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АКАДЕМИЯСИ
АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

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(bog'ichsiz). Afg'onistonning turkman va o'zbek aholisi orasida taroq tishli qalin bilakuzuklar keng tarqalgan. Ular jez, kumush va misdan ishlangan. Bu taqinchoqlar qizil, sariq, ko'k rangli shisha ko'zlar bilan bezatilgan. Ularda geometrik yoysimon bezaklar ko'p uchraydi.

Bundan tashqari ko'chmanchi chorvador aholi ayollari kokunli uzukni ko'p taqishgan. Bu taqinchoqlar bilakuzuk va beshpanja uzuklarning yig'indisi sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Bu taqinchoq bilakuzukka birlashtirilgan uch qator mis zanjirlar va ularni birlashtirib turgan yoysimon to'g'a va unga ham birlashtirilgan beshta zanjiri bilan diqqatni tortadi. Barmoqlardagi beshpanja uzuklar ham markazdagi kumush to'g'aga zanjirlar orqali bog'lanadi [7].

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Buxoro amirligidan XIX asrning oxiri va XX asrning boshlarida migratsiya bo'lgan aholining nafaqat moddiy boyliklari va ularning ma'naviy holatiga ham o'zining salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatgan. Ko'chib kelgan aholi Shimoliy Afg'oniston hududlari bo'ylab joylashib, afg'on amirligining qonun qoidalari bo'ysunishga majbur edi. O'zbek, turkman, tojik tilli aholi o'zlarining urf odatlari va xo'jaligini, milliy an'analarini saqlagan holatda O'rta Osiyo xalqlari madaniyati bilan uyg'unlashgan madaniyatni yuzaga chiqara oldilar.

Bu esa qo'shni xalqlar diyoriga ko'chib borgan muhojirlarning bir daryoning ikki tomonida istiqomat qilgan va qadimdan madaniy aloqalari mustahkam bo'lgan qardosh xalqlar madaniyatining davom etganligini yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi.

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HOLY PLACES AS PILGRIMAGE TOURISM PRODUCT

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada turli mamlakatlardagi ziyoratchilar qaysi muqaddas joylarga tashrif buyurishini tahlil qilgan. Ziyoratchilarning motivatsiyasi va har bir mamlakatda o'z diniga qarab har xil bo'lgan dasturiy tadbirlar tizimi o'rganilgan. Ziyoratchilarning ehtiyojlari o'z mamlakatlarning imkoniyatlariga, shuningdek, tarixiy, madaniy va diniy meros saqlanib qolgan ziyoratgohlar, muqaddas joylar ziyorat turizmi mahsuloti deb hisoblanadigan manzillarga qarab qondiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: muqaddas joylar, ziyoratchilar, meros, diniy, ziyorat turizmi mahsuloti.

Аннотация. В этой статье исследуется, где паломники разных стран посещают святые места. Исследуются мотивация паломников и система программных мероприятий, которые в каждой стране свои, в зависимости от их вероисповедания. Потребности паломников удовлетворяются в соответствии с возможностями стран, а также мест отправления культа, сохранивших собственное историческое, культурное и религиозное наследие, которые считают святыни, святые места паломническим туристическим продуктом.

Ключевые слова: святые места, паломники, наследие, религиозный, паломнический туристический продукт

Abstract. This article investigates where pilgrims of different countries visit holy places. Investigates pilgrim motivation, and a system of program activities that each country has its own according to their religious. Pilgrims' needs are met according to capabilities of countries, as well as places of worships preserved its own historical, cultural, and religious heritage that shrines, holy places considered pilgrimage tourism product.

Key words: holy places, pilgrims, heritage, religious, pilgrimage tourism product.

Pilgrimage to "holy places" is one of the oldest forms of tourism, dating back to ancient Egypt. Pilgrimage tours are necessarily long-distance vacations that only believers take, with no educational excursions offered. Firms engaged in the practical organization of pilgrimage journeys, as well as the supply of pilgrimage tourism services, have already emerged in the Uzbek tourism sector. In recent years, the significance of outbound pilgrimage tourism in modern society has grown. This is assisted by rising population incomes, an increase of believers, greater regional openness, and other things. Pilgrimage tourism has grown to play a significant role in the life of civilization.

Pilgrimage tourism has begun to play such a significant role in society that it has evolved into a distinct large-scale worldwide sector, with tourism resources forming an important component of many countries' national wealth. Muslims travel to Mecca and Medina to perform Hajj.

Mecca (Saudi Arabia) the pilgrimage visit to the holy city, which every adult Muslim must make at least once in his or her lifetime. The haj is the fifth of the fundamental Muslim practices and institutions known as the Five Pillars of Islam. Mecca is the holiest city in the Islamic world. Every year, millions of Muslims take a pilgrimage to Mecca, called the Hajj. They follow in the footsteps of Muhammad. All Muslims who are able to perform the Hajj are expected to do so at least once in their life. The Kaaba and Masjid al-Haram, are the holiest mosques in Islam.

During their journey for Hajj, pilgrims traditionally also travel to the city of Medina (approximately 450 kilometres (280 mi) to the northeast), in particular to pray at the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi (Mosque of the Prophet), which contains the tomb of Muhammad. The preceding alluded to Islamic religious practices in which Muslims visit holy sites for pilgrimage. Let us have a look at spots where British people regard as sacred pilgrimage sites.

Canterbury (Great Britain). It is a center for attracting pilgrims and tourists, located in the southeast of England. Pilgrims come here regularly to worship the tomb of Bishop St. Thomas Becket.

Walsingham (Great Britain). There are two shrines in this place belonging to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches. In the middle Ages, there was a wooden house here — a replica of the one in which the infant Jesus lived, but smaller than the house located in Loreto. Numerous pilgrims came to Walsingham. During the Reformation, the shrine was destroyed. At the beginning of the 20th century, it was restored first by Anglicans, and then by Catholics, and not in the same place where the original shrine was located. Pilgrims flock to Walsingham on the holidays dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Then the two denominations join forces in a single holiday. The majority of visitors arrive in Walsingham at the end of Lent and Holy Week. Groups of pilgrims come from all over the UK. Each group has its own wooden cross, which its members carry in turn. On Sunday morning, at Easter, pilgrims decorate crosses with branches with young shoots and flowers, as well as colorful ribbons.

There are at least three other well-known centers for attracting pilgrims and tourists in the UK. These are the Iona Islands, the Lindisfarne Islands and the Glastonbury place. Iona Island is located in the Hebridean Archipelago near the Isle of Mull in Western Scotland. 200 thousand pilgrims visit the island every year. They are eager to visit the Monastery of St. Nicholas. Columbanus. The monastery houses the relics of St. Nicholas. Columbanus, who spread Christianity in these places, placed a modern bronze sculpture of the Virgin Mary. Tourists are interested in the island from the point of view of historical monuments. At one time, the Viking conquerors killed 68 priests in these places. The ruins of a convent have been preserved on the island of Iona.

Lindisfarne Island is located off the East coast of Northern England, a kilometer from the coast. Of great importance is one feature that directly affects the daily schedules of tourists visiting the island. Twice a day at high tide, Lindisfarne is difficult for tourists to reach, but also twice at low tide the water goes out and you can walk or drive to the shore. Therefore, if tourists are late to leave, they may have to wait for the next low tide. It should be remembered that the time of high tide and low tide is constantly changing depending on the day of the year.

Both pilgrims and tourists visit Lindisfarne. Tourists visit the ruins of the Benedictine monastery of the XI century. These are very impressive ruins — the monastery was destroyed and

looted during the Reformation. Moreover, before that, there was a monastery of the VIII century, which has not survived to the present day.

The Lindisfarne Gospels are kept in the British Museum in London. Even during the existence of the first Anglo-Saxon monastery, monks calligraphically copied them from Latin, decorating them with beautiful miniatures. After one of the Norman raids, the Gospels ended up at sea. It is claimed that they were later found on the shore, and most of the texts and miniatures were not damaged. There are seawater stains on many pages of the Lindisfarne Gospels.

Glastonbury is located in Somerset, in the south of England. Catholics perform pilgrimages here, arranging processions here. In fact, Glastonbury was obviously a religious center back in the pre-Christian era, under the Druids. Nowadays, pilgrims who believe in the advent of a new era also come to Glastonbury. They set up tent cities, organize holidays, festivals, conferences, claiming that pilgrimage will help to revive physically and morally, forming an alternative to the modern lifestyle of a consumer society.

To quote J.Tarje, who described the pilgrimages of believers in the advent of a new era in this way: "...Visitors ascend Glastonbury Hill through a Cretan-like spiral labyrinth, from where they look at the earthly signs of the zodiac, identifying them by the outlines of the surrounding landscape, and mystically associate them with the legends of the cycle about King Arthur, go to the source of the Bowl of the hill, in which the Holy Grail is supposedly hidden, talk about druids and Celtic mythology, eat, drink, they sing and dance for the glory of life and love" [Tarje, 1997].

There are a number of cathedrals in Europe, which have important religious and historical significance. These are San Marco (Venice, Italy), San Zeno (Verona, Italy), Santa Maria del Fiore (Florence, Italy), Santa Maria Maggiore (Pisa, Italy), Milan Cathedral (Milan, Italy), Archbishop's Cathedral (Toledo, Spain), Santa Maria Cathedral de la Cede (Seville, Spain), the Cathedral in Granada (Spain), etc.

Salt Lake City (Utah, USA). This city is the center of the Mormons, where their magnificent temple was built. Here you can listen to the performance of the famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

It should be noted that in our country, there is progress in the policy of the regional authorities, under their leadership, programs for the development of pilgrimage tourism are being developed in some regions as Bukhara, Khiva and Samarkand. For ex: Citadel, Mausoleum of Samanids, Kalyan assembly, Go'ri Amir, Registan, Ichan Qala and e.t. We can list a number of holy places starting from IV century till XVII and the richest places for pilgrimage tourism product that attract pilgrims and tourists. The practical implementation of the planned measures for the development of this area of pilgrimage tourism will enhance the international historical and cultural status of the regions of Uzbekistan and attract foreign investment.

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YOSHLARNI BANDLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING INNOVATSION CHORA–TADBIRLARI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda yoshlarni bandligini ta'minlashga qaratilgan davlatning innovatsion siyosati ijtimoiy hayotda o'zining ijobiy samarasini ko'rsatgani haqida bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: konstitutsiya, yoshlar, qonun, davlat, bandlik, tadbirkorlik, ishsizlik.