



Mir Haydar Sultan Pilgrim – Tourism

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Abstract

In this article, Mir Haidar Sultan Shrine, which has been attracting everyone for a long time, and is one of the main places of pilgrimage for the local people, about them and their tombs, as well as how to develop tourism in this shrine, how to attract more people to the buyer. aimed at measures and solutions.

Keywords: Mirhaydar Sultan's mausoleum, cisterns, strange stones, cells, towers and brief information about how the Arabs ended up in this area.

Introduction

Mir Haidar Sultan shrine, which has been one of the auspicious places of Muslims for the VII century, still attracts people. It is not an exaggeration to say that this shrine is famous for its magnificence and luxury, because the founder of this shrine, Mir Haidar Sultan, made a name for himself with his knowledge, teaching ability and deep potential, and built this madrasa during his career. This place not only served as a madrasah, but also served as a cistern that provided water to the population, and today it is also considered a mausoleum because Mir Haidar Sultan himself was buried here. Many local residents visited this place, but despite this, some parts of our country still do not have complete information about it, and at the same time, neither domestic tourism nor external tourism is well established in the settlement. If all of Uzbekistan and other countries of the region were informed about this place, if advertisements were made there, short videos about the pilgrimage site would be prepared and used all over the world, many people would be aware, and the number of visitors could increase significantly.

The main part: "Mir Haidar Sultan Complex" is one of the oldest and most beautiful shrines of Azim and Navqiran Kashkadarya region, and it is still full of wealth. This complex is located in the Caspian district, which is called a city equal to Egypt. The history of the construction of this shrine dates back to the XIV century, and it is no exaggeration to say that Amir Temur was also involved in its construction. Because Mir Haidar knew his father Amir Temur as one of his teachers. He is considered the main founder of this complex.

Mir Haydar Sultan was one of the descendants of our mother Fatima, who was considered one of the favorite daughters of Muhammad (pbuh), that is, he was from the dynasty of the great



Said. Father Mirhaydar was a very smart and intelligent person, and his birth process was also in a special way. They talk to Hakim father, who is considered to be the Imam Hatib, and then he is the person. It was said that a great person will be born to the generation of the Sayyids, who are considered to be your generation, and you need to educate and raise this child. The knowledge of this person is enough to reach a village, Hakim father, who is the imam of Khurasan, said.

It was raining on the day of birth of our great grandfather Mirhaydar Sultan and for three days except for the day of his birth, which means that the ashes of his birth were rich. In this year, 1275, people collected food for ten years. Mirhaydar Sultan's face was shining. Seeing this, people fell in love with this great breed. His uncle, Said Muhammad Abd Allah, protected people from falling to Mirhaydar Sultan. He would wake up early in the morning and feed his parents, and he would silently watch his parents when they were praying the morning prayer. Later, when he was two years old, he went to the mosque with his father and sat in a corner of the mosque and prayed. And his parents took him and his brother to the madrasa when he was four years old. When asked his age, Mirhaydar Sultan, the head of the madrasa, was told that he was four years old, so the head of the madrasa, Mirhaydar, said to Sultan, "You will come next year," and expelled him from the madrasa. But young Mirhaydar Sultan did not stay away from the madrasa due to his thirst for knowledge, on the contrary, he sat behind the wall and learned the alphabet by listening to his teacher's voice, and watched his teacher's lessons from the window, and studied his brother by reading his notebook. Later, when they went to Madrasa at the age of five, he knew the lessons his teacher was giving perfectly and helped his friends to prepare lessons. He was a great scholar who memorized the hadith perfectly when he was six years old, and when he was seven years old, he became a disciple of the Qari and tried to read the Qur'an by recitation. It is said that the elders wanted to take Mirhaydar Sultan as their disciple after seeing his intelligence. Mirhaydar Sultan could recite the Koran by heart when he was nine years old. Due to his thirst for knowledge and love for religion, he studied in many countries. First of all, those who received knowledge from their country, i.e. from the city of Khurasan, where they gained wealth, then studied in Makkah and Madinah and also visited Egypt. It should be emphasized that this noble person became imam in Makkah when he was fourteen years old, and Mirhaydar Sultan had two disciples at that time. At the age of twenty-one, he rose to the rank of imam in Istanbul, which is the most prosperous and developed city of Turkey. Such works show that Mirhaydar Sultan is a very knowledgeable, talented, honest and righteous person. In order to impart knowledge to others, they settled in the land of Khorezim, one of our ancient countries, at this time Mirhaydar Sultan was 30 years old, then at the age of 31, he came to Buhoro, one of the largest cities of that time. those who stayed on earth and gave knowledge to the youth. One day, while Mirhaydar Sultan was sleeping, he was ordered to emigrate, and that is why they set out with their companions. Mirhaydar Sultan and his companions came to such a decision, that is, wherever our camels go to crouch, we will find a place, that is, we will live there. After that, the camels stop at the prayer hall where people pray in the Caspian district. For this reason, Mirhaydar Sultan settled in the Kaspi district and built more than 8 madrasas at his own expense, and he also built a room for himself. People called this city the city of secretaries, and later they started calling this city Kaspi. We now know the City of Scribes as Caspi. The city of Scribes developed because the great silk road passed through this city in ancient times. Also, many seekers of knowledge came to the city of Kotibil to study in Madrasahs built by Mirhaydar Sultan, and our great grandfather Mirhaydar Sultan mentored them.



Also, according to the narrations, Mirhaydar Sultan saved the lives of more than 2000 Iraqi Arabs. The cell built by Mirhaydar Sultan looked small and narrow, but the surprising thing is that 2000 people were squeezed into this cell, which is a miracle in itself. According to another narration, the reason why the Arabs came to Kashkadarya was that when Amir Temur was taking the disobedient Arabs through the Crimea, Mirhaydar Sultan asked Amir Temur to pardon them and told Amir Temur that these people could benefit the people in the future. Sultan. Also, the great leader and statesman Amir Temur had unlimited respect for religion. Mirhaydar, who is a descendant of Amir Temur Muhammad (pbuh), cannot doubt the words of the Sultan and pardons the Arabs.

Even for those who considered Amir Temur and Mirhaydar Sultan as their teacher, they could not doubt Mirhaydar Sultan's words. During this period, the Arabs who stayed in our country in the region of Kashkadarya are still living in the cities of Koson, Qamashi, Kesh, that is, Shahrisabiz, in the Arab houses of Jeynov and Karshi. If we relate the history of those who took the Arabs to Mirhaydar Sultan Qarshi, one of the stories will be true, because Mirhaydar Sultan lived in Caspian in 59 years and died here in Caspian district, i.e. in 1366. The fact that Amir Temur was 29 or 30 years old by this time can be a proof of this. Mirhaydar Sultan is still known by the Arabs as a pir. They always come to Kaspi to visit the tomb of Mirhaydar Sultan. Boya, as we said, because the Silk Road passed by Caspian, Mirhaydar created an opportunity for the name of Sultan to spread to the seven worlds. Appearances of Mirhaydar Sultan It is recorded in the history books that he is tall, has the quality of a wrestler, has long legs, and when riding a camel, his feet touch the ground. There were also two servants of the king, and they were also tall wrestlers and good people like Mirhaydar Sultan. Two officials were considered to be Mirhaydar Sultan's bodyguards. He did not want to hurt anyone. Mirhaydar Sultan is considered an honest person who has performed only ancient deeds. Mirhaydar Sultan is considered to be both a wealthy and auspicious person. Also, those who are knowledgeable people. Mirhaydar Sultan is said to have received the teachings of Yassaviya. Mirhaydar Sultan's road names were Amir Shamsidin Mirhaydar Ali Khoja Haydar Khurasani. Mirhaydar Sultan's grave is currently located in Kaspi district. Three tombstones were placed in the name of Mirhaidar Sultan in this area. One of them is the tombstone placed by Amir Temur. This tombstone is made of white marble, with decorative engravings. The next second tombstone was placed during the two reigns of Abdullah Khan, the great representative of the Shaibani dynasty. The inscriptions and patterns on the tombstones made of blue marble by Abdulla Khan are not similar to the writing style of Amir Temur. And the third tombstone was made by Abdul Umar, who was the governor of Kaspini in his time, and the tombstones were placed in 1978. These tombstones also contain information about the family of Mirhaydar Sultan. This shrine has four gates and four cisterns. If we rate this shrine, if we enter from this shrine, there is a big blue domed gate. When we enter through this gate, we notice that on both sides, that is, on the right and on the left, information about Mirhaydar Sultan is given. If we enter this gate and walk along the path, we will definitely see a place where people sit and relax, decorated with ancient wooden carvings. created in chaptomon. If we walk a little further along the corridor, we will come across a huge tower. The appearance of this minaret is similar to the blue dome in Khorezim, but considering that it was built long before the minaret in Khorezim, it is no exaggeration to say that the construction of this minaret took a lot of effort and mystery, and because they prepared the construction model themselves indicates. Also, there



is one large prayer hall on it, this prayer hall is built in the form of a porch. The decorative decorations on the pillars of this prayer hall add beauty to the appearance of the prayer hall.

In addition, there is a cell in front of it. In Hamada, on the left side of the minaret, we can see that there is a long assembly hall. Construction objects on the right side of the tower are built on a slightly higher place. There is a mausoleum with the graves of Mirhaydar Sultani in the northwest of the top of this shrine. There are four gates of this mausoleum, and you can enter this minaret through all four. Arabic words are engraved on the top of these gates in marble.

It should be noted that these gates are also decorated. Also, there is one large blue dome on the top of the mausoleum, and four small cross domes are built next to it. this grave is the grave of our great grandfather Mirhaydar Sultan. We can learn about Mirhaydar Sultan's personality and his career on his graves.

Even today, many people know him very well and respect Mirhaydar Sultan very much. We have also mentioned in the previous lines about the graves of Mirhaydar Sultani, where three stones were placed on the wall. These two graves were placed in Mirhaydar Sultan's children. The mausoleum has the characteristic of changing its color depending on the day. Also, in the south-east of this mausoleum there are two chambers where the graves of Mirhaydar Sultan's descendants are located. There is also a cistern located in the southwest of these cells. To the east of the mausoleum, where the tombs of Mirhaydar Sultan are located, there are tombstones engraved with many Arabic inscriptions. These tombs are also decorated with carvings.

According to legends, there is a big tombstone near Mirhaydar Sultan's mausoleum. If people with sins try to move it, they can't move it. . Even if I am a strong person, I cannot move this stone. Many people witnessed this with their own eyes. In addition, according to another tradition, there is always water on a tombstone located in the center of the tombstones east of Mirhaydar Sultan's mausoleum, in winter and summer. This water is a cure for 1000 diseases. Also, people say that every Friday night, a snake comes to Mirhayda Sultan's shrine to visit them and drink the healing water on the stone. We know that this water is indeed a cure for many ailments. Even today there is water in this stone. In addition, there are many secrets in this Mirhaydar Sultan complex. In addition, there are many buildings in the shrine of Mirhaydar Sultan. There are 2 cisterns in the outer part of this shrine. One of these cisterns is located on the left side of the road leading to the shrine of Mirhaydar Sultan, and the other is on the right side of the road. One of them is a big cistern and the other is a small cistern. The cistern on the right side of the road is a large cistern. This cistern was built by Amir Temur. This cistern is dome-shaped. This cistern is lit by a hole at the top of the dome. In addition, light enters the cistern through 3 windows. And in the interior of the cisterns there are places where torches can be placed for illumination at night. The cistern on the left side of the road is small. This cistern may be small, but it is very deep. For this reason, it is believed that Amir Temur used it as an underground route. Also, one of the two disciples of Mirhaydar Sultan in Mecca worked as a mirab and he supplied water to the Caspian district from underground, that is, through a hole. The second disciple was responsible for supplying the cisterns with water and keeping the cisterns from drying up. That is why people do not suffer from water.



Mirhaydar Sultan's two disciples were considered very learned people. Nowadays, many people visit this shrine. Also, those who did not study in this shrine come and leave with intention. If you come to this shrine, your good intentions will certainly be answered, and even seriously ill people come to this shrine and drink the healing water, and many people have been cured. And we can say that whoever comes to this shrine will be spiritually purified and feel relieved, the day he goes to the shrine, he will be happy and free from sorrow, forget his sins and live like a pure person. he keeps his composure. It is necessary to add to the information about the shrine that this shrine is located in the middle of 150 hectares of cemeteries. This Mirhaydar Sultan complex is not one of Kashkadarya or the most beautiful places of Uzbekistan. It is no exaggeration to say that this pilgrimage site is one of the greatest pilgrimage sites of the entire Central Asia and Muslim countries. After we gained independence, many temples are being repaired and many temples are being improved. One of these shrines, Mirhaydar Sultan shrine, is being renovated. This shows our president's respect for our ancestors.

The main reason why there are not many tourists in this shrine is that they do not have information about Mirhaydar Sultan, as well as the fact that they do not know the history of the family, not only foreign tourists do not visit this place, but also the citizens of Uzbekistan do not visit this shrine. And the fact that this shrine is located on the outskirts of the city is also the reason. Another reason why tourists do not come to this shrine is the lack of a clear map of the road leading to the shrine of Mirhaydar Sultan. Also, the fact that short films about Mirhaydar Sultan and the tomb of Mirhaydar Sultan are not prepared, many articles and essays are not written and applied to the world, and the fact that many festivals are not held here, also leads to the fact that many tourists do not visit the Mirhaydar Sultan complex.

Conclusion In conclusion, if we prepare short films about Mirhaydar Sultan and show them on foreign TV channels, so that the Mirhaydar Sultan complex can attract many tourists, then foreign citizens will become interested in the Mirhaydar Sultan complex through the films shown on TV channels. Later, they will definitely search the internet pages to know more about Mirhaydar Sultan complex. Therefore, if we post a lot of information about Mirhaydar Sultan, short films, essays, and articles about him on the Internet, people will get more information about this great person and the desire to visit the Mirhaydar Sultan complex will increase. It would be great if the festivals held in this area were held. Also, for tourists to easily find the way, it is necessary to make a clear map of the road leading to the shrine of Mirhaydar Sultan.

Our Honorable President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev stated in his speech that he has set the goal of building new roads from the places where the ancient Silk Road passed. If this goal was met, many tourists would have visited the Mirhaydar Sultan Complex, where the Silk Road passed. Because the shrine of Mirhaydar Sultan, located on the Silk Road, could not fail to attract everyone. After visiting this shrine, tourists will certainly have a spiritual and cultural rest. It is our pride that the shrine of Mirhaydar Sultan is located in Uzbekistan. In conclusion, such a blessed hadith is quoted in the book "Fazkirot ul-Awliya" by Sheikh Fariddin Attar. They say, "Allah's mercy will be showered on the place where righteous people are mentioned", then "If a person writes a table on which God's mercy is showered, it is possible that he will get some benefit from that fruit, and it will never be returned empty." Mentioning the names of Sultan,



Bukhari, Termizi and other great scholars is a sign that God's mercy has been showered on our country.

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