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### History of Baliqchi OTA (Bakhriddin OTA)

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#### Abstract:

This article describes the mausoleum of the father of Baliqchi Bakhriddin, located in the Koshrabat district of the Samarkand region, and the history of the village. The history of the mausoleum is written in the article based on the sources and opinions of the villagers about this monument. In this article, opinions about the history of the Baliqchi father's mausoleum are analyzed and covered based on objective conclusions.

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"Baliqchi ota" mosque is located in Pichot neighborhood, Ko'shrabat district, Samarkand region. In the center of the mosque courtyard is the grave of Baliqchi ota. A mausoleum was built on top of the grave. Historical researches were carried out by scientists in this complex\*.

According to experts, Baliqchi father's real name was "Bahridin" father, Baliqchi father was one of Ahmad Yassavi's followers. He was one of the representatives of the Yassavi sect. There is no specific information about the Fisherman Father in any of the works, but everyone who goes on a pilgrimage to Nurota Shrine located in the Navoi region will visit the Fisherman Father Shrine. According to scientists, during the conquest of Samarkand by Genghis Khan, the fortresses in the Nurota region were burned, and as a result, the fortresses in the Ko'shrabat region were burned as a result of the

\* Qo'shyog'och qishlog'i mullasi Hikmatillo Boyqobilov bilan ta'kidlagan.

failure of the signals from the Toba (hills), which were performing the task of reporting. Fisherman's father's manuscripts will also burn to ashes. This information is given in "Zafarnama" by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi<sup>†</sup>.

There is information that the territories of Zarnukh were burned by Genghis Khan. During the Shaibani period, improvement works were carried out in these places. There are many villages around the complex. The mosque was rebuilt in those times. During the time of the Soviets, a "children's house" collective farm was built in the mosque and served as a warehouse. The mausoleum built on the grave of the fisherman's father was demolished with a bulldozer in 1988 during the Soviet period. The saddest thing is that the bulldozer was from the village of Pichot. He was forced to destroy the mausoleum. The mausoleum was rebuilt in the years of independence in 2001 under the leadership of the village mullah Boyqabilov Hikmatullo. "After the mausoleum of the fisherman's father was demolished, the construction of the mausoleum was started in 2001, and the people of Pichot and Koshhogoch and my father, the blessed Eltoy Haji Baba, and my brother Boyqabilov Habibullo Haji were the leaders," recalls Hikmatullo Boyqabilov.

At that time, Haji brother, who was the chief assistant of Osmankhan Alimov, who was the chief preacher of Samarkand, brought masters from Samarkand, and the drawing is similar to the mausoleum of Iman Bukhari (810-870), only it is smaller and the construction works started. The first step is to find the previous place where it was demolished. With a few people, we found a tomb site with a shovel. I started to dig the main place in the foundation-wall, but my hand started to get black, I washed it in the water of the spring here and continued my work again. The same situation started again. We said that we should build a mausoleum in another place with the villagers, and we searched again with a crowbar, and found iron and lampshades. I heard that there was a lampshade and a piece of iron in the mausoleum that was destroyed in 1988. Then we went to the chief imam of Samarkand region, Khatib Usman Khan Alimov, and told him what had happened. He said to go there and recite the Qur'an, and we did so. He remembers that the black spots on my hands also disappeared<sup>‡</sup>.

The services of dear and holy people before God are great. He must be God's favorite person, because the reasons for the manifestation of Baliqchi father's blessings are proof that he is God's favorite person. He gave the most auspicious qualities and this benevolence continues till now. Some signs of the fisherman's father's deeds were preserved during his life and even after his death. We can see such situations even now.

1. Fisherman's father's spring has not lost its healing properties until now, and according to the villagers of this spring, patients suffering from rabies used to relax and drink the water of this spring. People who prayed to God to make this water healing, took a bath in this water and got suave from this water. It is said that patients infected with many viral diseases spread in our country have been cured.
2. The fisherman father was extremely gentle. There is a very strange feeling around the mausoleum, that the person who comes here feels the calmness in himself (people will tell about such situations even if we don't ask), and these situations are one of the qualities of the fisherman father that continues

<sup>†</sup> Baliqchi ota masjidi imom xatibi To'xtashev Yoqub domla bilan ta'kidlagan.

<sup>‡</sup> 2000-yil Baliqchi ota maqbarasi qurilish jarayonida bo'lgan voqea (Hikmatulla Boyqabilovda).

to this day.

3. In the villages around the mausoleum, there are extremely large floods in some years, destructive floods, but no one has ever been swept away, not even in the recent years and in the distant past.

4. There were famines in different times, but there were no such cases in the villages around the mausoleum. Village elders say that the reason for this is the blessings of father Baliqchi<sup>§</sup>.

### **The following words are written on the grave of the holy Father Baliqchi.**

A pure breed rests here in peace.

A representative of the Yassavi order, a beloved servant whom God has made dear.

A sarafroz is a life with piety, a blessing is with a prayer.

The people remember the saintly father of Paravi, the saintly name of the saint Bakhreddin.

May God's mercy be upon us and all believers in Him<sup>\*\*</sup>.

From a long time ago, there were many people who loved Allah from Koshrabot district. One of them is father Bahridin (Fisherman). 80-year-old grandfather Hayrullo, the elder of the neighboring village, says that Father Baliqchi lived in the Chantal Tepa area of the Pichot region. It is said that water was collected in the area of the village in ancient times, there was this water in the area of the Kazan spring, and it covered the neighboring village of Koshogoch, Pichot, that is, the entire area of Koshrabot<sup>††</sup>.

As a result of the passage of time, the mountain connecting the villages of Koshogoch and Pichot opens up from the two hills, and over time the Pichot stream is formed, and the proof of this is that when people dig graves in the villages, sand comes out. Grandfather Khairullo, a fisherman who lived near the stream, said that he used to catch fish from the stream here and used to entertain the Companions who passed by this place. The Companions called this man the Baliqchi ota<sup>‡‡</sup>.

Khairullo Baba said that in 2000, there were stones near the tomb of the father of Fisherman, and sentences were written in Arabic letters on these stones. The translation of the sentences reads as follows: "Baliqchi ota lived in 148 years of Hijri"<sup>§§</sup>. It is known to us that even in 148 A.H., the villagers knew the Arabic language well. Villagers surround the fountain located in the Fisherman's Father Mosque with stones, and the stones with Arabic inscriptions were picked up at the bottom of the water.

According to the elders of the village, Baliqchi ota was a representative of the Yassavi order, who was not originally from this place. He was going on a pilgrimage to the house of God and stopped here and lived there until the end of his life. Currently, there is a mosque near the mausoleum of the Baliqchi ota, as this mosque was also built with a hashar, prayers are performed five times, and taroveh prayers are performed every year in the month of Ramadan. The Qari brothers, who came to graduate in 2018,

<sup>§</sup> Ko'p yillar mobaynida Baliqchi ota maqbarasi yonidagi qishloqlarda kuzatilayotgan holat.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Baliqchi ota qabri ustidagi jumla.

<sup>‡‡</sup> Qo'shyog'och qishlog'idagi 80 yoshli Xayrullo hoji boboning bergan ma'lumoti.

<sup>§§</sup> 2000-yillari Baliqchi ota qabrini izlash jarayonidagi chiqqan toshlardagi yozuv

liked the taste, but after drinking the water of Baliqchi father, they recovered and continued Hatmi Qur'an.<sup>\*\*\*</sup> This is also a proof of the healing properties of its water. Even now, there is this spring in the Baliqchi Ota Mosque.

Near the village of Pichot, there is also the village of Koshogoch, this village was formed long ago. In the center of Koshrabot, the caravan passing through this place, which used to be a rabot (fortress) in the 2nd century, stopped at the village. They call it ``och" and this word is used for the geographical area of this place as a result of the passage of time. There is also an old cemetery in this village. There are many old graves in this cemetery. According to the elders of the village, there are also old Kazakh graves here. The reason for this being the grave of Kazakhs is that when Shaibani Khan moved Kazakhs, some of them came here. There is a grave of a breed here, a gravestone is carved on the top of this grave, the length of the gravestone is about 2 meters. The owner of this grave is called Bo`vchu father, and the people of this village call this grave stone blue stone.<sup>†††</sup> It is said that this stone has a cure for whooping cough even during a severe cough.

When they pour water on the top of the stone and drink from the top, they recover from cough. But knowing that there is an inscription here, the villagers want to read this inscription. Scholars were called from Samarkand, but no one could read the inscription, the main reason for not being able to read it was that the inscriptions on the stone faded over time. But at the moment, work is being done to identify this inscription. Yaqub Tokhtashov, the village speaker of Iman, who makes a big contribution to this, informed that the inscription will be read in full soon<sup>†††</sup>. It is noted that this inscription is also related to the history of Koshrabot.

A 200-year-old manuscript of the Qur'an is kept in the archive of the mosque. In general, in the archive of our "Fisherman's Father" mosque, among many old books and objects, a copy of the Qur'an, which is older than the one in Chortok, is kept. It is recorded in historical sources that the fisherman father was the most beloved servant of God.

Abdurashid, the elder of Pichot village, told about the history of the village. "As a result of my interests, I learned the history of my village. The dictionary name was given during the reign of Amir Sayyid Olimkhan (1910-1920), the emir of Bukhara. As Amir Olimkhan was interested in hunting, later when he was hunting around Samarkand and Bukhara, he was assassinated right here. When a man tried to shoot Amir Olimkhan who was on a horse, he returned the arrow with a bow at a dog standing on the opposite side. Amir Olimkhan went to the throne of Bukhara and said, "Find the man on the horse who saved me." When the ruler Said Olimkhan asked me that you saved me from one death, he asked me if you would give me the place where you hunted. Later, this place will be known as Pichot over time<sup>§§§</sup>.

**Summary.** Many great people passed through our country, and Allah raised those people to great positions. He blessed the villages where they lived. This is the reason for the quietness and peace in the

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> 2020-yili Baliqchi ota jome masjid kelgan qori akadagi holat

<sup>†††</sup> Qo'shrabod tumani Qo'shyog'och qishlog'idagi qabristondagi qabrtoshdagi yozuv

<sup>†††</sup> Baliqchi ota jome masjidining imom xatibi Yoqub Tuxtashev

<sup>§§§</sup> Qo'shrabod tumani Pichot qishlog'idagi 70 yoshli Abdurashit bobo so'zlari

villages near the grave of the father of Baliqchi in the Koshrabot district of the Samarkand region. Unfortunately, the activities of traditional breeds in many places in our country have not been studied yet. Undoubtedly, our main task today is to return such great personalities to the history. Everyone glorifies their history. But there is no rich history like our country, no great scholars like our grandfathers anywhere. It is necessary for us to study this heritage in depth, to be able to convey it to our people and the world.