

Socio-Political and Spiritual Life in the Bukhara Khanat in 16-17th Centuries and Its Impact on the Development of Education

Nusratov Anvar Ne'matjonovich

Research Fellow of Bukhara state university Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Abstract: Historical sources show that the 16-17th centuries began with great changes in the socio-political, cultural and educational life of the Bukhara Khanate. In particular, Muhammad Shaibankhan was able to restore the completely disintegrated Timurid empire and turn it into a single centralized socially, economically, politically and culturally developed giant country.

Keywords: historical sources, enlightenment, development, poem, education, public administration, crafts

After the Timurids, Samarkand and Bukhara, the cultural centers of Mavarounnahr, became the centers of science again as a result of the efforts of the representatives of the Shaybanid dynasty. In particular, the analysis of a number of historical sources shows that almost all the Shaybani rulers were educated and enlightened, and at the same time they were supporters and patrons of scientific progress. They did not lose the rich scientific heritage and traditions of cultural life created by the Timurids, but were inspired by the Timurids and considered themselves the successors and heirs of this culture.

These important changes in the Uzbek statehood led to changes in the socio-political and spiritual life of the khanate. Muhammad Shaibankhan made a number of attempts to change the socio-political, spiritual and enlightenment life of the country. In particular, representatives of advanced science gathered around them people who can contribute to the development of education and cultural development. Muhammad Shaibankhan was educated in the madrassas of Mavarounnahr, and for many years was in close contact with the Temurids.

He was a head of state who communicated with scholars and writers, guided the people of creation as a person well acquainted with the history of culture, and himself made history as a skilled poet and scientist. Muhammad Shaybanikhan's close ties with the enlightened people in the centers of Mavarounnahr make him also a brilliant scholar of his time. Especially the years he lived in Bukhara left an indelible mark in his life. Here is one of the good readers of the Quran, Mawlana Muhammad Khitoyi, who taught him.

According to a number of historical sources, he is fluent in Turkish, Arabic and Persian and is known as a well-known and popular artist of his time. According to A. Kandaharov, one of the scholars who studied the socio-cultural life of the Bukhara khanate in the 16th century, he gathered around him such scientists and poets as Shalbanikhan Mullo Shadi, Muhammad Salih (1455-1534), Rezbehon Isfahani (1457-1530), Binoi (1453-1512).

Among the poets of his time, he became known as Shahbakht, Sheboni, Shohibek, Shoybok, Shaibani, as a poet who wrote ghazals and rubais. He is one of the first poets in his poems to be able to praise the cities of

Movorounnahr in a beautiful way. His poems about famous cities such as Samarkand and Bukhara are especially commendable.

In the following years of the period, the work on science, enlightenment, culture, spiritual and political activity by the Shaybanids was significantly developed by Kochkinkhan, Ubaydullokhon, Abdullokhan II. The cultural life and further development of science in the Bukhara khanate of the 16th-17th centuries was continued by Imamqulikhan, (1611-1642) Abdulazizkhan, (1645-1680) Subhanqulikhan (1680-1702), representatives of the Ashtarkhanid dynasty.

In particular, the Shaybani rulers have repeatedly reformed education. This is due to the fact that these rulers realized that in many areas of that time, in particular the military sphere, the lack of personnel in a number of areas such as agriculture, public administration, medicine, tax system, trade, archetype and embassy (Foreign Relations), as well as the solution of these problems, as well as the reform of the educational sector in the development.

To this end, large-scale creative work has been carried out throughout the country, and a number of economic reforms have been carried out to improve the lives of the country and its citizens. During the Shaybani state, literature, history, architecture and fine arts flourished. During the reign of the Shaybanids, buildings previously built were renovated. New madrassas, mausoleums, mosques, caravanserais, new stalls were built.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, we can see that the focus on education has increased somewhat, and the work of teaching has intensified considerably. Cultural and spiritual life in Bukhara has improved and has become the basis for the development of education in the country. Well-known representatives of the book miniature school Mahmud Muzahhib, Jamoliddin Yusuf, Keldi Muhammad, Muhammad, Muassim, Muhammad Samarkandi, painter Aga Rizo, as well as Hafiz Tanish Bukhari, Hasankhoja Nisari, Mudribi, Zayniddin Wasifi, Poshshahoja as they grew up.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, educational institutions such as mosques, schools, and madrasas were established in Bukhara, where secular sciences were taught along with religious knowledge.

The craftsmen of the Bukhara khanate of the 16th century narrated in a poetic way interesting information about their way of life and many types of crafts that are unknown to us. We get to know it better through the work of the famous poet of his time Sayidoi Nasafy "Shahroshob" (a poem about the city's craftsmen). Zayniddin Wasifi in his work "Badoe'ul vaqoe" ("Rare events") also speaks about the types of crafts available in the cities of the Bukhara Khanate in the 16th century, such as Samarkand and Bukhara, as well as well-known and famous craftsmen of his time.

According to him, Mawlana Muhammad Kufuni is known as a master of obginagar obginagar (glassmaking), Ustad Hussein Misgar as a coppersmith, Uztod Kamal as a carpenter, Khoja Mirak Mixchagar as a craftsman. Thus, in the 16-17th centuries, due to the improvement of the spiritual life of the Bukhara Khanate, the educational work in the country began to develop. As a result, many scientists and thinkers of his time emerged.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Saidqulov T. O'rta Osiyo xalqlari tarixining tarixshunosligidan lavhalar T.O'qituvchi, 1993.
2. Adizova I. O'zbek mumtoz adabiyoti tarixi (XVI-XIX ASR I YARMI). T. Fan, 2009.
3. "Muzakkiri Ahbob" ("Do'stlar yodnomasi") asari fors tilidan Ismoil Begjonov tarj.T.:A.Qodiriy nomidagi xalq merosi nashriyoti 1993.

4. Zayniddin Mahmud Vosifiy Badoe'ul vaqoe' forsiydan Naim Norqulov tarj.G'afur G'ulom nomidagi Adbiyot va san'at, T.:1979.
5. "O'zbekistonda ijtimoiy fanlar" jurnali.2005 yil.№4.
6. 6.A.H.Hycpatov THE SPECIFIC EFFECT OF THE SHAYBANID DYNASTY ON THE SOCIAL –SPIRITUAL LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL IDEAS OF THE BUKHARA KHANATE OF THE 16 TH CENTURY ACADEMICIA An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal (Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India) Nol.10, Issue14, November 2020 Impact Factor: SJIF 2020=7.13
7. A.Nusratov. THE SOCLO-POLITICAL LIFE IN THE KHANATE OF BUKHARA AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF USAGE "MUZAKKIRI AKHBAB" TRACTATE IN CLARIFYING DEVELOPMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHT //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences. Vol.8.No 10,2020 Part II ISSN 2056-5852.
8. Sobirovich T. B. The implementation of human indicator reforms in Uzbekistan //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. – 2021. – T. 10. – №. 9. – C. 197-202.
9. Sobirovich T. B. Issues of gender equality in uzbekistan: Strategy of reforms //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. – 2021. – T. 10. – №. 9. – C. 203-207.
10. Sobirovich T. B. National Principles of Democracy in Uzbekistan //Mediterranean Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences (MJBAS). – 2021. – T. 5. – №. 3. – C. 131-135.
11. Sobirovich T. B. Philosophical Dialectics of National and Universal Cultural Development //Irish Interdisciplinary Journal of Science & Research (IIJSR). – 2021.
12. Turdiyev B. S. The role of national harmony in the strategy of spiritual renewal //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – T. 1. – №. 6. – C. 229-233.
13. Sobirovich T. B. Strategy of Renewal of National Spirituality of Uzbekistan //International Journal on Integrated Education. – 2020. – T. 3. – №. 8. – C. 122-126.
14. Sobirovich T. B., Murodogli I. S. The strategy for the implementation of the modern governance system in Uzbekistan //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2020. – T. 10. – №. 5. – C. 741-748.
15. Sobirovich T. B. Strategy of spiritual renewal in Uzbekistan //International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation. – 2020. – T. 24. – №. 06.
16. Sobirovich T. B. The criterion of human indicators in development and renewals in Uzbekistan //EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR). – 2020. – T. 6. – №. 8. – C. 509-511.