SECTION 2.
FINANCE AND BANKING; TAXATION, ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

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PILGRIMAGE OBJECTS IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Annotation: This article provides information about several pilgrimage sites in Uzbekistan and their importance in tourism.

Pilgrimage tourism is currently a widespread tourism industry. Pilgrimage tourism is essentially the process of visiting places of pilgrimage. Pilgrimages are usually long journeys of days, weeks or even months for religious purposes. They are places where people of faith go to strengthen their relationship with their religion, encompassing a whole journey. Pilgrimage tourism may include visits to churches and mosques or other religious places of interest in a particular city or region. Pilgrimage tourism is tourism that fully or strongly motivates tourists to achieve religious attitudes and practices. In this article, we will well on the description of pilgrimage tourism, its essence, and how important it is today.

In the East, “Ziyorat” means “visiting Holy places”, and implies two main varieties: pilgrimage tourism and religious tourism excursions and cognitive orientation. In Tashkent you can visit the religious center Hast Imam (a Complex of Hazrati Imam). Madrassah of Barakkhan, a member of the complex of Hazrati Imam is the repository of one of the most valuable relics of Islam — the Koran of Caliph Osman. Ottoman Quran is recognized as a source of the Holy book of Islam. The Koran created in the middle of VII century and consists of 353 parchment sheets of deerskin. On the pages of the Holy book are preserved particles of blood, according to legend, belonged to the caliph Osman.

Bukhara is the city, which is called the Holy for the fact that there is an unprecedented number of mosques and tombs of Muslim saints. In the Bukhara region there are seven tombs of the great Sufi Naqshbandi brotherhood, one of the Samarkand is the famous necropolis of Shahki Zinda and buried a cousin of the prophet Muhammad – Kusam Ibn Abbas and mausoleum of Khoja Daniar. I believe that Hoja Daniyar is the Koranic and biblical old Testament, the prophet Daniel, whose remains were brought to Samarkand by Timur from the city of Susa. Grave a mausoleum was built, rebuilt in the early XX century.

The mausoleum is a crypt with a length of about 18 meters. The belief States that the tomb is constantly growing. The mausoleum is an object of pilgrimage, as locals and visitors from around the world. Here the magic happens.
One of them recorded and proved. Near the grave grows a pistachio tree. This tree was standing dead for 400 years. Visitors used to tie the rope.

In November of 1996 with the visit to the grave of St. Daniel arrived the Patriarch of All Russia Alexy II. During this visit, he was made a joint prayer service with Jewish and Muslim clergy, as it is sprinkled with Holy water is a pistachio tree. The next year the tree bloomed.

Have you ever had to think about modern life, about the role that man has come to play in it? Allow yourself to stop for a moment, forget about the endless pursuit of modern things and newfangled goods. Take a pause and think. What has become the inner appearance of a person? Can a modern person be called happy and what makes him so? To find answers to philosophical questions, some people spend their whole life, others unfortunately do not find these answers, and others go on a pilgrimage.

Islamic Ziyorat tourism objects

On the territory of Uzbekistan, there are many Holy places belonging to the Islamic culture and its current of Sufism, as well as other religions. The most valuable monuments are recognized as UNESCO World Heritage sites. Among them is the city of Bukhara, called in the Islamic world Bukhara-Sharif, which means Blessed Bukhara. The city of Samarkand, which has a huge number of priceless monuments. Shakhrisabz is the birthplace of Amir Temur. Of course, these cities have an ancient and rich history and have undergone significant changes throughout their lives. The idea of immortality is associated with these cities. There was one episode in the biography of the prophet Muhammad. He was making a Mirage. He had a celestial horse and he ascended to the sky on this horse. First he visited Jerusalem, then Mecca. On his way to Mecca, he saw the sun's rays illuminate the entire world. Then he saw only two points on the ground, from which the rays came up from below. These rays were Bukhara and Samarkand.

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Since then, the 2 most important religions of the world – Islam and Christianity-have coexisted peacefully. 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. The Orthodox Church in Uzbekistan is beginning to form along with the arrival of the Russian Orthodox Church in Central Asia after the annexation of the main part of this region to the Russian Empire and the formation of the Turkestan General government. Every Moslem knows such names like Bahauddin Nakshbandi, Abduhallik Gijduvani. During the tour you will have opportunity to make pilgrimage to the graves of this great theologians of Islam but also to other sacred places. You will
get to know better one of the most mysterious branch in Islam—Sufism. The follower of this knowledge will talk you about Sufism and demonstrate you silent zikr (sufi meditation and prayer). You will have opportunity to touch mystic but real sides of Sufism. You will visit the graves of Sufis where people during the centuries get treatment with water from the holy sources next to the Sufis graves. Almost every grave of the Sufi could give a treatment. Almost every has a legend. Sufi tour in Uzbekistan will introduce you less touristy, yet very interesting and significant holy sights. Take this 8 days Sufi Tour to explore the sacred destinations in Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent, to visit the resting places of great scholars of Islam. The highlights of the trip are visits to Imam al Bukhari’s memorial complex, the collector of the hadith “Sahih al-Bukhari” and to the architectural complex of Khwaja Baha ad-Din Naqshband, the Master of the “Naqshbandiya” order.

You will also visit Zangiata mausoleum in Tashkent vicinity, where Muslim holy sheykh Ay-Khodja and his spouse Ambar Bibi, patron of fertility and motherhood, were buried. The mausoleum built as per Amir Temur’s order is now a popular pilgrimage destination for people from many countries. Pay a visit to Khazrati Imam Complex in the part of Old city of Tashkent where you will view the world'soldest Quran - Samarkand Kufic Quran (also known as the Uthman Quran, Samarkand codex, Samarkand manuscript and Tashkent Quran) displayed inside a beautiful library-museum. In Bukhara you will do the pilgrimage to the holy places of Sufism and pay a visit to the burial places of Seven Sufi Saints, including the mausoleum of Bakhouddin Naqshband, the founder of the Naqshbandi order. You will remember Samarkand with the necropolis of Shahi-Zinda where the cousin of the Prophet Muhammad is buried.

You will also travel to Termez, where you will discover the main holy place of this city - the mausoleum of Al-Hakim at-Termizi, the religious leader, scientist and the founder of the dervish order.

Uzbekistan is widely known Central Asia and other parts of the world for being a country with rich ancient architectural complexes that were built over its two millennia of history. The ancient cities of Bukhara, Samarkand were important religious centers where rulers, their families, saints, companions, and prophets lived. From time to time they constructed significant monuments in the form of mosques, madrasahs, mausoleums that still stand to this day and are painstakingly preserved and renovated by the Uzbekistan authorities. Our Uzbekistan pilgrimage tour will take you through a one-of-a-kind journey that’ll fill you with holiness and blessings of the Islamic world. This 8-days tour will extensively cover seven cities. The city of Tashkent, which is also the capital city of Uzbekistan, will be your first destination. Located ideally on the iconic Silk Road route, it was conquered, ruled, and served as an important center for trade and commerce. It was first inhabited by Sogdian and Turkic nomads before being taken over by Arab invaders. Tashkent is also blessed to have enlightening tourist places with rich religious significance. In 1968, a statue of the Buddha was discovered on the territory of old Termez, and since then this land has become the main object for the study of many scientific archaeologists, later the oldest Buddhist temple complexes were discovered: Fayaztepa (1st century BC – 3rd century AD), Kampyrtepa, Karatepa. And the discovery of elements of the famous Aytam frieze with the image of ancient musicians-became evidence that Buddhism was once preached in this region and elements of Hellenistic culture were revealed. Now the terracotta bas-reliefs of the frieze are stored in the State Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg.

Tashkent combines the features of a modern metropolis and the traditional comfort of an ancient city of the East. Here you will find a variety of cuisine, a variety of accommodation options. It is important for city guests to know that Tashkent has a well-developed medicine, and crowds of people come to the city to improve their health. Medical services are relatively inexpensive, but they are not inferior to foreign technologies in quality. There are many modern rehabilitation centers and country sanatoriums.
The city has developed a video surveillance system, highly qualified police officers, which provides guaranteed security to local residents and visitors. Tashkent is located in comparative proximity to the Chimgan mountains, where recreation areas, cable cars and observation platforms function all year round. In the fields and meadows you can ride horses, feed animals with your hands and enjoy the cleanest mountain air. In winter, winter sports are very popular here. Since there is a lot of snow in the mountains in winter, crowds of tourists come to ski, sled and snowboard. There are a lot of open and closed swimming pools and water parks in Tashkent, and there are beaches near the Charvak reservoir and Tashmor, which are especially popular in the summer heat of Tashkent.

Guests of the city can be impressed by the uniqueness of the Tashkent metro, the most beautiful metro in Central Asia. Each station is unique, made in the national style. Every year, Tashkent is becoming more and more popular for travelers and lovers of CBT city. The climate in Nukus is sharply continental, with very little rain. It’s hot most of the time. In part, the climate features are explained by the proximity of the Kyzylkum desert. It is best to visit the city in spring.

The Aral sea attracts thousands of tourists every year. All travelers want to see a live lesson for all of humanity. Of particular interest is the cemetery of ships of the Aral sea near Muynak, where the rusty and mangled remains of ancient ships have literally grown into the sand.

Since ancient times, various areas of applied art have developed in Nukus. Therefore, everyone can buy Handicrafts here. For example, carved jewelry boxes, clothing with applications, figurines made of wood, stone, and ceramics, and leather accessories. In the warm season, tourists can ride camels and ride them through the Kyzylkum desert. Visit a Yurt camp in the desert to watch the sunrise.

Surkhandarya region has a great potential for the development of CBT, as local residents are mainly engaged in agricultural crops. Termez has long been famous for the skill of its artisans. As Souvenirs from Termez, you can bring bags, jewelry, shawls and skullcaps, figurines, boxes and musical instruments. Naturally, all this is made by hand. As well as national robes, which can be made of a variety of fabrics.

In Surkhandarya region, much attention is paid to mountain and ecological tourism. A number of ancient archaeological and architectural monuments, ruins of ancient Zoroastrian, Nestorian and Buddhist fortresses and settlements, as well as monuments of Islamic architecture have been preserved in Termez and its surroundings.

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