

THE IMPORTANCE OF PILGRIMAGE DESTINATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: In Uzbekistan, there are more than 10 places of pilgrimage that are sacred and revered by Christians and Muslims. Until modern times, on the territory of Uzbekistan there are revered by both Christians and Muslims “springs of Job”, the most famous of which is located in Bukhara.

Keywords: Tourism, Pilgrimage, Tourist, Muslim countries, Tour packages.

Introduction. In Uzbekistan, the development of pilgrimage tourism has grown to the level of state politicians. Famous masters of Sufism in the Islamic world are Abu Ismail Muhammad ibn Isa at-Termizi, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ali at-Termizi; Famous seven saints of Bukhara, mystics - Khojai Jahon - Abdulkhalik Giiduvani, Khoja Muhammad Arif Revaghari, Mahmoud Anjir Fagnavi, Khoja Ali Romitani, Muhammad Boboi Samosi, Said Mir Kulol and Bahuddin Naqshband.

In addition, there are 360 mosques and 80 madrassas in Bukhara, and the city was awarded the title “Star Islamic world.” Bukhara is one of the seven holy cities among Mecca, Madina, Baghdad, Damascus, Jerusalem and Mazar-i-Sharif. Bukhara is the place birth of Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari, better known as the Imam al-Bukhari, a Muslim scholar, muhaddi and mufasssir, “the author of one of canonical collections of Sunni traditions” “Al-Jami al-Sahih Teachings Tariqat of Bahouddin Naqshbandi, which is considered the most reliable collection after the Qur'an in the Islamic world, also known as Shahi Naqshbandi and Khojai Buzur, one of the spiritual fathers of Sufism, who is considered the founder of Sufi orders Naqshbandi. It is said that Bahauddin Naqshband had a dream during a trip to Mecca. IN Prophet Ibrahim looked at him and said: “When I ascended to heaven and looked down, I saw only three rays”: one from Mecca, the other from Medina and the third, radiated from Holy Bukhara.” That is, if holy rays fall from heaven into all Muslim cities, then only from Mecca, Medina and Bukhara these holy rays rise to heaven. Therefore, we can say with confidence that Bukhara is the third holiest place of pilgrimage in the Islamic world after Mecca and Medina. In conclusion, if all Muslims in the world made a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina during the month of Eid al-Hait, they will receive Muslim rank haji (Arabic - “pilgrim”) is an honorary title given to a Muslim who successfully completed the Hajj ceremony in Mecca.

Pilgrimage tourism has become a tool for creating jobs, combating poverty and sustainable human development. Pilgrimage tourism promotes international understanding and supports local crafts and cultural events. This is an important segment of the country's economy, especially in terms of its contribution to the currency.

In short, three main benefits of religious tourism classified:

1. Religious tourism raises awareness of shared heritage humanity and provides resources for its conservation.
2. It can promote local development as well as economic growth.

3. It reforms cultural understanding.

One thing is clear that in a critical period, in a period of fierce competition, when various disagreements and misunderstandings arise, various diseases appear, and when people are in despair, pilgrimage tourism acts as a torch to save people from despair and its importance. increases even more than others types of tourism.

The Asia-Pacific region is blessed not only with religious objects, but also because it is the center of pilgrimage centers, religious holidays and other related cultural events of a religious nature." It seems that in the region, and especially in our country, there is enormous potential in tourism, and it becomes one of the strategic parts of the economy. That's why, Thanks to the development of tourism, in particular, with the development of pilgrimage tourism.

One of the most famous copies that can be seen here is a facsimile of the holy Quran "Katta Langar", preserved from the time of al-Bukhari. The main part, that is, 81 pages of this manuscript, is stored at the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. Russian scientist, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Efim Rezvan carefully studied the pages. It turned out that this manuscript was written in the last quarter of the 8th century, when the rules of Arabic grammar were developed. Along with copies, the exhibition presents the genealogy of the Prophet Muhammad. A parchment scroll with the prophet's genealogy dates back to the 17th century.

The second exhibition introduces Islamic calligraphy. They decided to revive this type of ancient fine art in Uzbekistan. In the past, famous calligraphy schools operated in the country - Bukhara, Khorezm, Fergana, Samarkand. Now calligraphy will be taught at the Al-Manar Center for Islamic Calligraphy, which opened in Bukhara as part of the Pilgrimage Tourism Week.

As the manager of the center Azimjon Yakubov said, first the students will study Arabic and only then calligraphy. Anyone from 7 to 70 years old will be accepted for training.

Literature review: The contribution of the scholars of Uzbekistan to the prosperity of the Islamic religion and science, their scientific and spiritual heritage, their role in the formation of the Islamic civilization of the Central Asian territory, the rich history and hospitality of the people will be the basis for the development of visiting tourism in the country. Famous pilgrims like Ismailniyniy, Tsar Bakr, Chashmai Ayub, Shahizinda, Ruhabad, Imam Al-Bukhari, Bahouddin Naqshband, Guri Amir, Khoja Ahrur, Pahlavon Mahmud, Hazrati Imam, Zangi father, Sultan Saadat, Hakim at-Termiziy are proof this opinion. There are some world-famous places of pilgrimage and pilgrimage in the country, the visit of which is equated with the small pilgrimage of Islam. In particular, the visit to the grave of Qusam ibn Abbas in Samarkand in Central Asia is equated with the visit of the Kaaba (Khashimov, 2001, p. 34). Mobile applications on holy shrines and pilgrims have been developed in Uzbekistan for the purpose of creating convenience for pilgrims. Specific proposals for the development of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan are being developed, and attention is being paid to the issue of informing the world community about the possibilities of visiting tourism of the Republic. Great attention is paid to the development of a new tourism brand in Uzbekistan, creation of all necessary conditions for visitors, improvement of existing tourist routes taking into account the requirements of visitors. The number of tourists coming from Turkey, Pakistan, Malaysia, Iran, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates and other countries has increased in the direction of visiting Uzbekistan. In May 2019, in Samarkand an international scientific and practical conference was held on the theme "renaissance of pilgrimage tourism in the Great Silk Road resort." The religious shrines themselves are not enough for pilgrimage tourism. In order to attract tourists, promotional work should be well established such as a favorable visa regime, conditions for the performance of worship activities at the airport, hotels etc. In Bukhara, there are the churchyard of Tsar Bakr, prayer hall, Sayfiddin Baharzi, Kalon, Magogi Attari, piri dastgir, Khoja Ismat machites, as well as many holy places of pilgrimage and shrines. Imam Al-Bukhari shrine, and shrines of "seven pirs" before going on pilgrimage and pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. These are Abduhalik Ghijduvani, called the

world Master among the people, Khoja Muhammed Orif Ar revgari called “Khoja Orif Mohitabon”; Khoja Mahmud fig fag’nawi, Khoja Ali Romitani, whose name among the people is “Khoja Azizon,” Haja Muhammad Father Samasiy, Said Mir Gulal, and Khazrat Bahouddin Naqshbandiy, known among the people as “the Great Khoja,” “the Sultan of Saints”.

Conclusion. Uzbekistan is a unique country on whose territory they were born and developed ancient civilizations and cultures, as well as magnificent monuments preserved history and majestic examples of unique architecture. There are saints among them places that attract pilgrims from all over the world, including Malaysia. “The main goal of promoting pilgrimage tourism is to promote tourism potential and promotion of Uzbekistan as a center of Islamic civilizations around the world. Today, as the number of Muslims around the world increases, Interest in the history of Islam and Islamic heritage is growing. Muslims, mostly from Europe and Southeast Asia are increasingly interested in pilgrimage tourism.

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