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**KHIVA MADRASAHS IN THE MATERIALS OF ABDULLA BALTAEV**

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**Abstract:** *This article contains a list of madrasahs built on the territory of the Khiva Khanate, data on the number of hujras (rooms) in each madrasah. Moreover, in the form of a table the data on composition and salary of madrasah workers are given.*

**Keywords:** *A. Baltaev, madrasah, hujra, Khiva khans, Ichan kala, Dishan kala, inak, imoms, waqf, ohun, batman.*

**Аннотация:** *в данной статье приведён список медресе, построенных на территории Хивинского ханства, даны данные о том, сколько худжр (комнат) было в каждом из медресе. А также в виде таблице приведены данные о составе и заработной плате работников медресе.*

**Ключевые слова:** *А. Балтаев, медресе, худжра, Хивинские ханы, Ичан-кала, Дишан кала, инак, имомы, вакф, охун, батман.*

A madrasa was an educational institution that fulfilled the role of a secondary school and a Muslim religious seminary. Education in madrasahs was separate and free of charge. In the middle Ages, madrasahs taught Koranic interpretation, history, Arabic language and literature, Islamic law, mathematics, astronomy and medicine.

The architecture of madrasahs was typical and developed in the X-XII centuries: a magnificent entrance portal, an inner courtyard with a garden and living rooms on the perimeter for teachers and students (hujra), a mosque, a library, classrooms and outbuildings.



List of madrasahs in and around the city of Khiva



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No	Madrasah	Who built it?	Year of construction	How many hujras does it consist of?	Existence during the study of A. Baltaev
1	Arabkhan Madrasah	Arabkhan, Allakulikhon	1616	23	Eat
2	Shergazi Khan Madrasah	Shergazikhan	1719	55	Eat
3	Khujamberdyboy	Khujamberdy	1688	14	Eat
4	Muhammad Amin Inaq	Muhammad Amin Inaq	1765	18	Eat
5	Madrasah Fazilbek	Fazilbek	1799	24	No
6	Tahorathona Madrasah	Eshmurod Merob	1810	eleven	No
7	Madrasah Pozachi	Ashmurod	1853	-	No
8	Korakuz Madrasah	Rakhmatillo fight	1828	-	No



9	Madrasah Polvon ota	Muhammad Rahimkhon	1810	23	Eat
10	Allakulihan Madrasah	Allakulihan	1835	99	Eat
ele ve n	Rakhimkulihan Madrasah	Rakhimkulihan	1843	20	No
12	Madrasah Rakhmonberdibey	Rakhmonberdi	1843	thirty	No
13	Madrasah Kutlikmurod Inak	Kutlikmurod Inak	1809	81	Eat
14	Madrasah Muhammad Aminkhan	Muhammad Aminkhan	1851	125	Eat
15	Madrasah Gadoiniyozi Yasavulboshi	Gadoiniosis	1840	7	No
16	Madrasah Sayyid fight	Sayyid Niyoz sholikor	1842	12	Eat
17	Khujash Mahram Madrasah	Khujash Mahram	1839	15	Eat
18	Bard Khan Madrasah	Muhammad Murod Devonbegi	1853	eleven	No
19	Madrasah Kitchen	Allakulihan	1836	15	No



	Imorat				
20	Madrasah in the upper side of Arabkhan	Allakulihan	1838	21	Eat
21	Yakub Mekhtar Madrasah	Yakub Mekhtar	1840	10	No
22	Madrasah Atozhonboy	Atozhonboy	1871	9	No
23	Madrasah Tosh Masjid	Sayyid Muhammad khan	1857	10	Eat
24	Madrasah Sayyid Muhammadkhan	Muhammad Rahimkhan	1864	12	Eat
25	Madrasah Muso Tura	Muso tyura	1841	22	Eat
26	Madrasah Abdullakhan	father	1854	17	Eat
27	Madrasah Muhammad Rahimkhan sonii	Muhammad Rahimkhan	1871	76	Eat
28	Madrasah Amir	Sayyid Mahmud Tura	1870	40	Eat
29	Madrasah Muhammad Niyoz Devonbegi	Muhammad Niyoz Devon	1871	20	Eat



thi rty	Khudaibergan Madrasah Karvon Boshi	Khudaibergan	1881	5	Eat
31	Madrasah Rakhmatulloboy	Rakhmatulloboy	1881	5	Eat
32	Madrasah Mirzo Tozhik	Mirzo Tozhik	1842	7	Eat
33	Madrasah Muhammad Murod Devonbegi	Muhammad Murod Devon	1871	20	No
34	Madrasah Ibrahim Khoja	Ibrahim Khoja	1888	12	Eat

Abdulla Boltaev's notebook lists 64 madrasahs built on the territory of the Khiva khanate. He writes that among these madrasahs 18 madrasahs were destroyed, the composition of hujriyas of destroyed madrasahs is 1229 hujriyas.

Vakuf lands of these madrasahs were 244104 tanob. Abdulla Baltaev writes that he made the list of these madrasahs in 1922 by copying it from an archive notebook. And he writes that at that time many of the madrasahs were used by the government as warehouses, bakeries, etc.

A madrasa is a Muslim educational institution that fulfils the role of a secondary school and a Muslim religious seminary.

In 1968, the madrasahs of Old Khiva became part of the reserve city. In 1990, the madrasahs built inside the Ichan-Kala citadel were included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (No. 543) [1].

There are 120 large madrasahs in Khorezm, Turkmenistan and Karakalpakstan. Of these, there are 64 madrasahs in Khiva city, 56 madrasahs in Khorezm, Turkmenistan, Karakalpakstan. The total number of madrasahs in Khorezm was 1363, and the number of schools in each mosque was 1363, each school had from 5 to 50 children. When these 50 children were studying, there were no more than one or two schools in each city, so it is difficult to write an exact calculation.



The following amount of land allocated for mosques, madrasas and madrasahs is one hectare for every two and a half tanob of land along with the calculation of tanab.

The amount of cultivated and unutilised land of Shur Waqf land is 122855 tanabs and the amount of uncultivated and unutilised land - Shur Waqf land is 161471 tanabs. In aggregate, the total amount of waqf lands is 284326 tanabs [2].

Komiljon Khudaiberganov in his book devoted to architectural constructions of the city about madrasah Islam Khoja writes that madrasah and minaret were built by Vaziri Akbar Islam Khoja in 1908-1910. The madrasah was built by master Khudojbergan Khoji, and the tile decoration of the madrasah and minaret was done by the son of Eshmuhammad Khudojberdi, the son of Bolt Weiss and the sons of Muhammad Rahim Muhammad Amin from the Madiri village of Khanka. The madrasa consists of 42 rooms and has 100 students. Its facade is two-storeyed and the tall madrassa of Perloki Huj looks majestic. His estate allocated 14,451 tanab (5,780 hectares) of land for Madrasa Islam Khuja [3].

"Madrasah Madaminkhan (Khiva pronunciation of the name Muhammad Aminkhan)," writes A. Wambery, "was built in the form of a caravan palace, and the tower next to it was left unfinished because of the death of the khan. The 130 rooms of the madrasah were designed for 260 students" [4].

"Muhammadamin Khan was the best of the khans of Urganj and the hope and support of the people of Bayt. He was able to rebuild the city, reformed the property and by his policies made the country prosperous. Several minarets, mosques and beautiful madrasas were built" [5].

Abdulla Baltaev in his handwritten notebook number 18 writes: "Out of 64 madrasas in Khiva city, 158 ohuns, 76 imams, 65 muazzins, 1338 students, 58 cleaners, 52 hairdressers, 38 watermen, 13 well workers teach in 58 madrasas. There are 58 madrasas in the city of Khiva, and the amount of grain coming from the waqf lands is 114,987 batman of grain, each batman being 20 kilograms. The amount of money the foundation receives from uncultivated land as desert money is 19,817 gold coins. Each gold coin is equal to one soum and 80 tiyin. The above income in the form of grain and coins is received by readers, imams, muazzins, students, cleaners, barbers and watermen. Three pieces were distributed to well workers. A'lo-100 per cent, usot-50 per cent, adno25 per cent.



The founding documents recorded by the branch of the fund for the administration of education of the Khorezm Republic on 3 August 1928 are now kept in the Khiva Museum" [6].

A. Baltaev writes that when he went to Tashkent on 22 June 1950, he transcribed these data from the archives. Every year mutawalli collected the below-mentioned gifts from the vakuf lands and brought them to the Khiva madrasas.

No	Name of the madrasah	Year of construction	How many Batmans of grain did you receive?	How many gold coins did you receive?
1	Polvon ota	1810	1476	1050
2	Arabkhon	1616	4686, 68 botmon kunzhi	-
3	Shergazikhon	1719	7000	-



4	Allakulikhon	1835	10700	-
5	Rakhimkulihon	1843	1400	150
6	Muhammad Aminkhon	1851	14000	4500
7	Muhammad Rahimkhonni	1871	11300	6500
8	Mozor Sharif	1882	550	350
9	Turt Shahboz	1885	1620	-
10	Nurullaboy	1874	2490	-
11	Sayyid Muhammad Mokh ru	1884	2030	50
12	Kecak	1891	1800	1800
13	Atazhon tura	1899	2000	70
14	Muso tyura	1841	3734	280
15	Kutlignurod tura	1809	7700	700
16	Abdullahon	1854	2500	-
17	Nurullaboy	1893	1115	523
18	Rapanikdagi	1894	1150	-
19	Upper side of Arabkhona madrasah	1838	3300	-
20	Mahummad Amin monk	1765	1684	140
21	Imorat cuisine	1836	2680	-
22	Amir Tura	1870	3690	58





23	Fozilbek	1799	1530	69
24	Madrasah of Muhammad Rakhimkhon in Mekhtarobod	1859	1030	170
25	Sayyid Khomid Tura	1890	320	76
26	Rakhmonberdibey	1843	2060	-
27	Chubin Allakulikhon	1688	396	-
28	Khojash Mahramni	1839	900	-
29	Yakub Mekhtar	1840	430	-
30	Muhammad Murod Devonbegi	1871	2050	190
31	Ibrohim Khoja	1886	1200	-
32	Islam Khoja	1908	1062	1500
33	Yusuf Yasawulboshi	1906	1950	248
34	Dust Alam	1882	1100	220
35	Kozi Salim okhun	1906	-	-
36	Shah Qalandar	1880	1100	190
37	Khorazmshoh	1908	-	-
38	Eshmurod Merob	1810	250	8
39	Korakuz	1828	954	-
40	Sayyid Niyoz Sholikor	1842	626	110



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41	Muhammad Murodboy Badrkhon	1853	430	-
42	Muhammad Murod Devonbegi	1888	180	145
43	Muhammad Niyoz Devonbegi	1871	1700	-
44	Muhammad Rasul Mirza Boshi	1905	400	-
45	Kadam yasavulboshi	1890	181	470
46	Mamat Mahram	1903	1800	950
47	Abdurasulboy	1906	700	-
48	Polvon kori	1909	-	880
49	Gadoiniosis yasavulboshi	1840	450	-
50	Pozachi	1853	300	8
51	Tillaboy	1881	60	300
52	Khudaybergankarvon boshi	1881	155	142
53	Mirza Sarrof	1842	25	-
54	Otazhon h̄yza	1871	660	-
55	Bucky fuckboy	1840	1090	50
56	Boyzhon zhuvozchi	1888	240	15
	Total		114984	19817



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