

## IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS OF KASHKADARYA REGION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM

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### Abstract

This article describes the personalities of scholars who grew up in the Karshi district of Kashkadarya region, their contributions to the development of Islam, the spiritual and educational significance of their life paths and works that are examples of creativity, and the transformation of the places where they lived into holy places and places of pilgrimage. Also, in the article, the state of architectural monuments related to shrines of Kashkadarya region, Karshi district, their number, history, today's role of these shrines in the development of pilgrimage tourism and the importance of this cultural heritage in increasing the visit of our people and foreign tourists are covered.

**Keywords:** State, regulation, management, region, regional tourism, pilgrimage tourism, organizational-economic mechanism, tourist services, scientific research, tourist objects, cultural heritage, tourism infrastructure.

### Introduction

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the field of "pilgrimage tourism" has been recognized as a priority direction of economic development since the first days of independence, and attention to it has increased at the level of economic policy. Necessary-organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of the industry have been created, and relevant regulatory documents are being adopted by the government.

These regulatory documents define strategies for state support and regulation of the field of pilgrimage tourism.

Cultural heritage objects with high tourism potential, which are planned to create conditions for visitors by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 100 dated February 24, 2021 "On additional measures for the development of domestic and pilgrimage tourism" on support of the tourism sector, and 2021 of these objects - In 2025, the priority restoration PROGRAM was approved. On the basis

of this program, the following pilgrimage sites are scheduled for gradual restoration.

### 1- picture.

O/N	Name of shrines	Established period	Address
<b>Kashkadarya region, Karshi district.</b>			
1.	"Yerkurgan" city	I-II century	Karshi district, "Sherbek" neighborhood assembly, "Sherbek" village
2.	"Shulluktepa" II city	VIII — XII century	Karshi district, "Kochkak" neighborhood assembly, "Kochkak" village
3.	"Burkhaniddin" mosque	XVIII century	Karshi district "Poshton" neighborhood assembly
4.	"Kahlak Chorgumbaz" mosque	XVIII century	Karshi district, "Kakhat" neighborhood assembly
5.	Mausoleum of "Xofiz Sheroziy".	IX century	Karshi district, "Nukrobod" neighborhood assembly
6.	"Yeti tug' ota" mausoleum	XIX century	Karshi district, "Potron" neighborhood assembly
7.	"Koson Chor gumbaz" mosque	XIV century	Koson district, "Nartichukur" neighborhood assembly

As a result of the implementation of the above mentioned measures, the development of the field of pilgrimage tourism in the region, in turn, will strengthen the position of the Kashkadarya region in the Republic, as well as the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan on a global scale, will serve to fulfill the macroeconomic indicators of the country, and improve the income, employment and business activities of the population.

Pilgrimage tourism is one of the potential and promising types of tourism in the Kashkadarya region. Also, the shrines and holy places in Karshi district play an important role in the development of pilgrimage tourism.

Historical, architectural and archeological monuments, monuments and specific cultural and ethnographic traditions in the region are the treasure of regional tourism. While regional tourism potential lies in Karshi city, Shahrisabz and Chirakchi districts, Karshi district also has many places of pilgrimage tourism that can attract tourists. Its peculiarity is related to the fact that it has a positive effect on the formation of a perfect person, both physically and spiritually.

The following information shows archaeological, architectural, monuments, places of interest and shrines in Karshi district of Kashkadarya region.

### 2-picture

Territory	Total	Objects of cultural heritage				Places of interest
		Archaeological	Architecture	Monumental	Диккатта сазовор жойлар	
Karshi district	<b>128</b>	105	15	4	4	"Abu Mu'in Nasafi" complex, "Yeti tug' ata", "Hazrat Sultan" mausoleums, "Sheikh Shilvi", "Khoja Shamsiddin Khalvani", "Burkhaniddin", "Gumbaz", "Dasht", "Juma Bazaar", "Kakhlak Chorgumbaz", "Mirmiron", "Tosh", "Fazil Ata", "Khalfa Eshon" and "Khafiz Shirozi" mosques.

According to Table 1, there are 14 main places of pilgrimage in Karshi district of Kashkadarya region. It should be noted that the Abu Mu'in Nasafi complex is a pilgrimage site in the district that is visited by tourists from all over the Republic and from abroad. The main reason for this is that the scholar (Abu Mu'in Nasafi) is known from historical sources to be a scholar who further developed the teachings of his spiritual teacher, the great Imam Abu Mansur Moturidi, and rendered incomparable service in spreading it to all Eastern countries.

It shows that there are problems such as the low level of infrastructure in actively attracting tourists to other pilgrimage sites of the district, the fact that the existing ones have not been researched as individuals and objects, and have not been studied and recognized in the world.

**About Hazrat Sultan Abdulkhair Mazandaraniy**, one of the other notable places of pilgrimage in the district:

In 1254 Hijri (1838 AD), an authoritative history book written by Muhammad bini Noor Muhammad and published in lithography in Khiva narrates that seven corruptors passed with the title of Hazrat Sultan.

In the sources, Hazrat Sultan Abdulkhair Mazandarani connects his family tree to **Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)** through Prince Imam Hasan. Hazrat Sultan Abdulkhair Mazandarani came to Nakhlab, more precisely, to Karshi district of Kashkadarya region, the current city of Beshkent (the period of his arrival to these places corresponds to the end of the 11th century) in order to introduce Islamic rules and settled there.

The religious title "Hazrati Sultan" given to him is in rank, which is often given to valiullahs, that is, saints, and the meaning is "Great, honorable, noble". The ratio "Mozandarani" means that the family was born in "Mozandaran" province of Iran.

Today's history of the city of Beshkent, the enlightenment of the people has a worthy place of His Holiness Mazandarany. The mausoleum of Hazrat Sultan was renovated in the years of independence and is being turned into one of the holy shrines. Pilgrims from different parts of our country are constantly visiting this place.

The most notable aspect is that the "Hazrati Sultan Abulkhair" mosque (2- in the picture) was completed and commissioned.

All costs related to the construction of this new mosque were funded by the patronage of the residents of Beshkent, generous people and businessmen.



**Picture 3.** (Hazrat Sultan Abulkhair Mosque)

In our opinion, it is necessary to develop a "Road Map" of the cheapest pilgrimage tourism routes for pilgrims in Karshi district, Kashkadarya region. In this case, it is necessary to proceed from the interdependence of the holy places in Karshi district.

As a result of the implementation of this idea, it is possible to increase the flow of visitors to the Kashkadarya region and, on this basis, to bring additional income to the economy of the region.

Also, in order to develop pilgrimage tourism in Karshi district, we should do the following:

- • To strengthen promotion work on the development of pilgrimage tourism in Kashkadarya region (Karshi district) in mass media;
- • Establishment of a special TV channel promoting tourism among the TV channels of the Kashkadarya regional television and radio company.
- • Re-examination of holy places, saints' graves and other places visited by local residents of Karshi district;
- • In order to gain the attention of pilgrims, mainly foreign tourists, to introduce the original archeological finds (any objects) of those times preserved in the objects of pilgrimage to the attention of tourists in their own form;
- • Conducting scientific studies by field scientists in these objects;
- • Improvement of pilgrimage tourism infrastructure in the district;
- • Studying and implementing foreign experiences in improving the quality of pilgrimage tourism services;
- • Connecting shrines to engineering and communication networks;
- • Introduction of "SMART" technology in cultural heritage objects and museums (there is a museum in "Abu Mu'in Nasafi complex" in Karshi district);
- • Also, based on the existing opportunities of the district, it is considered appropriate to use an additional opportunity for the development of ecological pilgrimage tourism in places close to the city.

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