

ECOLOGY OF PILGRIMES LOCATED IN JALALKUDUQ DISTRICT

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ЭКОЛОГИЯ ПАЛОМНИКОВ, РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫХ В ДЖАЛАЛКУДУККОМ РАЙОНЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье приведены научные сведения о святынях и святилище Ибн Муслима Кутайбы, расположенных в Джалалкудукском районе, а также памятниках природы, святилищах, холмах особого значения, тысячелетних деревьях, горных пещерах, родниках, рощах и т.д.

Annotation: This article contains scientific information about shrines and Ibn Muslim Qutayba shrine located in Jalalquduq district, as well as natural monuments, shrines, hills of special importance, thousand-year-old trees, mountain caves, springs, groves, etc. given.

Ключевые слова: Джалалкудукский район, святыня, Андижан, деревья, мавзолей, научные исследования, ислам, трезубец, местные жители.

Key words: Jalalquduq district, shrine, Andijan, trees, mausoleum, scientific research, Islam, trident, local people

Many scientists have conducted research on the shrines located in Jalalquduq district, including the shrine of Ibn Muslim Qutayba. Among them, Ismail Haqqi's work "Tafsir ul-rukhl ul-bayan", Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Asorul-Baqiya" mentioned in his work.

According to Ismail Haqqiy in "Tafsir ul-rukh ul-bayan", when Qutayba ibn Muslim came to the battle of Jayhun, he said to his soldiers: "O brothers! If you have the slightest desire for the world in your heart, stay on this shore, and if Allah is in your heart, follow me" Olimjon Rahimov (2018) in the work "Qutayba Ibn Muslim" his history, great personality, his heroism in illuminating the religion of Islam are highlighted."

Natural monuments, shrines, and places of interest include particularly important hills, thousand-year-old trees, mountain caves, springs, groves, and the like. Examples of these are Sarvontepa, Koshtepa, Oktepa, Mingtepa, Dalvarzintepa, Teshiktosh, the centuries-old maple tree in Kujgan, Uchbuloq in Balikchi, and the Nine streams that once flowed through the city of Andijan are among the natural monuments of our region.

Jalalquduq district is one of the best developed districts of the region. Multidisciplinary social infrastructures serving the population have been formed here, the most important of which is the sanatorium in South Olamushuk. Local residents are constantly using this place to improve their health. In addition, the monument of Qutayba ibn Muslim is associated with the name of Qutayba ibn Muslim bin Amr al-Bahili (r.a.) (660-715), one of the great conquerors of Islam. It is also called "Imam Sheikh Qutayba's tomb" among the people. The monument is located on the Andijan-Khanabad road, in the village of "Gurunchmozor" (Kilichmozor), Jalalkuduq district.

The main room of the two-room mausoleum is built on the basis of a square outside, and the inside is octagonal, the sides are raised by deep altar arches, and it is covered with a 5.5-meter diameter "Sholgomi" dome, in the middle there is a simple tomb. The hall to the west of the mausoleum is intended for pilgrims. Between the arches, there are eight triangular arc-shaped ganch with whips and a light message is engraved on the jewelry under the dome.

After the 30-year Islamic Jihad war with the local people did not give full results, in 706, Caliph Yusuf Hajjaj Abdumalik ibn Marwan was appointed as the emir of Khurasan and was assigned the task of comprehensively conquering Movarunnahr.

After the death of Caliph Yusuf Hajjaj, his son Sulayman ibn Abd al-Malik organized a rebellion among the army of Qutayba (r.a.). The commander of the army, Baki ibn al-Aswad, executed the commander and sent his severed head to Suleiman, and buried his body with 11 relatives and children.

It is said that Sahibgiron Amir Temur visited these places, sent an architect from Samarkand and built a beautiful and magnificent mausoleum over the grave of Qutayba ibn Muslim (r.a.).

This mausoleum was destroyed by Dahris in 1935-1936. In 1971-1976, it was rebuilt on the basis of national architectural traditions at the initiative of the head of the region, Bektosh Rahimov.

It will be possible to visit this historical monument in the Jalalkuduq district by adding it to the Andijan-Khanabad route.

Mineral water with a temperature equal to 700 degrees coming out from around the well No. 65 on the bank of Jalalkuduq Andijonsoy is important for the treatment of joints and is widely used by the population, but these places need repair and beautification works.

In short, there are a lot of ancient historical monuments in our country, and people need to pay attention to them. Many of them need to be repaired and restored. As Uzbekistan has a long thousand-year history. The main goal of our country is to carry out architectural research in our country, to open the undiscovered history and to show the history of Uzbekistan to the world civilization.

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