

Prospective Directions of Tourism Routes in the Development of Pilgrimage Tourism in Jizak Region

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Abstract: The article explores the identification of promising directions of tourist routes in tourism, and their effective use, as well as the main directions of development of this direction, the relevance of the development of tourist routes.

Key words: Tourism, tourist route, tourist resource, pilgrimage tourism, domestic tourism, foreign tourism, shrine, religious visit.

Introduction:

Today, tourism has become one of the leading sectors of the world economy. In this regard, special attention is paid to the modernization of the tourism sector in Uzbekistan, the development and improvement of the regulatory framework for sustainable development of the industry, the organization of services to foreign visitors on the basis of international standards.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2019 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" PF 5611 "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025" Particular attention was paid to further strengthening foreign ties in order to radically improve the transport communication system in the country to increase the number of passengers and investment.

The development of tourism in Uzbekistan is a matter of national importance. The urgency of this issue is that the international development of the tourism market has its own characteristics, and today it is necessary to know the market relations, to correctly identify the problems of tourism development. Because without knowing international tourism, it will be difficult to join the world tourism community, cooperation and develop tourism in Uzbekistan at the international and local levels. One of the foundations for the development of international tourism as well as national tourism is the development of tourist routes and the attraction of tourists to this route¹.

In recent years, religious and pilgrimage tourism has been developing in Uzbekistan with cultural and historical tourism. In the future, the status of these types of tourism will not decrease. According to experts, eco-tourism and religious tourism will develop in Uzbekistan in the future. Most importantly, it is important to know whether there are tourism resources and opportunities to attract international and domestic tourists in the future, and to know in advance how affordable the new tourist routes will be. The tourist route requires the study of tourist resources in the first place.

It is obvious that the development of tourism in Jizzakh region so far, we can not fully use the tourism potential of Jizzakh in domestic and international tourism. Jizzakh region has more than 372 sites of historical, cultural and archeological significance, and its unique nature, fauna and

¹ Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизакоб Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 2(9), 69-72

flora are huge tourist resources in the development of ecotourism. The creation of tourist routes is required to increase the flow of tourists in these tourist facilities.

In recent years, after the freedom of religion and pilgrimage, a wide range of opportunities has been created for the development of religious and pilgrimage sites, free access to the holy shrines. Tourism professionals, tourism entrepreneurs and travel agencies should take advantage of this opportunity. This will require the development of promising routes of tourist routes². In other words, the level of knowledge of the local and foreign population of tourist resources in Jizzakh region, the diversity of tourism resources, the development of tourism products and constant monitoring of tourism statistics and the flow of tourism, as well as the development of modern tourism advertising³.

Therefore, given the fact that the tourist resources of Jizzakh region have great potential for the development of both domestic and international tourism, as well as religious pilgrimage tourism, the tourist routes developed for the domestic and international tourism market are promising.

In terms of the origin of the types of tourism, pilgrimage tourism is one of the most ancient types. For at first man, from the point of view of the sense of faith which had arisen in him, was a well-rounded man of his religion, a saint and a sheikh, and later worshiped in their graves, and his actions brought him peace and tranquility⁴. The development of pilgrimage tourism can be divided into two directions in each country⁵. The first direction is domestic pilgrimage tourism. In this direction, the peoples, ethnic groups, nations within a state are well acquainted with the places of pilgrimage in the territories of their state, and visit the famous saints, sheikhs or holy places of their religion⁶. The second direction of pilgrimage tourism is the pilgrimage of pilgrims from one country to another to visit their religious relics, the graves of saints or other holy places⁷.

When using shrines in tourism, it is first necessary to determine the goals of domestic tourism⁸. This requires a complete registration of religious shrines, a description and recommendations, a thorough study of the inviting characteristics of these shrines, and the creation of service infrastructure around the shrine. In Jizzakh region, it is known that many of the world's most famous representatives of Islamic teaching are our compatriots, and their eternal works, activities and graves are located in "Parpi ota", "Novqa ota", "Osmat ota", "Khojabogbon ota". The level of knowledge of our people about many sacred places of worship, such as "Khojamushkent ota" has not been studied⁹.

All countries in the world have their own pilgrimage tourism. Because the peoples living in each country have their own religious orientations and famous believers and saints in these areas¹⁰.

² Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

³ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). Principles of Using Ornamental Plants in the Interior. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 79-81.

⁴ Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154.

⁵ Yerjanovich, Y. B. (2021). Development and Planned Construction of Housing Buildings in Djizzak. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 109-112.

⁶ Inomovich, A. N. (2021). CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL SAMARKAND CITY CENTERS. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 155-158.

⁷ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA FORTRESS OF ANCIENT JIZZAK. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 148-151.

⁸ Qudratovich, B. B. (2021). Personnel Issues in the Application of Nanotechnology in Construction and Architecture. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 248-250.

⁹ Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

¹⁰ Inomovich, A. N. (2021). Principles of Reconstruction and Formation of Residential Buildings Typical of Historical City Centers. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 29-40.

Secondly, the lack of information about the places where the tombs of famous saints and places of pilgrimage are located in the world, as well as the lack of reliable information about the places of pilgrimage, does not attract international tourists to these places¹¹. Therefore, the study of the use of pilgrimage sites in both domestic and international tourism is a very important issue in the development of tourism¹².



The Jizzakh oasis has great potential for the use of pilgrimage sites in domestic and international tourism¹³. For example; Sa'd ibn Abu Waqqas-Awliya Ata shrine, located in Gallaaral district, Jizzakh region. The fact that this man's name is known throughout the Islamic world, The fact that the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was a descendant of his uncle, one of his close associates, a great respect for this great man, and a courageous military leader, also attracts tourists from all over the international Islamic world¹⁴. The place where Sa'd ibn Abu Waqqas cut off one of his fingers and shed blood in a battle with non-Muslims has been a sacred place of worship for 1,500 years¹⁵.

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In addition, the Amir Temur Gate or the Amir Temur Cave, which is located at the crossroads of almost all caravan routes through Central Asia, is one of the most famous caves in the history of Jizzakh. This cave is allowed to be used in both domestic and foreign tourism¹⁶. However, due to the lack of tourist routes to reach the cave and see its interior, the cave is currently not working in tourism¹⁷. There are historians, geographers and many international fans around the world to see this cave, which is world famous in tourism¹⁸.



Conclusion: Another important issue in the development of pilgrimage tourism in Jizzakh region is the lack of development of pilgrimage tourism in our region due to the lack of tourist routes to

¹¹ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.

¹² Alisherbek, N. (2021). About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 90-91

¹³ Жонузаков, Абдувахоб Эсиргапович, and Гулбахор Уктамовна Миразимова. "Городские парки и некоторые вопросы ландшафтно-экологического аспекта." *Academy* 11 (62) (2020).

¹⁴ Esirgapovich, J. A. (2021). CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 145-147.

¹⁵ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса ХазратИ Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

¹⁶ Xurramovich, K. A. (2021). The problem of protection and use of architectural reserves of historical cities of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 1220-1223.

¹⁷ Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

¹⁸ Alisherbek, N. (2021). Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES*, 2(10), 24-26

places of pilgrimage¹⁹. In this case, it is important to pay attention to the fact that by developing tourist routes to the places of pilgrimage, it creates the infrastructure that serves tourists in these places. This is because the increase in the flow of tourists to a particular tourist object will certainly attract those who serve them in terms of demand. As a result, the local population, realizing the needs of tourists, begins to offer a range of services to tourists.

One of the most promising areas of tourism in Jizzakh region is the development of tourist routes to the objects of pilgrimage tourism. Therefore, the promotion of such shrines around the world will have a positive impact on the development of domestic and international tourism in Jizzakh region.

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