



Saint At Tashguzar Or Jingakli Ota Cemetery Meilikulova Umida

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Abstract: This article talks about the shrine of Jingakli father, located in the Guzor district of Kashkadarya region, and its place in the pilgrimage tourism of the Guzor district. Also, it is said that it is different from similar shrines located in the district and that it needs new scientific research.

Keywords: Jingakli father, Tashguzar, cotton policy, "rassvet", Jinjarli, Khamsiya father, Garib father, Gyiyyid father, Batin father, Arghoshgan father, Bachchamozor, Oknura, Black neck, Holbibi

Enter. Kashkadarya region is famous for its rich history and as a place where many saints settled. The number of tourists who want to visit has increased, especially due to the rapid development of pilgrimage tourism in the region. Uzbekistan has great potential in pilgrimage tourism - more than a million tourists have visited the country since the beginning of the year. According to the forecasts of the Ministry of Tourism, the number of tourists may reach 4.5 million by the end of the year.

Methods. In the study of the subject, legal documents, scientific works, historical sources, archival documents were studied comparatively and analytically, oral history and field research methods were used.

Discussion. For information, 50.1% of the total number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan in 2023 will be contributed by Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Hungary and Turkmenistan. 40.2 percent of them are tourists from Kazakhstan (more than 1,333,400 people).

In addition, "International Pilgrimage Tourism Week" was organized in Bukhara on November 25-29, 2023. The participants of the event, who came from member and observer countries of the Organization of Turkic States, got to know the ancient settlements and historical monuments of Bukhara. Also, the scientific-practical conference "Center of Islamic Civilization of Uzbekistan", the international scientific conference on the development of tourism opportunities of the Bukhara region, and events dedicated to the promotion of the unique pilgrimage tourism brand of Bukhara were held. In 2023, 1.415 million pilgrims visited the country. Among them, 428,000 people from the Republic of Tajikistan (belonging to the Islamic religion), 335,000 people from the Kyrgyz Republic (belonging to the Islamic religion), 283,000 people from the Republic of Kazakhstan (belonging to the Islamic religion), the Russian Federation (belonging to the Christian religion about) 98,000 people from Turkey (about Islam) 45,600 people from India (about Islam and Buddhism) 11,050 people from the People's Republic of China (about Buddhism) 8,250 people from Israel (about Judaism) 6,400 people, Azerbaijan and 3,500 pilgrims from Malaysia (Islamic), 3,290 from Indonesia (Islamic), and 3,280 from Japan (Buddhist).[4]

When talking about pilgrimage tourism, there are unexplored pilgrimage sites in Kashkadarya region, including Guzor district, which need scientific research. One of such shrines is Jingakli father's shrine.

On the left side of the road opposite, the village of Yangikurilish is written Tashguzar on the road signs. In fact, this place with several houses on the right side of the road, between the railway tracks, was called barracks 34. This means that it must be the 34th-mile road from Karshi along the railway. About a hundred years ago, a stone house was built in this place during the construction of the railway. In 1962, Tashguzar village experienced a flood. Reconstruction of the village will be carried out at the expense of the state. Later, the village expanded and got the name Yangikurilish. The last neighborhood or village located west of Tashguzar and Yangigurilish villages is Arg'oshkan village. These areas have been called by different names in different periods, for example, "Blksm" 50th anniversary farm was established in 1968 [2]. This farm was mainly engaged in cotton cultivation. In 1984, two farms named "Rassvet" began to be called by the same name [3]. Tashguzar, as an administrative unit, was called "Rassvet" by the common name during the Soviet period and in the



early years of independence among the people. Shrine of Jinjakli Ota or Nokhun Ota is located in Arg'oshkon village of Guzor district. Jinjakli father's original name was Nokhunota [1:41-101,102]. This place got its name because of the abundant growth of the Jinjak plant on the hill around the shrine. Father Jinjakli was born in 1720 and died in 1785. Jinjakli's father also has brothers

1. Jinjakli 1720 1785 Arg'oshkon
2. Father Khamsiya settled in Tashguzar.
3. Western father and mother's grave.
4. Ghiyas father was placed in Okhnura.
5. The inside of the father's neck is black. At present, it is necessary to study the shrines named above

Today, no one from the grandfather of Ochilov Imam Turdi knows about the history of the curly father. Several stories about this shrine were told during the field research. Pilgrims mainly come to the shrine to be cured of wounds, boils, and a number of ailments, such as headaches and various goiters. Also, Jingakli's father and brothers served as imams in different villages. The pilgrims' flow to the shrine increases mainly in the spring and on Wednesday pilgrimage days. People who believed in some "antiquities" left over from Zoroastrianism were observed to worship the fire by "burning pilik" and using it as various ointments. The area where the shrine is located consists of a hill. graves are not based on Islamic traditions, but there are reports that they were buried with various gold and silver jewelry in the form of dahma, in short, with all the things needed for human needs in the world. [5] Dahmals are similar to Christian mausoleums, but slightly different. It is clear from this that these graves may belong to ancient times. Nowadays, the cemetery has turned into a mound of dirt. Grandfather Turdi has been improving the shrine and grave of Father Jingakli with his personal funds. Pilgrimage is a healing place not only for the body but also for the soul.

Summary. This place, located on the Great Silk Road, has been the cradle of many great people, and it is also the place where dear saints have settled. Some of these shrines located in Guzor district are very neglected, but thanks to some good people, they are becoming prosperous places. An example of this is Turdi's grandfather, who is improving the jingakli nota shrine. In conclusion, it is my goal to contribute to the development of pilgrimage tourism in the district by studying such unexplored and mysterious places.

References

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