

## **Pilgrimage Tourism In Uzbekistan: Archaeological And Historical Monuments (On The Example Of Andijan Region)**

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**ABSTRACT** The article summarizes the analysis of local shrines, their current state and opportunities for domestic tourism in the region, the need to study historical and archaeological monuments in the development of pilgrimage tourism and its promotion, in which Andijan region was selected as an example.

**Keywords:** Shrines, holy places, pilgrimage tourism, Mingtepa archeological monument, national tourism, historical monument.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Today, the renewed Uzbekistan is considered to be a country that actively reveals to the world community the multifaceted aspects of its friendly relations in economic, political and foreign relations. By attracting tourists to the world-famous shrines, shrines and historical sites of our country, it is possible to develop pilgrimage tourism in the country, to show the world how rich and diverse the cultural heritage, spirituality, traditions and values of the Uzbek people. It is no exaggeration to say that the tourism industry in Uzbekistan began to develop after independence. In particular, the National Company "Uzbektourism" was founded in 1992 and a number of reforms have been created to increase the country's tourist attractiveness and staffing the industry. One of the important steps in this direction was the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" on August 20, 1999 and the development of the tourism industry, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of tourists and tourism entities [1]. Favorable economic, organizational and legal conditions have been created for the rapid development of tourism in the country. It is gratifying that pilgrimage tourism is rising to new heights [2].

One of the noble goals of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 15, 2018 "On the effective organization of beautification of shrines, shrines, mosques and cemeteries" is to restore and develop national traditions and values, honor, respect and honor our ancestors. the beautification of holy shrines and shrines, and the prevention of censorship in this regard[3]. The country is also taking comprehensive measures to raise the share of tourism to the national level, reconstruct historical monuments and shrines in the regions, create new jobs, increase incomes and living standards, increase the country's investment attractiveness as one of the strategic sectors. [4].

Here, looking at the meaning and content of shrines, that is, the concept of "pilgrimage" in the peoples of the East, means "going to the holy shrines", and there are two main types: pilgrimage and tourism, ire religious tourism. At present, there are more than 7,300 cultural heritage sites in Uzbekistan [5], many of which, with their new beauty and charm, increase their importance and prestige and attract foreign countries as a tourist destination, but there are some places that have their own local heritage. which have retained their properties and have been neglected to this day.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

As pilgrimage tourism is one of the new directions in the tourism industry of Uzbekistan, it has not been fully studied in the modern cultural and ethnological aspect. Pilgrimage tourism is mainly interpreted in the context of cultural tourism, and the research in this study can be divided into two groups:

1. Research conducted during the years of independence and irrigated by the environment of that period.
2. Scientific research conducted by foreign researchers.

In the research of the first group, A. Khodjaev's scientific researches are of great importance. He considered the development of historical and cultural tourism in Uzbekistan, its unique opportunities, prospects for the development of historical and cultural tourism and the Great Silk Road tourism [6, p. 172].

Among the literature published in the XXI century, the monograph of journalist and political scientist RS Mirzaev is distinguished by a new approach to the development of international tourism in Uzbekistan under the brand "Silk Road". It should be noted that the author conducted research mainly on the participation of Uzbekistan in tourism projects, the development of international tourism, the development of domestic tourism. The issues of tourism in Uzbekistan are also analyzed in the monographs of T.Abdullaeva, N.Tukhlieva and A.Taksakanov [7]. The scientific and practical works of foreign scientists J. Barlow, J. Bowen, F. Kotler, G. Richards are devoted to the problems of tourism development and determining its place in the economy of the country. Scientists from the Commonwealth countries A.Yu.Aleksandrova, I.T.Balabanov, A.I.Balabanov, M.B.Birjakov, N.A.Voskolovich, G.A.Papiriyat, V.S.Senin conducted scientific research. In general, to date, the topic of pilgrimage tourism has not been fully studied as a psychological, historical, socio-economic, ethnic phenomenon of our people, which has been preserved for centuries. There is also a problem in the regions of Uzbekistan. That is, despite the fact that pilgrimage

tourism is gaining popularity in our country as a new practical direction, its scientific and theoretical foundations are not sufficiently developed. Andijan region, the jewel of the valley, as an area that requires the necessary economic conditions for the development of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan, raises a number of problems and the need for a comprehensive study of the system.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Methods of comparison, systematic analysis, descriptive, historical, historical-comparative analysis were used in the research of the topic. Materials identified on the basis of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), Uzbektourism and field research will serve as a basis for solving existing problems during scientific research.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Andijan region is distinguished by its climate, hospitable people, historical and cultural traditions and customs. The lack of architectural objects and cultural monuments in the region at the level of historical cities of the country, such as Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, raises some problems. However, it should be noted that there are many unexplored historical sites, places of pilgrimage and archeological monuments in the region.

There are more than 370 cultural heritage sites in the region. Each of them is like an unread page of the past. The Jom'e and Ahmadbek Haji Hotel complexes, the Qutayba ibn Muslim, Shirmonbulak, and Imam ota shrines attract the attention of the public as places of Andijan history, while the Mingtepa monument, the Khantak, and the Fozilmon ota temples attract attention. The name of the destination is known and popular in countries around the world. Currently, experts from many foreign countries, such as France, Japan and China, are visiting these areas to conduct research.

We also list the existing places of pilgrimage in the districts of Andijan region, including the shrine of Bobo Tavakkal in Andijan, the shrine of Mirpostin ota, the shrine of Ov gor ota, the shrine of the sheikh of Yorkent, the shrine of Pistamozor ota, the shrine of Usta pir ota, the shrine of Yohi, Torah shrine; Karabash ota shrine, Kechkin ota (Mozor buva) shrine, Mehmoni Vali shrine in Andijan district; Shrine of Seven Brothers, Shrine of Elder Father, Shrine of Muhammad Siddiq Eshan in Asaka district, Azizdin Eshon ota shrine, Kokkochkor ota shrine, Kyrgyzbobo shrine in Balikchi district, Uch Bulak shrine, Tuzluq momo shrine, Sufi ota shrine, Nurali ota shrine; Suvluq ota shrine in Bulakbashi district, Yigit pirim shrine, Qutayba ibn Muslim shrine in Jalakuduk district, Teshiktash shrine, Jiran shrine, Sultan ena shrine; Eylotan Shahristan in Isboskan district, White Mazar shrine, Khojakambarota shrine, Yunus ota shrine in Qurghontepa district, Bibi Tuesday shrine, Fozilmon ota shrine, Marhamat district, Kulak Bulak shrine, Koychi khalfa shrine, Gozal ota shrine, Khoja Bosmon ota shrine, Mirishkor ota shrine, Oq mazar ota shrine, Bandi ota shrine, Bobohuroson ota shrine, Oqotin shrine, Khotinkum shrine, , Mullah wedding shrine; Shrine of Mula Mamnun Sheikh Akbar hazrat oglu in Altynkul district; In Pakhtaobot district, the shrine of Hovoukhan ota, the shrine of Koktunliq ota, the shrine of Khoja Talash ota; Changalmazor shrine in Ulugnor district, Godak piri mausoleum shrine; Hundreds of local pilgrims visit Khojaabot district, Imam ota shrine, Manak ota shrine, Kambar ota shrine,

white-toned shrine in Shahrihan district, Kok-ton shrine, Buvanazar buva shrine, Maslahat ota shrine, Segezaqum shrine.

Today, in order to develop tourism in the region, historical monuments are being restored and sacred sites are being improved. In particular, the Devonaboy mosque, the history of which is directly related to the past, values and lifestyle of the people, has changed to a certain extent and acquired a new look. Its ornate towers, a luxurious building built on a project that combines modern and Oriental architecture, four majestic gates, a single room, a pavilion and porches, and magnificent walls reveal the beauty of the city.

Another attraction for foreign tourists is the Mingtepa archeological site in the Marhamat district. It has a history of two and a half thousand years and is included in the UNESCO list of cultural monuments. According to sources, Mingtepa was the capital of the ancient state of Davan (Fergana). As a result of five years of research conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, large urban ruins were found 2-2.5 meters below the ground. The defensive walls, the internal and external roads, the location of the castle, the way of life of the population, the various material evidences tell the story from an unopened page of history. The fact that the defensive walls are made of clay baked in a unique style is a reminder of the architecture of that time, - says archeologist Professor Bakijon Matboboev. The findings revealed new information about the history of Mingtepa by studying them. . On January 11, 2017, China's Xinhua news agency reported that Mingtepa was the largest castle city in the Fergana Valley more than 2,000 years ago, and that the Mingtepa archeological site is the capital of the Dowan state, according to most sources around the world. The Mingtepa monument has been recognized internationally, brought to the attention of world historians and the general public. The artifacts found, the remains of building structures, pottery, animal bones and a stone rug, the palakhmans confirm that Mingtepa was indeed a developed city in its time. Mingtepa was a fortified city surrounded by two rows of defensive structures. It should be noted that the Mingtepa archeological monument has become a hotspot of world tourism, attracting tourists with its antiquity, uniqueness and historical significance [9]. Currently, Marhamat district of Andijan region has all the opportunities to develop tourism through the organization of such areas as agrotourism, ecotourism, pilgrimage, using the unique nature, natural landscape, healing air flow, especially the rich historical heritage.

In order to restore the ancient history and rich culture of the Uzbek people, in-depth scientific study, promotion, protection, research of the object of archeological heritage "Mingtepa" and the creation of favorable conditions for visitors, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan The resolution "On additional measures to ensure employment through the development of industry, services and agriculture in Marhamat district" indicates that the state pays attention to this object [10].

Some of these places of worship are revered by the local people and are visited by people from different parts of the province for pilgrimage and other purposes. Under the pretext of visiting, pilgrims pursue their dreams, problem-solving, and often recreational goals. Many places of pilgrimage are located near mass cemeteries, and people who visit them perform certain acts. For example, they perform cooking, blessing prayers, asking for

children, donating, and many other things. Now the purpose of visiting these places of pilgrimage has changed a bit. That is, visitors are more interested in places that are closer to the resorts and distinguished by the natural landscape. The history, cultural significance, and ethnic characteristics of these places are unfortunately of little interest, and this situation leads to some negative consequences. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks is to scientifically analyze the existing places of pilgrimage in the region, given the changing worldview.

One of the important aspects in the development of pilgrimage tourism is the preservation and restoration of shrines, as well as the promotion of these places not only to the attention of local people, but also around the world. Based on the above, the relevance of the topic is that the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the countries in Central Asia with a large tourism potential compared to some countries, able to withstand a high level of competition and potential for further development of tourism.

Another historical shrine is the Qutayba ibn Muslim shrine. It is currently located in Jalal-Abad district of Andijan region, Qatortal village, Kilichmozor mahalla, and is now considered a place of pilgrimage for local pilgrims, with hundreds of pilgrims visiting at certain times of the year.

According to the historian Muhammad Narshahi, Qutayba ibn Muslim was born in 42 hijriy(661 years) in Bakhili, Syria. Qutayba ibn Muslim was sent to Khurasan by the Arab Caliph Abdurahman ibn Marwan in 72 hijriy (691 years). In Khorasan, along with state affairs, he works to propagate and strengthen Islam, and to build mosques and madrassas. Hadrat Qutayba ibn Muslim built mosques, madrasas and minarets for the call to prayer in the city he conquered. Such mosques and minarets were first built in Bukhara and Samarkand. After the death of Caliph Yusuf Hajjaj, his son Sulayman ibn Abdulmalik fought for the throne and revolted among the army of Qutayba ibn Muslim (r.a). Then Waqi ibn Hassan, the commander of Sulayman's army, killed Qutayba ibn Muslim and brought his head to Sulayman. He joined Qutayba ibn Muslim and buried his body, 11 relatives and children in this soil.

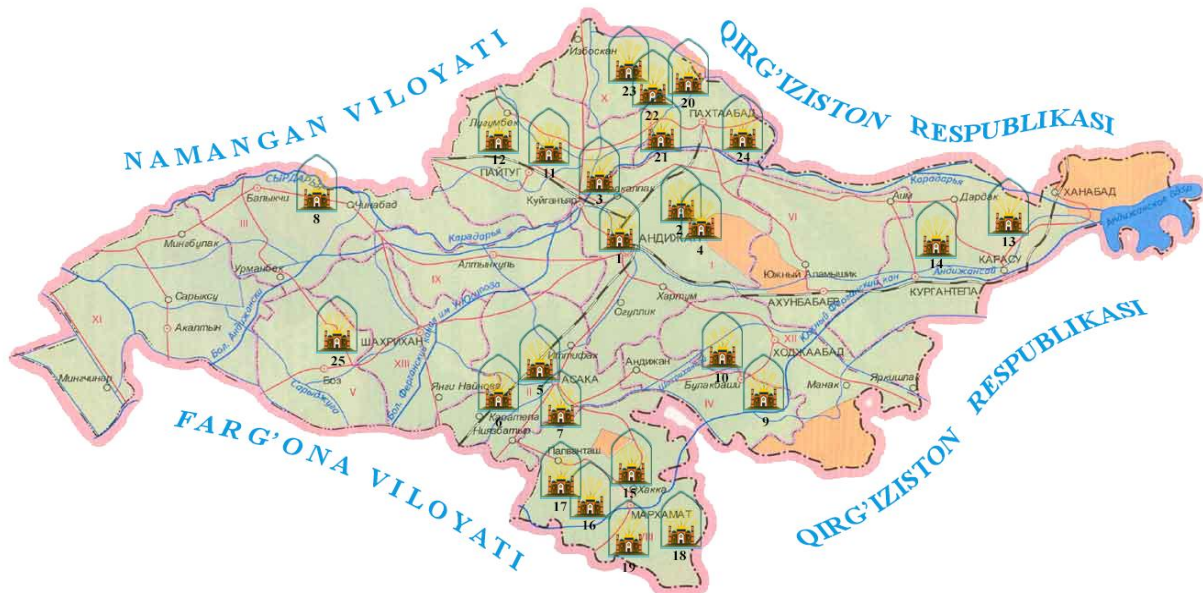
Qutayba ibn Muslim was buried in 715 years, 1300 years ago, in the Kilichmazar area of Jalal-Abad district of Andijan region. The shrine is under state protection as a place of remarkable cultural heritage, and has become a popular destination for local pilgrims as well as visitors from far and near the country.

Below is a map of the location of existing shrines in the Andijan region.

1-picture



ANDIJON VILOYATI HUDUDIDA JOYLASHGAN TARIXIY JOYLAR VA ZIYORATGOHLAR



Today, Andijan region has more than 370 tourist sites of general local, national and international importance, which are mainly religious, archaeological, historical monuments and relics, sacred sites, museums, recreation and ecotourism. The share of monumental art objects in the tourist potential of Andijan region is 33% and the share of architectural monuments is 32%[11]

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that there are some factors that hinder the development of pilgrimage tourism in the valley, and we need to list a few of them:

- ✚ high air fares;
- ✚ underdeveloped infrastructure;
- ✚ lack of qualified and world-class personnel;
- ✚ problems in the legal regulation of the tourism and hotel industry;
- ✚ the existence of imbalances in prices and services in the hotel industry;
- ✚ the difference between the quality and price of residential products;
- ✚ seasonality of pilgrimage tourism (mostly in spring and autumn, sometimes even in summer);
- ✚ lack of statistics on the types of services sector.
- ✚ Problems with transportation to places of pilgrimage;



The pilgrims have not been repaired;

Due to such problems, the tourism potential of our country may not be fully justified. One of the main reasons for this is the underdevelopment of tourism infrastructure, insufficient investment in infrastructure development. By attracting investment in pilgrimage tourism, it is possible to build new tourist facilities, renovate and reconstruct existing ones, launch new tourist services and apply innovative ideas to the industry. This, in turn, will increase the number of tourists visiting our country by improving the quality of tourist services and offering competitive national tourism services to the world market, and, of course, will serve for the development and economic prosperity of our country.

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