

Development of Tourism in Jizzakh Region Historical and Cultural Factors

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Abstract: This in the article Jizzakh in the region tourism development historical - cultural factors about the word managed by the region in the area there is tourism objects , region in the area developed tourism networks and of the region tourism potential source and literature based on around illuminated.

Keywords: Jizzakh, tourism, pilgrimage tourism, ecotourism, tourist places.

INTRODUCTION

Jizzakh region is geographically a region in the central part of Uzbekistan, connecting the eastern and western parts of the country. The region is located at the intersection of Tashkent and Samarkand regions, which are ancient cities and tourist centers of the republic. The city of Jizzakh, the regional center, geographically plays an important role in the transport hub connecting the southern and northeastern parts of Uzbekistan. The Uzbekistan highway (Tashkent - Termiz) and the Tashkent-Samarkand railway pass through the city of Jizzakh. Such a situation has a positive effect on the development of tourism opportunities and the economy of the region. Due to the fact that the city of Jizzakh is located in the center of the republic, foreign countries made economic, trade and social contacts through the roads passing through this area. Mountain ranges, plains, hills and the slopes of Nurota, Morguzar and Turkestan intersected in Jizzakh region, creating a unique climate and natural landscapes. In addition, natural expanses, springs, caves, historical monuments in Zomin, Bakhmal, Forish districts mean that it is one of the favorable places of the region. This creates opportunities for the development of tourism [Musaev, B, 2021].

According to the natural-geographic factor, the Ilono'tti mountain pass along the Sangzor river separates the Nurota ridge from the Molguzar (Morguzar) ridge. The southwestern branch of the Nurota range is Oktog, its highest peak is called Takhtkoh, which is 2,005 meters above sea level.[Nurota Mountain, 203] Morguzar and Nurota mountain ranges extend from south to north-west and are geographically located in Samar , Navoi and Jizzakh regions. [Toshekntboev, A, 1994] The mountain adjoins Haidarkol (Aydarkol) from the north, Kyzylqum deserts from the northwest, the western part of the mountain is a plain, and the eastern part is connected to Oktog, Karatog and Koytash

mountains through the Nurota oasis.[Ismailzada, S, 2005]

Nurota and Koytash (a continuation of the Nurota mountain range) mountains are located in the territory of the province, and on both sides of the mountain are large Forish and Gallaorol districts of Minataka. Geographical convenience of the region has always been the focus of travelers and explorers since ancient times. According to the researchers, a branch of the "Silk Road" connecting China and Europe went to the Volga through the Nur, Mingbulok basin and Khorezm, thereby connecting the two roads connecting the west and the east. One passed through the Zarafshan Valley, and the other passed through the Oasis of Light [Mardonov, B. B, 2013].

Tourist routes here, in particular, the cities of Jizzakh region, nature and recreation centers, Morguzar (Molguzar), Nurota and Turkestan mountain ranges, unique landscapes of the basin, Sangzor river are the tourist assets of the region. Zomin, Bakhmal and Forish regions are the main attractions of the region as large natural areas. The mountainous and hilly landscape of this land allows to open tourism routes.

If we pay attention to the fact that the mountainous regions of the Zomin and Bakhmal districts of the oasis are covered with pine forests as an important tourist destination, it is possible to witness the formation of unique flora and fauna. The only Zomin mountain forest reserve in the country is convenient for their protection, preservation and scientific research. 180- and even 400-year- old juniper trees, Turkestan lynxes, polar bears, polar bears, snow leopards and other animals can be found in the reserve . The Zomin National Park, established in 1976, is located in the region, mainly on the northern slopes of the Turkestan Mountains, and the Morguzar Mountains at an

altitude of 1000-4000 meters above sea level. It covers an area of 45,590 hectares. Today, there are 11 tourism organizations in Jizzakh region, and in 2019 they will serve 18,500 people. In 2019, the number of vacationers accommodated in hotels and similar places of rest in the Jizzakh region was 38,894, of which 1,683 came from CIS countries, and 1,675 came from foreign countries.

If we pay attention to the history of the development of the industry in the region, in the 90s of the 20th century, the tourism industry was not yet fully developed, and the ratio of visiting foreign and local tourists was quite low. The main reason for this is that at that time the state did not pay attention to this field at the level of state policy, tourism infrastructure was still low, and the condition of historical and cultural monuments was satisfactory. For example, according to archival data, that is, historical figures, only 204 tourists visited the region in 1998 with the support of the only tourist organization "Jizzakh RO" in the region. The number of local tourists who visited the region was only 24,700 [UZMA].

Or if we focus on the number of tourists who went to other regions, the issue becomes clearer. For example, in 2000, 103 people were sent as tourists from the region abroad, 75 to the CIS countries, and 15,629 to the regions. This is definitely a low figure. The reason is that when the country does not open its doors to foreign tourists, businessmen, investors, scientific and cultural workers, or does not create an opportunity for its citizens to go abroad, the development of the industry is very difficult.

Now, in 1998, if we pay attention to the visits of foreign and local tourists to hotels in the region, for example, the number of tourists who visited the prestigious "Uzbekistan" hotel in Jizzakh in one year was 25,410, the volume of services was 14,106.0 soums, the daily hotel fee was 203 soums, and the profitability of the hotel was 25%, made up of %. This shows that at that time, the development of tourism in the region, the income from it, and the volume of tax payments to the budget were at a low level. This confirms that insufficient attention was paid to the registration of touristic cultural monuments and their general condition was not at a positive level.

True, in this regard, it is necessary to note the positive measures taken in the development of tourism in some districts of the region. Because with the help of representatives of the local

population, some enterprising people, neighborhood elders, some tourist destinations were restored, repaired, and special attention was paid to them. For example, Jizzakh region 107 objects of cultural heritage (including 72 archeological, 32 architectural and 3 monumental art monuments) have been taken under state supervision in Zomin district, including Tortoltepa, Korgontepa archeological monuments, Koktonliota, Khojayi Serob ota and Togterak ota shrines, which have gained special importance in the development of tourism.

The "Khojai Serob Ota" shrine, which was reconstructed on the basis of the hashar in 1998-2001 and started its operation on the basis of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated March 25, 2002, and the small ethnographic museum established on its territory, as well as the Peshagor cave located at the top of the shrine, are also important tourist destinations. To this day, this land is considered an object of pilgrimage tourism.

Especially in Forish and Arnasoy districts, 33 cultural heritage objects (including 15 archeological, 14 architectural and 4 monumental art monuments) were taken into state consideration, including Gumbaz- Oktepa (Oyim), Abdullakhantepa archeological monuments, Band (Khonbandi), Khasan ota the shrine and the tomb of Muhammad Sharif Girikh Kushad, the holy spring and the architectural monuments of the mosque gained special importance in the development of tourism. [Nematov, O, 2019]

In order to further develop tourism in the region, in 2012, the "Museum of Local History" was repaired and restored in the city of Zomin, Jizzakh region. These works were carried out by the limited liability company "Fazliddin Mimor Obida". The reconstruction of the Zomin museum of local history was completed on January 15, 2013, and in 2017, the renovation and restoration of the Nuriddin Khoja madrasa of the Jizzakh region, the "Khojai Sarob Ota" object of the Jizzakh region, and the historical object "Jondahor Ota" in the village of Garasha in 1991-2018 were carried out. [Ahmedjonov, N].

As an integral continuation of this repair and beautification works, on December 5, 2014, according to the Resolution No. 335 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a list of objects that cannot be pledged and mortgaged due to their historical, artistic or cultural value was formed. 49 archeological objects from Jizzakh

region, 77 from Zomin district, 2 from Sh. Rashidov district, 14 from Forish district, 12 from Zarbdar district, 42 from Gallaorol district, 19 from Yaniabad district, 59 from Bakhmal district were included in the list. Archaeological objects chronologically BC. It covers the period from 2500 years (Sayhontash (Taqalitash) paintings) to the beginning of the 20th century. In 2019, 427 real estate objects of cultural heritage in the Jizzakh region were included as tourist destinations in the national list of real estate objects of tangible cultural heritage [Usmanov, M, 2023].

Of course, by the time of the new Uzbekistan, the tourism industry in the region rose to a new level, the country's doors were opened for foreign tourists. According to the data of 2023, 427 cultural objects among the tourist objects of the region are under state protection, of which 100 are historical monuments, 268 are archaeological monuments, and 59 are monuments. As of 2021, there are 171 accommodation facilities with 4,190 beds in the region, including 33 hotels, 7 hostels, 2 camping sites, 1 recreation center, 11 sanatoriums and boarding houses, and 115 hotels. According to the data of 2023, 54 residential facilities with 512 beds were established here. Of these, there are 3 hotels, 13 bedrooms and 50 guest houses [Usmanova, A, 2023].

Tourist Historical and Cultural Monuments in the Region. Activities of tourist historical and cultural monuments in Jizzakh region, especially museums, can be noted as follows: Sharof Rashidov Memorial Museum (February 22, 1992), Hamid Olimjon and Zulfiya Museum (August 28, 1992), Hamrakul Nasirov "Glory" Museum (June 21, 1994), Haydarbek Abdujabbarov "Fame" Museum (February 14, 1991), Gallaorol District "Fame" Museum (February 27, 2003), Zomin District History Museum (1993 December 3), Baxmal Department of "Folk Art and History" (February 27, 2003), Jizzakh Regional Prosecutor's Office History Museum (September 11, 2006), Zomin District Pshaghar Local History Museum (July 3, 2014), Jizzakh City 10th General Education School History Museum (1998), Jizzakh Region Yangiabad District 2nd General Education School History Museum (June 23, 2014), Jizzakh Region Internal Affairs Department Museum (August 21, 2007), within the JDPU structure "Repression Victims Memorial Museum" (August 31, 2018), Forish district "Museum of Local History" branch (November 21, 2021), Mirzachol

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of the province 107 objects of cultural heritage (including 72 archeological, 32 architectural and 3 monumental art monuments) have been taken under state supervision in Zomin district, including Tortoltepa, Korgontepa archaeological monuments, Koktonliota, Khojayi Serob ota and Togterak ota shrines, which are of particular importance in the development of tourism. . In Forish and Arnasoy districts, 33 cultural heritage sites (including 15 archeological, 14 architectural and 4 monumental art monuments) have been taken under state supervision, including Gumbaz-Oqtepa (Oyim), Abdullakhantepa archaeological monuments, Band (Khonbandi), Khasan father shrine. and the architectural monuments of the house and mosque of Muhammad Sharif Grukushah (Girikh Kushod) are of particular importance in the development of tourism.

Especially in Forish district, there are a number of tourist places and shrines, which are as follows:

- Shrine of Maulana Muhammad Sharif ;
- Shrine of Hazrat Zainulobidin ;
- Hoxha gardener's shrine ;
- Shrine of Hazrat Eshan Khalifa ;
- Narvon father's shrine ;

Examples include the Khanbandi Dam and the Mojiru Arch. Of course, these tourist facilities in the region are under state protection. But their repair and beautification works are also important. Because most of the historical and cultural monuments belong to the Middle Ages and later, they were in a state of need of repair. As a result, during the years of independence, a large amount of work was done in this regard.

For example, if we refer to the history of the renovation of tourist objects in the region, in March-April 1990, in the village of Garasha, Farish district, at the initiative of the village elder Saidmurad Haji Tolipov, architectural and archeological surveys were carried out in the house of Muhammad Sharif based on the triangulation method. In 1991, measurement and inspection works were carried out at the monument of Muhammad Sharif. In 1992, researches were carried out before the start of restoration works in the architectural monument of Khoja Nuriddin madrasa in Jizzakh city (at that time it was the puppet theater of Jizzakh region). In 1993, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Research and Project-Research

Restoration Institute of Uzbekistan, carried out preliminary work on the Novka-ota mosque in the village of Novka, Bakhmal district, Jizzakh region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 1994, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Institute of Uzbek Renovation, commissioned the preliminary work on the Said ibn Waqqos mosque, located in the village of Avliya, Gallaorol district, Jizzakh region.

According to the research, a questionnaire survey was conducted by scientists in order to study the needs of people for trips to the above-mentioned historical and cultural tourist objects. The results of the survey showed that 156 out of 522 respondents said they wanted to go to historical places, and 150 people said they wanted to go to local places. The remaining 143 said visiting music festivals and talking with local residents, 136 visiting museums, 126 visiting weddings, 120 visiting rural areas, and 106 visiting "eco-tours" and "mountainous areas" were interesting. 96 tourists were interested in dances and picnics, and 82 tourists were interested in handicraft products.

Tourist places are divided into republican, regional, district (city) or village (neighbourhood) scale shrines depending on their popularity among the population. However, regardless of the position of the existing shrines in the region, we can see that all of them have provided spiritual, educational and spiritual comfort to the hearts of the indigenous population for centuries, united around one idea, and have become sacred settlements where various ceremonies are held. Historical and everyday life once again confirms that visiting holy places encourages people to stay away from evil ways, to be honest and pious all the time, and to do good deeds such as leaving only good deeds.

The provision of tourist services and hotel services to the population also plays an important role in this . In 2019, the number of companies and organizations carrying out tourist activities in Jizzakh region was 11, and in 2020, they served 18,500 visitors. The number of persons accommodated in hotels and similar places in Jizzakh region in 2019 was 38,984, 1,683 were visitors from the CIS countries, and 1,675 were

visitors from distant foreign countries. In 2020, the number of rooms in hotels and similar places for travel purposes was 690, and the number of accommodated persons was 38,990. The number of persons placed for personal purposes was 7,515, while the number of persons placed for work and professional purposes was 31,475 .

In 2020, the number of hotels and similar means of accommodation was 39. 31 of them are hotels, 16.1% are one-star hotels, 6.5% are two-star hotels, 16.1% are three-star hotels, and 61.3% are uncategorized hotels.

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