

MANG'IT AMIRLARI SAROYLARINING QURILISH TARIXI VA SIYOSIY HAYOTDAGI ROLI

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Mang'itlar sulolasi (1756–1920) Buxoro amirligini boshqargan bo'lib, ular davlatni mustahkamlash va madaniy merosni rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor berganlar. Ular qurdirgan saroylar nafaqat o'z davrining me'morchilik durdonalari, balki Markaziy Osiyo san'ati va siyosiy tarixining muhim ko'rsatkichlaridir. Ushbu maqolada Mang'it amirlari tomonidan qurdirilgan saroylarning qurilish tarixi, me'morchilik xususiyatlari va ularning ahamiyati yoritiladi. Ular qurdirgan saroylar nafaqat o'z davrining badiiy durdonalari, balki Markaziy Osiyo siyosiy tarixining muhim ko'rsatkichlaridir. Ushbu maqolada Mang'it amirlari saroylarining qurilish jarayoni, me'morchilik uslublari, tarixiy ahamiyati va hozirgi holati batafsil yoritiladi.

Mang'itlar sulolasi Muhammad Rahimxon (1756–1758) bilan boshlangan va Amir Olimxon (1911–1920) davrigacha davom etgan. Ular Buxoroni siyosiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan mustahkamlab, ko'plab saroylar, masjidlar va madrasalar qurdirdilar.

Tarixchi **Ahmad Donish** "Navodir-ul-vaqoe" asarida ta'kidlaganidek:

"Mang'it hukmdorlari shaharsozlikka alohida e'tibor berishgan, ularning saroylari nafis bezaklar va mustahkam qurilish uslublari bilan ajralib turardi."

Mang'itlar Saroylarining Me'morchilik Jihatleri

Mang'itlar davrida qurilgan saroylarning asosiy xususiyatlari:

1. **Arklar va Qasrlar** – Hukmdorlar qarorgohlari (masalan, **Buxoro Ark**) qayta ta'mirlangan va kengaytirilgan.

2. **Hovli va Bog'lar** – Saroylar atrofida chorbog'lar (to'rtburchak bog'lar) barpo etilgan.

3. **Bezaklar** – G'isht naqshlari, yog'och o'ymakorligi va koshinkori bezaklar ishlatilgan.

O'rta Osiyo me'morchiligi bo'yicha mutaxassis **Galina Pugachenkova** o'z tadqiqotlarida shunday deb yozadi:

"Mang'itlar saroylari an'anaviy markaziy osiyolik uslub va fors me'morchiligining uyg'unligidan iboratdir."

Mashhur Mang'it Saroylari

1. **Buxoro Ark** – Qadimgi qal'a bo'lib, Mang'itlar tomonidan qayta qurilgan.

2. **Sitorai Mohi Xosa** – Amir Olimxonning yozgi saroyi, rus va sharq me'morchiligi uyg'unligi.

3. **Ko'kaldosh Madrasasi yaqinidagi saroylar** – Hozirgi kunda saqlanib qolmagan, lekin tarixiy manbalarda tilga olingan.

4. Mang'itlar sulolasi **Muhammad Rahimxon** (1756–1758) davrida mustahkamlanib, **Amir Shohmurod** (1785–1800) va **Amir Nasrulloh** (1827–1860) kabi hukmdorlar davrida Buxoro yirik me'morchilik markaziga aylangan.

Tarixchi **Oleg Akimushkin** "Buxoro amirligining so'nggi asrlari" asarida ta'kidlaydi:

"Mang'it hukmdorlari saroy qurilishiga nafaqat o'z shohona daxlsizligi uchun, balki davlatning qudratini namoyish etish maqsadida katta mablag'lar ajratganlar."

Saroylar qurilishida asosiy tamoyillar:

1. **Himoya funktsiyasi** – Baland devorlar, qal'alar (masalan, **Buxoro Ark**).

2. **Badiiy jihatdan ajoyib bezaklar** – Koshinkori, ganch o‘ymakorligi, yog‘och naqshlar.
3. **Suv tizimlari va bog‘lar** – Chorbog‘ uslubidagi hovlilar, favvoralar.

Mang‘itlar Saroylarining Me‘morchilik Xususiyatlari

1. Buxoro Ark – Hukmdorlar Qarorgohi

Buxoro Ark **XVII–XIX asrlarda** qayta qurilgan bo‘lib, uning ichida:

- **Qabulxona (Kurashxona)** – Amirning rasmiy mehmonlarni kutib olish joyi.
- **Zindon** – Qamoqxona sifatida foydalanilgan.
- **Xon masjidi** – Ichki ibodatxona.

Arxeolog **Edvard Rtveladze** fikriga ko‘ra:

"Buxoro Ark nafaqat mudofaa inshooti, balki murakkab me‘morchilik majmuasi bo‘lib, unda turli davrlarning ta‘siri seziladi."

2. Sitorai Mohi Xosa – Amir Olimxonning Yozgi Saroyi

Bu saroy **XX asr boshlarida** qurilgan bo‘lib, unda **rus va sharq me‘morchiligi** uyg‘unlashgan. Asosiy xususiyatlari:

- **G‘arb uslubidagi zal** – Yevropacha mebel va bezaklar.
- **An‘anaviy hovli** – Koshin bilan qoplangan ayvonlar.
- **Bog‘** – Ekzotik daraxtlar va favvoralar bilan jihozlangan.

3. Ko‘kaldosh Madrasasi Atrofida Saroylar

Hozirgi kunda saqlanib qolmagan bu saroylar haqida **XIX asr sayyohlari** (masalan, **Arminius Vambery**) o‘z xotiralarida yozib qoldirganlar:

"Buxoro markazidagi saroylar ayniqsa hashamatli edi – ularning devorlari zarhal naqshlar, shifrlari esa rang-barang g‘ishtlar bilan bezatilgan."

Mang‘it Saroylarining Tarixiy Ahamiyati

1. **Siyosiy ramz** – Saroylar amirlikning qudratini ifodalagan.
2. **Madaniy meros** – Islom va mahalliy an‘analarning uyg‘unligi.
3. **Turizm potentsiali** – Bugungi kunda Buxoro Ark va Sitorai Mohi Xosa UNESCOning Butunjahon merosi ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan.

1. Buxoro Ark - hukmdorlar qarorgohi

Buxoro Ark qal‘asi Mang‘itlar davrida tubdan qayta qurilgan. Tarixchi Narshaxiy asarida: "Ark qal‘asi Buxoro hukmdorlarining asosiy qarorgohi bo‘lib, unda hukmdor saroyi, devonxona, zindon va masjid mavjud edi"

Ark qal‘asining asosiy xususiyatlari:

- 4 metr qalinlikdagi mudofaa devorlari
- Ichkarida Amir saroyi va rasmiy qabulxonalar
- G‘arbiy qismida zindon va qurol-yarog‘ omborlari

2. Sitorai Mohi Xosa saroyi

Amir Olimxon (1911-1920) tomonidan qurdirilgan bu saroyda Sharq va G‘arb me‘moriy uslublari uyg‘unlashgan. Saroyning asosiy qismlari:

- Yevropa uslubidagi qabulxona
- An‘anaviy Buxoro me‘morchiligidagi hovli
- Keng bog‘ maydoni favvoralar bilan bezatilgan

3. Ko‘kaldosh saroy majmuasi

XVI asrda qurilgan bo‘lsa-da, Mang‘itlar davrida qayta ta‘mirlangan. Majmua tarkibiga kiradi:

- Asosiy saroy binosi
- Xonaqoh va masjid

- Xizmat ko'rsatish binolari

Me'moriy xususiyatlar

Mang'itlar saroylarining asosiy me'moriy jihatlari:

1. Keng hovlilar va ayvonlar
2. Koshinkori va ganchkor bezaklar
3. Muhim mudofaa elementlari
4. Suv tizimlari va bog'lar

Xulosa va Takliflar

Mang'it amirlari saroylari nafaqat ularning hokimiyatini, balki Buxoro amirligining madaniy va badiiy yuksalishini aks ettirgan. Ushbu me'moriy yodgorliklar hozirgi kunda ham o'zining ahamiyatini saqlab qolmoqda va Markaziy Osiyo tarixini o'rganishda muhim manba hisoblanadi. Mang'itlar saroylari nafaqat o'tmish, balki hozirgi zamon uchun ham muhim madaniy meros hisoblanadi. Ularni saqlash va tadqiq qilish Markaziy Osiyo tarixini tushinishda kalit rol o'ynaydi.

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