

POSSIBLE TOURISM AND POSSIBILITIES DEVELOPMENT IN BUKHARA AREA

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ABSTRACT--This article explains the importance and objective importance of tourism in the development of the national economy. The tourist potential and opportunities of the Republic of Uzbekistan are described. It also describes the nature and importance of "pilgrimage tourism", which is developing today among the types of tourism. In Uzbekistan, in particular, the objects of tourist tourism in Bukhara region, their history and opportunities for the development of pilgrimage tourism in the region.

Keywords-- tourism, tourism potential, pilgrimage, pilgrimage, pilgrimage, tourism services, Bukhara, tourist area.

I. INTRODUCTION

The increasing competition and instability in the international markets, the increasing need for innovative development of the economy, the importance of securing sustainable development of the real sectors of the economy, in particular, services and tourism.

The development of tourism will help in the creation of new jobs, economic diversification and other important socio-economic problems, further development of the regions, improvement of incomes and quality of life.

The pearl of Central Asia is a unique dry-climate nature of Uzbekistan, with mountains, Amu Darya, Syrdarya and Zarafshan rivers that provide the most moderate and fertile soil of the world for nearly 320 days a year. The rich historical and archaeological heritage, high spiritual values, traditions, the beauty of national craftsmanship, the unique traits and qualities of the people of our country are among the tourist centers of the world. It is widely recognized by the international community that its potential to become a major source of energy [5].

The tourism sector is also actively supported in the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan, the subjects providing tourist activities are provided with favorable conditions and privileges. In particular, the Strategy of Action for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 sets priorities for "accelerated development of tourism industry, increasing its role and share in the economy, diversification and quality of tourism services, expansion of tourism infrastructure" [2]. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dd. The Decision [4] serves as a guide to the development of tourism in our country at world standards, giving tourism the status of a strategic sector of the economy, and the rational use of the existing tourism potential.

The address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, prioritizing tourism as a strategic sector of the economy, has the potential to accelerate the development of pilgrimage and medical tourism, the development of pilgrimage and traditional tourism to 800. identification of

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new facilities in Uzbekistan for the UNESCO World Intangible Heritage and Intangible Heritage List ezlashtirish the government, and other important tasks [1].

In recent years, the number of tourist enterprises, hotels and leisure facilities and the number of tourist services provided has been increasing.

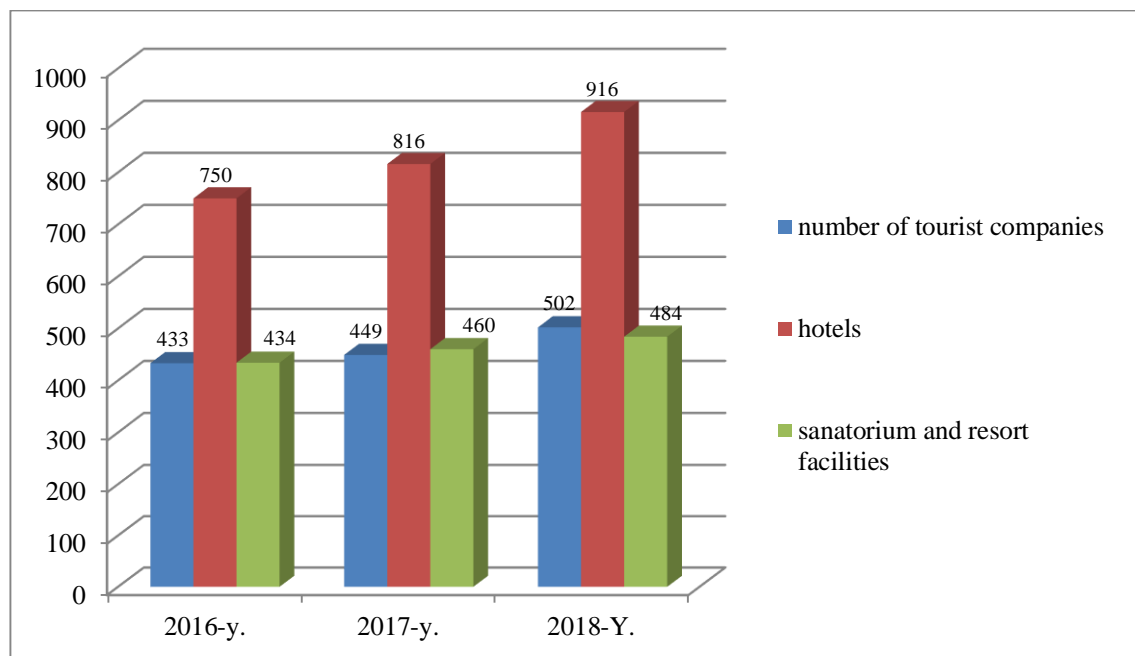


Figure 1: Number of businesses operating in the tourism sector (2016-2018)

Statistical data show that the number of tourist enterprises, hotels and leisure facilities operating in the country has a growing trend (Figure 1).

It is well-known that there are many types of tourist resources, and the purpose of travel is primarily for acquaintance, recreation and health, recreational and sports activities, and religious pilgrimage. One of the oldest and most active forms of tourism is pilgrimage tourism. Religious tourist resources are provided differently in different countries and regions of the world, but religious tourism facilities are not available everywhere. Traveling for religious pilgrimage has been developed since ancient times, and is still considered the most active “travel”.

II. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Diversification of tourist services is an important direction for the tourism sector to become one of the strategic sectors of the economy and increase its competitiveness. Development of pilgrim tourism can be considered as an effective direction for the diversification of tourism in Uzbekistan.

In the East, "pilgrimage" means "pilgrimage to the holy places," and includes religious tourism, both for tours and for enlightenment. The picture below shows the process of forming a pilgrimage site as a tourist destination.

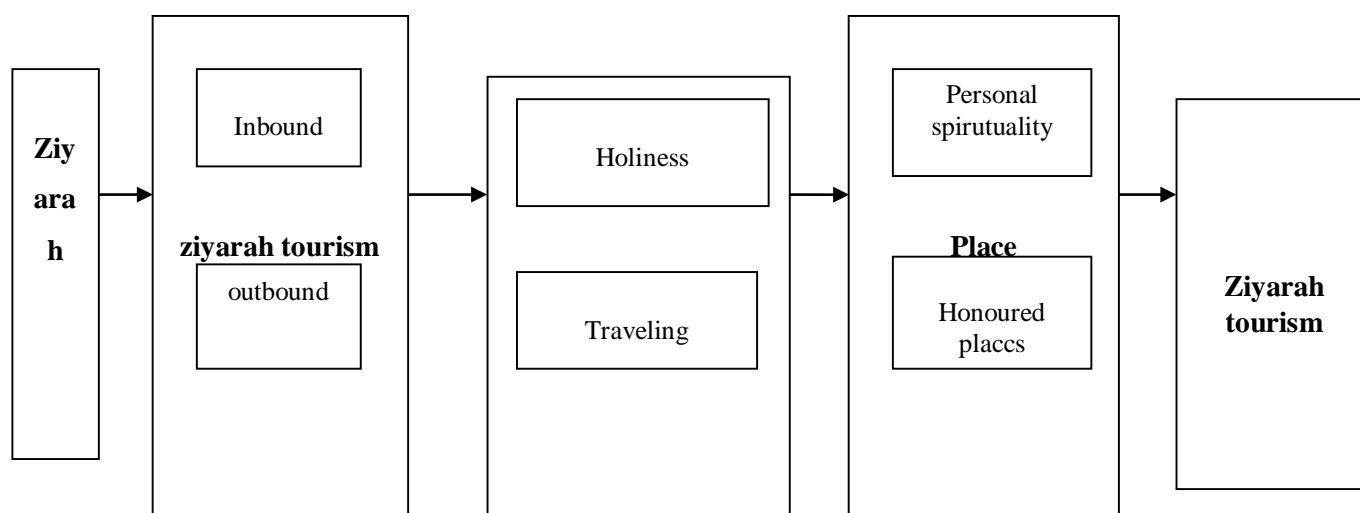


Figure 2: The process of formation of pilgrimage as an object of tourism

As can be seen in Figure 2, the inner and outer forms of the pilgrimage are caused by its dual nature: its sacredness and its vibrancy. When it is called "holiness", it means that the pilgrimage has a religious and worldly ritual which has become a sacred tradition. The 'traveling' feature means that the pilgrims will be able to move away from their place of residence. The holiness and the peculiarities of the pilgrimage also call for a journey in two places: in the soul (inner world) of man and in various holy places on earth. The pilgrimage is two: a) the soul; (b) in the form of religious, secular, sacred objects, objects, ideas and universal values.

According to industry experts, Uzbekistan has great potential for the development of all types of tourism. Visiting tourism is one of the high potential destinations in the country. Because our country is one of the regions rich in historical monuments and ancient shrines. It is also worth noting that our historic cities, like Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shakhrisabz and Termez, are well known in the world and the people of the world look forward to visiting and visiting these cities. Historical and sacred places of worship in the ancient and young cities of our country attract the attention of the Muslim nations of the world.

Pilgrimage tourism is actively developing in Uzbekistan, with numerous religious monuments and shrines in the country. The main purpose of visiting tourism is to spread the tourism potential and the fact that Uzbekistan is the center of Islamic civilization. With the increasing number of Muslims in the world today, there is an increasing interest in Islamic history and Islamic heritage. More and more Muslims in Europe and Southeast Asia are aroused by interest.

Expansion of international cooperation in tourism tourism, attracting direct investment in the development of tourist infrastructure, promoting the tourism potential and potential of the country, as well as international recognition of Uzbekistan as one of the largest tourist centers in the Islamic world February 21-23, 2019 The first International Tourism Forum was held in Bukhara.

The forum was held in the ancient city of Bukhara, organized by the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, the Charitable Foundation "Waqf". The event was organized with the support of UNESCO in cooperation with Uzbekistan Airways.

Among the guests of the forum were representatives of reputable organizations in the Islamic world, tourism businesses and organizations, travel tourism businesses, religious scholars, as well as representatives from more than 20 countries.

Bukhara is one of the major tourist cities in Uzbekistan, because of its high tourist potential and geographically central location, located on the Great Silk Road.

Bukhara is a "Museum-City" with more than 140 architectural monuments of the Middle Ages. Many other monuments, such as Poyi Kalon, Koshmadrassa, Minorai Kalon, Ismail Samani mausoleum, were built thousands of years ago and still attract visitors. In the Islamic world, the name of Bukhara was used with the addition of Sharif, the Holy Bible. The announcement by the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) of the city of Bukhara as the capital of Islamic culture in 2020 also highlights the potential for tourism development in the region.

Bahauddin Naqshband, founder of the world-famous Naqshbandiya doctrine and other prominent men of mysticism Abdulkholiq Gijduvani, Khoja Orif Revgariy, Khoja Mahmud Anjir Fagnavi, Khoja Muhammad Boboi Samasi, Sayid Mir Kulol The ancient city of Bukhara once again proves the great potential of pilgrimage tourism.

Table 1:Information about the Seven Pir in Bukhara and their way of life

Honoured (Pir)	Life information
Xoja Abdulxoliq G'ijduvoniy - Xojai Jahon	Hazrat Abdulkholiq, the founder of the Khojagon sect, was known as the Sultan of the saints and other names and lived between 1103-1179. In the works of Abdulkholiq Gijduvani such as Risolai Sahibiya, Risolai tariqat, Vasiyatnoma, "Maslak al orifin", "Target as-solikin", "Az Sufar Hoja Ahmad abduhalil Gijduvoni", "Maqam Khoja Yusuf Khomadoniy" science and ethics, the role of man and his role in society, religion and secular relations. Currently, the blessed hills of Abdul-Halik Gijduvani are located in the center of Gijduvan, Bukhara region.
Xoja Muhammad Orif ar-Revgariy	Khoja Arif was born in the village of Revgar in Shafirkan district of Bukhara region and died in 1259, more than a hundred years old. He is the author of the book Orifnoma. The graves have been converted into a prosperous center in the center of Shafirkan. In 1996 Khoja Arif Mosque was built.
Xoja Mahmud Anjir Fag'naviy	He was born in the village of Anjir Fagni in Vabkent district and died there. The present name of the village is Anjirbog. Today, Fagna`i graves have been converted into a prosperous place in Vobkent district.
	He was born in the village of Kurgan, Romitan. The book Risolai Azizon by Hodja Ali Romitoni is popular. About Khoja Ali Romitoni, Alisher Navoi in his works "Nasoimul love" is "the conclusion of Khoja Mahmud, and in this series is the name of

Xoja Ali Romitoni – Xojai Azizon	Hazrat Aziz, and he enjoys a great deal of high status and excellent karamat." suck. Khoja Ali has sacred places in the Kurgan village of Romitan.
Xoja Muhammad Boboyi Samosiy	He is a great representative of the Khojagonnaqshbandiya sect. Khoja Ali studied at Romitaniy and after his death he headed the teaching methodology. When Bakhouddin Naqshband was born, he adopted him as a spiritual child and gave Sayyid Mir Kulal an education for Bahouddin. The grave of this blessed breeder is located in the village of Simos in Romitan district of Bukhara region.
Sayyid Amir Kulol	His name was Sayyid Amir Kalon and was born in 1287 in the village of Sukhor near Bukhara. The grave of this person is today a well-known shrine.
Bahouddin Naqshband	Bakhouddin Naqshband was born in 1318 in the village of Qasri Hinduvan near the city of Bukhara. The word ornament is the nickname of Khoja Khoja and it means the embroidery on the fabric. Khoja points to the fact that there are shops in the Maqomot. This word also has a symbolic meaning that the love of God is embodied in the murid's heart. Due to his noble name, the village became the Palace of the Orifon. Bahouddin Naqishband died in 1389 in the Palace of Orifon. His grave is now a prosperous shrine.

The madrassas of Ismail Samani, Chashmai Ayub in Bukhara, Minorai Kalon, Mir Arab, Kukeldash, Ulugbek, Abdulazizkhon attracted the attention of foreigners. This complex, mausoleums and madrasas were built many centuries ago, but they are still alive today.

Ismail Samani's mausoleum dates back to the 9th-9th centuries and is buried here. He is the great political figure who founded the Samanid state in Bukhara. This historical monument is one of the rare examples of Samanid period architecture in Central Asia.

The Tower of Minorai is considered to be of the 12th century. It was built in 1127 by the Arslan Khan, the Emir of the Qarakhanid State, and is made of durable brick ornamental patterns. Height is 50 meters and width is 9 meters.

Ulugbek madrasah was built in the 15th century and was built by Mirzo Ulugbek, grandson of Amir Temur and ruler of Movarounnahr. The madrassa was completely restored by Hoja Sa'd Joubery in 1586 during the reign of Abdullah II. It served as a major cultural and educational center in the Middle Ages.

The Mir Arab Madrassah is an architectural monument in front of the Minorai Kalon in Bukhara. Bukhoro khan was built in 1530-1536 by Sheikh Abdulla at the expense of the classical poet Ubaydullahan. The Madrassah is a traditional project and design of the Central Asian religious schools.

Kukeldash Madrasah is one of the architectural monuments of the Labihovuz ensemble in Bukhara, built in 1568-1569. A two-storey building erected by the Emir of Bukhara, Kulbaba Kukeldash.

The Abdulazizkhan Madrassah is a 17th-century madrassa, the last large madrassah in Bukhara opposite the Ulugbek madrasah. In the traditional style, the Abdulazizkhan madrassah, the residence of dome, dome, rooms and corridors, was as simple and convenient as the Ulugbek madrasah. However, the combination of Iraqi, as well as oriental and Indian styles in the elegance of the building, makes it colorful and unique for its time.

Apart from Bukhara, there is a great potential for tourism in cities such as Samarkand, Khiva and Tashkent, which attracts many visitors.

As a result of the high potential of pilgrimage tourism in our country and consistent measures aimed at improving this sector, pilgrimage tourism is developing dynamically. In the 2019 World Muslim Tourist Index, Uzbekistan is ranked among the top 10 most attractive Muslim tourist destinations among the OIC member states. This is stated in the Global Muslim Travel Index 2019 report, jointly developed by Singapore's international rating agency CrescentRating and Mastercard. According to the report, Uzbekistan ranked 18th among the OIC member states for the convenience of Muslim tourists. Development of pilgrimage tourism in the country, including increasing the number of flights on new routes, optimizing transport and tourism services, enhancing hotels and tourism services that meet the requirements of Muslim hospitality. further increase the flow [10].

In summary, Uzbekistan is a convenient destination for tourism development. Here many Islamic scholars have found peace and their mausoleums are more valuable both as a place of pilgrimage and as a school of education. Sacred shrines surrounded by gardens, modern hotels and resorts will serve to promote tourism not only in Uzbekistan but also in promoting Islamic culture in the world.

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