

LIFE AND SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF SADRI SHAHID HUSAMUDDIN

Nasriddinzada Israiljon*

*PhD Student,
Department of "Islamic Word Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ICESCO",
International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan
Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: isroil-27@mail.ru

DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2023.00132.5

ABSTRACT

In this article, the author gave information about the lifepath and scientific works of Sadri Shahid Bukhari. In particular, the copies of the work "Sharh al-jami' as-saghir" of the Husomiddin Sadri Shahid. He shows the place and importance of this work in the eyes of scholars were discussed. On the relating of "Sharh al-jami' as-saghir" work gave scientific conclusions on the copies of the work that are kept in the world's funds and their condition, having closely familiarized with the research.

KEYWORDS: 12th Century, Bukhara School Of Jurisprudence, Sadri Shahid Bukhari, Jurisprudence, Hanafi School, Manuscripts And Fatwas.

INTRODUCTION

The famous scholar of jurisprudence Husamuddin Sadr Shahid was born in the year 473/1090 in the city of Marv. His full name is Husamuddin Umar bin Abdulaziz bin Umar bin Moza Bukhari. He taught mature jurists and judges of his time. Until Husamuddin's death, he was known in Bukhara as Moza or Banu Moza (Children of Moza). He was given the nisab of Sadr Shaheed posthumously. Sadr Shahid was the chairman of Bukhara for twenty years, from 512/1118-19 to his death in 536/1141.

Because Husamuddin Sadr Shahid Moza was the most presided over by the children, the sources that provide information about the jurist add the nisba "sadr" to him. "Sadr" (Arabic meaning front, chest) is also a title given to various officials in Muslim countries. This title is sometimes given to religious leaders, who are entrusted with the task of managing the endowment affairs of the entire state or a province. The rank of Sadr was given to him by Sultan Sanjar. He became known as a martyr due to his death in 536/1141 in a battle between the troops of Sultan Sanjar and the Qarakhitai¹.

MAIN BODY

In the 10th-11th centuries, Bukhara and Samarkand, which are the big cities of Central Asia, were actively involved in the social and political life of the scholars of the Hanafi sect. Many researchers in the west have carried out effective scientific activities on the entry and development of the Hanafi sect in this country.

According to the conclusions of a consistent study of the information in the works of "Tabaqat al-Hanafiyya", it was determined that Sadr Shahid has the following works: 1) "Sharh al-Jami' as-Saghir" is related to the work "al-Jami' as-Saghir" by Muhammad al-Shaybani, one of Abu Hanifa's students. is considered a finished review; 2) "Al-Usul al-Husamiyyah" or "Usul al-Sadr al-Shahid" is a work on usul al-fiqh. Carl Brockelman reports on this work; 3) "Sharh al-jami' al-kabir". This work is a commentary on "al-Jami' al-kabir" by Muhammad Shaybani. No manuscript copy of this commentary is known to exist. However, many quotations from it in "al-Fatovo al-hindiyya" are proof that it was such a work; 4) "Umdat al-mufti wa-l-mustafi" (Guide to Fatwa Issuer and Requester); 5) "Al-Fatawa al-Sughra"; 6) There are works such as "Al-Fatovo al-kubra".

In particular, the work "Sharh al-Jome' as-saghir", which contains the main jurisprudential views of the author, is considered a commentary on the work "al-Jome' as-saghir" by Muhammad al-Shaybani, one of the students of Abu Hanifa, and the author of "Miftah as-sa'ada" is this commented that the commentary is one of the seven major commentaries written on al-Jame' al-saghir. Carl Brockelman reports on two copies of this commentary held in the American Barston University Arabic Manuscripts Collection. There are also copies of it in the Mosul Public Library and the National Library of Alexandria in Iraq².

The copy of this work, which is now kept in the "Devband" madrasa in Saharanpur, India, was researched in 1310/1892-93 by Muhammad ibn Abdulhay al-Laknavi al-Hindi. As a result of the research, it became known that the work is also known by the names "al-Jome' as-saghir fi-l-furu'" or "Jome'i Sadr Shahid". At present, its Tashkent copy is stored in the main fund of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number 5815.

Many commentaries were written on this work of Husamuddin Sadr Shahid by the leading jurists of his time. For example, "Sharh Badruddin al-Varsaki", "Sharh Abi Nasr Ahmad al-Isbijabi", "Sharh Alauddin al-Samarqandi" are among them. In addition, there are seven in the public library of "Sharh al-Jome' as-saghir" in Baghdad, four in the Istanbul State Museum, one in the treasury of "Hasan Poshho al-Jalili books" in Iraq, two in the library of the "al-Fatih" mosque in Istanbul, three in the Iraqi State Museum in Baghdad, Eleven manuscript copies are preserved in the libraries of al-Azhar, Alexandria, and Dar al-Qutub al-Misriyya in Cairo³.

In 1993, the full manuscript was published as a result of the scientific work on the topic "Sharhu al-jame as-saghir fi al-fiqh" by Sadri Shahid Umar ibn Moza, which was carried out and researched as a master's thesis at the Islamic community in Madinat Munawwara⁴.

Researcher Buno Sa'id quotes the following about the lists of this work kept in world treasures:

1. In the National Library of France in Paris: copy number 821. This was copied in 740 AH (1339).
2. In the National Library of France in Paris: copy number 822. This was copied in 1140 AH (1727).
3. In Darul Qutb al-Misriya, Cairo: Copy No. 1078. The date of transfer is unknown.
4. It is stored in the personal library of Arif Hikmat in Madinat Munawwara. But the date of copying of this copy is also unknown.

5. Stored in Maktabati Asad (Library of Asad) in Damascus, Syria: No. 20676. This copy is the oldest copy copied during the time of the author Sadri Shahid⁵.

Similarly, the author's work "Sharh al-Jome' al-kabir" is available. This work is a commentary on Muhammad Shaybani's "al-Jame' al-kabir". No manuscript copy of this commentary is known to exist. But the fact that many quotes from it in "al-Fatovo al-hindiyya" is proof that it was such a work.

From the above jurisprudential fatwas, the consideration of Husomiddin Sadri Shahid's unique jurisprudential views by other jurists is also reflected in this work, and it can be seen how the development of society and the benefit of people are prioritized in it.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that Husamuddin Sadr Shahid graduated from Bukhara and Samarkand jurisprudence schools and as a scholar who gathered many years of tradition, he left many scientific works behind him. In the future, conducting new research within the framework of scientific works of this scientist is one of the priority tasks.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Brockelmann C. Geschichte der Arabischen Litteratur. 3 volumes. – Weimar-Berlin: Hay'a al-misriyya, 1898-1993. – Volume 1.
2. Encyclopedia of Islam. – Vol. XVI. – Istanbul: Hanefi Mezhebi-Haya, 1997.
3. Madelung W. The Early Murji'a and the Spread of Hanafism / Der Islam, 43 (1982).
4. Murteza Bedir. Bukhara School of Law (An Analysis of the 10th-13th Century Middle Asian Hanefi Law in the Context of Vakif Law). – Istanbul: Edam Akademi Kitapligi, 2010. – 196 p.
5. Agadjanov S.G. Gosudarstvo Seldjukidov i Srednyaya Aziya v XI-XII centuries. – M.: Nauka, 1991.
6. Aminov Kh. Introduction to the Hanafi sect. – T., 2012. – B. 146.
7. Encyclopedia of Islam. T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 2004.
8. Qurashi Abu Muhammad 'Abdulqadir ibn Abilwafa Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Misri. Al-Jawahir al-Muziyya fi tabaqat al-Hanafiyyah. 5 volumes / under the editorship of Abdulfattah Muhammad al-Khulv. - Cairo: Hijr, 1993. J.2.
9. Muminov A.K. "Kataib a'lam al-akhyar" al-Kafavi (d. 990/1582) kak istochnik po istorii Islam v Maverannakhre (III/IX-VII/XIV vv.): Autoref. dis... cand. ist. science – L.: LO IV AN, 1991.; The same author: Rol i mesto khanafitskikh 'ulama' v jizni gorodov Tsentralnogo Mavarannakhra (II-VII/VIII-XIII vv): Diss... dokt. ist. science – T.: TIU, 2003.
10. Sadri Shahid Umar bin Moza. Sharhu al-jame' as-saghir fi al-fiqh / Prepared for publication: Buno Sa'id Dobu. Madinat Munawwara University, 1993. – 880 p.
11. Sadruddin Abu-l-Hasan 'Ali ibn Nasir al-Husaini. Zubda al-Tawarikh: Akhboru-l-'umaro wa-l-muluk al-Saljuqiyya. – Beirut: Dor iqra', 1985.

- 12.** Husamuddin al-Sadr al-Shahid. Sharh adab al-qazi li-l-Khassof. 4 volumes / under the editorship of Mahi Hilal al-Sarkhan. – Baghdad: Dor al-Arab, 1977-78. J.1.