

DENOV - THE LAND OF SAINTS

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**Abstract:**

This article describes the activities of the prominent Muhammad ibn Muhammad Bukhari, who lived in the medieval period in the Denov district and was awarded the status of a saint, based on reliable sources and information.

**Keywords:** Sheikh Alauddin Attori Vali, Bahaiddin Naqshband, cultural heritage, Denov, Bukhara, Khoja Muhammad Porso.

**Introduction**

In recent times, our country great work has been carried out to restore our national traditions and values, study our sacred religion, the rich heritage of our dear saints and scholars, improve their places of worship, and preserve historical monuments.

Like every corner of our country, the Denov district of the Surkhandarya region has a glorious and victorious past that we can be proud of. Every ancient tree in Denov has lived with the prayers of the saints. "The land where the saints lived is a source of miracles and blessings." We did not say these words for nothing. The reason is that, looking back at the heights of time, we must recognize that our ancestors and grandfathers left us a beautiful and unique history, a rich scientific and cultural heritage. It is known that the Sufi sheikhs who contributed to the development of Islam, who had a high reputation even before the state kings, respected Islamic scholars very much and considered them their pirs, and developed to the level of pir - murid. It was at this time that the graves of the saints became great places of pilgrimage even after their deaths. Their reputation among the people and the miracles they performed increased the status of the place of pilgrimage.

As proof of our words, we would like to cite the example of Sheikh Alauddin Attar Vali, who lived in Denov and spread enlightenment from himself. Khoja Alauddin Attar Hazrat is one of the great pirs of the Naqshbandi silsila who continued the silsila after Bahaiddin Naqshband Hazrat.

There is necessary information about this blessed person in the works of Muhammad Bokir's "Maqamati Shahi Naqshband", Khoja Muhammad Porso's "Maqamati Khoja Alauddin Attar", "Risola", Ali Safi's "Rashahot", Muhammada zayedtar ibn Abdullah's "Adab", Salah ibn Mubarak al-Bukhari's "Anis at-tolibin", Muhammad Dorush Shukuh's "Safinatul awliya" and "Tazkiratul awliya".

Sheikh Attar Vali, revered among the people under the name of Khoja Alauddin Attar, was the first caliph and son-in-law of Bahaiddin Naqshband, his mentors and mentors. Their full name is Muhammad ibn Muhammad Bukhari, they were born in the late 30s of the 19th century in the Bukhara region (now Karakul district) and died in 1400 in Chaganiyan (now Denov district).

Abulqasim ibn Muhammad ibn Masud Bukhari, in his work "Manaqibi wa Shamoli Hazrati Khoja Alauddin Attar", gave the following definitions to Alauddin Attar: "The figure of Sharia", "The pole of the saints", "The support of the people of Allah", "The pure one of the masters of the Enlightenment", "The master of the figures of the order", "The last of the Mutakallim", "Aloul Haq wad Din" is recognized.

Therefore, the titles that Alauddin Attar has in the Naqshbandi style also mean that he is a scholar of religious knowledge, a great teacher. The title of Attar not only refers to the profession of Attar, but also to the meaning of the spreader of religion.

Alauddin Attar's father, Said Amir Muhammad Bukhari, was considered a learned and wealthy man of his time. After his father's death, he renounced his hereditary property and devoted himself to science. Along with acquiring the knowledge of Sharia in the madrasa, he began to study the science of the order from Bahaiddin Naqshband. His love for science and steadfastness attracted the attention of Bahaiddin Naqshband, who always sat him down next to him in conversations.

According to the work "Rashohat", Bahaiddin Naqshband had an only daughter, and he married her to Alauddin Attar. Alauddin Attar excelled not only in secular sciences, but also in the order. He wrote more than fifty works, reflecting almost all areas of science in them.

Hazrat Alauddin Attar taught his contemporaries. He was honored with the respect of his people, his students, and his teachers with his knowledge, manners, upbringing, and character. According to the information, he always exuded a pleasant fragrance and light.

In the description of difficult issues at the end of the second book of the "Chahor Kitab" (Four Books), which is especially important for Muslims in the land of Transoxiana, especially for people who want to learn, thirty-seven pirs are described in order. Five of them are pirs of enlightenment, and they are Mawlana Jalaluddin Rumi, Shams Tabrizi, Sheikh Attar Wali, Shah Qasim Anvari, may God have mercy on them.

The scholar Ubaydullah, who translated this book from Persian into Turkish, wrote in his translation report: "I collected several copies of the four books, selected the most suitable ones, and then translated them into Turkish. The first book is "Nami Haq", written by the scholar Sharafiddin, a scholar from Bukhara, a scholar. The second and third books were written by two scholars, one of whom is Jalaluddin, a scholar, a scholar, a scholar, a scholar. The name of the second and third books is unknown. The fourth book is "Pandnama", written by Khoja Sheikh Attar Wali Hazrat. I added some information to the second and third books, but I did not add a single letter to the books "Nami Haq" and "Pandnama". Anyone who reads the book of Pandnama should know that all the advice and advice is from Sheikh Attar Wali."

From this book we learn that Sheikh Attor Wali is one of the great masters of enlightenment. A 2-story madrasah was built in the center of the city of Denov, Surkhandarya region, in the name of Khoja Attori Wali.

The madrasah was built in the 19th century during the reign of Emir Haydar, a representative of the Mangid Uzbek dynasty, under the patronage of his father-in-law Sayyidotaliq, by the master architect Ahmad Mamat Bukhari from Bukhara.

At the initiative of our President, sacred places are being repaired and reconstructed. This is a sacred duty to our ancestors and respect for them.

Following in the footsteps of people like Hazrat Alauddin Attar is like reading the most refined page of history. Because the wisdom of saints is a light that does not fade away with the passage of time. Their conversation is like a seed sown in the heart, which bears fruit throughout life. After all, every particle of the soil of this earth bears the footsteps of enlightened people. It is no exaggeration to say that studying their scientific heritage, applying their teachings and wise words to our lives is a bold step on the right path.

"The issue that worries us is related to the morality, behavior, in a word, worldview of our youth. Today, times are changing rapidly. It is the youth who feel these changes more than anyone else. Let the youth

be in harmony with the requirements of their time. But at the same time, let them not forget their identity. Let the call to "Who are we, what great people we are descendants of," always resonate in their hearts and encourage them to remain true to their identity. At the expense of what will we achieve this? At the expense of education, upbringing, and only upbringing." These words of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev encourage each of us to think deeply. Because knowing our great scholars and thinkers well is a fundamental factor in understanding our identity and looking deeply into life.

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