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

Yuldasheva Saodat Mamasakhatovna
Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute
Department of Social Sciences Senior Lecturer

Allanazarova Mohira Bakhtiyor qizi
Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute
Faculty of Industrial Pharmacy 2nd year student

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 Surkhondarya 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
integral part of world civilization, human
who rightly gained great fame in the Muslim world as the "Sultan of Hadith."
ific school with
intelligence
Located in the
ravan route on the right bank of
rst President
International Journal on Integrated Education
the main center of Buddhism in Central Asia. The Buddhist monastery carved in stone in Kara
the Amudarya and has served as its main port for 2,500 years. At the beginning of the century, Termez was
Termez is the southernmost city in the country. Termez was founded on a ca
operates in Tashkent. The multifaceted history of Uzbekistan undoubtedly reflects its geographical location.
The Muslim Religious Board
denominations
monuments of Zoroastrian culture in Khorezm. there are shrines. Today, churches
sacred shrines of I
Path" from fifty
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.

References:

3. IA Karimov's congratulations to the participants of the international scientific-practical conference "Uzbekistan's contribution to the development of Islamic civilization." T.151.-T: Uzbekistan, 2007. - P.278
1. .iaeme.com/IJLIS/issues.asp