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Prospects For The Development Of A Tourist Route "Safed Broth Or Horn Jarir"

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ABSTRACT

This state provides information about palomnic tourism, the development of tourism and the development of new directions in the time of the coronavirus pandemic, the history of palomniches in the Namangan region and the Fergana valley, in particular in the Kyrgyz Republic. Sovremennoe sostoyanie otrasli, puti budushchego razvitiya uje razrabotany.

KEYWORDS

Pilgrimage tourism, tourism, recreation, Safed Boulogne, King Jarir, archeological monuments, architecture, tourist routes, shrine, 3D model, electronic card.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism has a special place in the development of the world economy, and in recent years, pilgrimage tourism has been developing rapidly in the tourism industry. Today, the world economic income from the history of religion, its monuments, and the travels of those interested in the present day is estimated at about \$ 18 billion. Therefore, the development of pilgrimage tourism in the

Republic of Uzbekistan and in cooperation with neighboring countries in Central Asia, the existing shrines can be used for tourism and recreational purposes in a comprehensive way through cooperation between a number of countries. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan intends to approve within two weeks the allocation of grants to guides and tour operators for the

development and promotion of new tourism products and directions [1].

MAIN PART

The structure of the tourism industry is pilgrimage tourism, which has been developing rapidly in recent years. Pilgrimage tourism includes religious destinations where people can rest and gain spiritual strength. They include pilgrimage architectural monuments. It is a monument that has existed since ancient times and has survived to the present day, including churches, monasteries,

Orthodox temples, Catholic sabers, Lutheran kerchens, Jewish synagogues, Buddhist pagodas, Muslim mosques and mosques. Currently, people's travel to places of religious ceremonies is expanding. Religious pilgrimage has expanded among the population and is now becoming the most relevant, most lucrative species. The development of this sector is well established in many countries. Visits to the visiting architectural monuments are carried out in groups and individually. Visits to visiting architectural monuments are divided into several types (Fig 1).

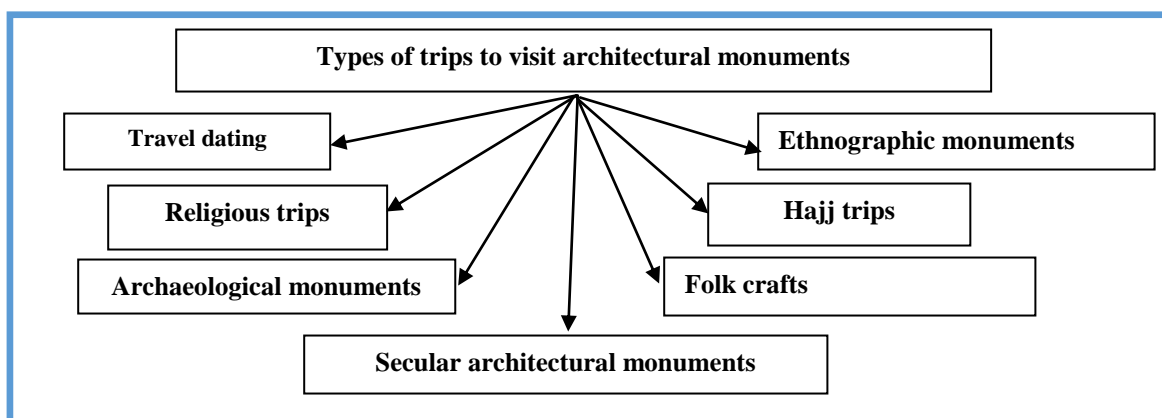


Fig 1. Types of trips to visit architectural monuments

Travel dating - includes travel to various religious sites, monasteries, mosques, madrassas, khanogakhs. It is possible to get acquainted with the cultural and religious sites of the country or region.

Religious trips include the practice of people of different faiths coming to religious sites to perform acts of worship and people visiting shrines. At the same time, the tourist will be given detailed information about the history of the monastery, mosque, madrasa, the religious object in general, the service system there. Not only religious ceremonies but also cultural complexes are closely acquainted

with the religious object. There are parks of natural-historical monasteries, where monks are engaged in traditional farming: growing ecologically clean agricultural products, picking and cooking mushrooms, collecting medicinal plants, preparing various dishes in the kitchens of monasteries on the basis of ancient recipes, samples of folk crafts and various souvenirs. get acquainted with the processes of preparation of materials. Children can get souvenirs. Hajj - the process of performing Hajj in religious objects. Umrah and Hajj are prescribed for certain months in Islam. It involves performing a series of acts in separate garments, a few days in religious

objects. One of the new promising directions in the field of tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the development of one of the directions of pilgrimage tourism, thereby increasing the tourist and recreational potential of the Fergana Valley, the establishment of a new pilgrimage route "Safed Bouillon or Shah Jarir" in cooperation with the Kyrgyz Republic.

It is necessary to study the information about this historical event before establishing this route. There are large archeological monuments in the Fergana Valley, which include: Safed Boulogne, Podak, Akkurgan, Asht, Piskokat, Pupuk, Pangaz, Shaydon, Chodak [2]. About twenty thousand Arab armies, led by Muhammad Ibn Jarir, came to the Fergana Valley in the 7th century to spread Islam, conquered various territories along the way, converted the fire-loving peoples to Islam, and then settled in what is now Safed Boulon. According to sources written by historians, Muhammad ibn Jarir urged the locals and their leaders to convert to Islam without shedding blood. Realizing that the Arabs would not be able to fight in an open battle with an army larger than himself, the local governor was forced to accept the demand and become a Muslim. The current governor of the Aksi district, Karvon Bas, converted to Islam in the Bas language and gave his daughter, Bibi Ubayda, to Shah Jarir as his son-in-law. The caravan Bas also adds a nanny to his daughter, and with this he acquires his own spy among the Muslims. Thus, the nurse-old woman informs her governor about the behavior of Muslims and the conditions of prayer. According to intelligence, Caravan Bas attacked Muslims during Friday prayers and 2,227 people were beheaded before the prayers were over. The place where the Arabs were martyred is now called the Massacre Mosque, and Friday

prayers are still held in this mosque. According to legends and various books, the black Boulogne, who gathered the heads of the martyrs and washed them, was rewarded by Allah for this work and began to emit a white light like a hur. It has since been called Safed (white) Bouillon. Since Boulogne died unmarried, his mausoleum was decorated with chimpanzee-like devices and was inaccessible to men. The place where the heads were collected and buried is called "Kallakhona", and the bodies were buried at a distance of 300 meters from it. It is called the Tomb of the Martyrs. This information was revealed as a result of excavations and research, which proved that not only the number of heads, but also the heads were cut with a sword. "The defeated Shah Jarir tells his soldiers that whoever wants can return to Madinah with him, and whoever wants can stay there. The daughter of Caravan Bas is loyal to her husband Shah Jarir and goes with him to the Arab lands. Those who did not go to Madinah at that time settled in areas such as the present King Ata, Hazrat Eshan near Kosonsoy, and Imam Ata in Nookat, and continued to encourage the local population to convert to Islam.

Built by the Karakhanids in the 11th century, this unique architectural complex in Central Asia is a mausoleum built in honor of Shah Fozil, who came to the Fergana Valley after his father Shah Jarir. One of the valuable exhibits in the historical and cultural museum "Shah Fozil" is a delicate calligraphy carved on tombstones. Safed said that despite the fact that tourists from Central Asian countries as well as European countries visit the village of Boulogne to see historical monuments, their number is not large, the number of tourists does not exceed about 4000-5000 per season. The main reason for this is that the village is

located in a remote area and the roads are bad.

Research shows that many historical monuments and shrines in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan are associated with the above historical event. Through the study of historical sources, it will be possible to clarify, unify existing shrines, revive historical events, present them to visitors in a virtual way, and then develop tourist routes in these areas and attract tourists. There is an opportunity for this pilgrimage route not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia, as well as in a number of Arab countries, through which to launch an international tourist route.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

One of them is the Khojai Dod shrine in the village of Ogasaray, Chust district, Namangan region. The history of Khoja Dod buva is associated with the Safed broth event around 1200 years. At the beginning of the ninth century, Hazrat Khoja Dod, the grandson of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), came to the Fergana Valley with his Companions under the leadership of Shah Jarir (Muhammad Jarir). In the villages around Chust, there are the shrines of many saints, such as Hazrat Khoja Abdurahman ibn Awf, who settled in Tashkurgan, and Hazrat Khoja Dod, who settled in Agasaray, and Khoja Alamdor (who carried the flags of King Jarir).

Table 1

Pilgrimages to Safed Boulogne or Shah Jarir

#№	Name of shrines	Location and state	Which period it belongs to
11	Safed Boulogne Shrine	Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyz Republic	7-8 centuries
22	Mausoleum of King Fozil	Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyz Republic	11th century
33	Podshota shrine	Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyz Republic	10th century
44	Shrine of Hazrat Eshan	Namangan region, Republic of Uzbekistan	9th-10th centuries
55	Karapolvon shrine	Namangan region, Republic of Uzbekistan	9th-10th centuries
66	Abdulloburug Shrine	Namangan region, Republic of Uzbekistan	
77	Ahtam Sahaba Shrine	Namangan region, Republic of Uzbekistan	
88	Otchopar Eshan Shrine	Namangan region, Republic of	14th-15th centuries

		Uzbekistan	
99	Shrine of Khoja Abdurahman ibn Awf	Namangan region, Republic of Uzbekistan	8th-9th centuries
110	Shrine of Khojai Dod	Namangan region, Republic of Uzbekistan	17th centuries

Another shrine is called Haja Abdurahman ibn Awf. Hoja Abdurahman ibn Awf was a contemporary of our Prophet and he was raised and educated by our Prophet. When the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) came from the Eid al-Adha prayer and saw a child about five years old crying, he put the child on his shoulders and played with him like a camel. The child cried again, why are you crying? They say that the camel forgives everyone, why don't you tell me. When the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said amnesty to cheer up the child, "Amnesty" was added to the child's name as a surname. According to the narrations in the Safedbulon Kisasi, at the beginning of the ninth century, the grandsons of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) came to the Fergana Valley with their Companions under the leadership of Shah Jarir (Muhammad Jarir). Hoja Abdurahman ibn Awf, one of the Companions who survived the massacre in the mosque, was chased by the enemy, wounded, and when he was chased, he entered his room wounded, but the enemy who invaded behind him could not find him there. It is estimated that the mosque, built next to his tombs, cells and chillakhanas, is more than two hundred years old, and the two-meter-wide wall indicates that the complex has been renovated several hundred times by fans. Haja 'Abdu'r-Rahman ibn' Awf also said that where his tomb was in Mashhad, there was definitely a tomb and a place of pilgrimage.

It is necessary to study in depth the new tourist route "Safed Boulogne or Shah Jarir", which is expected to be established, and clearly indicate the types and directions of activities;

- Development of a 3D model that reflects the appearance of the tourist route "Safed Bouillon or Horn Jarir";
- Development of an electronic map of the new tourist route;
- Development of the Safed Boulogne or Shah Jarir pilgrimage tourist route on the basis of international cooperation (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia);
- Identify the names of historical figures, turn them around the graves into shrines and bring the existing ones in line with international standards (Karapolvon shrine in Karapolvon village of Yangikurgan district, Abdullah burug shrine near Yorilgan MFY, Yangikurgan district);
- In order to introduce the new pilgrimage to the public, it is necessary to prepare booklets, create electronic websites.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the new tourist route, which is expected to be developed, should be based on a completely new digital platform. With the opening of this route, new tourist sites will be developed in the Fergana Valley on the basis of the construction of a number of new

shrines. At the same time, it can be said that there are many destinations in Namangan region within the pilgrimage-tourist route "Safed Boulon or Shah Jarir" and it is expedient to identify them, to prepare address directories. One of such objects is the mosque "Goyib Yoronlar" located in the village of Toda, Pop district, Namangan region. According to historical records, the wounded and surviving Companions and Tabein from the Masjid Mosque in Safed Boulogne decided to gather there, and from there it was approximately the crossing of the Syrdarya. There is a legend that a man and two women disappeared in this place alive, so it is not surprising that this place was called the Missing Yorans. It is necessary to build a shrine complex in this place.

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