reason was the increase of printed publications in the cities of Namangan region such as Chust, Pop, Yangikurgan and Torakurgan.

The following evidence given by the famous scientist, doctor of philology, professor Ulugbek Dolimov shows that Ibrat's printing work was developing year by year at that time. The daily increase in the number of printed products published in Namangan has led to a slight increase of bookstores and markets in cities and villages. Since 1910, 13 bookstores have been opened in Namangan, 2 in Chust, 2 in Pop, 1 in Yangikurgan, 1 in Torakurgan. Books published by "Matbai Ishaqiya" were sold in these shops at very low prices. This printing house published pamphlets on enlightenment. The main initiative in this work was shown by Ishaq Khan Ibrat. We are not far from the opinion that the increasing number of printed publications in the cities of Namangan, Chust, Pop, and Yangi-Kurgan created the foundation for the opening of libraries in these places.

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