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## **TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES OF THE KHOJA ILGOR VILLAGE IN YAKKABAGH DISTRICT**

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### **Annotatsiya:**

Ushbu maqolada Qashqadaryo viloyati qishloqlaridan bir bo‘lgan Xo‘jailg‘or qishlog‘ining qishloq turizmnidagi ahamiyati hamda istiqbolli turistik imkoniyatlari tahlil etilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar.** Qashqadaryo qishloqlari, Xo‘jailg‘or, diniy turizm, qishloq turizmi, ziyyarat turizmi, sport turizmi.

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируется значение передового села Ходжаилгор, одного из сел Каракалпакской области, в сельском туризме и его перспективные туристические возможности.

**Ключевые слова.** Каракалпакские села, Ходжалыгар, религиозный туризм, сельский туризм, паломнический туризм, спортивный туризм.

**Abstract:** The article analyzes the importance of the leading village of Khodjailgor, one of the villages of the Kashkadarya region, in rural tourism and its promising tourism opportunities

**Keywords:** Kashkadarya villages, Khojalyghar, religious tourism, rural tourism, pilgrimage tourism, sports tourism.

**Introduction:** The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated February 3, 2018 No. PF-5326 “On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, Resolutions dated February 7, 2018 No. PQ-3514



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“On measures to ensure the accelerated development of domestic tourism”, Decree dated January 5, 2019 No. PF-5611 “On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan” and the “Concept for the development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025” approved by this decree, as well as other regulatory legal acts related to this activity, are intended to implement the tasks set out in

**The main part.** Khoja Ilgor was formed in the 6th century.,, **Khoja**” means chief,, **Ilgor** “means army (head of the army). According to M. Ochilova, a local resident who has been living in this area since 1950; Khoja Ilgor was originally a high-altitude people who lived on a hill. They came down in the summer to sow crops. They were mainly engaged in agriculture, planting melons, watermelons, and pumpkins. By the middle of the 6th century, Lashkar Bash was seriously injured in a battle with the local population, and he became an Arab. He could not be taken to Arabia, according to legend, he was put on his own horse, and the horse went to that hill and drowned, and when it sank, it turned into a white camel. They decided to bury him on that hill. When they tried to wash the body, there was no water around, but when the head of the Lashkar-e-Bashir struck the hill with his sword, water flowed out. They washed the body, wrapped it in their cloak, and buried it. The head of the Lashkar-e-Bashir was named Khoja Muhammad ibn al-Qasim. Later, 13 large springs appeared on that hill, and the land was very well-watered. After that, people began to settle in the lower part of the hill, engaged in farming and animal husbandry.

In agriculture, they grew wheat, barley, and millet. In agriculture, they grew melons, watermelons, and squash. The Khoja Ilgor hill occupied a very large area and included several hills. One of them was the Sotubabulak hill, which was named after an old wise man who lived there. His name was Sotubabulak Ata, and people from all over the area came to ask him for advice. He predicted that in the near future, the 3rd Sahibquran would be born in these places and rule the world, and that life would be abundant and cheap during his time. Our ancestors, with hope for the future, were sowing seeds of sustenance in the fields with the custom of "anointing the horn" on Navrozi, one day a boy was born in the village of Khoja Ilgor in the Kashkadarya oasis. The baby had the seal of Muhammad SAW on his back. This



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boy was the great Amir Temur. He lived in the area of Khoja Ilgor until he was 8 years old. In 1344, Muhammad Taragai, that is, the father of Amir Temur, came looking for his wife and child and took them to the city of Sharisabz. According to local residents, there are 13 springs in these places, the names of 5 of which are still circulating among the people.

There was a scabies spring, which was said to cure scabies

There was a chilla spring, which was said to cure rashes known as "chilla" that appear on babies during their 40-day chilla, and it still exists

Tort agayini spring

There was a jiyda spring

There was a big spring, which later people called it a big spring.

In addition, there were 5 main hills in the village of Khoja Ilgor, they are:

1. Khoja Ilgor hill.
2. Jiyda bulak hill.
3. Sotubabuluk hill
4. Lalmi hill
5. There were Keskan hills.

Currently, there are 3 of them, Lalmi hill and Keskan hills, living on Khoja Ilgor hill.



**Picture 1 Polvontash stone**

U. Khudoykulov, who lives on the Khoja Ilgor hill and is an imam, said that this area is currently being maintained under the name "Khoja Ilgor Ota Cemetery" and its area is 27 hectares. It is now also considered a pilgrimage site, with 20-30 people



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visiting it daily, 4,000 during Ramadan and Kurban holidays, and up to 1,000 people on Wednesdays and Fridays. Many pilgrims also come here on May 9th, the Memorial Day. This place is also famous for the large stone that Amir Temur used to lift in his youth, and even now young men compete in lifting this stone, which weighs up to 100 kg. It is also worth noting that scientific research centers have registered 10 old mulberry trees in the Khoja Ilgor cemetery, whose age ranges from 300 to 700 years. There is also a stone of Khoja Ilgor Ota in that place, it is not known when and by whom this stone was placed, but archaeologists have determined that it belongs to the 10th century. In history, crafts and blacksmithing were practiced in these places, and even now there are those pottery and blacksmith workshops there. Members of the Samarkand archaeological excavations found silver coins during the excavations.



**Picture 2: 400-year-old mulberry tree**



**Picture 3: Chilla spring**

Tourists from other countries also come to the Khoja Ilgor shrine. Tourists from countries such as Turkey, Russia, China, France, America, and Canada visit.

Recommendation and suggestion: The Khojailgor shrine is one of our holy places, and people, believing in it, bring sheep and cattle as sacrifices to reduce their worries and distribute them to needy families around them as charity. Another attraction is the Chilla spring, which the local population also uses widely when young children



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suffer from chilla. This spring is used by our people as a healing water to treat the skin rash called "chilla", which occurs in 40-day-old babies.

The surrounding area of this area, which is a vivid example of history, consists of dry plains and cultivated fields. Our opinion is that there is little traffic around such a historical place, only older people can be found. If recreational facilities (parks, hotels, parks, health resorts, car parks) are built in those bare areas and these places are improved, it will increase the number of young people visiting our region, the flow of tourists from other regions and foreign countries to our region, and bring significant benefits to our country's economy.

## **Conclusion:**

The Khoja Ilgor village monument in Yakkabog district of Kashkadarya region, for some reason, people are very interested in this historical place, but in our opinion, if we create the following conditions in the vicinity of such a historical village, if we improve the reception of local and foreign tourists and provide them with services, it will allow us to further develop the flow of tourists to this area. Just like every place has its own shortcomings, this village is also not without its shortcomings, and in order to eliminate these shortcomings, we give the following conclusion. The roads in the Khoja Ilgor village area are uneven and in need of repair. If people who come to visit are thirsty or want to eat, they have to walk 500 m. Although there are few pilgrims, they arrive in their own cars or by taxi.

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