

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN KASHKADARYA REGION

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the importance of Kashkadarya region in the development of pilgrimage tourism. The author, relying on archaeological data, archival documents and written sources, analyzed the problem on the basis of available scientific and historical literature and studied the features of the Kashkadarya region in the development of tourism. In addition, the article provides information about the activities of our research government in the field of tourism.

Keywords: pilgrimage tourism, pandemic, domestic tourism, picturesque beauty, tourism infrastructure, tourism potential, natural tourism.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most pressing problems until recently, the pandemic has had its negative impact on all sectors of the world economy, especially the tourism sector. The pandemic has led to a reduction in people's demand for travel, both omovially foreign and domestic. According to the World Tourism Organization, pandymia caused 730 billion dollar losses to the tourism sector in the first eight months of 2020. And the number of tourists decreased by 70%. During the pandemic, large shocks both economically and in terms of violations of social relations came to the tourism industry. About 75 mln jobs have been lost in the world tourism sector. In Uzbekistan itself, there is also information that about 45-50 thousand crowns are canceled. How to get out of the crisis after the pandemic worries all states. After the pandemic, the demand for foreign tourism for travelers will sharply decrease, and the need for domestic tourism will increase. This necessitates a greater attraction of tourists, further developing domestic tourism, especially pilgrimage tourism.

MAIN PART

In the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the role and role of the spheres of service for the population is very significant, in which the importance of tourism is developing with higher rates than in other areas of Service. Therefore, in the following years, great attention has been paid to issues related to the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, and ways of effective use of its tourist potential are being formed. Therefore, the economic development of the tourism sector, which is currently one of the modern types of service network, is becoming more important.

Improving tourist activity through the development of tourism in our country and increasing competition in the domestic market, establishing mutual cooperation remains a requirement of the time. The emergence of strong competition in the conditions of innovative development necessitates the use of advanced technologies and innovations in tourist activities. Today, on the basis of the scientific research of pilgrimage tourism, which is developing all over the world, the realization of the territorial impact of sacred shrines and pilgrimage tourism on sacral geographical objects, their economic geographical aspects, the analysis of rituals associated with shrines, the study of local features of sacral and natural geographical objects of pilgrimage tourism is widely promoted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is known that Kashkadarya region is a kind of picturesque beauty, famous for its geographical location, unique nature and sacred shrines. Especially in recent years, the need for the development and investigation of domestic and pilgrimage tourism in our country has become extremely urgent. Kashkadarya region is one of the most ancient regions of our country with a rich history, developed culture, fertile land. This oasis, located between the Zarafshan and Amudarya rivers of Kashkadarya, was called South Sughd, South Turon in ancient times, has a favorable climate and water conditions for agriculture and livestock, and its unique beautiful nature, has attracted the attention of many since ancient times. There are more than 7 thousand historical monuments in Uzbekistan, more than 200 are on the UNESCO list. As a state rich in monuments of Islamic culture, preservation and historical monuments, Uzbekistan occupies the 9th place. In the kashkadarya region, there are a total of 894 cultural heritage sites. 638 of them are archeology, 181 are architecture, 75 are sculpture monuments, and 37 are shrines. Kashkadarya is a picturesque region for both tourists and visitors. Outstanding scientists and thinkers known all over the world in our Holy Land have found eternal rest. Their rich spiritual and cultural heritage is of great interest to the whole world as before. Hundreds of shrines are preserved as historical and cultural monuments of our people. Here are the steps of the pilgrims from this Abu Ubayda al-surgeon, Abu Muin Nasafi, Muradbakhsh father, Isak father, Tatar mosque, anchor father, Sultan Mir Haydar, Hazrat Bashir, Mirijan father, Kumchup father, Gusam father, quarried father, Tahir-Zukhra and other such holy steps uzilmaydi. Va this is not just a journey, it is an opportunity to realize yourself, a hope for spiritual purification, a wish for the positive of prayers and desires, a path to faith. Pilgrimage it is an appeal to the Almighty through past Saints, to calm his mind and spirit, to realize the truth of holiness, to go through the path of loneliness and purification.

Al-Jarrah memorial complex in Abu Ubayda, located in Karshi, is also crowded with pilgrims every day. Especially every Wednesday of the week, a lot of people visit this shrine for visiting purposes. If we look at the history of this shrine. One of his great companions, Ubayda, when sahibkiran Amir Timur conquered the Lands of Damascus in the late 14th century, was brought from the Tomb of Omir ibn Al-Jarrah khaki and buried in Karshi, where he built a mausoleum. The mausoleum is broken. The complex, restored in the 2nd half of the 20th century, consists of a mausoleum, a porch, a tower. There are also many shrines in the Guzar district, which are shrines such as Father The Stranger, father the Mirijan, father the Sandball, and Tahir-Zukhra. Those who live in the district go to these shrines and make a pilgrimage. Pilgrims from other regions also come to the Tahir-Zukhra shrine and go on a pilgrimage. The main part of the pilgrimage consists of praying, praying (worship) and religious worship of holy places. Muratbakhsh father shrine is located in the village of Maymanak, Kasbi District of kashkadarya region. This shrine is located on Mount Maymanak. The pilgrims come out to the shrine of the muratbakhsh father with intent, and they are mentally relieved.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the development of not only tourism, but also pilgrimage tourism, which is an integral part of it. Even with the decree on the development of domestic tourism and pilgrimage tourism, the issue of creating many opportunities for visitors who come today, creating a wide range of opportunities for hotels and entrepreneurs serving pilgrimage tourism has taken place. Despite the huge opportunities in the field of Tourism, Uzbekistan's tourism infrastructure, the quality of tourism services and its level, as well as the network management system, do not comply with modern requirements in the context of globalization and sharp competition. New potential types of

tourism – pilgrimage, historical, environmental, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, Sports, treatment-wellness, intensive development of rural, business, Children, Youth and family tourism;

CONCLUSION

Despite the fact that pilgrimage tourism is modern, its roots go back to a long history. The pilgrimage, which has gone through the historical epochs of tarakkiyot, is today manifested in a transformed (re-transformation, Re-Formation). This serves as one of the main factors for the development of pilgrimage tourism. Pilgrimage tourism has a significant impact on the social, economic, spiritual life of the population, as a result of showing the spiritual image of countries. Pilgrimage tourism, which is developing as a separate direction in the tourism industry, is causing new surprises with its peculiarities. A number of issues awaiting a solution in the direction of visiting tourism are in particular the establishment of state-standard hotels and the introduction of this type of catering and other service services and other aspects.

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