

Abu Bakr Kasoniy - A Famous Fiqhshunos

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Abstract: *This article gives a brief overview of the fruitful, large-scale, centuries-old work of Abu Bakr Qasani, one of the ancestors we know and are proud of, and who was once described as Malik al-Ulama.*

Keywords: Abu Bakr Qasani, the science of jurisprudence, poetry, calligraphy, hadith.

I. INTRODUCTION

Favorable conditions are being created in our country for in-depth study and widespread promotion of the socio-economic, historical, cultural and scientific life of our people. The lives and works of scholars whose works had not been studied before were studied. Abu Bakr ibn Mas'ud al-Qasani is one of the scholars of the past who left such a valuable scientific legacy and left a mark on the history.

II. METHODS

During the visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Namangan region on May 2-3, 2018, special attention will be paid to the further expansion of spiritual and educational reforms, especially the in-depth study of the scientific and literary heritage of our great ancestors. they drew. In particular, Alouddin Kosani, who grew up in Namangan and achieved a high status in religious and secular knowledge, was mentioned with deep respect.

Abu Bakr Qasani is a well-known scholar and poet who lived and worked in the 13th century. The full name of the enlightened scholar is Alouddin Abu Bakr ibn Mas'ud ibn Ahmad Qasani. He wrote works on jurisprudence, mysticism, and poetry. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. His death occurred in 1191, according to researchers.

Alouddin Abu Bakr ibn Mas'ud ibn Ahmad Qasani was famous for his titles such as Malik al-Ulama, Sultan al-Ulama (Sultan of the Ulema), and Alouddin ("Praiser of the Religion").

The attribution of Allama to Kasani is connected with the city of Kasan, located in the northern part of Sayhun (Syrdarya), behind the Shosh region of Movarounnahr. The city of Kasan is now located in the northeast of Namangan region and is called Kosonsoy.

Abu Bakr Qasani grew up in his homeland, loving science and the gatherings of scholars. When he reached the age of puberty, he came to Bukhara and studied under Alouddin Muhammad ibn Abi Ahmad Samarkandi (d. 1145). He memorized the great works of his master, such as "Tuhfatul Fuqaha", "Sharh Tawilat fi Tafsilil-Qur'anil-Azim", learned many other methods and works of furu from his teachers and became one of the leading scholars in the field.

Commenting on his teacher's work "Tuhfatul-fuqaha", Abu Bakr al-Qasani wrote and presented to his master, as Haji Khalifa said, his great work "Badoius-sanoi` order" ("Fine arts in the ordering of Sharia law"). did. Alouddin Samarkandi was very happy to see that the book was written at a high level, both in terms of style and content, and his daughter Fatima Samarkandiya married him and the book was placed in his possession.

A unique school was created in the image of a family of two scholars. Because at that time, both Alouddin Qasani and his wife Fatima, who was well versed in jurisprudence, calligraphy and hadith, had the status of issuing fatwas at the level of Alouddin Samarkandi. They will be in Turkey and Damascus in search of knowledge.

Sources say that Abu Bakr Qasani first studied in Bukhara, and later in the region of Damascus, learned from the great hadith scholars of his time, heard hadiths from them and taught hadith in the land of Damascus for more than forty years.

When Abu Bakr Qasani lived in Aleppo, the government was first ruled by the Zangi and then by the Ayyubids. Kasani, who was very well received in Aleppo, soon became famous and, at the invitation of the jurists, was appointed "Khoja Mudarrisi" by Nuriddin Zangi at the famous Halaviyya Madrasa. This task was usually entrusted to the greatest scribe of the country.

Until the end of Abu Bakr al-Qasani's life, he worked for more than forty years as the "Raisu-l-ulama" of the country (now the Zangi state, which includes Syria, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq). countless students were educated, and among them were mature scholars. Disciples of the scholar: Abu Bakr Qasani was active in a wide range of activities as the "Raisu-l-ulama" and "Halaviyya" madrasa "Khoja mudarris" of the great Zangi country. Numerous students from Movarounnahr, Khorasan, Damascus, Anatolia, Egypt, Hijaz and other Muslim countries studied under him. Among his students there were "Khoja Mudarris", senior judges and muftis in "Halaviyya", "Juodekiyya", "Shibliyya" and other madrasas. Historians, referring to the biographies of these students, point out that they were "educated by Imam Qasani" and point to their scientific level.

As a result of Alouddin Abu Bakr Qasani's many years of work in Aleppo with his high knowledge, wisdom and zeal, the ideological and jurisprudential differences in the country were eliminated, solidarity and respect between the sects increased, and the Hanafi movement was restored. and enlightenment and stability.

Although there are not many works left by Abu Bakr Qasani, he can show that he has a high level of knowledge. The only work of the scholar on Islamic jurisprudence has reached us, "Badoi`u-s-sanoi` fi order-sh-sharoi" ("Beautiful laws in the ordering of the laws of Sharia").

Abdullah Laknavi (died 1304/1886) mentioned another work of Abu Bakr Qasani called Kitabu-l-Jalil, which has not reached us.

According to the historical data, the scholar Abu Bakr Qasani was a man of strong memory, will and ability, because he mastered the work of his teacher Alouddin Samarkandi "Tukhfatul-fuqaha" and practiced it with his teacher. He also strongly commented on the work "Tuhfatul-fuqaha", which is preserved in the history of the world and is valid for the society - "Badoius-sanoi fi order-sh-sharoi" (beautiful laws in the ordering of Sharia law). wrote his work.

Abu Bakr Qasani's Badoi, a collection of 7 volumes (published in 5 books) kept in the fundamental library of the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, embodies the extraordinary talent and skill of the scholar. Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf described the book as follows: "This is a great book. It has been used by all jurists and will continue to be used, insha'Allah. "

Abu Bakr al-Qasani's work on Islamic jurisprudence, Badoe` us-sanoe` fi tart ash-sharoe` ("Fine Arts in the Ordering of Sharia Laws"), has been an authoritative and excellent legal source in Muslim countries for almost a decade. has been recognized and is still taught as a textbook on Islamic law.

Alouddin Muhammad ibn Ahmad Samarkandi (d. 1145), a teacher of Abu Bakr Qasani, a great representative of the Mawarounnahr school of jurisprudence, one of the great imams of the Hanafis in Central Asia, a master of aqeedah, tafsir, jurisprudence, and theology. is a commentary on the book Tuhfat ul-fuqaha (A Gift for the Faqih), which deals with jurisprudential issues, in which the issues of worship and conduct are described in an orderly manner at the level of art. Badoe` us-sanoe` is the most detailed, perfect and well-documented source among the works of the Hanafi school, which is recognized by other sects.

III. RESULTS

The historical merit of the work is that our compatriot Alouddin Qasani, who lived a little less than a thousand years ago, was an innovator in the eradication of ideological and jurisprudential conflicts of his time, the restoration of the status of the Hanafis, the provision of knowledge and stability. As a result of their efforts to eradicate sectarianism, solidarity and respect among sects are growing.

IV. DISCUSSION

Badoe` us-sanoe`, an encyclopedia of jurisprudence, was translated into Uzbek by Sheikh Alouddin Mansur and published in 2018 by Sharq Publishing House.

Sheikh Alouddin Mansur, who translated Badoi, said that Badoi us-Sanoi, which we are studying, is a perfect and detailed work, unlike other books of jurisprudence. It examines the evidence of each issue, examines the causes of the differences, and examines them thoroughly and thoroughly, "he wrote.

Abu Bakr al-Qasani died in Aleppo on the 10th day of the month of Rajab 587 AH (August 3, 1191). The famous faqih was buried outside the city in a place called Maqomi Ibrahim Khalil (next to his wife Fatima). The tomb of this man has been turned into a place of pilgrimage, and people sincerely believe that the prayers made here will be answered.

V. CONCLUSION

The esteemed scholar, who devoted his life to the purity of religion, the supremacy of faith, the pursuit of knowledge and justice, was highly praised by the masses of his time as "Malik ul-Ulama". Abu Bakr Kasani is the pride of not only the Uzbek people, but also of the entire Muslim world, and from this blessed land where our great compatriot was born, more Kasans will grow up.

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