

Historical and Tourist Sights of Pop District

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Abstract. *As our country develops day by day, we see development in all areas. Particularly in the field of tourism. This article describes the destinations that promote Dovrug in the Pop region as a tourist destination and a place of pilgrimage. Of course, having seen and visited these places, a person is pacified. Having information about these areas will certainly increase interest. Below is such information.*

Key words: *Pop district, Balandtepa, Munchogtepa, shrine, Zaynabuddin (Imam Ota), Babushka Babushka, Khazrat Bob.*

There is no limit to the number of fair policies and reforms being carried out in our country today. Of course, all this is for the good of the people, that is, for human dignity. Among such reforms, one can take as an example the renewal in the field of tourism and education. There are many tourist places on the territory of our republic, among them, of course, historical areas and buildings. In particular, the Namangan region is recognized as a region with tourist spots. Many districts of Namangan are known not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the countries of the world for their interesting points and landscapes. One such well-known area is the Pop District.

Education and tourism are closely related areas. Because it is the development of education that serves as the main factor in the emergence of archaeological points and places of interest to us today. Today Popsky district attracts tourists with its monasteries and historical sites. We will touch on these points below.

“Historical Monument of Balandtepa” — Monuments of Munchogtepa are a complex of ancient archaeological monuments. This settlement includes such monuments as Munchogtepa, Balandtepa and Temirkasmoktepa. Let's talk about their location: Locations are located in the Pop area. To be more precise, it is located on the banks of the Syrdarya River, not far from the town of Pop. These settlements date back to the 1st-8th centuries. The excavations of 1988 caused these settlements to take their place on the stage of history. One of the most important aspects of these settlements is the clothing found in the complex, in particular: silk, thread and woolen fabrics, which helped to fill in the hitherto unknown pages of the history of clothing not only in Uzbekistan, but also among the peoples. Central Asia. Today, the tourist significance of these places lies in the fact that the area is located above the river and the presence of many remnants of coils is amazing and encourages you to admire the beautiful landscapes.

Today, the village of Chodak, Popsky district, "beckons" people with its cool air and mountainous nature, which will not only have a positive impact on the development of the tourism sector, but also raise the reputation of the area. If we visit Chodak, we will surely see that the resorts there are crowded with tourists and local guests at any time of the year. The following decision was made by our government in order to further develop the region. According to it: the integrated socio-

economic development of the village "Chodak" of the Popsky district is set for 2021-2022. The nature of Chodak is peaceful, and the inhabitants are hospitable and greet everyone with a smile.

Parda Tursun is a historical and pilgrimage site located in the Pop region. They say that the village is historical because Zainabuddin (Imam Ota), who died in one of the battles with foreigners in the 8th century, was buried here. and many locals visit it for a visit. On the other hand, people from neighboring regions and even republics come for pilgrimage and recreation. The district is called Parda Tursun after the writer and writer Parda Tursun (1909-1957), who was born in the neighboring village of Chorkesar.

Another tourist spot in the Pop area is Buwi Ona Buwi Temple. If we talk about the history of this place, they say that grandmother Buvi came from the village of Pilol after her mother. Their mothers carved sculptures near their graves, which are now visited. They also had relatives, and they were great-grandmother Khitchirik Eshon. It is said that the sound of the azaon that this man called out was also heard in Kokan. The grave of grandmother Buvi's sister is today a shrine, and a spring spouted from it. This shrine also has a place where sacrifices are made, and today the sacrifices are made by pilgrims. The tourist significance of this shrine lies primarily in the fact that it is a shrine, but, on the other hand, it is located among the mountains and is beautiful in its nature.

Another place of pilgrimage and tourist attraction in the Pop area is the temple of Hazrt Bob. Today Hazret Bab district is in the district. As for this name, it is first mentioned in genealogies and genealogies associated with the Turkestan courts. This nomadic town of Pop is referred to by the name of Kosonbab. From this it can be seen that, perhaps, the word Bob was also given to the names of people. This shrine was demolished in 1927 under the former Soviet government. Later, people carried the sheikh's body upstairs and buried it. Even today, this place serves as a place of pilgrimage and a tourist destination for people. The tourism sector is developing thanks to the initiatives of the President of our country, and we, young historians, are very happy about this, because even if history and tourism develop, science and the economy will develop even more.

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