



HISTORY OF SAMARKAND LIBRARY OF THE 19TH CENTURY

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Abstract: This article is devoted to judges and courts operating in the Samarkand region, telling about outstanding judges of the late 19th - early 20th centuries.

Key words: Kazi, book, generation, knowledge, Sharia, teacher, Koran, courthouse.

The word Qazi comes from the Arabic word qaza, which literally means “to cut,” “to separate,” and “to judge.” According to the definition of Hanafi scholars, the division of enmity and resolution of disputes in a special way is called “kaza”. The introduction of Islam and the regulation of all spheres of social life based on Sharia rules led to the emergence of judicial courts in Central Asia. They have become a legal guarantee of justice in society. Over the past twelve centuries, the place where judges work - the "courthouses" - has come to be called "darul kuzzot", that is, the place of justice.

During this period, court buildings also operated in Samarkand. Influential and educated people of that time played an important role in the management of such courts and the establishment of their regular activities. As a result of the activities of such persons, justice was ensured in the country. For this reason, studying the activities of judges who worked in the Samarkand region allows us to better study the history of our country.

Information on this topic can be obtained from several sources and literature. Such sources include information from the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the reference book of the Samarkand region (Reference Book of the Samarkand Region), published in different years, as well as stories of that time told by Fazliddin Domla Badirov as sources of field research. . In this case, the “Jumabozor court documents” stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan are of particular importance. These documents are an important source on the activities of judges of the Dzhumabozor volost, compiled in 75 volumes.

The information book of the Samarkand region provides information about various industries of the Samarkand region of the late 19th - early 20th centuries. This book was published successively in different years and the information in it was updated. In



addition, when preparing this article, the information provided by Fazliddin Badirov is also important, which allows us to get acquainted with the activities of Mullah Mirsadiq, the son of Mullah Mirmasum, who worked as a judge at that time. At the same time, other literature also provides partial information about judges who worked in the courts of the Samarkand region. Such literature helps to illuminate one or another part of the topic.

One of the people who worked as a judge in the Samarkand region was Kazi Sayyid Bahadirkhan ibn Sayyid Ibrahimhoja, who also did a lot of work in this direction. Sayyid Bahadirkhan was born in 1860 in the village of Safokhoja in the modern Ishtikhan region. At that time, according to family tradition, this place was the historical place of the Sayyid Eshonkhoja family. One of his ancestors, Sayyid Karakhoja Bukhari, founded this village along with his brother Sayyid Abdurakhmonkhoja Bukhari and son-in-law Muhammad Safahoja (mudarris).

This generation is one of the ancient generations of Sayyid Khwaja, and 38 generations of the ancestors of Sayyid Bahadir Khan from the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) are known in the genealogy. He is a paternal descendant of Salih Ato (Father) ibn Amir Hasan ibn Burhaniddin Suleiman al-Qadiri al-Bukhari. Information about the genealogy of the family was preserved in the Nasabnomai Sharif manuscript, kept by the descendants of Kazi Bahadir Khan.

His father, Sayyid Ibrahimkhodja, was a craftsman, an expert in Islamic science and a teacher of Sharia law. He taught his son Islam from childhood. Sayyid Bahadir Khan's grandfather and father had extensive knowledge of the religion and history of their ancestors. At night, various hadiths from Sahikhul Bukhari were read in their house.

Sayyid Bahadir Khan learned the Qur'an by heart at the age of 12. He received his primary education in the village madrasa of his ancestors. He re-reads all the books in the madrasa, he studies everything at home - the books of his ancestors written in Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages. He continued his studies at the famous Madrasa of Central Asia, Mir Arab Madrasa in Bukhara. Here, Sayyid Bahadir Khan perfectly mastered Arabic and Persian languages. He studies Islam, history, philosophy and jurisprudence, gets acquainted with the works of Aristotle and Socrates. He studies the works of sages such as Naqshbandi, Yassavi, Kubrovi, and Ibn Sina, and learns their poetry.

In addition, he studies Navoi, Shirozi and many other great poets and philosophers. He studied at Mir Arab madrasa, which was famous at that time, and became the head teacher of mudarris. Excellent knowledge and strong scientific potential enabled Sayyid



Bahadir Khan to occupy the post of judge of Ishtikhan district in 1895. He also taught at the Mir Arab madrasa and the village madrasa in the village of Safokhoja.

By the end of the 19th century, Eshon Bahadirkhan, a supporter of the Hanafi sect, became one of the most influential scientists in the Samarkand region. He took an active part in promoting the teachings of Islam, Sharia, Fiqh and Naqshbandi. In 1911, he built a large house for his foundation in the center of Ishtihan on the eastern side of the city market. There were mosques, libraries and dhikr rooms used for prayers, meetings and dhikr. The cells were located around the prayer hall. Currently, the central city market "Ishtikhan Dehkan Bazar" is located on the site of the house.

Qazi Sayyid Bahadir Khan served as a judge until his death in 1916. In the last years of his life, he lived in the village of Safokhoja in Ishtikhon district, where he was born and raised, and was buried in the Safokhoja cemetery.

After the Russian Empire conquered the country, it introduced its own style of administration. Such works were also carried out in Samarkand. In particular, Samarkand uyezd was established here, and Jumabozor was turned into volost. But during this period, due to several reasons, the post of judge was preserved in the administration of the volost. As in the whole country, the post of judge functioned in Jumabozor Volost during this period. According to the information provided by M. Virsky and V. Vyatkin, the volost included such villages as Elpak, Talli Ota, Bogizagon, Sari Asia, Payshanbasiyob Rabat, Dargom, Uzun Yastepa, Navzandak, Shokhkash, Shopolot and Adas. These villages were considered the territory of the Volost Judge's Court. Since the establishment of Jumabazar as a volost, with a short break (from the middle of 1884 to August 1887, Mulla Muhammad Vali Khoja ibn Aftab Khoja was the judge) until the end of 1306/1888 AH, Mulla Qazi Khoja ibn Qazi Mulla Khoja acted as a judge. During his career, he did many things for the benefit of the people. This was important in ensuring justice among the residents of the region.

During the period of Mulla Mir Ma'sum ibn Khalifa Muhammad, who worked as a judge in this region from 1888-1889, the work in this regard was continued. In particular, during this period, studies of complaints and objections expressed by the people and finding a fair solution to them are strictly controlled. Strict adherence to Shariah guidelines is required in every case. Under the rule of the Russian Empire, doing such work for the population suffering from colonial oppression certainly required great courage.

The colonizers of the Russian Empire appointed representatives of local nationalities to the lower administrative bodies. With this, they aimed to rule the local people with their hands. The same situation can be observed in Jumabozor Volost. In



particular, the volost was headed by Mullah Sultan Goipov in 1894, while Mullah Buzrug Khoja Avliya Khoja Mirakony worked as a judge during this period. In 1903-1904, Rahmonqulibek Haydarbekov, in 1904 and 1907, Mahmud Abdujabbarov, in 1905, Ahmad Khudoinazarov and others worked as the head of the volost.

As mentioned above, the position of judge was also considered important during this period, and the colonial authorities had to appoint representatives of the local people to this position. In particular, during this period, judges such as Mullah Mir Muqaddas ibn Mullah Mir Saidgani (1897, 1903 - 1908) and then Mullah Mirsadiq ibn Mullah Mirma'sum (1909) conducted court and judicial affairs in the position of people's judge (judge) of Jumbazor Volost. In this regard, detailed information is provided in the "Jumabozor judicial documents" kept in the fund of UzMDA. This document provides valuable information about the ancient location, economic potential, mutual trade and ownership relations of Jumabozor, surrounding villages and towns. Below are examples of correspondence in judicial documents, which will allow you to get more detailed information about judicial activities.

The mines of Samarkand were great centers of learning in the 19th century, and they played an important role in the production of products that were important industrialists in the aquatic world of the East. Cotton, yarn, and stone were produced in these factories.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the growth of industrial reforms in Russia opened up new opportunities for the Samarkand treasury. Rising spending in Russia, the closing recession of Samarkand, and expanding access to Asian markets in general have provided ample insurance so far. Also, the strengthening of human relations, the establishment of good roads, and the development of technologies were one of the important processes in the history of Samarkand courts.

Samarkand courthouses have seen significant development since the middle of the 19th century. Part of this development was due to increased Russian spending on Asian markets. As a result of this, the establishment of courthouses operating in the field of cotton, yarn, and stone production became of great importance. The geographical location of Samarkand, its proximity to historical water market places, changed its importance in creating favorable conditions for foreign spending. Expansion, growth, and creation of mutual relations in its urban area opened up new opportunities for the Samarkand courthouses.

Along with other information, technological changes also played a big role in the development of courthouses. In the middle of the 19th century, technological innovation took place, including the growth of mechanization and the production of new equipment. These facts form one of the



important processes in the history of the Samarkand courthouses and help to understand how they developed. The 19th century was an important period for the Samarkand mining industry as an important production center of the Asian markets. During this period, Samarkand had a fixed place in economic, social and geographical conditions, which created favorable conditions for its courts.

Samarkand was one of the cities located in the center of Asian markets, and its geographical location was of great importance for its economic and social development. Geographically, Samarkand was one of several areas supplied with water by the discharge of the Syrdarya River, which created favorable conditions for the cultivation of agriculture. In addition, its central location facilitated transport links with further agricultural countries such as Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan.

Summary.

In this article, I provided information about the ways in which the Samarkand courthouses help young people to study, get a job, and succeed in life, and I also got the necessary insights for myself. I have also mentioned how these courts play a role in creating many opportunities for young people through training centers, vocational opportunities and educational methods. I believe that this is useful not only for young people, but also for older people.

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