

Opportunities for the Development of Religious Tourism in Uzbekistan

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Annotation: Pilgrimage tourism is currently a widespread tourism industry. Pilgrimage tourism is essentially the process of visiting places of pilgrimage. 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, encompassing a whole journey. Pilgrimage tourism may include visits to churches and mosques or other religious places of interest in a particular city or region. Pilgrimage tourism is tourism that fully or strongly motivates tourists to achieve religious attitudes and practices is a type. In this article, we will well on the description of pilgrimage tourism, its essence, and how important it is today.

Keywords: Pilgrimage tourism, religious pilgrimage, shrine, mausoleum.

Introduction

Pilgrimage tourism is the pilgrimage of representatives of different religions is a set of trips. Traditionally, it has a religious purpose refers to journeys, but it can also refer to a worldly journey of special significance to the pilgrim. The importance of tourism can be justified according to two features: pilgrimage tourism how important it is for the shrine. How important is tourism? Pilgrimage is spiritual nourishment for many people in difficult times is also a possibility. Humans are known to experience religious enlightenment they travel to destinations. An often long and sometimes difficult journey thinking is a possibility for humans. Pilgrimages and relations with religion may be a method of deepening. It really is a matter of faith a way to show devotion and learn more about the religion itself is a possibility. Pilgrimage as a form of travel is for people to visit holy places gives the opportunity to do. Traveler traveling for religious purposes - no more than six months to visit holy places and religious centers means a person who temporarily leaves the country of permanent residence. Religious tourism refers to sacred places outside the usual environment and serving travelers traveling to religious centers and their activities related to meeting needs should be understood.

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 make pilgrimages for the purpose of various shrines in the world and considered sacred for themselves going to places and making religious trips. Statistical data if we look at it, 150 million Christians, 45 million Muslims, 40 million Buddhists and Shintoists, 30 million Hindus travel on religious pilgrimage. Religious pilgrimage has been a unique mass in the form of the Crusades since the Middle Ages acquired a

character. He is fighting against Muslims under the banner of Christians held under the slogan of liberating the holy places from them. Pilgrimage movements became more active in the 15th-16th centuries. Most of those who go to (Jerusalem) have religious goals and interests disguised as pilgrimage. To explore the vast and diverse geography of pilgrimage sites zoning is used. There are several macro areas of pilgrimage in the world there is:

- Christian Europe; Christianity and other religions
- North America, which occupies a strong place with religions;
- Latin America connected with Christianity and traditional religions;
- North Africa, which adopted Islam;
- Islam is dominant and there are separate Christianity and traditional religions West and East Africa;
- Islam, Buddhism, Christianity and Hinduism are widely practiced in the East Asia;
- Central Asia, where Islam is widely spread;
- Western Asia - Islam, Christianity, and Judaism are widely spread territory;
- 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 and accept the international flow of believers and are

often religious functions of administrative, industrial, cultural and touristic centers of specialization joins with In addition, national and local in macro-regions there are important religious objects of worship. Jerusalem is the largest city in the world is one of the religious centers. Believers of three religions in Jerusalem: Islam, Christianity, is also a holy center for Judaism. These macro-regions arose from the potential of existing religious shrines separated without Among them, the most important region is the Vatican, Western Europe. In Asia, Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia and the cities of Jerusalem are considered. In Central Asia, ancient Bukhara and Samarkand, Tashkent, Termiz, Khiva and other cities have religious tourism resources. Pilgrimages are usually to the shrines of famous figures of different religions represents a visit. Because many people pray here, it is more likely that the prayer will be answered means that Some shrines and places are for their own income rely entirely on this impressive power of tourism. This, in turn, it also affects the surrounding areas. Tourists hotel and rents restaurants. Guides, handmade souvenirs jobs will be created for makers, photographers, etc.

However, according to the famous scientist Vukonich, the economic of religious travel aspects of religion is the least studied topic in relation to the term tourism, of interest to researchers when only one sanctuary is considered. Religious Pilgrimage is economical in the areas visited by pilgrims have been acting as a generator because the services are theirs designed to meet your needs. It is the same today. Because in many places, religious places are the main tourist attraction are places of interest, sometimes Santiago de Compostela, Medjugorje, Lourdes and includes the likes of Mecca. Indeed, tourism is not only economic development and gross domestic product increase in size, but also to ensure population employment, standard of living and quality increase has a great impact on the prosperity and development of the country. According to experts' calculations, every 30 tourists are tourists of the country incentive to create one new job in the field, and two new jobs in related systems will give. In many countries and settlements, tourism was in a difficult situation seen as a way to revive or save the economy, especially the current tourism forecasts, as mentioned above, that religious tourism will increase in the near future shows.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Uzbek Islamic scholar B.M. Bobojonov, Central, about pilgrimage tourism, said that the most common type of pilgrimage site in Asia is "holy shrines". Historical objects of Surkhandarya regions architecture, study from the point of view of architecture in the study of scientist I.Azimov visible. Shrines and shrines of Sufism figures A. Mamanazarov, B. Sattorov, Poslavskaya O., S. Jorayeva also visit touched on the history of tourism. Shrines in Uzbekistan personification of the person associated with the name of the shrine when studying the issue Researching the status and level of (saint, pir, said, khoja) is also considered important. T. Dadabayev, E. Karimov's research on various aspects of pilgrimage opinions are presented. Including D. Abramson and E. Karimov in the article co-authored, visit in the life of the peoples of Central Asia its importance, the attitude towards it in different periods is analyzed. And this is not just a trip, this is an opportunity to realize yourself, spiritually hope for purification, praying for the fulfillment of prayers and wishes, the path leading to faith. Pilgrimage is turning to the Almighty God through past saints, calming the mind and soul, realizing the truth of holiness, going through the path of solitude and purification. In Asia it is called Pilgrimage, visiting holy places means Uzbekistan has always been home to many cultures and civilizations It has been a center of intersection, where different religions have been propagated, that's why unique monuments of both Islam, Buddhism and Christianity have been preserved the rest.

Indeed, Uzbekistan is rich in tourist resources stands out. There are enough places for religious tourism in Uzbekistan, i.e. places for visiting sacred places. In particular, in Central Asia, moreover

Uzbekistan also has shrines and places of pilgrimage where dear saints lived and were buried a lot. The burial places and graves of many saints have been renovated. Among them are Bahaviddin Naqshbandi, Gijduvani, Imam al-Bukhari, Mahtumi Azam, Shahizinda, Motirudi, Hakim al-Tirmizi, The mausoleums of saints and imams like Zangiota are incomparable for Muslim people, it was turned into a beautiful place of pilgrimage and spiritual inspiration. Especially, Turning the Imam Al-Bukhari complex into an important pilgrimage site is of international importance has Because this pilgrimage is from the cities of Mecca and Medina in the Muslim world then it is the most important place of worship. Therefore, a favorable condition for visiting - creating conditions, i.e. forming infrastructure, is an important issue today is calculated. The main task here is the surplus of citizens of foreign countries is to make them visit without difficulties.

During the years of independence, the state paid great attention to religious places is being given. Restoring the places where our great ancestors settled, places of pilgrimage due to the serious attention paid to beautification and repair. It attracts the 1.5 billion Muslim world. Since we have taken development as the main goal, first of all, it is religious in our country serious attention should be paid to regional organization and development of tourism. In particular, the countries of South-East Asia and West Asia attract pilgrims we need to develop attractive infrastructures. For this purpose considered holy by the people of a region, district and village. Identifying, summarizing, republican and regional religious shrines creation of tourist cards and creation of necessary conditions for visitors, transport we consider it appropriate to study the possibilities. Turning religious shrines into a large source of income at the expense of a small amount of money no doubt. Dozens and hundreds of religious shrines from all regions of our country there is. He did great service in the Islamic world and was elevated to the rank of a saint the eternal abodes of our figures are only at the local level, i.e we only know at the district or regional level. Therefore, such a sacred shrines to national and international religious shrines can be converted. At the same time, to major pilgrimage sites in the territory of the republic establishment of a road transport system in the region organized travel of residents to another area. It will be ensured that the transport services will be launched on the road. In addition, cultural heritage objects related to Islamic culture and history located in our country are Islamic cultural heritage objects of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. measures to be included in the heritage list will be implemented.

CONCLUSIONS

Nowadays, the field of tourism, which is becoming popular in quick photos. The development of pilgrimage tourism has a high potential in this area is a convenient opportunity for countries. From the above-mentioned points and from the examples it can be concluded that every member of the country is that including foreign countries should follow sustainable pilgrimage tourism. It is necessary to develop important policies and strategies for development. In addition, it is important to create infrastructure that can attract foreign tourists becomes important. In order to implement sustainable development, the government, should also be coordinated by local authorities.

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