

MIEN HAZRAT MADRASAH
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Abstract

This article highlights an educated and statesman named Miona Fazilova, as well as the history of the construction of the Mien Hazrat madrasah in the city of Kokand.

Keywords: Kokand, The Palace of Khudoyorkhan, Sakhibzada Khazrat, Mukhammad Aminkhodja Mukumi, Abdusamadboy, Furkat, Askarali Khamraliev Charkhi, Ubaydulla Salikh ugli Zavkiy, Iskandarkhodja, H.N. Bobobekov.

Introduction

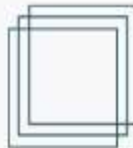
The city of Kokand is one of the historical cities of Uzbekistan, which managed to preserve its historical appearance, where such ancient architectural monuments as the Khudayarkhan Palace, the Zhami Mosque, Norbutabiya, the Mien Hazrat Madrasah, Kamol Kazy, the mausoleum of Dahmai Shokhon and others are located.

According to the importance and number of historical sites, the city of Kokand occupies the most important place among other cities of Uzbekistan. According to H.N. Bobobekov, in the XIX century there were 348 mosques in Kokand (among them 18 zhami), about 40 madrasahs, 26 sanctuaries, more than a hundred khanaks, and many central and dozens of specialized bazaars, about thirty caravanserais [1.218-224]. It should be emphasized that a lot of the architectural diversity of Kokand included not only national samples, but also dozens of objects made in the European style.

Discussion

One of the most interesting places in the Ferghana Valley, more precisely in the city of Kokand, is the Mien Hazrat Madrasah, which was built in 1861. The madrasah was built at the request of an outstanding scientist and statesman named Min File Ahad, who received the respectful name Sahibzoda Hazrat among the people. It is known that he moved to Kokand from Peshawar in 1832 at the special invitation of the ruler Madali Khan, who considered him his spiritual teacher. The famous poet, satirist and writer Muhammad Amin Khoja Mukimi also lived and worked in the madrasah [2.74-75].

Abdusamadboy, a local merchant, played an important role in inviting him to Kokand. Mien Ahad, who has an unsurpassed intellect and deep religious knowledge, is gaining great authority. He will even be made an adviser to the khan. Mien Ahad from a historically wealthy family inherited a large amount of property from Pakistan and



used it to build a madrasah in Kokand. The madrasah building has been preserved to this day.

The madrasah building consists of a complex with three courtyards. Two courtyards are connected by an east-west axis, and the third one adjoins them from the south.



The domed entrance to the madrasah is located on the western side of the southern courtyard with soft carved gates. These wooden carved gates were built by Kokand master Iskandar Khoja. There are rooms (32x26) around the southern courtyard, and the mosque has many columns on the south side. The story is rectangular, with a flat roof. There is also a signora on the southeast side of this courtyard. But it has

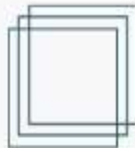
been preserved in a severely damaged condition [3].

The eastern courtyard (35x20) and the western courtyard (23x11) are also surrounded by rooms. There was a porch to the east of the madrasah, but today it has not been preserved. There is a classroom on the west side. The walls are made of baked brick and plastered with plaster [1.222-223].

The roofs of the madrasah are shallow. It is covered with domes and beams. The exterior is made of baked brick, and the interior is plastered with a gypsum mixture. It is believed that its division into such a system of courtyards was due to the grouping of subjects taught.

According to historical sources, initially there were about 60 rooms in the madrasah. However, today only the southern courtyard is perfectly preserved, in which only 24 rooms remain. In addition to religious studies, secular sciences are taught in the madrasah. For example, literature, mathematics, astronomy, history, and so on. Outstanding poets and scientists of the Kokand Khanate studied at the madrasah. These are Muhammad Amin khoja Mukimi, Furkat, Askarali Hamraliev Charkhi, Ubaidullah Salih oglu Applications and others. The second room on the right was occupied by the sensitive poet Mukimi. On the left lived Charkhi, and in the next room lived and studied Applications.

There is no architect of the building in the sources, only the master who made the magnificent carved gates, that is, Iskandar Khoja, is mentioned. The new madrasah was built in the old residential quarter (mahalla) not by demolishing houses, but by building vacant lots. Therefore, the object received a bizarre shape and seemed to consist of three courtyards. This feature was successfully beaten functionally: each of them was designed for different levels of training: adno (primary), avsat (secondary)



and also (higher). In the 30s of the twentieth century, a weaving artel was opened in the madrasah, and later a factory.

In 1939, on the initiative of Charkhi and Ruzimukhammad Dostmatov (Mukimi's nephew), the Mukimi House-Museum was established at the madrasa. In accordance with the decision of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on preparations for the celebration of the anniversary of the city of Kokand, the Mien Hazrat madrasah was included in the repair work program for 2010-2011, among other facilities. In recent years, more than 250 architectural monuments have been surveyed on the territory of the Fergana Valley of Uzbekistan. These are civil and memorial-religious buildings, including residential buildings, a palace, baths, mosques, minarets, madrassas and mausoleums. Some have already been restored, others need restoration work, and others, unfortunately, are completely lost.

Conclusion

On June 24, 2021, it was decided to declare Kokand the first tourist capital at the VI meeting of the Ministers of Tourism of the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States [4]. At the end of the article, I would like to say that we, the people of independent Uzbekistan, should cherish and respect the cultural heritage, architectural monuments created and carefully preserved by our ancestors for many centuries. This is the responsibility of each of us!

References

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