

## ABOUT THE HISTORY OF KHOJA ILGOR PILGRIMAGE

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### ABSTRACT

This article is based on historical sources about Khoja Ilghor shrine located in Yakkabog district of Kashkadarya region and its history.

**Keywords.** Yakkabog, Amir Temur, Khoja Ilgor, pilgrimage.

In the conditions of today's complex globalization, it is very important to pay great attention to spirituality, to preserve and further improve the spirituality of our people, to research and promote the history of the Motherland, historical heritage. Studying cultural heritage, customs, traditions, ancient pilgrimage sites and historical and cultural processes related to them, directing all material and spiritual wealth created in the past to the development of the nation is one of the urgent issues. In particular, great attention is being paid to the significance of the shrines and temples inherited from our ancestors in the development of cultural heritage and tourism as tourism objects.

The village of Khoja Ighar is one of the most famous and blessed historical places in Yakkabog, where Sahibgiron Amir Temur was born in the sources. A brief history of its recent past. In 1925-1926, this place was part of Mominabad estate of Shahrisabz region. The inhabitants used the water of the Karajoi stream coming from Kyzyl-darya. In 1925, 65 people lived in 13 houses in the village. The inhabitants of the village mainly traded from Jumabazar for economic needs.

According to researches, the first information about Khwaja Ilghor can be found in the work of the Arab historian Ibn Arabshah (1389-1450) "Ajayib al-maqdur fi tarikhi Taimur". This work was translated into Uzbek by Ubaidulla Uvatov in the early

period of independence, in 1992 and published under the name "History of Amir Temur".

"Temur ibn Taragai ibn Barqul, his birthplace is a village called Khoja Ilgor. May Allah ward off all evil from the places belonging to the Khoja Ighar Kesh. From the cities of Kesh Movarounnahr, approximately thirteen farsahs from Samarkand.

From this information of Ibn Arabshah, his contemporaries Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani (1372 – 1449) wrote "Inba ul-ghumr biabno ul-umr" (Knowledge about the sons of the time), Ibn Taghriberdi (1411 – 1469) "An-nujum az- zahira fi muluki Misr wa-l-Cahira" (Stars shining in the history of the rulers of Egypt and Cairo), "Al-manhal as-safi wa-l-mustafi bad al-Wafi" (the clear spring that flowed after Al-Wafi) fully used in his works. They were contemporaries and representatives of one scientific school.

The historical place of this information is that, according to the time of its writing, it was the second authoritative information among the sources that clearly indicated the place of birth of Sahibqiron Amir Temur, and in the 20th century, scholars considered it the only information in this regard. Even in the 21st century, it maintains its position.

The advanced village of Khoja has always attracted the attention of historians and the general public as it is known as the birthplace of Amir Temur. In order to clarify the history of Sohobqiron's birthplace, archaeologists (archaeologists) have repeatedly examined the hill under the Khoja advanced cemetery. In this regard, important comments of A. Sagdullaev, Z.I. Usmonova, G. Ya. Dresvyanskaya, S. B. Lunina were published in various scientific collections. Antiquarians came to the conclusion that life in the old fortress on the hill started from the IV-VI centuries and continued until the XV-XVI centuries.

Researchers such as Ghulom Gafurov, Ibodulla Shoymardonov, Juman Tokhliev, Sevinch Ulashova conducted special research on the history of Khoja Ilghor village, and their results were published in the periodical press and in book form.

that serious research has been carried out and the name of the advanced village of Khoja has been mentioned in many scientific articles, the history of this auspicious place has not been adequately covered in all aspects based on scientific details.

It is known from the sources that during the battles, a group of brave, combative soldiers was placed at the front of each army, specially trained and selected. This group is called "Advanced part". Since Muhammad ibn al-Qasim was the leader of the advanced part of Sarkar, and since he did not always know his real name, many local people easily called him "Khoja Ilghor".

In the battle near the city of Kesh, ibn al-Qasim was hit by an arrow and fell from his horse. Then he tells them to drive the camel and not to disturb him, to bury himself in the place where he stops, and he stops fifty meters away from the present grave. A spring appeared from the place where the camel stopped (Chilla spring) and they were buried with the water of this spring.

Now the Khoja advanced cemetery has been renovated. All facilities are provided for visitors. From the gate to the hut visible in the middle of the cemetery, a special beautiful path was made, surrounded by fir trees and other trees. At the end of the corridor, there is a small square and seats covered with blankets for those who recite the Qur'an and pray. In front of the square is a hut made of high-quality bricks, on top of which a beautiful porch has been built. A beautiful porch built in the oriental style protects the dakhma from heat and cold and snow and rain. There are four tombstones standing on the wall of the hut in the adjacent field. The smallest of them and decorated with beautiful patterns are more ancient than others.

When entering the cemetery, there are four tombstones on the right and two on the left as you walk down the path leading to the hut. There is also a stone in the open area to the right of the gate. The locals call it "polvontash". Articles have been written about his "polvontash" with divine qualities.

The authors gave a correct description of it. In fact, all of the historical stones here are real sandstone. From long centuries until now, they have preserved important and valuable messages from the Timurids and later periods, hot and cold, from the various ravages of time, and have been delivering them to the next generations.

No one can bear the burden these stones shoulder. The "polvontash" in question belongs to the group of cradle tombstones. According to its structure and quality, it was

carved in the middle of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century for installation in the grave of a deceased person. It did not damage the traditional specially designed water tank, which is found in tombstones in the upper part. There is no record. It may have been there before, but it was later removed by pilgrims. On the platform-like height to the north of the square, two chest-like blue stones stand side by side. One has an inscription, it is faded. They belong to the 16th century and later periods. In the past, there was a mosque on the place of the plinth-like height. The mihrab has been preserved in the west. The bricks of this place are a product of the 20th century.

In conclusion, it can be noted that it is necessary to collect information about the advanced village of Khoja, located in the Yakkabog district of Kashkadarya region, to study and introduce the general public and our youth with unique narratives and sources.

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