

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY
ISSN: 2792-3991 | Registered in Spain
Platform Workflow by OJS/PKP
Open Access Journal System

History of Ancient Monuments in Registan Bukhara

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Abstract: The mazur article provides information about the location of historical buildings located in Buxoro Registonida, their names, history and sad fate. Most of the information was obtained on the basis of foundation documents, which were practically not recorded in historical sources. Since the 20 years of the twentieth century, as a result of the “reasonable” policy carried out by Soviet Russia in the country, all historical monuments on Registan Square were demolished instead of repaired. The article gives an idea of shular.

Keywords: Payanda-biy ataliq, mosque, Dor ash-shifa, Bazari Gusfand, Hodja Nihal, Shadimbiy, madrasa, Toki ordfur’shan, Toki Tirgaron, Khosa Po’lod, Nazcha, Kafar-rabod, Hodja Kurban, Qazi Mir Hashim, Registan

Introduction: Bukhara is one of the ancient cities of Central Asia, with its many historical monuments and sacred shrines, the attention of the people of the world is always drawn to it. From the beginning of the XX century, work began to study Bukhara in ethnographic, archaeological and topographic directions. Until the 20-ies of the XX century, there were many historical monuments in the Buxoro Registeronida. After the Soviets seized power, most of the reason for ignoring the monuments was undermined by them, and most of them broke down.

Discussion: Important information about the Registan and the structures around the buildings in it was kept in the foundation documents and by drawing them into scientific circulation, the following were obtained. The Bukhara region was 233x270 meters, the Khoja Nihal of the north, the was adjacent to the Bazari Gusfand madrasahs. These madrasahs are located close to the present Bukhara College of Culture. The South Side was Khoja Nihal (now before the Regional Department of internal affairs), the west side was adjacent to the Shodim-biy Madrasah and the bolohovuz mosque, which were not preserved to us . It turns out that the alley in front of the old building of the Bukhara regional theater entered the territory of Registan in the Middle Ages.

On Registan Square by Abdullahan II there was a grain market, a bathroom, a Toki Tirgaron, a palace and shops. Most of these buildings have not reached us yet. Toki Tirgaron is located approximately in the place of the current regional department of internal affairs. Through the search for Moses Saidjonov, we can imagine the appearance of the Buxoro Registry in the XVI – XVII centuries. During the period of ashtarakhanids, such buildings as Buxoro Registan and nearby lands as Masjid Al-Payanda-biy, Madrasai Bazari Gusfand, Madrasai Dor ash-Shifa, Madrasai Khoja Nihal, Bolohovuz were built.

The person who built the complex of the mosque on the Poyanda was a Turkmen from the emirs of Imamkulikhan (1611-1642), who brought water out of the empty and waterless lands of the opposite side. Using ten thousand mardikor, he brings water to the arid lands and foundations these lands to the mosque, which he himself built. The mosque is located near the Islamic quarter of Poyanda Bukhara's gate, this neighborhood is slightly away from The Register, more precisely on its back. The neighborhood near the mosque Poyanda was called Khoja Nurabad. The mosque stands on the Poyanda next to the Kalan mosque in size. The size is 40,5 x 62,5 meters, with domes

based on 66 g'isht column . The mosque was demolished due to the fact that it was repaired in 1927 year on the Poyanda and did not receive funds for Tamas.

The two-story Bazari Gusfand Madrasah, located in the north of the Registan, has not reached us yet. In Buxkomstaris reports, the date of construction of the madrasah is recorded as Hijri 1080 (1668 western-style calendar) year. The madrasah consists of 72 kennels, mosques and gate houses, and Abdulazizkhon (1645 – 1680) founded more than a thousand rural cultivated lands for madrasahs in Bukhara, Nurota and Shahrisabz districts. In the 20-ies of the XX century, the madrasah became a ruin.

In the west of the Registan, a Dor ash-Shifa madrasah consisting of 18 cells is built as a derivative of ashtarkhani Subhonkulikhan to medical science. His first name was “Baqa’ dor ash-shifa”, in which specialist doctors taught medical science. Madrasah performed hospital and outpatient duties at the same time, and inside it was a pharmacy, and free medicines were distributed to patients. In Buxkomstaris information, it is noted with regret that the task of madrasa in later periods was significantly reduced, in which only religious sciences were taught, and in his library he saved not a single book.

Brief information about the Hodja Nihal Madrasah, which is located in the south of the Registan region, has not been preserved until now, has arrived. According to Bukhara scholar, ethnographer O.A. Sukhareva, the Khoja Nihal madrasah was built at the beginning of the XVIII century on the murdashoyan estate. Sharifjon Mahdum Sadri Ziya notes madrasa as Tirgaran guzari. According to the foundation documents, Khoja Nihal madrasa 1858 tanab land and gardens were founded and the revenues from them were used for the costs of madrasa. Also from the income of madrasah was assigned a salary for the Imam, eshon, alam and others. Madrasa's one-year foundation income was 50 thousand coins. Khoja Nihal madrasa consists of 25 cells, which is a higher educational knowledge institution in Bukhara. According to the magazine “Shura”, number 12, 1916, one of the 11 large libraries in Bukhara is located in Khoja Nihal madrasa and some of the foundation's revenue was spent for the library. The madrasah was demolished in the 20th century and its territory was turned into a park.

Another of the buildings that have not reached us before, entering the territory of Registan, is the Shodim-biy (Shodbiy) madrasa. Madrasa was built in the first half of the XVII century. The Madrasa consists of 87 double-storey cells, the first floor is made of baked brick, the second floor is made of wood. It was built by one of the emirs of Ashtarkhani. According to the 12 issue of “Shura” magazine in 1916, madrasa's one-year foundation income was 40 thousand coins, which was recorded in 22 higher educational institutions on Steam. Madrasa is located on the right side of the Bolohovuz Mosque. It was very devastated in the first quarter of the XX century and was demolished in 1923 year.

Results. As a result of local studies conducted by Moses Saidjonov, rare evidence of the history of the construction of the Bolohovuz mosque in the west of the Bukhara region was obtained. Because the Bolohovuz mosque was built by Sitorai Mohi Khosa, the mother of Ashtarkhani Abulfayzhan (1711 – 1747), who received the nickname “Bibi padsha”. Sitorai Mohi Khosa was gardened by the same woman in place of the current Amir palace named Khosa. By the time of Amir Abdulahad (1885-1910), it became a garden. Amir Abdulahad flourishes the garden and restores its historical name and gives it the name “Sitorai Mohi Khosa”. Buxkomstaris' information completely changes the content of the current information about the appearance of the Palace and Palace name Sitorai Mohi Khosa, as well as the legends that people have walked in their mouths.

The data identified by buxkomstaris are based on foundation documents, and such scientific facts are not found in other historical works.

Conclusion: The conclusion is that in the years of Soviet power the condition of the historical buildings of the city was deplorable. Historical Buildings in the city were completely demolished by the pedestrian-biy fathalik mosque, dor ash-Shifa, Bazari Gusfand, Khoja Nihal, Shodimbiy Madras, Toki ordfur'shan and Toki Tirgaron shopping complexes, Khosa Po'lod, Nazar, kofar-rabad, Khoja Kurban, Qazi Mir Hashim, Asgarbi and other historical Guzars. Keeping them was becoming a problem. Nevertheless, the Buhkomstaris organization, which functioned in the early years of Soviet power, and the protection of cultural monuments, which later became its successor, carried out certain work to preserve historical monuments, old settlements of the population, the historical-ethnographic territory of the city. Due to the fact that the restoration work carried out in order to preserve the monuments was mainly directed to the interests of Tourism, its scope was narrow and included some selected few monuments.



Mosque Payanda-biy early XX century, appearance from the outside and from the inside



Shodim- biy Madrasah



Dar ash-Shifa Madrasah



Bazari Gusfand Madrasah



Hodja Nihal Madrasah

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