

PROSPECTS OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN KASHKADARYA REGION

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Annotation: In the article, there are a number of comments and opinions on increasing the potential of pilgrimage tourism in Kashkadarya, studying the experience of many countries of the world regarding the development of this field, applying it in practice, and creating the appropriate infrastructure in the field at the level of world standards by the developed countries of the world and increasing the flow of tourists. and recommendations are presented.

Also, in the article, the state of the architectural monuments related to the shrines of Kashkadarya region, their number, history, the role of these shrines in the development of the field of pilgrimage tourism today, and the international cooperation in the perspective of the development of the field of pilgrimage tourism in the region in order to increase the visits of our people and foreign tourists to these objects issues that show their importance are highlighted.

Key words: World Tourism Organization, region, regional tourism, pilgrimage tourism, tourist services, scientific research, tourist objects, cultural heritage, tourism infrastructure.

Introduction.

In the process of transforming tourism in the new Uzbekistan into a strategic sector of the economy, great attention is paid to the development of pilgrimage tourism as a promising form of it. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech at the 25th session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization: the holding of the session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization in Samarkand, a notable major event of the world tourism industry, is a great historical event for the Central Asian region.

The fact that the anniversary meeting of the organization is held in this ancient city of Samarkand, a major tourist destination of New Uzbekistan, a masterpiece of the Great Silk Road, this unique city located at the crossroads of World Civilizations has for centuries been a real center of Trade, Science and culture, connecting the East and West, and also equating to the famous Rome, this immortal

- Samarkand, who gained fame as” the polish of the Earth” and made a huge contribution to the development of the two great renaissance of the East, continues to become one of the modern tourist centers of the world today, noting that under the program “pilgrimage tourism”, the number of visitors to the trip will be increased by more than three times, they made the following suggestions for the purpose of creating a single map of them, as well as for the further expansion of cooperation between the Member Countries of the organization and the comprehensive deepening of our relations :
- the most pressing problem of global tourism is the provision of a guaranteed security system of tourists;
- adoption of the program of international action for the development of “green” tourism in the era of increasing climatic changes;
- in order to further strengthen the favorable conditions for tourists with limited opportunities and develop the infrastructure of inclusive tourism, within the framework of our organization, we will declare 2025 as the “year of all-world inclusive tourism” and adopt a special declaration;
- Creation of the Council of Historical Cities for tourism under the World Tourism Organization;
- In Samarkand, the International Academy of Tourism of the World Tourism Organization, which trains and trains specialists in the field of tourism, does not look like in the world, will provide special grants for talented specialists of Uzbekistan from the next academic year and will call on representatives of your states to take an active part in this program.

- Establishment of a special international award of the Organization for the contribution of the students to the development of the Silk Road Brand;

In order to successfully carry out these strategic tasks, it is an urgent issue to look for and practice modern approaches to the development of pilgrimage tourism in order to effectively use the rich tourist potential existing in our country in the interests of the people and dramatically increase the flow of pilgrims towards the Holy steps. Pilgrimage tourism is one of the sectors that is gaining a foothold in the world economy today. Whichever city or places of interest in our country you will definitely come across tourists. A characteristic aspect is that most of them correspond to foreign tourists. Pilgrimage tourism is becoming a comprehensive area of economic processes.

In the following years, such types of tourism as pilgrimage tourism, Mountain Tourism, gastronomic tourism, cultural and educational tourism, ecological tourism, business tourism, geotourism are developing significantly. The kashkadarya region has many mausoleums of allomas recognized in the Islamic world, tabarruk steps. Tourism facilities located in the kashkadarya region, holy steps attract the attention of tourists today. In addition to ancient monuments, sacred shrines, historical and cultural monuments, the efforts carried out in the direction of pilgrimage tourism in our region, which attracts tourists with its unique culture and traditions, khushmanzara nature and fine meat, are important in the further development of the tourism industry and infrastructure.

In addition to the development of the tourism industry in the following years, the population has a positive impact on the level of employment. In many countries, in addition to the individual mechanisms of regional policy, mechanisms for the development of regional target programs, support of border regions, the establishment of Special Economic Zones and a cluster are widely used. In developed European countries, the development and implementation of strategies and targeted programs is very widely used as a mechanism to support the

development of the region (tourism). Uzbekistan has some experience in the development of targeted state programs aimed at the level of different regions, as well as the development of the regional tourism market. Including regions (networks) annual. The development of medium-term development forecasts and state programs is widely established. For example, in the regions of Tashkent, Khorezm and Kashkadarya for five years, state programs for the development of the tourism sector are being implemented.

In the past 2023, in order to increase the potential of visiting tourism in the Kashkadarya region, in cooperation with a number of practical works, including The Scientific Center “Abu Muin Nasafiy” under Qarshi State University, electronic copies of works of Nasafiy scientists are collected in libraries and archival funds of our country and foreign countries. Also, favorable conditions were created for the visit of tourists to the shrine” Abu Muin Nasafi”.

In 2024, it is planned to repair 12 km of the path leading to the Shrine “Khazrati Sultan” located in the Kitab District, 10 km of the path leading to the “Langar ota” mosque located in the area of the Chirochi district, and 1 km of the path leading to the “Langar ota” shrine located in the territory of the Qamashi district. In addition a 3 km road leading to the “Khazrati Bashir” shrine in Kitab district was paved. 2.8 km of internal roads in the Mahalla area, where the shrine of "Khoja Ilm koni" of Kitab district is located, have received the current renovation.

Along the route” Samarkand-Kitab-Denov-Oltinsoy-Termez“, the tourism ring” pyres of Naqshbandiya " is being developed and extensive propaganda work is being carried out to attract permanent tourists to this ring.

Lighting systems were repaired in” historic square of Shahrisabz city“, Kitab district” Hazrati Bashir“,” Mohammad Vakhshivari“,” Khoja Ilmkoni“, Qarshi city” Khojai surgeon " and a total of 28 other national register cultural heritage sites.

As a result of these practical works, during 2023, 1 million tourists visited the Kashkadarya region in order to visit the ancient steps.

The following is the ratio of visitors and indicators to the corresponding period of 2022 in January-August 2023 to the objects of cultural heritage, where the flow of tourists in the districts (cities) of the Kashkadarya region is good. And in a comparative analysis, we can see that the flow of tourists in all shrines increased compared to last year.

Table

1.

T/P	Name of the shrine	Capacity	Number of visitors since the beginning of the year	In (%) compared to 2022
1	Hazrati Bashir shrine	1500	267600	101,0
2	Khoja Imkanagiy shrine	1000	24510	95,4
3	Mawlono Darwesh Mukhammad Vakhshuvari shrine	700	46745	104,6
4	Mausoleum of Khoja Ne'matullah	500	39150	103,1
5	Shrine of Mubarak al-Mervazi	1000	12870	91,1
6	Langar father shrine	500	187012	103,3
7	Muradbakhsh father shrine	500	24501	101,3
8	Qusam ota shrine	500	27840	97,6
9	Imam Muin-Nasafi complex	300	50450	97,4
10	Abu Ubayda ibnal-Jarroh shrine	300	210200	93,0
11	Shrine of the father in mirijan	1000	29100	90,1

13	Dorut tilovat madrasa	100	145000	90,9
14	Dorus saodat complex	100	78000	95,7
15	Domazi Saidon mausoleum	100	92500	96,8

Table 1 information shows that the above 15 shrines are the most visited by tourists due to the number of practical works and measures taken to promote pilgrimage tourism in the Kashkadarya region. It should be noted that, although there are a total of more than 200 pilgrimage sites by region, when attracting tourists to other shrines of the region, the pilgrimage indicates the absence of a database of Tourism objects, the low level of pilgrimage tourism infrastructure, the absence of scientific research activities of existing ones as individuals and objects, and the presence of remote places.

As you can see from the above information (Table 1), analyzing the account book of the flow of tourists on the example of the largest 8 districts of the region, we will certainly see that the flow of tourists in all districts has increased in high percentages compared to last 2022.

Another important aspect of the region's overcrowding with foreign tourists is the increase in the number of family guest houses in the regions. Through this, convenient opportunities are created for foreign and domestic tourists visiting the region.

Currently, 47 hotels, 2,433 guest houses, 39 hostels serve tourists in the country. They are able to accommodate more than five thousand tourists in one day. As a result of the implementation of the activities established in several government decisions, such as the above, the development of the tourism industry in the region, in turn, strengthening the position of the Kashkadarya region in the Republic, the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan on a global scale, serves to fulfill the macroeconomic indicators of the country, improving the income, employment and entrepreneurial

One of the notable pilgrimage sites of kashkadarya province is about the shrine of Abu Muin Nasafi in Qarshi district:

The "chief development and Improvement Steering of the Abu Muin Nasafi complex" was established in accordance with Resolution No. 117 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 3, 2021 and Resolution No. 53-4-0-Q/21 of the regional khakim on March 26, 2021. It should be noted that the object of pilgrimage in the district, visited by tourists from all over the Republic and abroad, is the "Abu Mu'in Nasafi complex".

The main reason for this is that alloma, as it turned out from historical sources, is considered a scientist whose teacher Imam Abu Mansur, having further developed Moturidi's teaching, rendered incomparable service in its spread throughout the Eastern countries.

The total area of the complex is 21 ha. the area used in practice is 4.2 ha. ni.



Figure 1. (Abu Mu'in Nasafi complex)

Abu Mu'in Nasafi was born in Nasaf in 1027. The correct interpretation of the content of Islam in alloma's works is a scholar who gave reasoned refutations to the prejudices of various district factions and groups on doctrinal issues that were deeply rooted in Movorounnahr in the Middle Ages. Today, his manuscript nushas are housed in libraries in Dubai, Baghdad, Cairo, Iraq, Pakistan, and Alexandria. "Bahr

ul-kalom fi ilm al-kalom" was published in Baghdad in 1886, and in Cairo in 908. At the moment, several reviews have been written on it for centuries.

Today, one of the moatabar manuscripts is in the library of Alexandria, Egypt. He was moved to Bukhara in 1269 ad by a hattor named Muhammad ibn Hasan ibn al-Husayn. The libraries of "Dor ul-qutub al-Misriya" in Cairo and the famous al-Azhar University have three new copies of the work. On the basis of these copies, researchers from the French Scientific Institute for the study of the Arabic language published this large work in Damascus (more than a thousand pages) in two volumes to 1990 and 1993. Alloma died in 1114 at the age of 87 and was buried in a mausoleum in the area of the present shrine in the village of Qawchin, Qarshi district, Kashkadarya province.

The shrine of "Abu-Muin Nasafi "contains the book" Quran-Karim", a manuscript finished in Chinese silk paper. This"Quran-Karim " is 60 cm tall and 41 cm wide. This" Qur'an-Karim " was carved in its time by a man called Master Zarif with a height of 1 meter 60 cm. The plaque records the year 1266 (1851 ad) with the Hijri Year account. 12 lines of poems in Persian are engraved on the plaque.

Currently, this book "Quran-Karim" is considered one of the most unique exhibits in the shrine Museum and attracts the attention of foreign tourists.

The following proposals and recommendations for the development of pilgrimage tourism in the region should be carried out:

- The field of pilgrimage tourism becomes, first of all, an area that ensures the employment of the population, rest them, treat them physically and mentally, in a certain sense, serve to improve their skills and experience;
- Secondly, it becomes one of the most important sectors of the economy, generating income both to the entrepreneur and to the tourist firm, to a certain region and to the state. In this respect, it will be advisable to say that the sphere of tourism (pilgrimage tourism) is a socio-economic sphere;
- Strengthening propaganda work on the development of pilgrimage tourism in the Kashkadarya region in the media;

- Establishment of a special TV channel promoting tourism among the TV channels of the kashkadarya Regional Broadcasting Corporation;
 - Re-correspondence of sacred places, Saints, graves of exalted and other places visited by local residents of the kashkadarya region and scientific study of their history;
 - To refer visitors, mainly foreign tourists, to the original archaeological finds (any objects) of those times preserved in the pilgrimage sites so that they can get acquainted with the attention of tourists in their own right;
 - Conducting scientific studies by scientists of the field at objects not visited by foreign tourists in the region (mainly visited by local residents)
- ;
- Improving the infrastructure of pilgrimage tourism;
 - Study and practice of foreign experiences in improving the quality of visiting tourism services;
 - Connection of shrines to engineering and communication networks;

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