

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th May - 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

THE ROLE OF ABU MU'IN AN-NASAFI SHRINE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Rasulova Matluba Abdimomin kizi
PhD student of Karshi State University

Annotation:

This article contains information about the life and work of Abu Muin al-Nasafi, a prominent scholar of the Islamic world, his scientific works and their place in the Islamic world, as well as information about the pilgrimage site where the scholar settled and his role in the development of tourism in Kashkadarya. is given.

Keywords: Abu Muin al-Nasafi, Abu Mansur Moturudi, Nasaf, pilgrimage tourism, Qovchin village, "Al-umda fi usul al-fiqh", "Al-o'lim wa-l-muta'llim", "Al -ifsad li khad' al il had".

Kashkadarya region is one of the developed regions of pilgrimage tourism. There are many places in the region that can attract local and foreign tourists, among them the shrine of Abu Muin al-Nasafi occupies a special place. Below we provide detailed information about this shrine.

Allama Abu Muin al-Nasafi, who was born in Nasaf in 1097 and is known as the "sword of truth" in the Islamic world, played an important role in the wide spread of the doctrine of Moturudiya, founded by Abu Mansur Moturudi. In the works of Allama al-Nasafi, he correctly interpreted the essence of the Islamic religion, gave reasonable refutations to the wrong views of various factions and groups in ideological issues, which took deep roots in Movarounnahr in the middle ages. Abul Mu'in al-Nasafi has works such as "Al-u'mda fi usul al-fiqh", "Al-o'lim wa-l-muta'llim", "Al-ifsad li xad' al il had".

Abul Muin Nasafi raised lots of disciples. Some of them were directly influenced, while others considered scholars as their direct teachers. Among his students there are prominent scholars of the Hanafi sect, the most famous of whom are the author of "Badayi'us-sanoye" Abu Bakr Alovuddin as-Samarkandi, Abu-l-Fath Hilmi, Abu Bakr Mas'ud Koshani, Najmuddin Umar Nasafi, Abul Hasan Balkhi, Abu-l-Muzaffar Talaqani, Ahmad Pazdavi, Abdurashid Valvoliji, Mahmud Sogarji, Ali ibn Husain Sakalkandi are great scholars. Abdullah Saad, Ibn Abu Wafa Qurashi (d. 1373), Ibn Qutlubuga (d. 1474), Tashkuprizoda (d. 1582), Haji Khalifa (d. 1657) are



Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th May - 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

among the world's most famous Nasafi heritage.), Muhammad Abdulhai Laknavi (d. 1886) and Ismail Pasha Baghdadi, Zainuddin ibn Ibrahim ibn Muhammad and Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Amir Haji, as well as V. Madelung, Y. Shacht, U. Rudolph, K. Saloma, Nasafi is mentioned in the studies of Western scientists such as K. Melchert, K. Brockelman, D. Jimare, L. Garde, S. Bilkhan, M. Allar, M. Goetz, Y. Jivani, Van Ess. Turkish scientists H.Otay, A.Ozel, S.Kutlu, S.Yazichioglu carried out researches on the science of speech within the framework of Abu Muin Nasafi's legacy. U. Uvatov, S. Okilov, A. Mominov, D. Rahimjanov, Sh. Ziyadov, Nasir Muhammad, Elmurod Haji Kholmurod Haji Ogle and Abdusattor Jumanazar among the scientists of our country conducted research in this regard. Copies of his manuscripts copied at that time are now kept in the libraries of Dubai, Damascus, Baghdad, Egypt, Cairo and Alexandria. to a certain extent put an end to the sharp disputes between them. For example, in his views, he put forward the idea of mediocrity and moderation, which was emphasized in the primary sources of Islam (Qur'an, hadis). His views had such an influence on the development of religion and thought of the next period that, as a result, opposing sects and currents did not appear until the end of the 15th century.

Today, manuscript copies of the works of Alloma are kept in the libraries of Dubai, Baghdad, Cairo, Iraq, Pakistan and Alexandria. The work "Bahr ul-kalam fi ilm al-kalam" was published in 1886 in Baghdad and in 908 in Cairo. Meanwhile, several commentaries have been written on it over the centuries. Today, one of the most famous manuscripts is kept in the library of the Egyptian city of Alexandria. This work was copied in Bukhara in 1269 by a calligrapher named Muhammad ibn Hasan ibn al-Husayn. There are three more copies of the work in the libraries of Dar ul-Qutub al-Misriya and the famous al-Azhar University in Cairo. Based on these copies, this large work (more than a thousand pages) was published in two volumes in 1990 and 1993 in the city of Damascus by the researchers of the French Scientific Institute for the Study of the Arabic Language. Alloma died in 1114 at the age of 87. The shrine of Abu Mu'in an-Nasafi is located in the village of Kovchin, 17 km southwest of the city of Karshi. The original manuscript copy of the Holy Qur'an is kept in this shrine. President Sh. During Mirziyoyev's visit to Kashkadarya on February 24-25, 2017, he instructed that the Alloma's grave should be turned into a shrine. The shrine of Abu Mu'in al-Nasafi is 4 hectares, and the adjacent cemetery is 28 hectares. The shrine has a rare manuscript of the Holy Qur'an written on



Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th May - 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

Chinese silk paper. Its height is 60 centimeters and its width is 41 centimeters. A 1.6 meter high plate was made for the book by a master named Zarif. The date 1851 is written on the tablet. Today, this shrine is full of pilgrims from local and neighboring countries.

In conclusion, we can say that the shrine of Abu Mu'in an-Nasafi is one of the important places for the development of pilgrimage tourism in Kashkadarya region. It is possible to increase the number of foreign and domestic tourists by creating more facilities for pilgrims in this place, providing detailed information about the shrine in mass media, scientific and artistic publications.

References

1. Nasaf va Kesh tarixi manbalarda mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-nazariy konferensiya materiallari // Qarshi. 2010 yil
2. Uvatov U. Abul Mu'yin an-Nasafliy. T., 2003 yil.
4. Sulaymonov R. Naxshab unutilgan tamaddun sirlari. T: «Ma'naviyat» 2004.
5. <http://www.ziyonet.uz>
6. Daminov I., Xoliyorov I., Kazakbayev M., Qovchinning donishmand peshvolari, T.; 2021.
6. Matluba, R. (2022). THE ROLE OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF THE KASHKADARYA OASIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 6, 26-28.
7. Rasulova, M. (2023). THE ARCHITECTURE OF KASHKADARYA DURING AMIR TEMUR AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM. JOURNAL OF UNIVERSAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, 385-394-pages.

