

Oltinsoy District Pilgrimage Opportunities

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Abstract: Oltinsoy district pilgrimage opportunities, geographical location of the district, religious tourism, potential of tourist facilities, including.

Keywords: tourism, religious tourism, historical and cultural sites, winter, religion, Islam, springs, healing water.

Introduction:

Oltinsoy district, Surkhandarya region. It was formed on November 23, 1981 in Shurchi and Denau districts [14]. It borders with Denau, Boysun, Shurchi and Kumkurgan districts of the region. The area is 0.56 thousand km². Population 116.9 thousand people (2003) [13]. There are 9 winter assemblies in the district (Vakhshivor, [1] Dugoba, Mirshodi, Oltinsoy, Okarbulak, [2] Oqoltin, Khojasoat, Chep, Qarluq) [5]. The center of the district is Qarluq village [12].

Nature. Oltinsoy district is located in the northern part of Surkhandarya in the serum plain [10]. The earth's surface is sloping to the east. The western edge joins the foothills of Kera-gotog. The Oltinsoy River flows from the center of the district, and the Hazarbog Canal flows from north to south. The relief consists mainly of plains and hills. Height 400-700 m [11].

The district's economy is mainly agricultural. There are industrial, transport, communication enterprises. Horticulture plays a key role in agriculture. Viticulture is especially developed. Cotton, cereals, vegetables and melons are also grown [9].

Main Part:

Sufi Olloyar (Sufi Allahyor in some sources) - a great representative of the Naqshbandi sect, one of the most famous representatives of Turkish mystical literature, a Sufi poet, writer, great theologian and statesman, highly respected among the peoples of Turkestan (Central Asia) is the winning icon [6]. Our scholars say that great people are born in one place and prosper in another. We know from history that the great scholar Imam Ismail al-Bukhari was born in Bukhara and was expelled from Samarkand. and made the village of Khartang a world-famous place [8]. A similar thing happened in the life of Sufi Alloyar. So, let's take a look at the life of Sufi Alloyar.

The date of Sufi Alloyar's birth is still unknown. Some scholars date him to 1644, while others date him to 1634. However, given that Sufi Alloyar died in 1721 at the age of 90, it is likely that he was born in 1634. Sufi Olloyar was born in 1634 in the village of Minglar, Kattakurgan principality, in the family of the pious God [7]. He read the Qur'an at the age of 6. He first studied in his village, then at the age of 12 he went to Bukhara and continued his studies at the Joybor Madrasah. After graduating from the madrasa with honors, he came to the attention of the Bukhara khan Abdulazizkhan. However, seeing the difficulties of the common people and some inaccuracies, as well as the dervish character, a poet, he resigned from his post and became a famous sheikh of that time. fi Navruz Bukhari became a student and taught the sect He fulfilled his duties and rose to the rank of sheikh (Sufi). According to some sources, Sheikh Habibullah also studied for 12 years. He also had teachers such as Mu'min and Muhammad Ghazni [15].

In order to explain the teachings of Sharia and mysticism to the people, he traveled to the cities and villages of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (Panjikent, Urgut, Shahrisabz, Guzar, Dehkanabad, Boysun, Sherabad, Qabodiyon, Qorategin, Gissar, Denau and other places). He lived for several years and taught Shari'ah and the teachings of the Shari'ah. Sufi Alloyar "Maslak ul-Muttaqin" in "(Treasure of the Obedient) in Persian, "Sabot ul-Ojizin" (Sabati of the weak), "Fawz un-Najot" (Salvation Ceremony) in Turkish. It is widespread not only in Turkestan, but also in the oases of the Volga, Ural rivers, Astrakhan, Bulgar, Orenburg and other regions, from Kashgar. They were copied in large numbers, Printed in Istanbul came out [16].

Sufi Alloyar had two brothers, Farhod Ataliq and Ollonazarbiy. They were among the leading officials of their time. , Azima had 4 daughters. Sufi Olloyar's descendants live in Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions.

The popularity of the village of "Katta Vakhshivor" is associated with the name of Hazrat Sufi Olloyar [17]. Today, this mosque serves the people under the name "Sufi Alloyar Mosque". Sufi Alloyar spent the last years of his life (1710-1721) in the village "Katta Vakhshivor" and died there. Serfayz's tomb is located in the village of Katta Vakhshivor [18].

There are many great people and saints in the Altynsay region. In particular, Sufi Alloyar, Hodjaipok Ota, Said ibn Waqqas, Mawlana Zahid Khalifa Baba, who are the leaders of mysticism. The name of Hodja Hizr is associated with his blessings, his actions and his prophecies [19]. His real name was Abdurahman Awf ibn Abu al-Qurayshi. In the time of ignorance, his name was 'Abd al-Qa'bah. The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) called him 'Abd al-Rahmaan [20].'

Conclusion:

Religious tourism opportunities in the district are good. The sulfur water at the Khojaipok Ota shrine is healing. This water is very useful in the treatment of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, liver, heart, skin. Currently, a 100-bed Khojaipok medical center is being built in the area [21].

Said isn Vaqqos is one of the Great Companions of the Prophet. He lived in the village of Khojasoat. Sa'id ibn Waqqas was very devoted to the study of crafts and art. He was also very industrious, planting palm groves and tall buildings. His tombs in Khojasoat have become a large shrine.

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