

ZOMIN DISTRICT - THE MASK OF KUTLUG STEPS

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Uzbekistan is a region with great potential in the field of pilgrimage tourism, along with its rich history, culture, scientists, scholars, unique cultural heritage sites, ancient architecture, crafts and culinary arts, who have made a significant contribution to world civilization.

In this regard, Zaamin, which has a beautiful and unique nature in the country, has a special place.

Zaamin is one of the largest historical cities in Ustrushana, which flourished in the Middle Ages and is located on the Great Silk Road. The city is extensively covered in medieval Arabic sources. Zaamin was also called Sarsanda, Susanda, Sabza in ancient times. It is located on the way from Fergana to Sughd, where there is a guest house for passengers. Zaamin is a place with flowing water, a garden and a vineyard. Its east is covered with mountains and its west is covered with desert. The city is located on both banks of the Zaamin River.

Aga Burgutli says about Zaamin in his booklet "Pilgrimage of Jizzakh region": "The term Zaamin is associated with the name of the angel of prosperity" Zomyod "mentioned in the Avesto. The history of this city is measured by the time of our Zoroastrian ancestors, VII-V centuries BC.

There are four well-preserved monuments in the present-day Zaamin region. One of them is located in the southern part of Ordatepa district center. It is also known that his second name was Kurgantepa.

The next monument is Oktepa, which is located on the right bank of the Zaamin River. Excavations show that this hill belongs to the Karakhanid period. In its western part there are also the remains of a Christian cemetery.

The microrelief of the monument shows that there were zinc houses around the square, the territory of which stretched to the territory of the present government building.

The fourth monument, Jartepa, is located on the left bank of the Zaamin River, 1.5 km north of Qurghontepa. The eastern slope of the monument descends towards the river. Remains of cotton walls have been found in its lower part, which belong to the early Middle Ages, and the upper part to the period of the last Karakhanids.

In short, from the four hills, Ordatepa is "claiming" the old site of Zaamin. But it cannot be ignored that it is a 'new city'. For Zaamin, called Sarsanda (Susanda) in the Middle Ages, Oktepa and Jartepa may have been the remains of the 'Old City'. The caravans and tourists who came to the caravanserai called Azlartepa passed close to the villages of Peshagor, Arji and Achchi (called reed achchi). The road started from Azlartepa and passed through Mozortepa in Chigirik village. From there he reached Oktepa, that is, the rustag (fortress) of Zaamin. From there he continued on to the neighboring fort of Sabot.

Zaamin district is located mainly in the mountains of Turkestan, partly in the heights of Mount Molguzar from 1000 to 4030 m. Its geomorphological landscape is diverse and its natural conditions depend on the mountain altitude belts. In particular, the waterfall on the Chortanga cliff, which is 500 m wide and 450 m deep, and the Supa plain are sure to attract the attention of tourists.

It should be noted that among the scholars who grew up in the territory of Ustrushna, there are many great people born in Zaamin.

Among them are Abu Kathir Saif ibn Zahid az-Zaamin, Abu Sahl Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Yazdoz ar-Razi az-Zaamin, Sheikh Israfil az-Zahid az-Zaamin, Muhammad ibn Asad az-Zaamin, Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Asad ibn Tawus az-Zaamin, Ahmad ibn Muhammad Ruyani among them.

In this sense, Zaamin is an area rich in ancient shrines and sacred sites.

Here, about 5 kilometers from the town of Zaamin, on the hill on the road from Zaamin to Bakhmal, there is a shrine "Blue-toned father", located in the upper part of the village of Solim Peshagor in Zaamin district, where the great scientist Mavlono Muhammad Peshagori, born in 1291, is

buried. There are more than 15 addresses, such as the shrine.

It is said that Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur experienced his difficult and dangerous days in the Jizzakh region on the eve of the loss of the Samarkand throne. According to historical sources, he also lived in Zaamin during the transition to Afghanistan. These events are also reflected in the "Boburnoma". At that time, Baburshah was a 15-16 year old teenager.

There is another amazing shrine in the area of Beshkubi village of Zaamin. There are two archeological hills in this rural area, one is called "Kilich Burhoniddin avliyo" and the other is "Sayyid Burhoniddin avliyo". An interesting aspect of these shrines is that there are ancient tombs on both hills, which are 12-15 meters long.

Zaamin is also famous for its mineral-rich, healing springs. In particular, the Beshbulak ota shrine, located above the village of Beshbulak in the region, surrounded by archeological sites, is famous for its healing springs. There was a cave-chill under the hill here.

Locals and various visitors say that the springs in Zaamin, as well as the shrines there, are a cure for human health and some diseases.

In particular, the shrine "Khojakondalang" located in the village of Kushchi Bolgali, Zaamin district.

The shrine is also called Parpi ota by the locals. The reason is that pilgrims come to this shrine to treat the disease "parpi", "weakness" in the vernacular, "cachexia" in the scientific language, which is more common in young children. Parpi (weak) disease is scientifically called "cachexia", the clinical symptoms of which are characterized by weight loss and loss of muscle mass as a result of metabolic disorders. In this case, the child's appetite is completely lost, the sense of taste is impaired. The degree of cachexia is determined by the causes of the disease and the weight lost. Pilgrims come here and perform a small ritual of their own, turning the child three times through a cave near the khanaqah. According to legend, those who came here with sincerity were certainly healed.

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