

SILENT SPELLS OF HISTORY OR SHRINES AS SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Vahidov Sukhrobjon Olimjon oqli

1st year basic doctoral student of the Scientific Research Institute of Tourism Development

Annotation: In this article, it is stated that pilgrimage rituals and the emergence of these rituals reflect the socio-economic life of the local population during historical periods, pilgrimage rituals also change based on the people's consciousness and worldview, and some traditions have been transformed.

Keywords: tourism, pilgrimage, religious sites, saint, faith, pilgrimage, "holy", spiritual, pilgrimage, spring, cave, etc.

There are many cultural and natural monuments in our country. Madrasahs, mausoleums, mosques, houses and shrines, which were built in different eras, were witnesses of various eras, each of them preserved as a part of the mosque, are the silent spell of our history. Nowadays, interest in the study of temples and shrines is growing in the world, because holy places have become an integral part of people's daily life.

Today, in the 21st century, which is rapidly developing, not only in the countries of the world, but at the same time in New Uzbekistan, attitudes towards holy places and shrines are changing. This was proven at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly on December 19, 2019.

Special resolution entitled "Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central Asia", as well as Decree 46 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 9, 2021 No. PF 6165 "On measures to further develop domestic and pilgrimage tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", and the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 100 of 2021 "On additional measures for the development of domestic and pilgrimage tourism", No. 120 of February 15, 2018 "Holy sites, can also be seen in the adoption of the 47th decisions on the effective organization of works for the improvement of shrines, mosques and cemeteries.

With the active participation of global brands, we should pay special attention to the development of tourism, environmental education, ethnographic, gastronomic, tourism and other areas in this sector. In this regard, we should take into account that the use of public-private partnerships opens wide opportunities for the development of the sector. It is also possible to pave

the way for the development of this industry by developing the "Little Trip" program, which consists of visiting the holy places and monuments in the ancient and historical cities of our country - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Surkhandarya and Tashkent. Also, it is necessary to fully implement large-scale opportunities in the field of domestic tourism.

Thousands of historical monuments have been erected in our country, which still captivate the people of the whole world. They embody the rich spiritual values of our people, which have been formed over the centuries, as well as the potential of creativity and creativity, which have been left to future generations from dozens of our ancestors. is a priceless and rare heritage. The history of these structures goes back to the distant past, the achievements of the people of our country, our ancestors in architecture, many centuries ago, they were able to show the subtle aspects of art in their structures beautifully and attractively. the symbol of the hard-working people is clearly embodied[3].

People are still amazed by the fact that our historical monuments were built on the basis of precise and complex geometric calculations, the combination of elegant decorations and patterns, and the fact that they were built both beautiful and majestic, strong and magnificent. The global importance of these historical monuments, which have withstood the tests of nature for centuries and add beauty to our cities, can be clearly seen in the inclusion of more than 4,000 historical monuments in the territory of Uzbekistan in the list of UNESCO, one of the most prestigious organizations in the world. Since we gained independence, under the initiative and direct leadership of our first President I.A. Karimov, large-scale creative works have been carried out for the development of our country.

At this point, it is worth highlighting the efforts made in the restoration and repair of historical monuments in our country, the conversion of mausoleums where the graves of our dear grandfathers are located into holy places, and the improvement of our historical monuments. Including Shahi Zinda ensemble, Bibi Khanim Jome mosque, Amir Temur mausoleum, Ulugbek observatory, Tillakori, Nodirdevonbegi and many other madrasas, Ichan castle in 1997, Hazrati Imam complex in 2007 was renovated. to have a magnificent view of the city, to restore and repair historical monuments in the city in connection with the 2500th anniversary of Bukhara, and in 2004, the historical monuments of Samarkand were included in the UNESCO list of "Monuments of World Importance" and if we talk about the efforts to beautify our 11 cities and architectural monuments, we cannot reach the end [1].

After gaining independence, the surroundings of historical and cultural monuments were opened in every way and brought to their previous level and are being brought back. One of the most important tasks is to study and preserve the historical and cultural monuments of national importance, to show the cultural heritage of the people and their way of life. Study of historical and cultural monuments and protection of their material and architectural condition is carried out in several stages:

- On the basis of the study of the historical and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, a research program for the cadastre of monuments was developed, the requirements of world standards were set for the creation of the cadastre, and the order and purpose of its creation were determined;

- In the course of work, the following three-step description of registration of objects was determined in principle:

- 1) their description for the registration of monuments and newly discovered urban planning and architectural objects;
- 2) general description of registered monuments and newly discovered objects;
- 3) detailed description of rare objects of world importance.

Based on this, there are working drawings of the buildings of these historical and cultural monuments, and some of them are not up to the required level. Collecting cadastral data, defining the boundaries of the land areas occupied by historical and cultural monuments, as well as ensuring the legality of these land and building structures, in this regard, the current state of the land area occupied by these historical and cultural monuments and its surroundings topographical plan, which includes roads, sidewalks, landscaped areas, the location of ornamental trees, information on the location and age of existing perennial trees, the location of underground and surface engineering communications, it is necessary to create a database of natural and artificial water bodies, ditches, canals, etc. It is known that tourism is one of the largest, most profitable and developing sectors in the modern economy.

Tourism, which affects the country's balance of payments and is an active source of foreign currency, can become an important part of the gross national income of Uzbekistan both now and in the future. In this sense, taking into account the spending of foreign currency inside the country, it is important to develop and support domestic tourism in our region[2].

The role of adopted laws, decisions, decrees and other normative legal documents aimed at further development of the tourism sector in Uzbekistan and increasing the attractiveness of the republic in this regard is analyzed. As a clear proof of this, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection and use of cultural heritage objects" has become important. 44 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the State program for the protection, preservation, promotion and use of intangible cultural heritage objects in Uzbekistan in 2010-2020", "Holy shrines, shrines, mosques and "On effective organization of cemetery beautification" decisions are important. The orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection of material, cultural and archeological heritage objects and improving their use" and other regulatory legal documents related to this field are becoming important[4].

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. PF-4947 and O' We can note that the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" also places special emphasis on the development of the tourism sector. In this regard, the President's decree of July 12, 2017 "On measures to further increase the responsibility of local executive authorities in the development of the tourism sector" and August 16, 2017 "On the development of the tourism sector in 2018-2019" and the adoption of decisions on "on the first priority measures" was a logical continuation of the consistent policy implemented by our state in the field of tourism [6].

In conclusion, it should be said that pilgrimage tourism is a holy place that embodies the national spiritual and material values of each nation, based on the national mentality of the people, the geographical location of the regions, their socio-economic status, and the spiritual lifestyle of the population. confirmed that it is an important criterion of reflection. It should be noted that this industry is considered an important branch of the developed world economy, and its activity serves to realize the national identity of the peoples of the world, as well as motivates the further development of not only domestic tourism, but also foreign tourism.

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