

THE MOUSALEUM KUTAYBA IBN MUSLIM

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Annotation: In this article, a very good presentation was made about Hazrat Qutayba ibn Muslim and his mausoleum. The history of Hazrat Al Kutayba ibn Muslim and his mausoleum is widely covered. The history of Kutayba ibn Muslim includes many examples and information about his personal life, his contribution to the development of the religion of holy Islam and his political and military companies.

Key words: Andijan, Paykent, Mazarbovacuz'a, Azan, mosque, Madrasa, clear, Emir, jizya, Naib, Ummah, Nusret, Parish, atba, Khorasan, Emir, governor, Caliph, surah "Ali-Imran"

In Andijan region, which is one of the ancient cities, there are also a number of saints and holy shrines. One of such steps is the haze Kutayba Ibn Muslim, who brought the religion of Islam to Central Asia and made a great contribution to its spread. The Tomb of Kutayba Ibn Muslim is located in the cemetery "Mozorbuva" in Gurunchmozor village of Jalakuduk District of Andijan region. This person is also mentioned in the works of the famous historian Narshahi:

"- And do not think that the people of them are the dead, that they have been killed on the way of Allah. Maybe all of them are alive. They shall provide sustenance in the presence of their God." These words are quoted in Surah Ali-Imran, verse 169. The same words are written in the shrine of the mousaleum.

According to information, Sahibkiran Amir Temur visited these places and sent an architector from Samarkand to build a magnificent mausoleum on the Tomb of Kutayba Ibn Muslim. This shrine is demolished by the atheists in 1935-1936 years, and later these people died with the whole family, having suffered the wrath of God.

In 1975-1978, on the initiative of the head of the region Bektash Rahimov, outside the main room of the two-room mausoleum was reconstructed on the basis of national architectural traditions on the basis of the Square is the inset a simple grave in the middle with an angle a diameter of 5,5 meters, closed with a dome "Turnip". The western corridor of the mausoleum is intended for visitors. There are eight arcs of triangular shape between the arches, the butt ganch, and a light pattern is inscribed on the dome-bottom envelope., sides rising with as altar arches, with



fig. 1 – The previous view of the Mousaleum Kutayba ibn Muslim

The history of this place of the tomb of Kutayba ibn Muslim historian Nakhshari, the muarrichi Jamal Karshi in XVI century, besides in the works of V. V. Bartold, sources are written.

According to historian scientist Muhammad Narshahi, Hazrati Kutayba ibn Muslim was born in 42 Hijri (661 BC) at the place of sham called Bohili. The full name of his was Amir Kutayba ibn Muslim ibn Umar ibn Hussein ibn Robiya ibn Khalid ibn Usaid Al-Khayr. Kutayba ibn Muslim was a honorable writer and scholar among his people. In relation to the subordinates, he was fair, a man of high morality, a realist. Kutayba ibn Muslim did not like superficial modesty. Kutayba ibn Muslim was an Arabian soldier, a talented, determined and strong-willed man who kept discipline strong. He did any work with advice.

When he visited to a city, first of all Kutayba ibn Muslim called the people of that city to Islam. He would voluntarily encourage those who accepted Islam and would give various benefits. For example, from the land tax, those who circumcise their sons, those who are exempt from the tax of juz (life). This was the people's preference that he gave, if he had the suitability of spreading religion. Kutayba ibn Muslim conquered which city he built

mosques, madrasahs and minarets to call prayer to that city. In particular, the first mosque in the Land of Movarounnahr was built in 712 in Bukhara. His friend Abdul Malik ibn Marwon was the Emir of Muslims of that time. He had appointed Kutayba as a noib of the region of Khorasan because of his friend and a well-known, close person.

In the second half of the year 715 BC, Khalifa Valid died, and when the authority passed into the hands of his brother Solomon, Kutayba ibn Muslim refused to serve for him. Because he is not an enlightened person, a scientist and a wise man, like his father and his brother, so Kutayba could not agree with him in any matter. Solomon was very angry from this matter so at the end of that year, Kutayba ibn Muslim, and together with him the brothers of Abdurrahman, Vergi, Hussein, Abdulkarim, his son Kasir ibn Kutayba and their niece, eleven who was executed, are killed by the Arab tribe of Shonon, Hayyon an-Nabatiy (who had 7 thousand army) and representative of the tribe Waki, Tamim (Tamimiy). But then regretted this deed!

Today, this place of mausoleum is taken as a cultural heritage site for state protection. At present, construction works are being carried out in this place. A large mosque with its environs, splendor and splendor sets the stage.



fig 2. - The new project of the Mausoleum Kutayba ibn Muslim

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