

## A DYNASTY OF MATURE SCHOLARS

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### ABSTRACT

*Many jurists worked in Bukhara. They made a great contribution to the development of Hanafi jurisprudence with their works and activities. There were many dynastic jurists among such jurists. For example, OliMoza, Hasiris, Aqilis and Mahbubi families are a clear example of this. Among these jurists' dynasties, the Mahbubi dynasty was a very important family. Ubaidullahibn Ibrahim, Ahmed ibn Ubaidullah, Umar ibn Ahmad, Mahmud ibn Ahmad, Ubaidullahibn Mas'ud are prominent representatives of the dynasty. They left behind many valuable works on jurisprudence.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Madhhab, Jurisprudence, Method of Jurisprudence, Narration, Facts, Fatawa.*

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### INTRODUCTION

It is known that many scientists who are famous in the Islamic world came from our country. The valuable works left by our ancestors have not lost their value even today. In particular, a lot of scholars came from Bukhara, who made a great contribution to the development of jurisprudence. Many jurists worked in Bukhara in XIII-XIV. It is noteworthy that the jurists did not deal with the science of jurisprudence alone. Perhaps they have left the science of fiqh as an inheritance from generation to generation. There were several families of such dynastic jurists.

The families of jurists who worked in Bukhara include OliMoza, the Hasiri family, the Khaizakhazi family, and the Aqili family. In addition, many jurists worked in Bukhara.

Mahbubi or Sodrush sharia family played an incomparable role in the development of Bukhara jurisprudence. According to our teacher Ph.D., professor I.I. Bekmirzaev, in 1238, Mahmud Torabi took the title of Sadr from the family of OliMoza and gave it to Shamsuddin Mahmud ibn Ahmad Mahbubi (d. 630/1232-33), the son of Ahmad ibn Ubaidullahibn Ibrahim Mahbubi. . In this way, the activity of the OliMoza family as a religious-political ruling class in Bukhara ended and the activities of the Mahbubi family began<sup>1</sup>.

### Ubaidullahibn Ibrahim ibn Ahmad Ubady Mahbubi Bukhari Hanafi

One of the mature representatives of the Mahbubi dynasty is Ubaidullahibn Ibrahim ibn Ahmad Ubady Mahbubi Bukhari Hanafi. He is known as "Second Abu Hanifa"<sup>2</sup>. He got it from Sheikh Imam Mufti Imamzadeh, author of the book "Shir'atul Islam", Sheikh Imam Imaduddin Umar

ibnBakribn Muhammad Zaranjari. And they, in turn, from ShamsulaimmaBakribn Muhammad ibn Ali Zaranjari, that person from ShamsulaimmaSarakhsi, that person from ShamsulaimmaHalwani, that person from Abu Ali Nasafi, that person from Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Fazl Abdullah Subazmuni, that person from Abu Abdullah Abu Hafs Saghir, that person from his father Abu Hafs He learned from Kabir, and that person learned from Imam Muhammad, and that person learned from Abu Hanifa, may God bless him and grant him peace. So, Ubaydullahibn Ibrahim Mahbubi connects to Abu Hanifa, may God bless him and grant him peace.

In addition, he studied fiqh from Bahauddin Muhammad ibn Ahmad Isbijabi<sup>3</sup>, Zahir Abu Bakr Ahmad ibn Ali ibnAbdulazizBalkhi, Sheikh Imam Kosani, Imam Qazi Khan Ozjandi and others<sup>4</sup>.

His son Shamsiddin Ahmed, HamiduddinZorir Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Ali RamishiBukhari, HafizuddinKabir Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Nasr Bukhari and others learned jurisprudence from him.

Zahabi said: "He is a scholar of the East, a sheikh of the Hanafischool<sup>5</sup>." "He is the sheikh of the Hanafi school of Movarounnahr. He is one of the people whose knowledge of the sect has ended<sup>6</sup>."

Kafawi: "There was a great imam who had no equal in his time. He was a leader in jurisprudence and method in his time. "He was the only one of his age to know sect and khilaf<sup>7</sup>."

It is known as Mahbubi in fiqh books. When this name is said absolute, it means Ubaidullahibn Ibrahim, not Sodrush Shari'a.

The scientist wrote works called "Sharhul Jami'issaghir<sup>8</sup>" and "Al-Furuq<sup>9</sup>".

Ubaydullah Mahbubi was born on 25 Jumodul Uvla, 546 AH. He died at the age of eighty-four in the month of Jumodul Uvlo, 636. The funeral was read by his son Shamsiddin Ahmed.

### **Ahmad ibnUbaidullahibn Ibrahim Ubady Mahbubi Bukhari**

The next representative of the Mahbubi family is Ahmad ibn Ubaidullahibn Ibrahim Ubadi Mahbubi Bukhari Shamsuddin Sodrushshari'aakbar or earlier<sup>10</sup>.

Abdul QadirQurashi<sup>11</sup> and the Tamimis<sup>12</sup> said: "He is an imam, the son of a great imam."

Kafawisaid: "He was one of the noble scholars." He reached a high level in jurisprudence under his father. He had a perfect ability in method and jurisprudence."<sup>13</sup>

He learned jurisprudence from his father, the great Imam Ubaidullahibn Ibrahim. His son Mahmoud ibn Ahmad Mahbubi learned jurisprudence from him. He wrote a work called "Tanqihulukul fi furukilmanqul". He died in 635 AH.

### **Umar ibn Ahmad ibnUbaidullahMahbubiHanafi**

Another jurist from the Mahbubi family is Umar ibn Ahmad ibnUbaidullahMahbubiHanafiTajushShari'a. He is the grandfather of Tajush Shari'aAsghar. Commentator of the work "Hidaya".

He learned science from his father SodrushShari'a Akbar. Toshkopirzoda said to the scientist: "Virtuous scientist. He described it as a perfect scholar.

He wrote a work called "Nihayatulsaksaf fi dirayatilHidaya".

Haji Khalifa said that the scholar died in 672 Hijri. Umar Kahola also followed him in this regard. But a few lines below the words of Haji Khalifa, Tajush narrated that he completed the book "Iman" of the book "Hidaya" in the year 673. So, it turns out that the scientist died after 672 years. Ismail Pasha mentioned that the scientist died in 673.

According to Abdulbaqi Khatib, the scholar died in Kirman and was buried there.

Mahmoud ibn Ahmad ibn Ubaidullah Mahbubi

Another jurist Mahmud ibn Ahmad ibnUbaidullahibn Ibrahim MahbubiBukhariHanafiBurkhanushshari'a belonging to the Mahbubi family.

Kafawi called the scientist: "(He) is a virtuous scientist, a perfect scholar, a broad scholar, scholar, skillful, pious, a researcher, a very attentive researcher, the owner of great classifications."

He wrote works called "ViqoyaturRivaya", "Voqe'ot" and "Fatawa".

Umar Kahhola mentioned that the scholar died in 673 Hijri. Ismail Pasha also mentioned that the scientist died around 673.

Scholar Abdulbaqi Khatib said: "He died in Kirman and was buried there."

Ubaidullahibn Mas'ud ShodrushShari'aAsghar

Ubaidullahibn Mas'udibn Tajushshari'a Mahmud ibnSodrushshari'a Ahmad ibnJamaluddinAbulmakarimUbaidullahibn Ibrahim ibn Ahmad ibnAbdulmalikibnUmayribnAbdulazizibn Muhammad ibnJa'faribnKhalafibnHarunibn Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibnMahbubibnWalidibnUbadaibnSamit, may God bless him and grant him peace.

He learned from his grandfather Mahmud bin Ubaidullah.

Kafawi says: "Imam AllamaSodrushshari'aUbaydullahibnMas'udibnTajushshari'a Mahmud ibnSodrushshari'aakbar Ahmad ibnJamaluddinMahbubi." The author of the work "SharhulVikaya". Among the students, he was known as SodrushShari'a.

Since he received the knowledge from his grandfather, his family tree in the science of jurisprudence goes back to Abu Hanifa, may God bless him and grant him peace. He commented on his grandfather's book "Viqoya". This is the most beautiful of "Vigoya" reviews.

Works:

1. "Selective method". Known as "Tanqih". A reliable text according to the method of Hanafi jurisprudence.
2. "At-Tawzih fi hallighavamizittanqih". This book is a review of the author's book on the above-mentioned method of jurisprudence.
3. "Al-muqaddimatularba".

4. "An-nuqaya". This is an abbreviation of the book "Story".
5. "Ash-shurutwalmahazir". He arranged the book according to the order of fiqh books and chapters.
6. "Ta'dilulUlum". About the parts of all mental sciences.
7. "Sharhulfusulilhomsa".
8. "Al-vishahfilma'aniwalbayan".
9. "Forty hadiths".
10. "SharhulVikaya". Abbreviation of Bobsi's book "Story".

The scientist died in Bukhara in 747 AH.

In conclusion, it can be said that the representatives of the SodrushShariah Dynasty wrote valuable works on the science of jurisprudence. In addition, BurhoniddinMargilani's work "Hidaya" has been written and abridged. The importance of the works they wrote down can be seen from the fact that scholars of the next century wrote many commentaries, margins, verses and abbreviations on these works and used them widely. In short, the family of Sodrushshari'a made a great contribution not only to the development of Bukhara jurisprudence, but also to the development of Hanafi jurisprudence. Until now, "An-Nuqaya" known as "Wiqaya", "SharhulWiqya", "MukhtasarulWiqya" and others are being studied in the countries of religious education and by people interested in the science of jurisprudence.

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