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TASHKENT URDU

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Tashkent Urdu is a leading international digital media platform based in Uzbekistan, dedicated to provide comprehensive and reliable coverage of both national and international news. Positioned at the crossroads of the historic Silk Road, the platform serves as a vital bridge between cultures and perspectives, bringing the stories of this vibrant and strategically significant region to a global audience. Tashkent Urdu caters to Urdu-speaking communities worldwide, featuring an inclusive perspective on events and developments. Its mission is to keep its audience informed and engaged with up-to-date breaking news, in-depth analysis, and feature stories that delve into the intricate social, cultural, and political dynamics of the Silk Road and surrounding regions. By focusing on regional and global issues, Tashkent Urdu fosters a nuance understanding of the interconnected world and the critical role of Central Asia in global scenario. Committed to high journalistic standards, Tashkent Urdu give a diverse range of content tailored to the interests and needs of its audience. From political developments and economic trends to cultural heritage and human-interest stories, the platform provides a rich blend of content that highlights the diversity and complexity of the Silk Road and its neighboring regions. Leveraging modern digital tools and a user-friendly interface, Tashkent Urdu ensures accessibility for its growing audience. Its multilingual team of experienced journalists and analysts brings authenticity and depth to its reporting, making it a trusted source for Urdu-speaking audiences seeking insightful and balanced news coverage. As a voice for the Silk Road's past, present, and future, Tashkent Urdu continues to expand its reach, celebrating the historical significance of the region while addressing contemporary challenges and opportunities.



Uzbek Delegation Visits
LAHORE CHAMBER TO DEEPEN TRADE AND INVESTMENT TIES WITH PAKISTAN

By Shabir A. Yousafzai



A high-level 20-member official delegation from Uzbekistan, led by Tashkent Region Governor Zoir Mirzayev, visited the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI) to explore avenues for strengthening bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

The delegation comprised senior officials, including the governor and deputy governor of Chirchiq district, advisers to the governor on local enterprises, representatives of the Tashkent Chamber of Commerce, and heads of Uzbek companies. Uzbekistan's Ambassador to Pakistan, Alisher Tukhtaev, also accompanied the delegation.

Pakistani business leaders attended the event, where LCCI President Faheem ur Rehman Saigol, along with his team, warmly received the delegation. A joint business conference was also organized, bringing together Uzbek and Pakistani business communities for direct engagement.

Addressing the gathering, Governor Mirzayev thanked LCCI officials and members, stating that the visit was a continuation of the recent trip of Uzbekistan's President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Pakistan, during which several key agreements were signed. He noted that the growing trust between the leadership of both countries is opening new avenues for economic cooperation.

Highlighting the economic landscape of the Tashkent region, he said the area hosts over 80,000 industrial enterprises, with investments from more than 70 countries. He added that Pakistani nationals are already partners in 22 companies operating in the region. Uzbekistan, he said, is experiencing steady economic growth of around 6 percent annually, with last year's growth recorded at 7.3 percent. He invited Pakistani investors to capitalize on the expanding opportunities in Uzbekistan's economy.

Ambassador Tukhtaev described the meeting as a significant milestone, noting that the presence of business communities



from both countries on a single platform is crucial, as they play a central role in driving economic activity. He emphasized that the business community has the capacity to transform political goodwill into large-scale economic projects.

He further stated that the trust established by the political leadership of both countries is steadily strengthening bilateral ties. Beyond trade, he noted progress in education and tourism, adding that the number of direct weekly flights between Pakistan and Uzbekistan has reached four.

The ambassador also highlighted Uzbekistan's strategic importance for Pakistan as a gateway to Central Asia, a market



of nearly 80 million people. Conversely, he said Uzbekistan views Pakistan's population of over 250 million as a significant market and a vital route for access to seaports. Referring to Uzbekistan's GDP, which has reached $147 billion, he encouraged Pakistani investors to explore investment opportunities in the country.

Speaking on the occasion, LCCI President Faheem ur Rehman Saigol said the visit reflects a strong mutual interest in enhancing bilateral trade ties. He described Uzbekistan as an emerging economy in Central Asia and expressed optimism that business delegations from both countries would benefit from the available opportunities.

He highlighted Pakistan's strengths in sectors such as agriculture, leather, sports goods, pharmaceuticals, and construction materials, noting that these industries are supported by a robust industrial base and offer strong potential for direct trade.

Saigol added that Pakistan's exports have reached record levels over the past two years, with rice exports standing at $3.3 billion and textile exports at $18 billion. He noted that a series of business-to-business meetings following the conference would



further facilitate collaboration and help achieve the bilateral trade target of $2 billion.

Participants at the conference agreed that the current level of bilateral trade does not reflect the true potential between the two countries. They reaffirmed their commitment to working together to expand trade and strengthen economic cooperation.

In a separate conversation with Tashkent Urdu, Saigol reiterated the commitment to taking practical steps to enhance economic ties. He said the visit of the Uzbek delegation is aimed at implementing previously signed agreements and fostering closer links between the business communities of both countries to further boost bilateral economic cooperation.





First Charter Cargo Flight marks Milestone in Pakistan–Uzbekistan trade and food cooperation

In a significant step toward trade and food cooperation between Pakistan and Uzbekistan, the first charter cargo flight between the two countries has been successfully completed.

A Boeing 737 aircraft departed from Lahore on March 12 and landed at Tashkent International Airport at 9:10 p.m. local time. The flight carried the first shipment of food supplies to Uzbekistan, including 17 tons of meat.

Officials described the operation as a practical move toward strengthening logistics and trade connectivity between the two countries. Under the broader plan, cargo volumes are expected to increase gradually, with a long-term target of transporting up to 100 tons of goods per flight.

The inaugural cargo operation was conducted by Pakistani airline Air Eagle under its Airspeed charter service. The company stated that it plans to launch additional cargo flights with greater capacity in the near future.

Experts say the development reflects the growing potential for economic cooperation between Pakistan and Uzbekistan. It is also expected to enhance trade flows, food security, and transport connectivity between Central Asia and South Asia.



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Uzbekistan Dispatches Humanitarian Aid To Iran Amid Regional Tensions



A book titled "New Uzbekistan: The Path of Shavkat Mirziyoyev" was formally launched in Islamabad at a ceremony jointly organised by the Embassy of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Regional Studies (IRS).

The event was attended by diplomats, policymakers, academics, journalists, and representatives of civil society.

Speaking on the occasion, Uzbekistan's Ambassador to Pakistan Ali Sher Takhtayev said that under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbekistan has entered a new era marked by comprehensive reforms in governance, the economy, science, and development. He noted that Uzbekistan's GDP has grown from $115 billion to $140 billion, while foreign exchange reserves have increased from $48 billion to $59 billion.

The ambassador described Pakistan-Uzbekistan relations as a partnership based on mutual trust and highlighted key developments, including e-visa facilities for Pakistani citizens, direct flights from Tashkent to Islamabad and Lahore, and the expected launch of flights to Karachi next year. He added that bilateral trade is projected to rise from $404 million in 2024 to $450 million this year.

IRS President and former ambassador Jauhar Saleem described the book as a comprehensive and intellectually significant work on Uzbekistan's reform process, calling the launch ceremony a strong symbol of the brotherly ties between Pakistan and Uzbekistan, rooted in shared history and culture.

Uzbek Senate Committee member Hassan Armatayev termed the book an important analytical contribution on modern governance and state transformation, noting that it has already



been launched in the United States and at the United Nations headquarters.

Development Strategy Center Executive Director Eldor Tulyakov highlighted public administration reforms implemented in Uzbekistan over the past eight years, emphasising governance centred on human dignity , transparency, public participation, and accountability.

Addressing the gathering, Pakistan President's spokesperson and former federal information minister Murtaza Solangi stressed the deep cultural, historical, and geographic ties between Pakistan and Uzbekistan. He highlighted cooperation opportunities in education, agriculture, technology, culture, and trade, describing Uzbekistan's reform journey as a "Third Renaissance."



UZBEKISTAN ALLOCATES 600 BILLION Som To Improve Water Management And Address Shortages



Uzbekistan has decided to allocate 600 billion Uzbek Som this year to improve water management and tackle potential water shortages, according to a presidential decree issued on March 5.

Under the official announcement, the funding is aimed at mitigating the risk of water scarcity during the irrigation season and ensuring more efficient use of the country's water resources.

A major portion of the allocated funds will be spent on modernizing the irrigation system. As part of the plan, the government will rehabilitate 389 kilometers of irrigation canals, where water losses are currently significant.

These measures are expected to improve water supply to approximately 158,400 acres of agricultural land across the country.

According to the decree, 480 billion Som will be used for concreting canals and upgrading irrigation networks, while the remaining 120 billion Som will be allocated to other initiatives aimed at preventing water shortages and enhancing overall water management.





World Bank approves $10.6 million grant to reduce gas losses in Uzbekistan



The World Bank has approved a $10.6 million grant to help Uzbekistan reduce gas leakages in its aging transmission system, with the aim of recovering lost gas and improving energy supply to households and industries.

According to the World Bank, Uzbekistan's gas infrastructure has deteriorated over time due to insufficient maintenance and repairs. This has led to increased leakages and financial losses for the government. Estimates suggest that if timely rehabilitation is not undertaken, gas losses could reach nearly 1.75 billion cubic meters by 2030, resulting in revenue losses of approximately $228 million.

Under the project, major leakages in the gas network operated by the state-owned company Uztransgaz will be identified and repaired. The initiative will also include the provision of modern detection equipment and specialized training for technical staff.

The World Bank said that by 2029, the project is expected to recover around 47,500 metric tons of gas annually, which will be redirected to domestic and industrial consumers.

In addition, reducing gas losses is projected to generate financial savings of approximately $18 million. A significant portion of these savings will be reinvested into further maintenance and leak prevention measures.

World Bank officials noted that repairing gas system leakages is a relatively straightforward intervention that delivers multiple benefits, including improved energy efficiency, increased government revenues, job creation, and reduced emissions of environmentally harmful gases.



Uzbekistan Unveils Plans For First Astronaut And Launch Of Two Satellites





Uzbekistan has announced plans to select its first astronaut and launch two satellites into space, in a move aimed at advancing the country's space program and strengthening its scientific and technological capabilities.

The initiatives were presented by the national space agency during a roundtable session in the lower house of parliament, where officials outlined a long-term strategy for the development of the sector.

According to officials, applications will be invited from candidates aged between 27 and 40, provided they meet strict criteria related to education, physical fitness, and psychological resilience. Applicants will also be required to demonstrate proficiency in English, along with either Russian or Chinese.

The selection process will include medical examinations, psychological assessments, and evaluations of both physical and mental capabilities. Three to four candidates are expected to be shortlisted for the final stage, after which they will undergo advanced training abroad.

The selected astronaut will receive between 10 and 12 months of training before being sent on a mission lasting approximately 10 to 14 days. During the mission, research will be conducted in fields such as medicine, biology, plant genetics, and materials science.

Uzbekistan is considering cooperation with countries including the United States, Russia, and China, all of which have active human spaceflight programs. A government commission has been established to oversee the selection of international partners and address funding arrangements.

The announcement follows an earlier statement by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who indicated in December 2025 that the country aims to send its first astronaut into space.

In parallel, Uzbekistan plans to launch two high-resolution satellites over the next three to four years. These satellites are expected to support sectors such as agriculture, environmental monitoring, and urban planning.

Officials noted that while two satellites will not be sufficient to meet all national needs, the initiative represents an important step toward building the country's space infrastructure.

They also emphasized the importance of involving local experts at every stage of the project to promote domestic technological expertise and reduce reliance on foreign partners.

Russia and Uzbekistan sign nuclear roadmap, launch work on first power plant site

Russia and Uzbekistan on Tuesday signed a roadmap to expand cooperation in the field of nuclear energy and announced the start of practical work at the site of Uzbekistan's first nuclear power plant.

The development was confirmed during ceremonies held in Tashkent and the Jizzakh region between Russia's state nuclear agency Rosatom and Uzbekistan's nuclear energy agency Uzatom.

According to the Russian side, the roadmap covers multiple aspects of cooperation on the nuclear power project, including workforce training, public awareness of advanced nuclear technologies, and plans for the future establishment of a "nuclear city" near the plant.

The statement added that, under a supplementary agreement, new integrated modifications have been introduced to the plant's design. The project will include two large units based on advanced Generation III+ VVER-1000 reactors, as well as two units using RITM-200N reactors.

Uzbek officials said that once fully operational, the plant is expected to generate approximately 15.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually—accounting for more than 15 percent of the country's total power consumption.

Separately, Russian President Vladimir Putin and Uzbekistan's



President Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a telephone conversation, during which they discussed progress on the project, as well as other joint initiatives and international issues, including developments in the Middle East and Ukraine.

The latest step follows an agreement signed during President Putin's visit to Uzbekistan in 2024, under which the two countries agreed to construct a low-capacity nuclear power plant.

World Bank Invests $200 Million To Modernize Uzbekistan's Transport Sector



The World Bank is set to invest $200 million in Uzbekistan to modernize the country's transport infrastructure, officials have confirmed. The funding aims to enhance logistics, railway, and road networks, while accelerating long-pending reforms in the sector, according to media reports.

Under the project, a 91-kilometer stretch of the M-41 highway in the southern Surkhandarya region will be redeveloped. The road will be expanded from two lanes to four lanes, featuring a new surface, upgraded safety measures, and the construction and renovation of approximately 180 bridges and drainage systems.

The initiative is part of a broader strategy to modernize Uzbekistan's transport system, with officials emphasizing the development of a comprehensive national transport strategy to guide future improvements.

In addition to road infrastructure, reforms will be implemented within the state-owned Uzbekistan Railways to improve efficiency and overall operational effectiveness. These reforms aim to streamline rail transport and better integrate it with the country's growing logistics network, ensuring smoother movement of goods and passengers.

The project reflects Uzbekistan's broader push to modernize its transport sector, strengthen connectivity, and support economic growth by providing more reliable and efficient infrastructure for domestic and international trade.

Officials stated that this investment is a crucial step toward building a modern, safe, and sustainable transport system in Uzbekistan, enabling the country to meet the demands of a rapidly expanding economy and regional trade opportunities.

The World Bank's support is expected to not only upgrade physical infrastructure but also enhance institutional capacity within Uzbekistan's transport agencies, ensuring that the reforms are sustainable and contribute to long-term economic development.



Uzbekistan Signs Presidential Decree to Ratify Preferential Trade Agreement with Afghanistan

Uzbekistan's President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has signed a significant presidential decree ratifying the preferential trade agreement between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan, aimed at boosting bilateral trade and strengthening economic cooperation between the two nations.

The agreement was initially signed on June 10, 2025, during the Tashkent International Investment Forum, with Uzbekistan's Minister of Investment and Foreign Trade Laziz Kudratov and Afghanistan's Minister Nooruddin Azizi formally executing the accord.

Under the terms of the agreement, Uzbekistan's Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade and the Customs Committee have been designated as the authorized bodies responsible for implementing the pact. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been tasked with officially notifying Kabul that all necessary measures for the agreement's enforcement have been completed. Additionally, the Cabinet of Ministers and relevant government agencies will oversee compliance with the agreement's provisions.

The deal provides for the elimination of tariffs on fourteen categories of goods, while also streamlining the issuance of sanitary and phytosanitary certificates for Afghan agricultural products. Furthermore, measures will be introduced to facilitate additional support and assistance for Uzbek exporters, enhancing trade efficiency and market access.

In February 2026, Uzbekistan's Deputy Prime Minister



Jamshid Khodjaev held online discussions with Afghanistan's Minister Nooruddin Azizi. The talks focused on the prompt implementation of the agreement, advancement of joint investment projects, and promotion of industrial cooperation between the two countries.

As part of the ongoing bilateral engagement, it has also been agreed that, following Ramadan, a joint business forum will be held in Kabul, bringing together business communities from both nations to expand investment opportunities and strengthen trade ties.



بہاؤالدین نقشبند

بخارا سے اٹھنے والی وہ روحانیت جس نے نصف دنیا کو متاثر کیا

وسطی ایشیا کی سرزمین صدیوں سے علم، تہذیب اور روحانیت کا گہوارہ رہی ہے۔ اس خطے نے ایسے علما، صوفیا اور مفکرین پیدا کیے جن کی تعلیمات نے نہ صرف اپنے زمانے بلکہ آنے والی صدیوں کو بھی متاثر کیا۔ انہی شخصیات میں ایک نمایاں نام خواجہ بہاؤالدین نقشبند بخاری کا ہے، جنہیں اسلامی تصوف کی تاریخ میں ایک بلند مقام حاصل ہے۔

ان کے نام سے منسوب سلسلہ نقشبندیہ آج بھی دنیا کے بڑے روحانی سلسلوں میں شمار ہوتا ہے۔ ان کی تعلیمات نے وسطی ایشیا سے لے کر افغانستان، ترکی اور برصغیر تک لاکھوں لوگوں کی روحانی زندگی پر اثر ڈالا۔ آج بھی بخارا کے قریب واقع ان کا مزار ایک اہم روحانی مرکز سمجھا جاتا ہے، جہاں دنیا کے مختلف حصوں سے لوگ حاضری دینے آتے ہیں۔

چودھویں صدی میں بخارا اسلامی دنیا کے اہم علمی مراکز میں شمار ہوتا تھا۔ یہاں مدارس، خانقاہیں اور علمی حلقے قائم تھے جہاں فقہ، حدیث اور تصوف پر بحث و تدریس کا سلسلہ جاری رہتا تھا۔ اسی ماحول میں 1318ء کے قریب بخارا کے نواحی گاؤں قصرِ عارفان میں بہاؤالدین نقشبند کی پیدائش ہوئی۔

ان کے خاندان کا تعلق مذہبی ماحول سے تھا۔ روایت کے مطابق ان کی پیدائش سے پہلے ہی معروف صوفی بزرگ خواجہ محمد بابا سماسی نے پیش گوئی کی تھی کہ اس بچے سے ایک بڑی روحانی شخصیت جنم لے گی۔ بچپن ہی سے ان میں سنجیدگی اور عبادت کا رجحان نمایاں تھا۔ انہوں نے کم عمری میں قرآن کریم حفظ کیا اور دینی علوم حاصل کیے، تاہم ان کا جھکاؤ صرف رسمی تعلیم تک محدود نہ رہا بلکہ وہ روحانی تربیت اور باطنی اصلاح کی طرف زیادہ مائل تھے۔

حضرت بہاؤالدین نقشبندؒ کی روحانی تربیت کئی صوفی بزرگوں کی صحبت میں ہوئی۔ ان کے ابتدائی مرشد خواجہ محمد بابا سماسی تھے، جنہوں نے انہیں تصوف کی راہ پر چلنے کی ترغیب دی۔ بعد ازاں ان کی تربیت خواجہ امیر کلال کے ہاتھوں ہوئی، جو اس زمانے کے نمایاں صوفیا میں شمار کیے جاتے تھے۔

خواجہ امیر کلالؒ کی صحبت میں انہوں نے روحانی مجاہدات، ذکر و فکر اور نفس کی تربیت کے مختلف مراحل طے کیے۔ اس تربیت کا بنیادی مقصد انسان کے باطن کو پاک کرنا اور دل کو اللہ کی یاد سے زندہ رکھنا تھا۔ یہی روحانی تجربہ بعد میں ان کی تعلیمات کی بنیاد بنا۔

حضرت بہاؤالدین کا اصل نام محمد بن محمد بخاری تھا، مگر وقت کے ساتھ انہیں ''نقشبند'' کے لقب سے شہرت ملی۔ اس لقب کے بارے میں مختلف روایات ملتی ہیں۔ ایک روایت کے مطابق وہ اللہ کے ذکر کو اپنے دل میں اس طرح راسخ کرتے تھے جیسے کوئی نقش پتھر پر کندہ ہو جائے۔ اسی لیے انہیں ''نقشبند'' یعنی ''نقش بنانے والا'' کہا جانے لگا۔ ایک دوسری روایت یہ بھی ہے کہ وہ قالین بافی کے کام سے وابستہ تھے، جس میں خوبصورت نقش و نگار بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ تاہم روحانی حلقوں میں پہلی روایت زیادہ مقبول ہے کیونکہ یہ ان کی روحانی کیفیت کی طرف اشارہ کرتی ہے۔

دنیا میں معروف ہونے والے 'خاموش ذکر' کا سلسلہ

حضرت بہاؤالدین نقشبندؒ نے جس روحانی سلسلے کی بنیاد رکھی وہ بعد میں سلسلۂ نقشبندیہ کے نام سے معروف ہوا۔ یہ سلسلہ دیگر صوفی سلسلوں کے مقابلے میں چند منفرد خصوصیات رکھتا ہے۔ اس کی سب سے نمایاں خصوصیت ذکرِ خفی یعنی خاموش ذکر ہے، جس میں اللہ کا ذکر بلند آواز کے بجائے دل ہی دل میں کیا جاتا ہے۔

اس سلسلے کے بنیادی اصولوں میں سادگی، عاجزی، خدمتِ خلق اور شریعت کی پابندی شامل ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ ایک اہم تصور یہ بھی ہے کہ انسان کو معاشرے سے الگ تھلگ ہونے کے بجائے معاشرے کے اندر رہتے ہوئے اپنی روحانی زندگی کو بہتر بنانا چاہیے۔

ان کا ایک مشہور قول ہے کہ دل بایار، دست باکار؛ یعنی دل اللہ کے ساتھ ہو اور ہاتھ کام میں مصروف ہوں۔ یہ مختصر جملہ ان کی تعلیمات کا نچوڑ سمجھا جاتا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ انسان کو خانقاہی زندگی تک محدود ہونے کے بجائے عملی زندگی میں حصہ لینا چاہیے۔ کاروبار، محنت اور معاشرتی ذمہ داریوں کے ساتھ ساتھ دل میں اللہ کی یاد کو زندہ رکھنا ہی حقیقی روحانیت ہے۔

حضرت بہاؤالدین نقشبندؒ اپنی زندگی میں انتہائی سادہ طرزِ زندگی اختیار کرتے تھے۔ وہ دنیاوی شان و شوکت سے دور رہتے اور اکثر اپنے ہاتھ سے محنت کرتے تھے۔ ان کی خانقاہ میں امیر اور غریب سب کو برابر سمجھا جاتا تھا۔ وہ لوگوں کو نصیحت کرتے کہ غرور اور تکبر انسان کی روحانی ترقی میں سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ ہیں۔

ان کی مجالس میں صرف عبادت کی تعلیم نہیں دی جاتی تھی بلکہ اخلاق، دیانت اور معاشرتی ذمہ داریوں پر بھی زور دیا جاتا تھا۔ یہی وجہ تھی کہ ان تعلیمات بہت جلد وسطی ایشیا کے مختلف علاقوں میں پھیل گئیں۔ سمرقند اور خوارزم کے علما اور صوفیا نے اس سلسلے کو آگے بڑھایا۔

بعد ازاں یہ سلسلہ ایران، افغانستان اور عثمانی سلطنت تک پہنچ گیا۔ برصغیر میں بھی نقشبندی سلسلے کا گہرا اثر رہا اور کئی معروف صوفی بزرگ اس سے وابستہ رہے۔ یوں وقت کے ساتھ یہ سلسلہ ایک عالمی روحانی روایت کی شکل اختیار کر گیا۔

آخری ایام اور مزار

حضرت بہاؤالدین نقشبندؒ نے اپنی زندگی کا زیادہ تر حصہ بخارا اور اس کے اطراف میں گزارا۔ وہ اکثر اپنے گاؤں قصرِ عارفان میں رہتے تھے جہاں لوگ روحانی رہنمائی کے لیے دور دور سے آتے تھے۔ 1389ء میں ان کا وصال ہوا اور انہیں اسی مقام پر سپردِ خاک کیا گیا۔ بعد ازاں ان کے مزار کے گرد ایک بڑا روحانی و تاریخی کمپلیکس تعمیر ہوا جو آج ازبکستان کے اہم زیارتی مقامات میں شمار ہوتا ہے۔

آج کا بخارا اور روحانیت کی روایت

آج بھی بخارا آنے والے زائرین اور سیاح تاریخی مساجد اور مدارس کے ساتھ ساتھ حضرت بہاؤالدین نقشبندؒ کے مزار کی زیارت بھی کرتے ہیں۔ یہ مقام روحانی سکون کا احساس دلاتا ہے جبکہ وسطی ایشیا کی صدیوں پر محیط علمی اور صوفی روایت کی یاد بھی تازہ کرتا ہے۔ ازبکستان کی حکومت بھی اس مقام کو قومی ثقافتی ورثے کے طور پر محفوظ رکھنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے۔

حضرت بہاؤالدین نقشبندؒ کی زندگی یہ پیغام دیتی ہے کہ حقیقی روحانیت دنیا سے کنارہ کشی میں نہیں بلکہ دنیا کے اندر رہتے ہوئے اخلاق، محنت اور خدمت کے ذریعے حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ ان کی تعلیمات آج بھی لاکھوں انسانوں کے لیے رہنمائی کا ذریعہ ہیں۔ سادگی، اخلاص اور اللہ کی یاد کا پیغام ہی ان کی اصل میراث ہے۔

اسی لیے وسطی ایشیا میں ایک مشہور مقولہ ہے کہ 'اگر بخارا کی روحانی پہچان کسی ایک نام سے جڑی ہے تو وہ بہاؤالدین نقشبند کا نام ہے۔