

Religious-Pilgrimage Tourism as a Factor of Tourism Development in Khorezm Region

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Abstract: The subject of this article is the management and development of potential tourist resources of domestic tourism and the subject of research in Uzbekistan is the creation of a new catalog and socio-economic relations in its application to industry.

Keywords: Domestic tourism in Uzbekistan, Khorezm, Tourism, Islam, Religious heritage.

The reforms being carried out in our country are aimed at the tourism sector, and much attention is paid to the further development of this sector. In other countries, tourism revenue is 10-45% of GDP, while in our country it is more than 2%. Experts predict that this figure will increase by 7% in 2018-2030.

Tourism is becoming an important source of employment and development of the regional economy. Currently, there are 1188 hotels and 1448 tourist organizations operating in the country. In 2019, the number of tourists increased by 26.3% compared to 2018, revenues from services provided to foreign tourists amounted to 1.313 million US dollars. One of the oldest cities in the world, one of the international tourist centers, Khiva is not in vain recognized as an open-air museum. More than 122 archeological monuments and architectural monuments from the 6th to the 5th centuries BC to the beginning of the 20th century have been preserved in the city and are under state protection.

In particular, the Ichan-Kala part of Khiva is the only surviving city-monument in Central Asia, the fate of which in the past, its architectural monuments are closely linked with the historical and cultural development of the world's oldest cultural oasis - Khorezm.

The unique city of Khiva is the creative result of the art and work of Khorezm architects, who inherited the centuries-old architectural traditions of Khorezm, the cradle of the ancient culture of the peoples of the East.

Khiva was the first city in Central Asia to be inscribed on the World Heritage List by a special resolution of the 14th session of UNESCO held in Canada on December 12, 1990. The fact that in 1997 the 2,500th anniversaries of Bukhara and Khiva, two great cities of our country, were widely celebrated under the auspices of UNESCO, testifies to the fact that these cities are recognized all over the world.

Uzbekistan is famous all over the world for its scholars, sages and khans. Historically, almost all of these diamonds have been worn by the Uzbek people since the dawn of Islam. The reason is that those who made a great to its development, humanity has a rich knowledge of religion and lived on the basis of Sharia (Islamic rules). It can be seen in their masterpieces, in their works of art and books on the origins of Islam.

Now they are known all over the world and many countries use them in medicine, literature, politics, economics, scientific studies to study management, architecture, social sciences, theology and other sciences. Therefore, many tourists come to see the birthplace of such generations, to visit their graves and see the living culture. These visits can also be called "religious tourism" or pilgrimage although

the world knows the names of our ancestors and their works, the locals, mostly young people, are almost unaware of their valuable heritage and therefore consider domestic tourism or mausoleums among local tourists. It is popular in our country not to make for the development of tourism.

The need to develop religious tourism or domestic tourism is high in tourism. The reason is not only to attract foreign tourists and improve the financial situation, but also to develop pilgrimage tourism among the people and thereby increase the cultural consciousness of the nation.

We know that the tourist literature can be divided into two sections: literal (travel books, travel magazines and brochures, etc.) and academic (articles, theses, reports, reviews). Today, both divisions are rich amplexes of his works. theoretical, methodological and organizational issues the development of tourism is studied by foreign scientists and researchers. For many contributions to the field of tourism, we can also see the great works of literary scholars and scientists.

Gisbert, Amador Duran-Sanches, Jose Alvares-Garcia, Maria de la Cruz del Rio Rama, Cristiano Oliveira, Raj. R., N. D. Morpet, Timothy D.J., Nyaupane G.P. Elad A, Hristov T, Tomljenovich R., Dukić L studied tourism relations. and objects of religious heritage in their research, Myra Shackley, Daniel H. Olsen, Amos S. Ron, Henderson, J.C. focused on working with religious sites. management of sanctuaries and sanctuaries in research. As for agriculture, tourism or honest tourism, S.B. Usmanova, Egresi I., Bayram B., Kara F, Oraphan Chanin, Piangpis Sriprasert, Hamza Abd Rahmon and Mohd Sobri Don, Tieman, M., J.G. van der Vorst and M.C. Ghazali was an effective author. On the promotion and development of domestic tourism and honesty in Uzbekistan tourism, the scope of work does not go far to the regions.

Using the experience of the tourism industry, such as a systematic approach to the creation of a catalog of Khorezm historical and religious data, Uzbekistan's domestic tourism resources are science and activity.

For this purpose, the study sets the following objectives:

- Historical and religious - to determine the nature of the pilgrimage (pilgrimage).

Resources and their description and theoretical and identification methodological component

- Religion - tourist resources to describe pilgrimage and relationships
- Acting the role of historical and religious-pilgrimage sources Khorezm, Uzbekistan and their impact on tourism development
- Explain the need to conserve resources
- Understand the social impact of pilgrimage resources on others
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of the practical application of the analysis Catalog of historical and pilgrimage resources of Uzbekistan
- Effectiveness of developing pilgrimage tourism to solve problems related to tourism, such as the seasonality and age trends of tourists. Economists of the Commonwealth and the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan development of the tourism industry. The study examined the development of international economic relations, international tourism, tourism services, tourism market, tourism destination management, religious tourism management, honest tourism and other literature tourism management tourism organizations, statistical materials of the State Committee for Tourism Development, Ministry of Economy and the

Office of Statistics. During the research, the development of international economic relations, international tourism, tourist services, tour-product market, tourism destination management, religious tourism management, halal tourism and other literature on tourism management were studied.

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