

## Miri Janda Ata's History

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**Abstract:** There are many historical monuments in our country. Madrasahs, mausoleums, mosques, houses and shrines, which were built in different eras, were witnesses of various eras, and each of them is preserved as a piece of history, is a silent spell of our history. "Uzbekistan has a huge potential for tourism and recreation, it has a total of 8,200 objects of cultural heritage, 209 of which are located in the four museum cities of Khiva, the historical centers of the cities of Ichankala, Bukhara and Shahrissabz, and the city of Samarkand. Included in the UNESCO World Heritage List"[1] There are 927 cultural heritage objects in Kashkadarya region alone, 163 of which are architectural structures, 683 are archaeological monuments, 61 are ancient works of art, and 20 are shrines[ 2]. One of them is Miri Janda Ota shrine located in Guzgor district. The history of this place goes back to the distant past.



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## INTRODUCTION

In the Middle Ages, Guzgor became one of the central cities of economic and trade relations. During the Bukhara Emirate (1756-1920), Guzgor was one of the leading cities in the cultural, economic, and socio-political spheres. The princes of the Bukhara Emirate ruled Guzgor. Today, the history of Miri Janda, one of the most prominent ancient shrines, began in the 12th - 13th centuries. His symbolic mausoleum is located in this area.

He was a prominent representative of the Suhrawardiya sect. His real name is Shikhabiddin (Shahabiddin) Abu Hafs al-Suhrawardi. The founder of the sect was his uncle Ziyuddin Abu Najib al-Suhrawardi (1097-1168). His work took place in cities such as Baghdad, Damascus, and Aleppo. Tariqat is mentioned among the representatives of Suhrawardiyya[3]

Suhrawardi - famous mystics, born in the city of Suhraward, Iran (XII century) 3 relatives: Najib Suhrawardi (1097 - 1168), Sheikh Shahabuddin Abu Yahya Suhrawardi (1155 - 1191), Sheikh Shahabuddin Abu Hafs Umar Suhrawardi (1144 - 1234) of the country of Iraq He was the ambassador of Khorezmshah and served for 25 years. Najib Suhrawardi was the teacher of the next two. Yahya Suhrawardi created the philosophy of "light" (light) in Sufism [4].

Sheikh Shahabeddin Abu Hafs Umar Suhrawardi was called "Master of Sufism, Teaching and Education" and due to his political skills, he won the title of "Master of All Masters" during the reign of Caliph Nasir al-Din Allah.

Sheikh Shahabeddin Abu Hafs Umar Suhrawardi was called "Master of Sufi teachings and education" and due to his political skills, he won the title of "Master of All Masters" during the reign of Caliph Nasir al-Din Allah [5]

Suhrawardi's work "Avorif ul-maarif" (Gifts of Marifat) is completely different from other works due to its scientific and practical importance. As an important work, the treatise was translated into several languages such as Turkish and Persian in the 13th-16th centuries, and this work was published 40 times in foreign languages between 1346 and 2014, and today copies of this work are kept in 241 libraries of the world. It is worth mentioning that the work "Kashf ul-fadaiyih-l-yunoniyya wa rashf un-nasoih an imamiya" dedicated to criticizing the philosophy of Greek philosophers, including Aristotle, was published 6 times in 1999 and 2010. stored in 29 libraries of the world.

In historical sources, there are many more works of Suhrawardi, namely "Bahjat ul-ghavsi-l-gilani", "Bogyat ul-bayan fi tafsir -l-Qur'an va manosik", "Ajbiba an as' llati ulamoi Khurasan", "Rislat ul-fakir fi mukhalifati-n-nafs wa-l-qahr", "Havosu Avrodi-s-Suhrawardi", "Al'am ul-khuda" are very important scientific sources. According to some sources about Shahabuddin Suhrawardi's life, Suhrawardi was born in Jabal region of Iran in 539 AD, 1144 AH, and died in Baghdad, one of the major cities of the Arab Caliphate, in Muharram 632 AD, 1234 AH. . But today, the place where Shahabeddin Suhrawardi died remains controversial. Because the historian Poyon Ravshanov's "History of Kashkadarya", V.D. In Kochie's works "Raboty v Karshinskoy oazse" it is mentioned that the grave of Shahabeddin Suhrawardi was buried in the city of Guzgor.

Today, among our people, this mausoleum is known as Miri Janda. In the work "History of Kashkadarya" by P. Ravshanov, Miri Janda mentioned "Great khyrka". The word "Janda" in Arabic means patch, dry land. It is an outer garment

made of woolen cloth, worn mainly by Sufis. Passed down from master to disciple, this garment has become worn and tattered over the years.

Today, various legends about Miri Janda have been preserved among our people. One of them is the fact that the mausoleum was renovated by Sahibqiron Amir Temur in the 14th century.

During the former Shura era, prohibitions were imposed on the study and disclosure of national traditions. After the wind of independence began to blow over our country, a lot of work was carried out on the repair and restoration of ancient monuments in Kashkadarya region, as well as in other cities and regions. In 2009, on the initiative of the people of Guzur district, especially the elders and religious figures, the complete renovation of the mausoleum and shrine of Sheikh Shahabed din Abu Hafis Umar Suhrawardy, located in the area of the Jame Mosque in Miri Janda, is a continuous continuation of good and meritorious works like the above. won't be.

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