

HISTORY OF PILGRIM TOURISM AND ITS PLACE IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

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Abstract: Pilgrimage tourism is currently the most important tourism sector. Pilgrimage tourism is essentially the process of visiting shrines and performing religious ceremonies. Pilgrimages are usually long journeys of days, weeks or even months for religious purposes. They are places where people of faith go to strengthen their relationship with their religion and perform religious practices, including a whole trip. Pilgrimage tourism may include visits to mosques and churches or other religious places of interest in a destination city or region is a type. In this article, we will focus on the description of pilgrimage tourism, its essence, and how important it is today.

Key words: pilgrimage tourism, religious tourism, Islamic tourism, "halal" and "haram"

INTRODUCTION

Pilgrimage tourism is a set of pilgrimage trips by representatives of different religions. Traditionally, it applies to pilgrimages for religious purposes, but it is special for the pilgrim may also refer to a worldly journey of significance. The importance of pilgrimage tourism can be justified according to two features: how important pilgrimage tourism is for a place of pilgrimage. How important is pilgrimage tourism for pilgrims? Pilgrimage is also an opportunity for many people to receive spiritual nourishment during difficult times. People travel to certain destinations to experience religious enlightenment. The journey, often long and sometimes difficult, is an opportunity for people to reflect. Pilgrimages can be a way to deepen relationships with religion. It's definitely a way to show how committed you are to the faith, and it's also an opportunity to learn more about the religion itself. As a form of travel, pilgrimage allows people to visit holy places. A traveler traveling for religious purposes is a person who goes outside the country of permanent residence for a period of not more than six months to visit holy places and religious centers. Religious tourism should be understood as activities related to providing services and meeting the needs of travelers who travel to holy places and religious centers outside their usual environment.

Literature analysis and methodology

Religious tourism is divided into two main types:

- pilgrimage tourism;
- excursion and educational religious tourism

Currently, more than 200 million people around the world go on religious journeys to various shrines and places considered holy for them, for the purpose of pilgrimage. If we look at the statistical data, 150 million Christians, 45 million Muslims, 40 million Buddhists and Shintoists, 30 million Hindus travel on religious pilgrimage.

By the middle ages, the religious pilgrimage acquired a special public character in the form of the Crusade. It was held under the banner of struggle against Muslims, under the slogan of liberating Christian holy places from them.

Pilgrimage movements became more active in the 15th-16th centuries. Most of those who go to the Holy Land (Jerusalem) disguise their goals and interests with a religious pilgrimage.

Zoning is used to study the vast and diverse geography of pilgrimage sites. There are several macro areas of pilgrimage in the world:

- Christian Europe; North America, which occupies a strong place with Christianity and other popular religions;
- Latin America connected with Christianity and traditional religions;
- North Africa, which adopted Islam;
- West and East Africa where Islam dominates and separate Christianity and traditional religions exist;
- East Asia, where Islam, Buddhism, Christianity and Hinduism are widespread;
- Central Asia, where Islam is widely spread;
- Western Asia - the region where Islam, Christianity, and Judaism are widely spread;
- South Asia is a region where Judaism and Buddhism are widespread. There are also Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism and Islam.

Each macro-region is known primarily for its world centers of pilgrimage. They receive the international flow of believers and are often combined with the functions of administrative, industrial, cultural and touristic centers of religious specialization. In addition, there are objects of religious worship of national and local significance in the macro-regions. The city of Jerusalem is one of the largest religious centers in the world. Jerusalem is also a holy center for believers of three religions: Islam, Christianity, and Judaism.

These macro-regions are divided based on the potential of existing religious shrines. Among them, the most important region is the Vatican in Europe, Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia, and the cities of Jerusalem in Western Asia. In Central Asia, there are religious tourist resources in ancient Bukhara and Samarkand, Tashkent, Termiz, Khiva and other cities of Uzbekistan.

Pilgrimages usually involve visiting the shrines of prominent figures of various religions. Since the place to be visited is sacred, many believe that praying there means

that the prayer is more likely to be answered. Some shrines and sites rely entirely on this impressive power of tourism for their income. This, in turn, affects the surrounding areas. Tourists rent hotels and restaurants. Jobs will be created for guides, souvenir makers, photographers, etc.

However, according to the famous scholar Vukonich, the economic aspects of religious travel are the least studied topic in relation to the term religion-tourism, which interests researchers when only one holy place is considered. The economic is the same in the areas visited by religious pilgrims. Because in many places, religious sites are the main tourist attractions, sometimes including Santiago de Compostela, Medjugorje, Lourdes and Mecca.

In fact, tourism has a great impact not only on economic development and the increase of the gross domestic product, but also on ensuring the employment of the population, increasing the standard and quality of life, and increasing the welfare and development of the country. According to the calculations of experts, every 30 tourists gives impetus to the creation of one new job in the field of tourism of the country, and two in related systems. In many countries and localities, tourism is seen as a way to revive or save struggling economies, especially as current tourism forecasts, as mentioned above, indicate an increase in religious tourism in the near future.

Results:

Pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan.

About pilgrimage tourism, the Uzbek Islamic scientist B.M. Bobojonov mentioned that the most common type of pilgrimage sites in Central Asia are "holy shrines". The study of historical objects of Surkhandarya regions from the point of view of architecture is prominent in the research of scientist I.Azimov. A. Mamanazarov, B. Sattorov, Poslavskaya. O., S. Jorayeva also touched upon the history of pilgrimage tourism about the pilgrimage sites and shrines of Sufism figures. When studying the issue of shrines in the territory of Uzbekistan, it is also important to study the status and level of personification (saint, pir, said, khoja) of the person associated with the name of the shrine. In the researches of T. Dadabayev and E. Karimov, there are opinions on various aspects of the pilgrimage issue. For example, in the article co-authored by D. Abramson and E. Karimov, the importance of pilgrimage in the life of Central Asian peoples and the attitude towards it in different periods is analyzed.

And it's not just a journey, it's an opportunity for self-realization, hope for spiritual purification, prayer and wish fulfillment, a path leading to faith. Pilgrimage is to turn to the Almighty God through past saints, to calm the mind and soul, to realize the truth of holiness, to go through the path of solitude and purification. In Central Asia, it is called Pilgrimage, which means visiting holy places. Uzbekistan has always been a center of intersection of many cultures and civilizations, where various religions have been propagated, therefore there are enough places of pilgrimage where unique

monuments of Islam, Buddhism and Christianity have been preserved. In particular, in Central Asia, as well as in Uzbekistan, there are many shrines and places of pilgrimage where saints lived and were buried.

Discussion

The burial places and graves of many saints are being restored and restored to their original state. Among them, the mausoleums of dear saints and imams such as Bahoviddin Naqshbandi, Gijduvani, Imam al-Bukhari, Mahdumi Azam, Shahizinda, Motirudi, Hakim at-Tirmizi, Zangiota are incomparable, beautiful places of pilgrimage and spiritual inspiration for Muslims. converted. Especially, turning the complex of Imam Al-Bukhari into an important place of pilgrimage is of international importance. Because this shrine is the most important place of worship in the Muslim world after the cities of Mecca and Medina. For this reason, the creation of favorable conditions for visiting, that is, the formation of infrastructure, is considered an important issue today. The main task here is to make it possible for citizens of foreign countries to visit without too much difficulty.

During the years of independence, the state paid great attention to religious places. Due to the fact that our great ancestors paid serious attention to the restoration, beautification, and repair of the places where they settled, the places of pilgrimage

It attracts the 1.5 billion Muslim world. Currently, since we have taken the development of pilgrimage tourism as our main goal, first of all, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the territorial organization and development of religious tourism in our country. In particular, we need to develop attractive infrastructures in order to attract pilgrims from the countries of South-East Asia and West Asia. For this purpose, we believe that it is appropriate to identify and generalize the places of pilgrimage considered sacred by the people of each region, district, and village, to create religious tourist cards of the republic and region, to create the necessary conditions for pilgrims, and to study transportation possibilities.

Conclusion:

The development of pilgrimage tourism, which is considered a rapidly growing tourism industry, is a good opportunity for countries with high potential in this field. From the above-mentioned points and examples, it can be concluded that it is necessary to develop important policies and strategies for the sustainable development of pilgrimage tourism, which should be followed by every member of the country, including foreign countries. In addition, it is important to create infrastructure that can attract foreign tourists. Both government and local agencies need to be coordinated to achieve sustainable development.

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