



Constructive Analysis of Mosques and Madrasa in Khiva

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the engineering problems of ancient monuments of the type of mosques and madrasahs in Khiva city, the issues of constructive analysis in determining their technical condition.

Keywords:

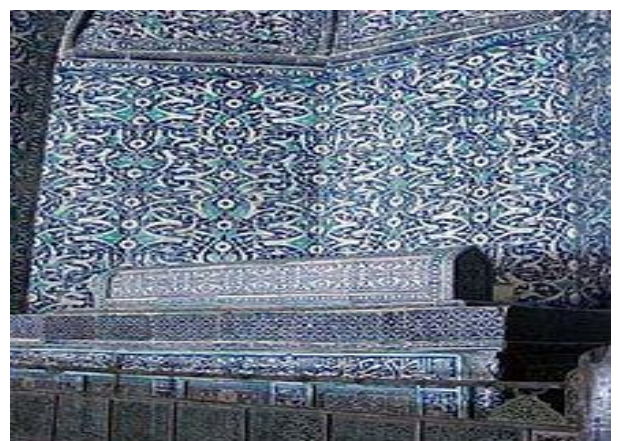
Khiva, Ichan Qala, Yor Muhammad devon, historical monument, constructive analysis.

The study of the history of world architecture means the study of the laws of its development, the study of human emotions and life experiences with rare monuments, the formation of ideological and aesthetic views. It helps a person to enrich their life experiences, to take a broader and more comprehensive approach to life.

It should be noted that the architecture of the Khiva Khanate is one of the first centers of cultural development of ancient Khorezm.

Muhammad Rahimkhan I (full name Muhammad Rahimkhan ibn Avaz inoq ibn Muhammad Amin inoq) (1775-1825) was a khan of Khorezm (1806-1825) from the Uzbek bell dynasty. After the death of his brother Eltuzarkhan, he ascended the throne (1806). Muhammad Rahimkhan I achieved positive results in uniting the Khiva khanate. He carried out a number of political, economic and administrative reforms. The Khan's Palace established a permanent Council (Devon). Muhammad Rahimkhan I marched on the Turkmen cavalry to expand the country (1808-1809). In the same year, Hasan-boy conquered his people and attacked Kungrad, but there was

strong resistance there. Oymirza moved some of the Karakalpaks he ruled to a place called White Youth. Muhammad Rahimkhan I marched several times along the Aral Sea to subdue the Karakalpaks, and in 1811 he defeated the Sufi Turamurod and strengthened the khanate. During the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I, Dashti Kipchak paid tribute to the Khiva khanate of Khorasan. The khanate's

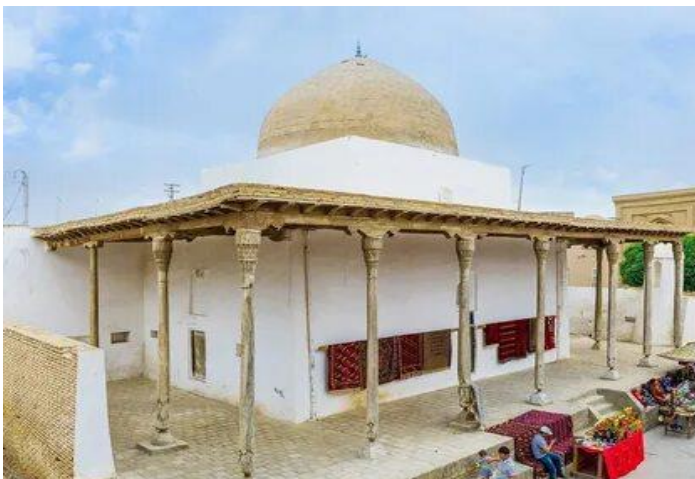


territory included Khorasan in the south, the Aral Sea and the lower reaches of the Syrdarya in the north, the Bukhara Emirate in the east, and the Caspian Sea in the west.

The mausoleum of Muhammad Rahimkhan I is buried in the tomb of Pakhlavon Mahmud, which he built.

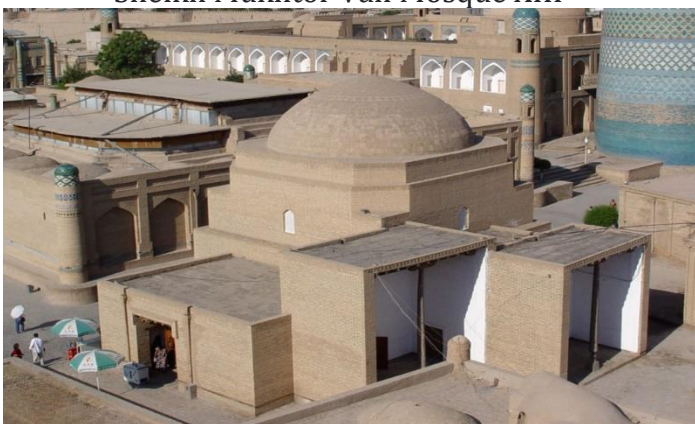
Muhammad Rahimkhan I knew Arabic and Persian. He dug several canals in the country. During the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I, alcohol and drugs were banned. Customs and other agencies have been set up. The Yor Muhammad Devon Mosque, also known as the Sayyid Ota, was built during the reign of Muhammad Rahim Khan I. Several other similar buildings were built during this period. To date, the following ancient monuments are well preserved.

- * Qazi - Kalon Madrasah 1905.
- * Sayyid Ota Mosque XIX
- * Muhammad Aminkhan Madrasah and Minaret (Kalta Minor) XIX century.
- * Muhammad Niyaz Devonbegi Madrasah 1871
- * Muhammad Panohboy Madrasah XX century.
- * Musa Tora Madrasah XIX century



* White Mosque XVII

* Sheikh Mukhtor Vali Mosque XIII



There are a number of other monuments, including:

- * Amir Tora Madrasah, 1872.
- * Muhammad Amin Inoq Madrasa XVIII
- * Hokim Kutlug 'Murad inoq madrasah 1806.
- * Islam Khoja Mosque and Minaret of the 20th century
- * Garden Mosque, 1809.
- * Shergozikhan madrasah, 18th century

These monuments are of great interest to tourists all over the world and are given special attention by state and local authorities. These objects are truly recognized by all countries of the world, and the present generation faces the task of preserving these universal values. Muhammad Aminhan Madrasa and the minaret are unique, but there are articles in several languages about its beauty, the height and beauty of the Islamic Khoja Mosque and the minaret, for example, the Muhammad Niyaz Devonbegi Madrasa was built in 1871 by Muhammad Niyaz Devonbegi near the Muhammad Aminkhan Madrasa. The main entrance door faces west. The madrasa is a one-story building with 21 rooms, a classroom and a library. Devonbegi "collects customs and zakat money from the surrounding peoples and traders." There were four devons (mirzas) working in the office of the khan's palace, one of whom was the devonbegi, who managed the country's income and spent it on the needs of the khan's palace and military expenses. He managed the land and water, calculated the income from the gardens, and organized the excavations. The khan and the high officials had their own devons. The Devon princes had deputies in every city, and they had to collect taxes. The main task of the office was to write down all the work done. Agahi's historical poem about the history of the building is inscribed on the main gate of the madrasa. Today, the madrasa serves as a kitchen-restaurant for tourists. This mosque, now called Sayyid ota, was originally built by Yor Muhammad Devon in the early 19th century, during the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan I (1806-1825).



This mosque with a domed front porch was built to the south of the mausoleum of Sayyid Alouddin, adjacent to the madrasa of Abdurasulboy. The work of Munis and Ogahi gives a lot of information about the activities of this devonbegi, including: "He is the closest person to the khan, who shares his secrets." Inscriptions preserved on the altar of the mosque and folk legends show that Yar Muhammad was a descendant of the Prophet. The general history of the mosque is 8.95x13.5 m, the square of the khanaqah is square (6.3x6.3 m), the dome roof, the front of the porch is slightly protruding. The mosque is unadorned, the surface is plastered with plaster. The wood-carved columns are noteworthy. Renovated in 1983. To date, the building has been restored to its original value and is currently undergoing renovations. The mosque was built mainly of wooden structures, which were popular at that time, and was widely used in the tomoop section. In the ancient city of Khiva, the construction of a number of buildings in the form of "nigirik" is widespread, and the monuments are used. In this case, through the corners and diagonals of the foundation and walls of the building, the timber is connected to each other to form a single structure. It is safe to say that this served to increase the cohesiveness and earthquake resistance of the buildings.

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