

Architecture and Prospects of Pilgrimage Tourism in the Uchkuprik Region

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ANNOTATION

Sacred tourism or religious tourism is a type of tour that has two main subspecies: pilgrimage, travel for religious or spiritual purposes, and sightseeing of religious monuments that are part of the attraction. This article explores the problems and challenges of outbound tourism, as well as the importance of civilization. Also, develop a strategy for the development of pilgrimage tourism and its prospects for the future, as well as the diversification of tourism. Information about the existing pilgrimage sites in the Uchkuprik region and region is given. Analysis of the problems of the scale of socio-economic expansion in pilgrimage tourism Historical facts about such objects as khanakas, mosques, chillakhans, house-museums associated with the place of visiting Uchkuprik are considered. This study is taken from reliable sources.

KEYWORDS: Vali Pirim, plant decoration, cultural heritage, sidewalks, loamy soils, meadow-marsh soils, Khonokoh, Sokh River.

Introduction:

Tourism allows you to combine leisure with life, history, culture, customs, own traditions and knowledge of other people. Historical, cultural and pilgrimage tourism occupies one of the leading places among the main types of tourism. The Republic of Uzbekistan became a state policy after gaining independence, focusing on important areas of tourism development. An example of this is the adoption of laws, decrees of the President, including the relevant resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers. On measures for the further development of domestic and pilgrimage tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan

There are slight differences between pilgrimage and tourism, for example, a visitor visits the mausoleum of a historical figure or his house to satisfy his spiritual and spiritual needs. Travelers, on the other hand, often travel to learn, enrich their experiences, and see many unusual treasures.[1] In addition, the pilgrim always visits the objects of pilgrimage in accordance with their values, traditions, religion, and customs. But foreign beaches that do not correspond to the traditions of religion can also be considered as a person who receives information in places of pilgrimage, studies various customs and has a rest.

History of Uchkuprik region

Uchkuprik district - a district of the Fergana region. Uchkuprik district was originally called BIBI-UBAIDA and was founded on September 29, 1926. On December 24, 1962, it was

annexed to the Baghdad district. It was recreated on December 31, 1964. Then Uchkuprik, Molotov, Lelingrad and again Uchkuprik were renamed several times. Finally, in connection with gaining independence, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 8, 1992 No. 581-XII restored the historical and geographical position of the region and it was renamed Uchkuprik.[2] The demographic position of the district is 280 sq.m. From the east Baghdad, Buwayda, shim. and Dangara and Kokand in the west, and Uzbekistan in the west and southwest, and Rishtan in the southeast. Population 164 thousand people (2004). In Uchkuprik district, 116 villages are attached to 49 mahallas (Kenagas, Mekhnatabad, Navruz, Polokhon, Sarykurgan, Uchkurgan, Chorbog, Yangikishlak, Gozigidjdon). The center is the city of Uchkoprik. The population is predominantly Uzbek, but there are also Kyrgyz, Karakalpaks, Tatars, Russians and representatives of other nationalities.[3]The average population density is 586 people per km².

The relief is mostly flat. Jan. part of the Turkestan Range. The uplands in the foothills consist of plains, the central part of which has been cultivated since ancient times. Shim. and the northeastern part is connected with Central Fergana. Hills stretch for several kilometers in the area. They are located on the banks of the Sokh River.conglomerates. The climate is continental. Kuraminsky, Chatkalsky and Fergana ranges block cold winds from the north. Therefore, the winter is warm here. The average annual temperature is 13.5°. In July 27-28°, maximum 42°, January -2.2, minimum -23°. Vegetation period 235 - 240 days. The average annual rainfall is 100-55 mm.

The fields are irrigated by the Kartan Canal and the Great Fergana Canal, which receive water from the Sukh River. There are 7 large channels with a length of 104 km - Kartan, Khan, Sobirzhon, Gijdon, Akkurgan, Kokand. In total there are 105 collectors with a total length of 624 km. Accikkol and Shim. Baghdad collectors discharge groundwater into the Syr Darya. Sizot and Bulak, the Yangikadam stream, saturated with water, provides additional water. Sokh HPP is an important hydraulic structure. In addition, the settlements and livestock farms of the region receive water from about 130 artesian wells.

In areas adjacent to the foothills and hills, irrigated gray, light gray, irrigated meadows in the central part, meadow-marsh soils, shim. and sandy and loamy soils in the northeast. On the plains of the foothills and foothills, ephemeral and ephemeroid vegetation grows, such as yulgun, akbosh, tarakbosh, wheat, reed, koga, shora, airik, kakkra, sandy plains and sand dunes.[4] Wild animals include foxes, wolves, rabbits, red-tailed deer, sandpipers, jays, lizards, rats, lizards, cypresses, lizards; There are crows, sparrows, doves, hawks, hawks, quails and others.

Methodology

- Studying the possibilities and prospects of objects of pilgrimage tourism in Uchkuprik
- Study the socio-economic impact of pilgrimage tourism.
- Analysis of the state of the main infrastructure facilities near the Uchkuprik shrines
- Area of study of the tourism development strategy for the coming year

Main hypotheses

- No important associations have formed around the places of pilgrimage.

accommodation category services, communication network and basic amenities and hotels are not organized

- Accommodation, transport, during the stay of visitors and there is no communication system between restaurants
- Firstly, there is a strong connection between pilgrims visiting the regional center; arrival at the hotel at the reception was very gentle and comfortable
- Thanks to the built-in way of working, placing guests in the hotel does not take much time
- Significant ties between hotel staff are ingrained into existing accounts very quickly.
- Good communication between staff, politeness and courtesy

Places of pilgrimage

An area of one hectare in the village of Sarykurgan in ancient times was called the main fortress, here is the mausoleum "Shahid Buvo" with a history of 2000 years, rich in legends and myths. Historians M.E. Masson and Yu.G. Gulomov wrote in their works that Sarykurgan dates back to the 1st-7th centuries by drawing a map. Also one of the shrines is the tomb of Khoja Muhammad Wali. Khoja Muhammad Wali Shah Jarir was the Imam of Pirim Pasha. The mausoleum was built in the style of architecture of the Ferghana Valley. During the excavations of the Great Fergana Canal in 1939, Academician Mikhail Evgenievich Masson visited the sanctuary of Khoja Matvali and noted in his memoirs that there were also medieval lamps in the sanctuary.[5] The large cemetery is called "Vali Pirim" in the local language. It is believed that this shrine belongs to the VIII century.

No	namings	Period	Location
1.	Katagontepa	1st century BC	Uchkuprik MFYu
2.	Great Koshtepa	Undefined	" Golden Valley " MFYu
3.	Mashatepa	Undefined	" Mashad " MFY
4.	yellowstone	1st century BC	MFC " Sarikurgan "
5.	Fortress on the hill	1st century BC	Tepakurgan MFY
6.	Oktepa	Undefined	Istikbol MFY
7.	Koratepa	1st century BC	Gosigidon MFYu
8.	Uzuntepa	1st century BC	Chorbog MFYu
9.	Buyraktepa	Undefined	Uchkuprik MFYu
10.	Monument to Askar Mahmudpirim (mosque, mausoleum)	XIX century	Kurgan Kashkar MFYu
11.	Mosque of Khoja Muhammad Valipirim (Mosque, minaret)	XI X century	Chorbog MFYu
12.	Tomb of Shah Salim (mausoleum, buildings)	X I X century	" Turgok " MFY
13.	Ganchi Mosque	1900	Gosigidon MFYu
14.	Memorial Complex	2001	Uchkuprik MFYu
15.	Tomb of Khoja Muhammad Valipirim (Mausoleum, buildings, gates)	XI X century	Chorbog MFYu

16.	Yigitpirim Temple	XX century	" Kichik Kenagas " MFY, Almurad mahalla
17.	Temple of Said Jakbar Gazi (Shahid Buva) (mausoleum, khanaka, entrances, buildings, rest)	XX century	MFC " Sarikurgan "
18.	Tomb of Askar Mahmud (mausoleum, khanaka, buildings, rest)	XXI century	Yangi kishlok MFY, mahalla Tashkentlyguzar
19.	Pilgrimage (mausoleum, chilaksana, buildings, toilet) of Hazi Niy, son of Ziyovuddin Khan	XIX century	" Little Kenaga " by MFY
20.	Umarali Eshan Temple (mosque, buildings, hut)	XIX century	Yakkatut MFY

Important aspects of the development of pilgrimage sites

It is not allowed to place children's and sports grounds in the immediate vicinity of the objects of pilgrimage. When placing corridors of shrines, sidewalks with a special corridor for pedestrians and disabled people with a width of at least 2.5 m should be arranged, and seats for pilgrims and rubbish bins should be installed in the corridors.[6]

It is also necessary to determine the recommended schemes for decorating shrines. The general requirements for the architectural and artistic design of shrines are the complexity of the color solution, which ensures the breadth of the architectural and spatial environment, compliance with environmental, stylistic features, a single color solution, taking into account the color solution of the architectural and spatial environment. landscape context, the use of terrace structures, the maximum use of fences to accommodate elements of plant decoration, the lightness and mobility of equipment elements, high aesthetic qualities of materials and structures.

The places of any buildings and structures near buildings and structures with cultural heritage objects within the boundaries of the zones of protection of cultural heritage objects, covering all the central historical districts of the Uchkuprik region, must be agreed with the State Committee for the Control of Cultural Heritage. It is necessary to use and protect monuments of history and culture. All types of buildings and structures should not differ sharply from the appearance of the shrine in the vicinity of historical buildings. That is, the historical appearance of the objects of pilgrimage should have a radius of at least 150-200 m.

The new approach should have a concept based on the landscape scenario of the shrines of the Uchkuprik region. In the concept, all objects of cultural heritage of the regions should implement an integrated approach to landscaping and gardening, in the first place. streets, squares, beaches and pedestrian areas of places of pilgrimage. It is necessary to develop a unique solution for asphaltting, lighting, small architectural forms, green spaces, plant decoration, architectural and artistic solutions for complex improvement.

Since the historical center of shrines is a zone of protection of cultural heritage objects, the improvement of each urban space should be decided taking into account its individual historical features and architectural context. And this, in turn, means the correct and convenient placement of landscaping elements, such as sidewalks, curbs, fences, ramps, and

so on.

In the Uchkuprik region, it is also advisable to study the elements used by shrines in buildings.

Conclusion

Pilgrimage tourism is currently the wealth of the country, known as the basis of diversity. However, it is unreasonable to assume that a part of the market will continue to inspire inactive efforts to control the forces against this segment. Studies show that the measures associated with them have been identified to continuously improve pilgrimage tourism. Information This article outlines the future development of pilgrimage tourism for the Hajj. Although progress has so far been limited to a few large sites, the analysis suggests that the development of pilgrimage tourism should become more widespread in some parts of the region. mainly based on the integration of culture and nature with pilgrimage tourism, which takes into account the forward-looking report, the development prospects of the new century or pilgrimage tourism, which should be able to use it

news sites that are popular for promoting regional growth. These problems were analyzed in detail and appropriate recommendations were made. As a basis for the planned policy directions and strategies of statistical data, it is useful to consider them in various recommendations and proposals for possible tourism. Apparently, the overall goal is to develop it for pilgrimage tourism and the exchange of benefits for foreigners for their people, employment, income and state revenues and so on. Given the extent to which this potential is realized, a high level of intercommunal support has been recognized in pilgrimage religions. In addition, the importance of pilgrimage tourism provides a widely recognized factor highlighting the importance of the network in the future growth of outbound tourism. Visiting tourist attractions as a result of markets in the development of new and new products. The region should be more critical of pilgrimage tourism, important aspects of existing demand and especially new products of promising places such as the expansion of pilgrimage.

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