



Source studies of the madrasahs education system of the Ashtarkhanid period (XVII-XVIII centuries)

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ABSTRACT

In the history of our country, during the period of more than 150 years (1601-1757), many buildings such as mosques and madrasahs, bazaars, houses, caravanserais were built at the expense of rulers, palace officials, rich people and scholars. An architectural monument built in Bukhara by the Ashtarkhani ruler Abdulaziz Khan (1614-1681) - Abdulaziz Khan madrasah was built in 1652 by the architects Muhamad Salih, the painter-husnikhatcher Mavlano bini Khoja Muhammad Amin, and the potter-sealer Haji Babas on the south side of the Ulugbek madrasah. They built the madrasah with a large porch, a two-story gallery, a wide courtyard, four porches, two porches, a summer and winter mosque, a large classroom, and they made flower bouquets at the four corners. The structure of the madrasah is simple and the rooms have two floors. Between each side of the Chorsi courtyard is a covered porch. The porch is decorated with various patterns, muqarnas and pendants. The following article contains valuable information about the source studies of the educational system of madrasahs in the XVII-XVIII centuries.

Keywords:

Madrasahs, mosques, a'la (higher), avsat (middle), adno (lower), certification, persian textbook, mathematics, geometry, astronomy, geography, medicine, literature and aesthetics, management and law, special hospital.

Introduction

When we study the issues of the history of the statehood of the countries of the world, we see that the development of their political, economic and social development is focused on the sphere of education. Countries that have supported the development of science and raised the training of qualified personnel to the level of politics have at all times subjugated and colonized the developed countries, mired in ignorance and ignorance. During the Ashtarkhanid dynasty (1601-1753) of the Bukhara Khanate, which played an important role in the history of the statehood of our country, one of the important tasks was the development of science and the reform of the education system.

Despite the constant wars and internal conflicts during the Ashtarkhanid period, education, science and culture did not stop in the Bukhara Khanate. Especially in the era of the Ashtarkhanids, many madrasahs functioned as educational centers. During this period, the madrasah was considered a secondary and higher educational institution. The madrasah was accepted by graduates. Education in the madrasah lasted 7-12 years, depending on the abilities of the students, and ranged from 10 to 40 years. They are divided into three groups depending on the level of knowledge: A'la (highest), avsat (middle), adno (lower). Students of the madrasah are mainly divided into two groups: 1) students who regularly attend classes, live and study in the premises of

the madrasah, and 2) students who freely attend classes.

Main Part

Teaching in the madrasah is mainly carried out in the style of conversation and discussion, with special attention to the independent thinking of students. In this case, it is considered that students have the right to search and choose their own tutors, and they are given the opportunity to move to another tutor who is not satisfied with them. The study began with the development of a Persian language textbook called "Avvali Ilm". Then books written in Arabic and Persian were taught. They were explained to the students by the teacher in Turkish. Then they taught Arabic grammar. The study of fiqh (jurisprudence) was considered obligatory.

During this period, in addition to religious education, such subjects as mathematics, geometry, astronomy, geography, and medicine were taught in the madrasah to a certain extent. Also an important place for students is the teaching of literature and aesthetics in the madrasah. Basically, they were educated by reading the works of Central Asian scientists Farabi, Ibn Sina, Beruni and other scientists. The madrasah trained qualified specialists in various fields. Most of the graduates of this university have become teachers, religious scholars, writers, officials, ambassadors, soldiers, imams, artists, musicologists, and even educators. At the end of the school year, students took an exam in the presence of their parents. Students who successfully complete the madrasah are awarded a certificate - a diploma. Expenses for education in the khanate were taken from the income from the fund's property.

In addition, it was covered by additional funds allocated from the state treasury. Each madrasah had its own waqf property and a waqfnam document. The wakfname clearly indicates the giftedness of the madrasah, its employees: mutavvali, mudarris, hafiz, mukhri, naqib, janitor, cook, etc., as well as the number of students, their salaries, allowances. Each madrasah had its own guardian appointed by the khan. The mutawwali is tasked with

supervising the activities of the madrasah attendants (other than teachers), and in some cases the attendance of students. During the reign of Abdulaziz Khan (1645-1681), one of the rulers of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, many madrasahs were built. For example, in 1065 AH. (1654-1655) he built the madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan opposite the madrasah of Ulugbek. The madrasah consists of 84 rooms. Abdulaziz Khan was one of the enlightened rulers of Turan.

In his time, Bukhara was still considered one of the centers of science in the East. Many scientists and writers gathered in this place. Abdulaziz Khan arranged beautiful meetings with their participation and constantly encouraged people of knowledge materially and spiritually. In historical sources there is information that in this madrasah, which he built, he studied with Maulana Muhammad Sharif al-Bukhari al-Alawi, an accomplished scholar of his time. The structure of the madrasah is simple, the rooms are two-story. The large peshtok is decorated with fine and rare patterns, and mythical animals are depicted among the Islamic patterns. The premises of the madrasah, especially the southern porch, are decorated with various patterns. Patterns are drawn mainly in blue paints. Madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan in some sources of the beginning of the 20th century is called Zargaran. At that time, next to him was a trade in gold and silver, namely Toki Zargaron.

For this reason, the Ulugbek madrasah or the madrasah opposite him is also called the Zargaron madrasah. Palace architect Muhammad Salih, mosque decorator and tiler Khoja Muhammad Amin took part in the construction of this madrasah. Madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan operated before the Shura revolution. It is one of the highest class madrasahs. The annual amount of the fund was 120,000 tenge. There were two teachers there. Later, Mullah Nematulla and Mullah Kurban taught students here. The poet Abdulaziz Khoja Kunduzi, who used the pseudonym Azizi, studied in this madrasah. Today, in the courtyard of the madrasah, national music and folklore performances are performed for tourists. An exhibition of samples of Bukhara woodcarving will be organized in miyansaray in

the north-eastern corner, museum activities will be launched in this madrasah. Abdulaziz Khan built a Gosfand madrasah in the Registan Guzar. This madrasah consists of 72 rooms and was destroyed during the revolution.

Due to the fact that a sheep market was located next to it, it was also called the Gosfand market madrasah. It is also known as the Registan madrasah and is considered one of the highest madrasahs in Bukhara. There were two teachers there. There is no doubt that the supreme ruler Abdulaziz Khan allocated large donations for the madrasahs he built. This madrasah was destroyed during the Shura period. Interest in medicine was strong during the time of Subkhonkulikhan (1681-1702), a representative of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty. Subkhonkulikhan is building a special hospital (darishshifa) in Bukhara. Also, a special medical emergency room was built in the hospital. In 1697, Subkhankili Khan built the Dor ush-shifa madrasah, built of burnt bricks. It had high domes and arcades, inner and outer courtyards, a classroom for teaching medicine, a summer mosque, and eighteen rooms. This madrasah had a street on the western side, waqf land and the court of Haji Bako ibn Mulla Ibodullah on the north side, Ark castle on the east side, and Ark stream on the south side. It was located next to the bridle room.

A special school has also been established in the madrasah. Small children were taught there. The head of the madrasah was Mir Qasim, another well-known doctor at that time. He came to Bukhara from Iran. It is not yet known whether they wrote a work on medicine or not. However, the owner of the madrasah wrote a work with the medical title "Ihyoyi at-tib Subhani". In the title, the author used the word wisdom. The word "Subhan" has two different meanings, that is, first of all, Allah, and then the author himself (Subhankulikhan). The book consists of an introduction and eight chapters. Each chapter is divided into four chapters.

The book shows the preparation of simple and complex medicines, methods of treating various diseases. Subhankilikhan was also very fond of literature. He wrote a commentary on Jalal ad-Din Rumi's masnavi in

Persian called "Risola dar ma'niyii bayti" "Masnavi". Before this, Subkhonkuli Khan built a swimming pool, an observatory in the Ark, a hotel, in 1683 the Ark mosque and a drum room above the Ark gate. At the beginning of the 20th century, Mullah Abdurahim taught here, who was replaced by Kari Mullah Sami, a teacher at the Naqib Madrasah. Mullah Ahmadhoja also taught at this place. After his death, Mudarri, Mullah Shamsiddin, a teacher of the madrasah Oliy Sangin, was appointed in his place. In the month of Rabi Usani 1329 AH (April 1911), written on behalf of Mirza Nasrullah Koshbegi, the inhabitants of the madrasah complain about the state of the educational building.

In the middle of the 17th century, more than 150 madrasahs operated in the Bukhara Khanate. In addition to the rulers, many government officials also built madrasahs. Among these madrasahs are the 71-room Nodirdevanbegi Madrasah under the control of Mulla Shamsiddin during the reign of Imam Kuli Khan (1611-1642) (built by Hazrat Mirzoi Tagoyi Sadr Devonbegi ibn Khazrat Sultan Mirza Tagoyi Abdulla Khan in 1620-1621), Abdulaziz Khana (1645-1681-) 23-room madrasah Mukhammadyerbi Atalig (built by Mukhammadyar Atalik in 1668-1669), Sheikh Darvesh madrasah with 27 rooms in Khammomi kappa guzar (built in 1669-1670 13 rooms in the guzar Mavlavi Sharif (built by Maulana Muhammad Sharif), Muhammad Aminkhoja madrasah with 8 rooms in Obiravan guzar (built by Muhammad Aminkhoja Mirza Hussein in 1691-1692), Khoja state madrasah with 12 rooms in Arki Basta guzar (1700 - built by Khoja Davlat Saray ibn Khoja Muhammad Khudoybakhsh in 1701), Kazi Salim Madrasah in Mir Takhur Guzar (built by Kazi Salim in the 17th century), Muhammad Ali Khaji Madrasah, consisting of 18 rooms in Kosh Guzar Madrasah under Ubaydulla II (1702-1711) (built by Muhammad Ali Haji in 1707-1708), Baki Muhammad Koshbegi madrasah (built by Baki Muhammad Koshbegi) consisting of 8 rooms, located next to the mosque in the village of Yalangi Bakidzhan Koshbegi during the reign of Abulfaiz Khan (1711-1747) religious knowledge is taught in them.

During the Ashtarkhanid dynasty, important reforms were carried out in the field of the education system in the country. Many madrasahs have been opened in Bukhara, and conditions have been created for students. Under such rulers as Imam Kuli-Khan, Abdulaziz-Khan, Subkhon-Kuli-Khan, Ubaydulla-Khan II, the reforms carried out in the field of madrasah and education became important for the Bukhara Khanate

Conclusion

Thus, in order to provide the higher education system with educational buildings and to create sufficient conditions for students, large-scale works were carried out even during the Ashtarkhanid period. During this dynasty, important reforms were carried out in the field of education system in the country. Many madrasahs have been established in Bukhara and conditions have been created for students. Among the rulers such as Imam Quli Khan, Abdulaziz Khan, Subhon Quli Khan, Ubaydullah Khan II, the reforms implemented in the field of madrasahs and education became important for the Bukhara Khanate. During the period of these rulers, the achievements and positive changes in madrasah education are as follows:

- ✓ Salaries for teachers and stipends for students have been introduced in madrasahs;
- ✓ Provided with books, textbooks, manuals;
- ✓ The subjects of medicine, astrology, philosophy, and geography were taught;
- ✓ Availability of bedrooms for living;
- ✓ The madrasah building is constantly being repaired at the expense of the foundation land;
- ✓ Availability of extramural departments with free access to classes;
- ✓ Days of the week are divided based on time distribution;
- ✓ Multilingualism prevailed, that is, books were written in Arabic and Persian, and reviews were in Turkish.

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