

THE ROLE OF OUR RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL HERITAGE IN THE FORMATION OF A SENSE OF PROUD IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

The richness of religious monuments in our country, the fact that Islam is one of the most developed regions in the world, allows to successfully develop religious tourism. This article highlights the ancient past of our people and the role of national spiritual values in the lives of young people.

Keywords: *"World Heritage", the Great Silk Road, monuments, customs, pilgrimages, youth, Zoroastrians, Sogdians, Bactrians.*

Introduction

Today, the main purpose of many tourists from Muslim countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates is to visit the religious monuments in our country.

From the first days of independence, a lot of amazing work has been done to preserve our ancient traditions and customs, to immortalize the memory of our great ancestors, to beautify their blessed shrines and shrines.

With its many historical and architectural monuments, diverse climate and rapid development, Uzbekistan attracts the attention of the whole world. At the same time, Uzbekistan is becoming one of the fascinating tourist destinations for those who are interested in entrepreneurship, culture, history, traditions and exotic countries. Uzbekistan is proud of its architectural monuments that have survived to this day. The Ichan-Kala complex in Khiva, the historical centers in Bukhara, the cities of Shakhrisabz and Samarkand are included in the special list of UNESCO "World Heritage". The unique monuments and architectural structures of these cities reflect the past and play a significant role in the history of the country.

The traditions and customs of the Uzbek people living at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road have been formed over many centuries under the influence of the customs of Zoroastrians, Sogdians, Bactrians and nomadic tribes, as well as Islamic traditions.

Shahi Zinda Cemetery in Samarkand, shrines of many scholars: Imam Al-Bukhari (Samarkand), Khoja Bahauddin Naqshbandi (Bukhara), Shohimardon in Fergana, Imam Moturidi, Khoja Ahror Vali, a religious-historical monument associated with Buddhism in Surkhandarya region, the old city of Tashkent The Hazrati Imam Mosque in the oasis and its mausoleums Qaffol Shoshiy, Barakkhan and Muy Muborak, as well as complexes of Islamic culture such as Tilla Sheikh and Namazgoh have been restored and beautified. All this is an important basis for the development of cultural, educational and religious tourism.

The glorious mosques and madrasas erected in our country, the complexes inhabited by our ancestors have preserved unique historical manuscripts, and our people have always made an invaluable contribution to the development of world religion and culture. This fact is well known and recognized by the world community, the whole Muslim world. The fact that the city of Tashkent was declared the capital of Islamic culture in 2007 by the structure of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Education, Science and Culture, an influential international organization, by ISESCO, is another confirmation of such high

recognition.

This status will further enhance the international prestige of Uzbekistan. On August 14-15, 2007 an international scientific-practical conference on "Uzbekistan's contribution to the development of Islamic civilization" was held in Tashkent and Samarkand. Noting that the conference was organized at a high level, the Chairman of the General Conference of UNESCO Musa bin Jafar Hassan presented the first President with gold medals of UNESCO "Aristotle" and "The Great Silk Road".

The first President of our country Islam Karimov sent his congratulations to the conference participants. "We believe that our sacred religion and Islamic civilization are an integral part of world civilization, human development and culture, the spiritual purification of customs, gratitude in their minds, peaceful and serene life, inter-ethnic and inter-religious tolerance, mutual respect and solidarity. We highly value it as a factor and a criterion," the congratulatory message reads. Speaking of the unique contribution of our great thinkers and scholars to the development of Islamic culture, first of all, we respectfully mention the blessed names of our ancestor Imam Bukhari, who rightly gained great fame in the Muslim world as the "Sultan of Hadith." Al-Jame 'al-Sahih, the most reliable collection of hadiths, is the second most sacred source in Islam after the Qur'an, and is considered by Muslims to be the greatest book written by mankind. For twelve centuries, this book has enlightened the hearts of millions of people with the light of faith and called them to the path of truth and religion. The spiritual heritage of another great compatriot, Abu Isa Muhammad ibn Isa al-Tirmidhi, including Sunan al-Tirmidhi, is so highly valued in the Muslim world. The ideas of the scholar, which for centuries have been a program for scientists and advocates of honesty, justice and humanity, are also important in solving many moral and spiritual problems of our complex times. Imam Moturidi, who risked his life in a very dangerous and dangerous situation in the Middle Ages, showed an example of spiritual courage that will serve as an example to future generations, and is a testament to the immense intelligence and tenacity of this rare figure who was highly regarded in the Islamic world as a Muslim reformer.

The reason why the school of Moturidiyya, which he founded, became so popular in the East, was that the ideas put forward in it were in harmony with the views and aspirations of all Muslims who believe that the foundation of our religion is righteousness, goodness and humanity. The great name of Burhaniddin Marginoni, another great representative of Islamic jurisprudence, who created a great scientific school with his incomparable potential and glorified the beautiful land of Fergana to the world, has been revered by the whole Muslim world for hundreds of years. This is evidenced by the fact that this great scholar was awarded the high title of "Burhaniddin and the Nation" in the Eastern world, that is, "the document of religion and the nation." It is no coincidence that Marginoni's immortal legacy, in particular his work "Hidayat" - "The Right Path" from fifty-seven books, has been recognized as the most authoritative and perfect legal source in Muslim countries for eight centuries. The blessed image of our great scholars and saints Gijduvani and Bahauddin Naqshband, who are known and famous all over the world, stands out. There is a deep meaning in the fact that our ancestors were sincerely devoted to the great saint Bahauddin Naqshband and described him as "Bahauddin Balogardon". His life-giving wisdom, "Let your dealings be in Allah, and your hands be in labor," vividly expresses the noble meaning of our religion and resonates as it is said today. Located in the heart of the Great Silk Road, a place of incomparable cultural value for mankind, the people of Uzbekistan have always had the idea of tolerance and respect for the cultures and languages of other countries. There are sacred shrines of Islam, cultural monuments, as well as unique monuments of Buddhist culture in the Surkhandarya oasis, historical monuments of the Jews in Samarkand and Bukhara, the most ancient monuments of Zoroastrian culture in Khorezm. there are shrines. Today, churches of different religions and denominations - mosques, churches, synagogues and churches - operate freely in all regions of the country.

The list of UNESCO's "Memory of the World" program includes the Koran "Osman Mushafi" kept in the Muslim Religious Board of Uzbekistan in Tashkent. Currently, the Museum of Islamic Heritage also operates in Tashkent. The multifaceted history of Uzbekistan undoubtedly reflects its geographical location. Termez is the southernmost city in the country. Termez was founded on a caravan route on the right bank of the Amudarya and has served as its main port for 2,500 years. At the beginning of the century, Termez was the main center of Buddhism in Central Asia. The Buddhist monastery carved in stone in Kara-Tepa, the

Buddhist temple in Fayoz-tepe, the remains of Buddhist statues made of many limestone clay are a popular place for tourists and Buddhists. Termez is not only famous for its Buddhist monuments. There are also many interesting historical monuments dating back to the early Middle Ages. Among them are the tomb of Hakim at-Termizi, the ensemble of Sultan Saodat (X-XVII centuries) and the legendary Forty-Maiden Fortress (IX century). Based on the above, all this is aimed at promoting the beauty and prestige of Uzbekistan, its rich tourism potential, achievements in the short historical period of independence and raising its prestige in the world, as well as the development of religious tourism in the country. It will be an important factor in understanding the history of the country, the young generation that will create a great future state in the spirit of patriotism, respect for our national values.

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