

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ВАЗИРЛАР МАҲКАМАСИ ҲУЗУРИДАГИ  
ДИН ИШЛАРИ БЎЙИЧА ҚЎМИТА

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ХАЛҚАРО ИСЛОМ АКАДЕМИЯСИ

**«ПАНДЕМИЯДАН КЕЙИНГИ ШАРОИТДА  
ТУРИЗМНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ:  
МУАММОЛАР ВА ЕЧИМЛАР»**

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мавзусидаги республика илмий-амалий  
конференция материаллари

2022 йил 22 ноябрь

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over 60 and want to spend as much as possible. It is very important to pay special attention to the quality and prices of transport services

All over the world, in the service sector, in particular, in the hotel chain, value added tax is completely absent or is set at a much lower rate than the established VAT in the economy. For example, in Turkey, where tourism is well developed, VAT is set at 18 percent, but 8 percent for hotels. Germany, Greece, France - in all of them VAT for hotels is at least 2 times lower. However, according to the figures we received, the hotel's tax burden in Uzbekistan was 37%. As a result, the price of hotel services will have to increase by 37%. Therefore the VAT should have decreased by government.

Most of the tourists coming to Uzbekistan are interested in the cultural and historical heritage of the country. However, according to the information of The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, not a single museum has been established in Uzbekistan since 2010. More museums, galleries are should organized.

There is great potential in the implementation of prospective plans for pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan. In particular, attracting tourists from Muslim countries with a large population (Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Turkey, Bangladesh), as well as from the Islamic subjects of Russia, opens up great opportunities for the industry. It is very important to make a positive impression on the visitors. But it is necessary to set up comfortable facilities for the pilgrimage tourists. However, it is natural that insufficient facilities for ablution are not organized in some pilgrimage monuments, or that ablution is not free of charge, which hinders the formation of a positive tourist image in this area. In addition, there are problems in the implementation of halal standards. In Uzbekistan, it is emphasized that these requirements are applied more to food products, but in terms of visitor requirements, hotel services (detergents, chemical composition of fabrics) are also required to be more attentive in this regard. It is also desirable to increase the number of prayer rooms at airports and railway stations.

According to the information of the Committee on Religious Affairs, more than 30 million people who believe in the Naqshbandi sect live in Turkey. But according to the polls, most of them do not know that the mausoleum of Sheikh Bahauddin Naqshband is located Bukhara. Therefore, it is suggested to more pay attention for advertising the pilgrimage sites in Uzbekistan to Islamic countries.

*KURBANOVA M., PhD student,  
Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan*

## **PILGRIMAGE: KEY FOR ATTRACTING TRAVELLERS TO BUKHARA REGION**

Pilgrimage tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the hospitality industry, and many countries are trying to attract religious people from different parts of the world, creating facilities and conditions in accordance with their religion. Uzbekistan is also implementing a number of measures to attract Muslims all around

the world to the country.

The number of Muslims in the world reached 2 billion people. The number of international Muslim travelers has reached 160 million. There are over 784 Islamic shrines in Uzbekistan, not all of them are included in the tourist map of the regions. It is planned to attract more than 700,000 pilgrims to Uzbekistan in 2022. According to the research, 93 percent of pilgrims agreed that there will be comfortable conditions during the trip. The presence of an interactive tourist map is important in popularizing the image of the destination when organizing an independent trip of potential visitors and making it convenient for them.

Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted resolution on February 24, 2021, “On additional measures for the development of domestic and pilgrimage tourism” which is given priority to issues, as the reception of foreign tourists from far abroad and neighboring countries and development of pilgrimage tourism infrastructure to create favorable conditions, restoration of cultural heritage sites used in pilgrimage tourism routes, filming movies about scholars and pilgrims, complete restoration of internal roads leading to “Seven Saints of Noble Bukhara”, studying pilgrimage tourism potential of Uzbekistan, data systematization, formation of scientifically based information about the pilgrimage sites, scholars and their scientific heritage, preparation of local and international promotional scientific brochures, advertisements, videos; taking measures on regularly organization promotional activities in the direction of pilgrimage tourism, involving experts, scientists, mass media representatives and students; tasks such as constantly participating with a national stand in international exhibitions with the opportunity to promote republic’s pilgrimage tourism potential, were attached to the responsible agencies.

Travelers from Eastern and European countries also visited Bukhara. In the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Marco Polo, who lived and traveled in Asia for many years, described Bukhara as “a well-built city, a city of great glory”, a Hungarian scholar Armin Vambery noted Bukhara in his diaries as a true Islamic pillar, and mentioned as “Islamic Rome”. American scientist and diplomat Eugene Schuyler while travelling to Bukhara was surprised, that why Asians officially called Bukhara as al-Sharif or Muazzam (Great) for religious purposes. ... because of the large number of mosques in the city, praying seemed more important than anything else, he writes.

In comparison with the Western pilgrimage in Bukhara, the initiative to travel to holy places initially came from the Islamic duties. The pilgrimage was perceived by them not as a penance, but as an honor bestowed by God, to join the holy places for spiritual salvation. Many people considered it their duty to become participants in the pilgrimage movement, which “from year to year spread so rapidly that the pilgrimage shrines were forced to restrain excessively zealous pilgrims”.

The shrines of the saints in Bukhara are described as “thousands of righteous people buried in the city”. It is known that at different times in Bukhara, visits were made to the tombs of Bakhaiddin Nakshbandi, Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi, Char Bakr, Abu Hafs Kabir Bukhari, the tombs of Prophet Ayyub Alaihissalam and other holy sites. Among them Bakhaiddin Nakshbandi and Sayfiddin Bokharzi shrines are

listed as top visited sites.

Beginning from the 8th century scholars as Abu Hafs Kabir Bukhari, Abdulkhalig Gijduvani, Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi, Bakhauddin Nakshbandi, Khoja Porso, Khoja Ismatullah Bukhari, Abu Bakri Iskhaq Kalobodiy, Said Abulhasani Poband and others made a unique contribution to the development of Islam. Abu Hafs Kabir's fame spread to Bukhara and all over the Islamic world. Scholars highly valued his knowledge and called him a "teacher of Islam", thanks to him, Bukhara was called "Kubbat ul-Islam", meaning "The dome of Islam", and the gate of the neighborhood where he lived was called "Khakrokh", meaning "True way (the way to God)". If the scholars of the Arab world had difficulty in finding an answer to a question, they would send a man to Bukhara to Abu Hafs Kabir for finding a solution to that problem.

Another peculiarity of the description of Bukhara as a center of pilgrimage is the large number of sacred sites - tombs. The researcher of Bukhara's Shrines O.Sukhareva listed the names and locations of more than 100 sacred sites and about 30 cemeteries to be visited in Bukhara. According to legends, seven thousand saints, scholars, ascetics, monks, lovers, imams, muhaddiths and sheikhs were buried in and around Bukhara. There are tombs of three prophets, including Ayyub alaihissalam, David alaihissalam and Khizr alaihissalam. Pilgrims from different countries visited shrines and brought benefit, albeit to a lesser extent.

Uzbek pilgrimage also differed from the Western one in that its participants tried to write down what they saw and felt during their travels to holy places to the books which did not survive till our era owing to certain political and social issues. Therefore, knowledge about the definition, history of pilgrimage and its development in Bukhara is still the main problem of today's social sciences.

The sacred sites of the Bukhara region play an important role in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. Many of the shrines are listed in "Golden Chain" belonged to Great Sheikhs. Today they are known as shrines of "Seven Sufi Saints". However, information about them is not widely distributed among the people. Therefore, promoting the "Seven Saints" project within the city of Bukhara will be an incentive to solve the existing problem.

This route is called "7 Saints" of holy Bukhara. For the implementation of this direction of pilgrimage tourism, it is necessary to study all the pilgrimage sites in the area and determine the long-term strategy of the tourist route, conducting marketing research, promoting our history among the population of our republic. As a result of establishing new tourist routes, domestic travelers will be attracted, and international tourist flow will be increased, extending the region's short tourist season.

Currently, the "Seven Sufi Saints" tourist route has been established in the territory of Bukhara region, and the excursions are mainly carried out independently by pilgrims. Local residents visit the above-mentioned shrines not as a single tour, but based on the purpose of the visit. As a result of the establishment of this tour route, beginning with the visit of the seven saints highlighted as a prelude to the work and later expanding its scope, the tour route along the other seven saints by forming a strategic plan to ensure the continuous operation of this "7 Saints" project.

The article suggests innovative version of pilgrimage tours to existing sacred

sites of Bukhara. So then: *firstly*, the roots of our national history will be revived, propaganda work will be carried out among the population, the heritage of ancestors will be researched among the world's scientists, and their cultural heritage will be widely promoted among all nations; *secondly*, the improvement of the infrastructure for going to places of pilgrimage, the organization of services in places of pilgrimage in accordance with international standards; *thirdly*, the creation of a new tourist destination using existing resources, as a result of which domestic and foreign tourists will be able to travel in religious tourism; *fourthly*, due to the increase in the number of local tourists, the tourist season in the area will be extended, and the scope of the route will be expanded due to the income from the commercialization of the tour route.

*Firuz ABDULLAYEV, magistrant,  
O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi*

## **TURIZM RIVOJIDA KADRLAR MASALASI**

Mamlakatning ijtimoiy – iqtisodiy rivojlanishida aholiga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi sohalarning o'rnini va roli g'oyat sezilarli bo'lib, bunda turizmning ahamiyati boshqa xizmat ko'rsatish sohasiga qaraganda yuqori sur'atlar darajasida rivojlanishi bilan belgilanadi. Shuning uchun ham keyingi yillarda O'zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan masalalarga katta e'tibor berilib, uning turistik salohiyatidan samarali foydalanish yo'llari shakllanmoqda.

Turizm sohasi tuzilmasi to'g'risidagi marketing tadqiqotlari turistik xizmatlar sifatiga qo'yiladigan talablarni aniqlashga yordam beradi va ularda ta'kidlanishicha, turizm sohasidagi kasbhunar ta'limi diversifikatsiyalangan pedagogik tizimining muhim tarkibiy qismi hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, zamonaviy sharoitlarda turizm har qanday mamlakat iqtisodiyoti va ijtimoiy sohasini rivojlantirish uchun nihoyatda muhimdir. Hozirgi vaqtda turizm sohasi jahon iqtisodiyotining eng yirik, eng daromadli va jadal rivojlanayotgan sohaslaridan biridir.

Yurtimizda turizm sohasida malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish maqsadida O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 2-dekabrda PQ-2666-qarori bilan "Turizm sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish respublika markazi" Davlat unitar korxonasi tashkil etilgan. "TSKT va MORM" DUKning asosiy vazifalari quyidachiga:

- turizm sohasida xizmat ko'rsatuvchi xodimlar, gid-ekskursovodlar, turizm korxonalarini rahbarlari uchun har yil seminar-treninglar o'tkazish;
- belgilangan tartibda o'z turistik firmalarini ochmoqchi bo'lgan korxonalarga sohaviy konsultatsiya berish;
- turizm bo'yicha faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan tashkilotlarni zamonaviy o'quv uslublari va darsliklari bilan o'qitishni ta'minlovchi materiallarni ishlab chiqish;
- milliy an'ana va urf odatlar, yangi turistik obyektlar bo'yicha tavsiyanomalar va ishlanmalar tashkillashtirish;
- gid-ekskursovodlarning "Portfeli" uchun broshyuralar, bukletlar, zaruriy

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