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**THE ROLE OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF THE KASHKADARYA
OASIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract

Today, the rich history of the Kashkadarya oasis region, the rare cultural and historical heritage that has been preserved to this day, is waiting for its fans like an undiscovered reserve. In this article, the history of many holy places, historical monuments of Kashkadarya region, their status today, and the role of Kashkadarya region in the development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan are detailed.

Keywords: Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah Memorial Complex, Abu Mu'in al-Nasafi Complex, Tomb of the Seven Fathers, Hazrat Sultan Mausoleum, Fazli Mausoleum, Ibrahim Ata Mausoleum, Great Langarota Mausoleum, Khwaja Nematullah Mausoleum, Hazrat Bashir Mausoleum, Hazrat Sultan Mir Haydar Ota Memorial Complex

Introduction

Today, in many developed countries, research on the history of medieval Central Asian Sufism and the spiritual heritage of allamas, as well as the history of shrines associated with their names, is of prime importance. This, in turn, represents the main goal, that is, to establish harmony and stability between peoples and nations, to understand the essence of Islam and Sufism, and to promote humanitarian ideas. In today's era of globalization, in-depth study and promotion of the scientific and creative activities of Sufism scholars is of great importance in educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism. Also, the study, promotion, and implementation of scientific innovations of the holy places, historical heritage of the saints who lived in the Middle Ages, their place in the social, political, and spiritual life is considered one of the urgent problems in the development of tourism of the Republic and the history of Uzbekistan. As a result of the gradual development of tourism in our country during the years of independence, our country has become one of the most beautiful places in the eyes of world tourists. Today, in any region of our Republic where museum-reserves have been established, foreign tourist activities (for example, Bukhara, Samarkand and Khorezm museum-reserves) are rapidly developing in those places. Due to the creation of the necessary legal and normative frameworks regulating this field, systematic and large-scale measures are being implemented to protect national values, restore or repair cultural heritage objects, and beautify their surroundings in order to develop its infrastructure. Today, the fact that our country is among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of the number of tourist attractions and historical



sites makes one happy, of course. Decree No. PD-5611 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2020 "On additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Decree No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", 2017 in order to ensure the performance of the tasks defined in the Resolution No. PD-2995 [1] dated May 24 "On measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources", as well as in the implementation of other normative legal documents related to this direction, many practical activities are being carried out. The peace and tranquility prevailing in our country, the colorful beauty of nature, the rich and ancient history of our country, the tolerance of our people, the possession of high qualities, as well as their politeness and hospitality are of great importance in the development of tourism. It is no secret that tourists visiting all regions of our country from all over the world show great interest in the ancient monuments that tell the story of the distant past, the unique nature and national values of our people. Today, the rich history of the Kashkadarya oasis, the rare cultural and historical heritage that has been preserved to this day, is waiting for its fans like an undiscovered reserve. In particular, a total of 1506 objects of cultural heritage have been registered in the territory of Kashkadarya region, of which 215 are architectural objects, 1227 are archeological objects, 36 are monumental monuments, and 28 are noteworthy places.

Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah memorial complex (XIV century), Abu Mu'in al-Nasafi complex (X-XI century), Seven Fathers' Mausoleum (XIX century), Hazrat Sultan Mausoleum (X century), Fazli Mausoleum (XIV century) located in Kashkadarya), Ibrahim Ota mausoleum (XVIII century), large Langarota mausoleum (VI-VIII centuries), Khoja Nematullah mausoleum, Hazrat Bashir mausoleum (XVIII century), Hazrat Sultan Mir Haydar Ota Memorial Complex (XIV century) are always crowded with pilgrims.

"Hazrati Sultan Mir Haydar ota" complex is a complex dating back to the 11th-16th centuries located in the Kasbi district. The complex is associated with the name of Mir Haidar, a descendant of the Saids [3:114].

Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah memorial complex - an architectural monument located in the city of Karshi (XIV century). At the end of the 14th century, when Amir Temur conquered the lands of Syria, one of the greatest companions, Abu Ubaid Omar bin Al-Jarrah, buried him in the city of Qarshi and built a mausoleum. It was completely restored during the years of independence.

Langar Ota Shrine is a shrine located 25-30 km from the village of Qiziltepa, Qamashi district, between the Hisar mountain ranges. Built in the 1520s, this complex, a unique example of medieval Central Asian architecture, housed the great representatives of Sufism forever. Its construction is associated with the name of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq, the son of Sheikh Abul Hasan Ishqi. There are 5 tombs inside the mausoleum, 3 of which are unique in size and memorial stones. This memorial reminds of Samarkand architecture (Shahizin's constructions) with its history, patterns and decorations [4:136]. Abul Hasan Ishqi, his son Muhammad Sadiq and his grandson Abul Hasan Akhund were buried in the Langar Ata mausoleum. Here, one of the most reliable copies of the Holy Qur'an written in the Kufic method of Arabic writing - the Big Langar Qur'an - is preserved. This holy book was written on gazelle skin, 12 pages of



which are now preserved. The other pages were taken abroad. The villages of Shahrisabz, Kitab, and Yakkabog districts leave a wonderful impression on visitors with their beautiful and pleasant nature. Hydrotechnical structures, natural waterfalls, mountains in these villages give a person special pleasure. In particular, the Hisorak Reservoir is a large hydrotechnical facility built in the valley of the Oksuv River, a tributary of the Kashkadarya, and is located 1.5 km from the town of Miroqi, Shahrisabz district. This facility, built in 1983-1988, plays an important role in the development of ecotourism. Tourists from different regions of our republic and abroad visit this place every year for cultural recreation. The biggest natural wonder is the waterfall of the same name located near the village of Suvtushar. It is located in the Hisar reserve and flows into the river at an altitude of 2100 meters above sea level. It's hard to ignore such beauty. The waterfall does not lose its freshness in winter and summer. On the basis of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On measures to effectively use the tourism potential of Kashkadarya region", the direction of extreme tourism was developed in the villages of Tatar, Zarmast, Vari located in the region, and the direction of ecological tourism in the villages of Sarchashma and Suvtushar[5:16]. It should be noted that today in our region there are a number of problems that are waiting to be solved in order to increase the number of visits by foreign tourists and develop tourism. As an example, it is possible to point out that the tourist directions (routes) providing accurate information on the above-mentioned regions and historical objects have not been developed, and the distance between the historical objects is far away. As a result, the number of domestic and foreign tourists is not as expected, despite the fact that there are enough hotels of international standards in the city. The effective solution of the above problems will not only develop the tourism industry in the region, but also create many new jobs.

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