

## DO YOU KNOW ABOUT USMAT OTA?

Rasulova Zulfizar Oybek qizi

*Teacher of the 1st category of secondary school №. 3 of Bakhmal district*



Few people know the original history of Usmat ota's shrine, which is familiar to most of us. Many may have heard about seven pirs in Bukhara, but not everyone knows about seven pirs in Bakhmal. Today we would like to introduce you to one of them - Usmat Ota.

It is known from history that after the arrival of Islamic culture in Movarounnahr, the Islamic sciences were developed by the scholars of the country for centuries. In this regard, many scholars in various sciences were brought up in the city of Samarkand. One of such scholars is Muhammad ibn Abdulhamid Usmandi

Samarkandi, a famous faqikh and an independent scholar of his time. He left a huge scientific heritage that has not lost its relevance up to this day. Among them, "Lubob al-Kalam", "Tariqat al-khilaf bayn al-aslof", "Bazl an-nazar fi al-usul", "Hasr al-masoil wa qasr addaloil" and "Mukhtalaf ar-riwaya" are particularly important. The scientist's full name is Abdulfath Alauddin Muhammad ibn Abd al-Hamid ibn Umar ibn Hassan ibn Husain al-Usmandi al-Samarkandi, he was born in 1095 in Usmand, one of the villages of Samarkand, and died in 1157 at the age of 64. The scientist was known as Usmandi, as he was born in the village of Usmand in Samarkand, and his family was from this village. The term Usmand became "Usmat" as a result of sound changes over time.

Currently, there is a town named Usmat in Bakhmal district of Jizzakh region, and this name was restored as a result of the efforts of a number of scientists. The territory of Jizzakh region used to be part of old Samarkand. Writer Sayyid Azim Ravshanov from Bakhmal, relying on the opinion of historians Olimjon Jorayev and Jalaliddin Jorayev, named Usmat ota's grave under the name of Abdulfath Muhammad ibn Abd al-Hamid Al-Usmandiy as-Samarkandi, a great scholar of Sharia law in his time.





Alauddin al-Usmandi was a strong jurist, thinker and debater of his time. Scientists of that time also highly recognized this. For example: As-Sadafi in his work "al-Wafi bi al-wafayot" stated: "Allama was a strong jurist, an accomplished debating scholar, and wrote works on *ilmul khilaf*." He was considered an accomplished scholar of *ilmul khilaf*, which is a special field that studies differences between different schools of thought. He was distinguished by his deep knowledge, unique talent and extraordinary potential in discussions and debates among scholars in these fields.

That is why among the people of knowledge he is called with high qualities such as: "Al-Ala al-Olam" ("Pillar of the Universe"), "al-A'la" ("Pillar"), "al-Ala as-Samarqandi", "Alauddin" ("Pillar of Religion").

Alauddin Muhammad al-Usmandi left a huge scientific and spiritual legacy to the generations, all of which were written in Arabic. In the sources, it is noted that the scholar wrote about twenty works in various fields. Currently, their manuscript and microfilm copies are kept in a number of libraries around the world, especially in the manuscript funds of Turkey, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Allama's works such as "Lubab ul-kalam", "Tariqat al-khilaf bayna al-aslaf", "Miyzon al-usul fi al-fiqh" and "Bazl an-nazari fi al-fiqh" have reached us and scientific researchers of Turkey, Egypt and Oman have studied and published in detail.

Here you have learned some information about the owner of the shrine, who is popularly known as Usmat Ota. In our future articles, we will provide historical facts about other shrines in Bakhmal district, in particular, about the seven fathers, if requested by you. May all of us be blessed to read and learn from the great spiritual heritage left by these nobles, and to follow what we know.

