
ARCHITECTURE OF ISLAMABAD JOME MOSQUE IN TASHKENT CITY

Назаров Уктам Отабекович

Архитектура фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б.

Тошкент Кимё халқаро университети

UNazarov1990@gmail.com

Abstract:

This article discusses the architecture of mosques, sacred places for Muslims to worship and provide spiritual education. Historically, mosques have served as cultural, educational and social centers of society. They played an important role not only in praying, but also in gaining knowledge and strengthening the unity of the Muslim community. In the article of mosques their architecture internal structure , and main functions given . Also mosques types , location and city in his life place discussion done " Islamabad " mosque in the example modern architectural solutions , as well as the public and religious The role in life is shown of the mosque population needs suitable respectively designed stated

Keywords: Mosque, Muslims, worship, spiritual education, society, architecture, transitional mosques, public mosques, madrassas, public events, social life.

INTRODUCTION

Mosques are one of the holiest places for Muslims, not only for worship, but also for spiritual and moral education. Historically, mosques have been important in the life of society as a cultural-educational and social center. There, not only prayers are performed, but also learning, spiritual growth, and the unity of the Muslim community is strengthened. For centuries, mosques served not as simple buildings, but as a central and unifying element of society. Thus, mosques are the heart of the Muslim world, and they are considered important places for worshipping God and strengthening community unity.

A mosque or machit is a sacred place where Muslims pray together. Mosque structure and location Islamic of architecture traditions and of religion main requirements with is determined . of the mosque internal in the part the central room is the living room is located being , this on the ground Muslims prayer they do Your room qibla on the side qibla pointer and imam for prayer student special the place is the mihrab will be located . Mehrab's right on the side preaching for pulpit it will be in the place imam sermon reads Also , the Qur'an recitation to do for separated separately places too is available will be The outer part of the mosque consists of a large courtyard, that is, a stage, which is surrounded by porches. The main building of the mosque is often built with gables and domes, which imbued its architecture with an aesthetic and religious meaning. Another important part of the mosque is the ablution room, where Muslims are purified before prayer. Tall minarets (towers) were also considered an integral part of the mosque for calling the call to prayer, from which the call to prayer was called. [1, page 37].

MAIN PART

The word mosque is derived from the Arabic verb "sajada" which means "to bow down" or "to put the face to the ground in prostration". Therefore, the mosque means "a place of worship", that is, a place of worship.

Central Asian cities are very famous for their historic mosques - these places have taken a leading position not only in the religious sense, but also in terms of political and urban planning. In ancient times, mosques were not only a place of spiritual purification, but also an important place where the congregation gathered and even for solving state affairs.

The philosophy of Chorunsur, that is, the love for the form of four, is expressed in many religions, including Islam. This philosophy is symbolized by the shape of the four corners or square, meaning that man and the universe are in harmony. In Islamic architecture, this symbolic concept was also reflected in the designs of early mosques. Among the first such mosques built in the village of Kuba near Madinah, and Masjid al-Nabawi in Madinah is an example. The original layout of the Kuban mosque was 30x30 meters square, while the original dimensions of the Medina mosque were built on a square base of about 50x50 meters. These mosques were also distinguished by their courtyards and porch structures. These buildings are not only architecturally simple and functional, but they are considered as a clear example of the philosophy of Chorunsur, which means divine perfection in Islam. [2, 29 pages].

Mosques can be divided into several types according to their functions, location in the city and architectural-planning solutions. They played an important role as religious and social centers in cities and villages and performed various functions. Below are the main types of mosques:

1. Guzar mosques - these mosques are located in the center of neighborhoods and are closely related to various aspects of community life. Guzar mosques were surrounded by schools, madrasahs, teahouses, craft shops, baths and other public facilities, which together formed a single architectural complex. Guzar mosques are one of the main elements of this series, where prayers were offered five times a day.

2. Jame mosques are mosques built in the style of separate buildings of city or district significance. Usually, they are located next to the most important public places of the city, such as madrasahs, bazaars and caravanserais. Jame mosques are mainly intended for Friday prayers, and for this reason they are also called "Friday mosques". In some big cities, it was possible to have Friday and Friday mosques in separate buildings.

3. Palace mosques - this type of mosques were built mainly in the territory of the rulers' palaces and served as religious centers of state importance. Rulers and their relatives prayed in these mosques.

4. Madrasah prayer rooms are small prayer rooms located inside madrasahs where religious knowledge is imparted, which provided an opportunity for students and teachers to pray.

5. Village mosques - these mosques are located in small villages and are intended for local residents to pray. Usually, they have simple architectural solutions and are adapted to local needs.

The mihrab, minbar, hall, maqsura and minarets of the medieval mosques that have survived to us were created later from the 8th-9th centuries. [3, pp. 13-14].

Among the public buildings, mosques are important for the population as facilities for holding religious ceremonies and cultural and recreational activities. Various activities, educational classes and

educational programs were held in the mosques. These structures also served for religious ceremonies, including marriages, holiday prayers and other important events. [4, pages 124-125]

The configuration of the mosque layout depends on the proportions of the covered winter hall and the porch. The following main combinations of mosques can be defined:

1. The porch is located on one side of the winter hall.
2. Porch in winter of the hall two located on the side .
3. Winter porch of the hall three from orab received

All in cases , of the porch western side the wall with limited being , there closed in space The direction of the Qibla is placed on the mehr o b . [5, 53-54 pages].

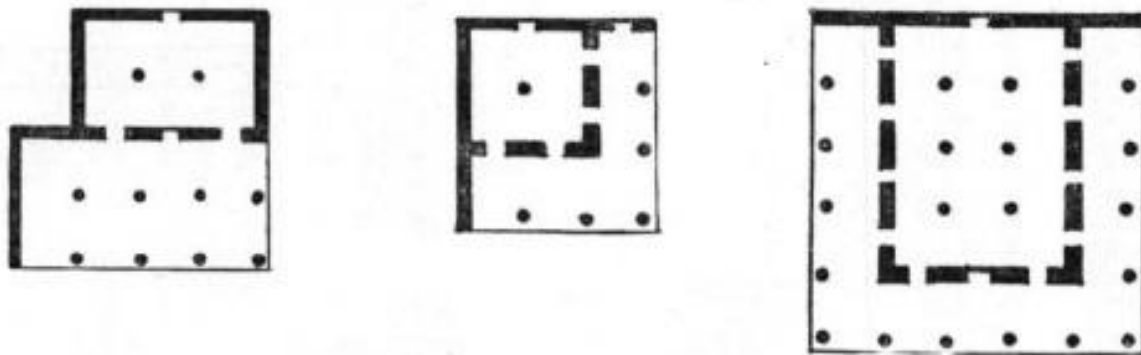


Figure 1. Structure of the composition of mosques. (according to V.L. Voronina)

Today, more than 130 mosques are operating in Tashkent, including more than 21 mosques in Almazor district. [6].

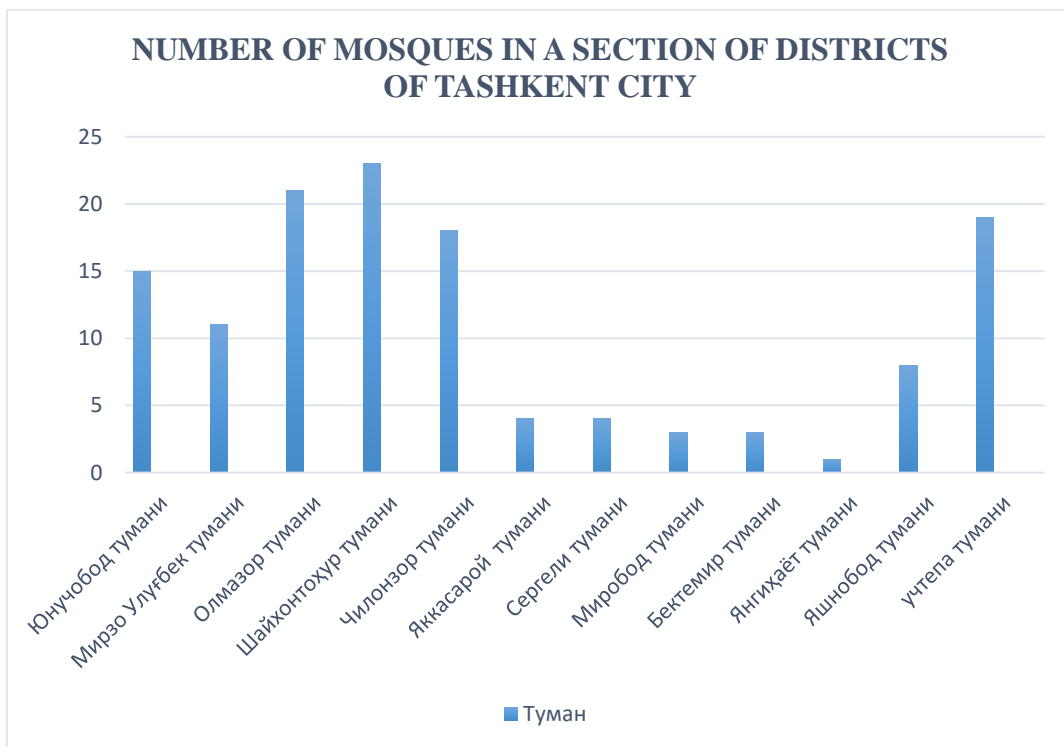


Diagram 1. Mosques of Tashkent city. Source: uz.wikipedia.org

One of the most notable of them is the Jame Masjid "Islamabad", which was rebuilt in 2019-2023. This mosque, located on Sagbon street, Achaabad neighborhood, Olmozor district of Tashkent city, is known as one of the largest mosques in Uzbekistan.

The modern architecture of the mosque and the wide range of architectural solutions provide an opportunity for convenient worship and cultural activities for the population. Saghban cemetery, located in the back of the mosque, gives special importance to the history and culture of this place, which provides a more meaningful experience for visitors and worshipers entering the mosque.

"Islamabad" mosque is expected to become a center not only for religious activities, but also for cultural and social events. This mosque is an important place of worship for Muslims of Uzbekistan and serves to strengthen religious unity and public relations.



Figure 2. Islamabad mosque in its former state.



Figure 3. Islamabad Mosque Current Status.

"In 2018, by the decision of the mayor of Tashkent city, the reconstruction of 20 mosques was determined, one of them is the mosque of Islamabad." This decision was made in order to meet the religious needs of the city's residents, improve the quality of places of worship and develop the spiritual life of the community.

During the reconstruction process, the architecture of the Jame Mosque "Islamabad" was updated with modern architectural solutions, which served to improve not only the external appearance of the mosque, but also the internal environment. This project plays an important role in the creation of comfortable prayer conditions for the population and the development of public activities. [7].

8,000 people can pray in the "Islamabad" mosque. Together with the courtyard of the mosque and the surrounding areas, it serves 13,000 prayer rooms. These dimensions show that the mosque was designed to meet the needs of the population. The toilet is designed for 150 people accordingly.

The Islamabad Mosque has 4 minarets, each 63 meters high, making it one of the first mosques in Uzbekistan with 4 minarets. The height of the minaret and architectural solutions increase the beauty and uniqueness of the mosque, and also strengthen the importance of the mosque in public and religious life.

This mosque is not only a place of worship but also serves as a center for community events and cultural activities, making it an important part of the city's life. Such opportunities of the mosque "Islamabad" will definitely help in enriching the religious life of the population.



Figure 4. Islamabad mosque in its former state.



Figure 5. Islamabad Mosque Current Status.

CONCLUSION

Mosques are sacred places of worship and spiritual education for Muslims. They are also important as cultural-educational and social centers. For centuries, mosques have served as important unifying elements of society, in addition to simple places of worship. Their internal structure and architecture are in accordance with Islamic traditions, and they are provided with places necessary for worship, mihrab and minbar.

There are different types of mosques, and according to their functions and location, they are divided into mosques, mosques, palaces, madrasahs and village mosques. Also, mosques play an important role as the main centers of social life.

In Uzbekistan, in particular, in Tashkent in 2019-2023, the reconstructed "Islamabad" mosque was created to meet the needs of the population and develop religious activities. This mosque is designed to serve 13,000 worshipers with its modern architecture and wide facilities, which increases its importance in public and religious life.

Such mosques also play an important role as centers of public events and cultural activities, which help to strengthen religious unity among Muslims.

REFERENCES

1. Zohidov P.Sh. The world of the architect. T.: 1996.
2. Urolov A. Harmonization and decoration of architectural forms. T.: 2014.
3. Orolov A., Kadirova T. Typological foundations of Central Asian architectural monuments. Tashkent - 2011.
4. Kodirova S.A., Abduzhabbarova M.T. Turar joy va jamoat binolarini loyihalash. T.: 2020.
5. Voronina V.L. Folk traditions of architecture of Uzbekistan. Moscow 1951.
6. <https://uz.wikipedia.org>
7. <https://kun.uz>