



THE HISTORY OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

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Annotation: The historical development of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan and its importance in the field of tourism are analyzed. Pilgrimage tourism includes tours of the country's historical and cultural sites, as well as religious monuments. In the ancient cities of Uzbekistan, such as Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, there are many pilgrimage sites known as Muslim pilgrimage centers. After independence, pilgrimage tourism has developed and plays an important role in preserving historical heritage, economic development and enhancing the country's reputation in the field of international tourism. This study shows the impact of pilgrimage tourism on the country's economy, culture and tourism infrastructure. pilgrimage tourism is a now common tourism industry.

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

Pilgrimage tourism is essentially the process of visiting shrines. Usually, pilgrimages organize long trips for religious purposes, which are carried out for days, weeks or even months. They are places where people with beliefs go to strengthen their relationship with their religion, including a whole journey. Pilgrimage tourism may include visiting mosques and churches or other religious attractions in a city or specific area where visitors can visit pilgrimage tourism is a type of tourism that gives tourists a full or strong motivation to achieve religious attitudes and Customs.

Pilgrimage tourism is a set of trips of representatives of different religions for the purpose of pilgrimage. Traditionally, it refers to trips of religious purpose, but it may also refer to a secular trip of special importance to the pilgrim. The importance of pilgrimage tourism can be based on two characteristics: how important pilgrimage tourism is for a shrine. How important is pilgrimage tourism for pilgrims? Pilgrimage is also an opportunity for many people to receive spiritual nourishment in difficult times. Humans travel to certain destinations to experience religious Marifat. Often a long and sometimes difficult journey is an opportunity for people to think. Pilgrimages can be a way to deepen relations with religion. This is of course a way to show how devoted it is to belief, and it is an opportunity to learn more about the religion itself. As a form of travel, pilgrimage gives people the opportunity to visit sacred places. A traveler traveling for religious purposes is understood as a person who goes beyond the country of permanent residence for no more than six months to visit holy places and religious centers.

Religious tourism should be understood as the activities involved in serving and meeting the needs of travelers traveling to holy places and religious centers that are outside the normal environment.

Religious tourism is divided into two main types:

- * pilgrimage tourism;
- * excursion and religious tourism in the educational direction

Currently, 200 million annually in the world. more than a dozen people go to various shrines in the world and places considered mugaddas for themselves for the purpose of pilgrimage and make religious trips. Looking at the statistics, 150 million Christians, 45 million Muslims, 40 million per year. Buddhists and sintoists, 30 million induists travel for religious pilgrimage purposes.

The religious pilgrimage came to the Middle Ages and acquired a Characteristic Mass character in the form of a crusade. It was held under the banner of Muslim resistance, with the slogan of liberating Christian holy places from them. Pilgrimage movements are much more active in the XV - XVI aces. Many of those going to the Holy Land (Jerusalem) masked their goals and interests with religious pilgrimage. Zoning is used to study the extensive and varied geography of shrines. There are several macro areas of world pilgrimage: Christian Europe; North America, firmly established by Christianity and a large number of other religions; Latin America, connected by Christianity and traditional religions; North Africa, which adopted Islam; Islam is dominant and there are separate Christian and traditional religions. West and East Africa; East Asia ,where Islam, Buddhism, Christianity and Hinduism are widely practiced; Central Asia, where Islam is widely practiced; West Asia - an area where Islam and Christianity, Judaism are widely practiced; South Asia is a region where Judaism and Buddhism are widely practiced. There are also Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism and Islam.

Each makrohudud is best known for its global centers of pilgrimage. They accept, do, and often overlap with the functions of administrative, industrial, cultural and tourist centers of religious specialization. In addition, there are religious cult objects of national and local importance in the macrohudums. The city of Jerusalem is one of the world's largest religious centers. Jerusalem is also a Sacred Center for three believers Islam, Christianity, Judaism.

These macromintas are separated based on the potential of existing religious shrines. Among them, the most important region is the Vatican in Europe, Mecca in Saudi Arabia in West Asia and the cities of Medina and Jerusalem.

And in Central Asia there are religious tourist resources in ancient Bukhara and Samarkand, Tashkent, Termez, Khiva and other cities of Uzbekistan.

Pilgrimages generally reflect visits to the steps of prominent figures of different religions. Since the place to visit is sacred, many believe that praying here means that prayer is more likely to be positive. Some shrines and places rely entirely on this impressive power of Tourism for their income. This, in turn, also affects the surrounding areas. Tourists rent hotels and restaurants. Jobs are created for Guides(guides), hand-made souvenirs, photographers, etc.

However, according to renowned scholar Vukonić, the economic aspects of religious travel are the least studied subject in relation to the term dinturism, and are of interest to researchers when only one Sanctuary is being considered. The religious pilgrimage has served as an economic generator in the areas visited by pilgrims, as services were developed to meet their needs. This is the same today. Because in many places religious places are the main tourist attractions, sometimes including Santiago de Compostela, Medjugorje, Lourdes and Mecca.

In fact, Tourism not only has a huge impact on economic development as well as an increase in the volume of gross domestic product, but also on the promotion of employment, increasing the standard of living and quality, and the rise of the welfare and development of the country.

According to the calculations of experts, every 30 tourists are motivated to create one place of work in the country's tourism sector, and two new places of work in systems related to it. Tourism in many countries and settlements is seen as a way to revitalize or save a struggling economy, especially current tourism forecasts, which, as mentioned above, indicate an increase in religious tourism in the near future.

Visiting tourism in Uzbekistan. Uzbek Islamic scholar on pilgrimage tourism B.M.Bobojonov mentioned that the most common type of pilgrimage objects in Central Asia is considered "holy steps". The study of historical objects of surkhandarya regions from the point of view of Architecture, Architecture, scientist I. It is prominent in Azimov's study.

In the procession of steps and shrines of mysticism figures, A.Mamanazarov, B.Sattorov, Poslavskaya.O, S.Jo ' rayeva has also touched extensively on the history of pilgrimage tourism. When investigating the issue of shrines on the territory of Uzbekistan, it is also important to research the status and level of personification (Saint, pir, said, Khoja) of the personification associated with the name of the shrine. T.Dadabayev, E.Karimov's studies also provide feedback on various aspects of the pilgrimage. In Particular, D.Abramson and E.The article, co-authored by Karimov, analyzes the importance of pilgrimage in the life of the peoples of Central Asia, the attitude towards it at different times. And this is not just a journey, it is an opportunity to realize your self, hope for spiritual purification, wish the fulfillment of blessings and desires,

a path to faith. Pilgrimage is-to appeal to the Almighty through the past Saints, to calm his mind and soul, to realize the truth of holiness, to go through the path of loneliness and purification. In Central Asia, this is called pilgrimage, which means visiting sacred places. Uzbekistan has always been a center of intersection of many cultures and civilizations, where the promotion of different religions was gilded, so that unique monuments belonging to both Islam and Buddhism and Christianity have been preserved.

Indeed, Uzbekistan is characterized by a wealth of tourist resources. In Uzbekistan, there is enough religious tourism, that is, places of pilgrimage to the Holy steps. In particular, in Central Asia, as well as in Uzbekistan, there are many shrines, pilgrimage sites where Dear Saints live and are buried.

Many Saints ' burial sites and graves are being renovated and restored to their original condition. They converted the mausoleums of such noble Saints and imams as bahawiddin Naqshbandi, Ghijduwani, Imam al-Bukhari, Mahtumi a'zam, Shohizinda, Motirudi, Hakim at-Termiziy, Zangiota into immeasurable, beautifully visited and spiritually inspired places of Muslim people. Of particular international importance is the transformation of the Imam Al-Bukhari complex into an important pilgrimage site. Because the shrine is the most important pilgrimage site in the Muslim world after the cities of Mecca and Medina. Therefore, the creation of favorable conditions for pilgrimage, that is, the formation of infrastructure, is felt an important issue of today.

The main task here is to achieve the fact that citizens of foreign countries go on pilgrimage without excessive difficulties. During the years of independence, Religious steps are given great attention by the state. Due to the fact that our great ancestors seriously paid attention to the restoration, improvement, repair of the places where the land was found, the shrine is attracting the Muslim world of maskans 1.5 mIrd. As we have now made the main goal of the development of pilgrimage tourism, first of all, serious attention should be paid to the territorial organization and development of religious tourism in our country. In particular, the countries of Southeast Asia and West Asia should develop attractive infrastructures in order to attract pilgrims. To do this, we believe that it is advisable to identify shrines that are considered mugaddas by people from each province, district and village, generalize, create religious tourist cards of the Republic and region, and create necessary conditions for pilgrims, explore transport opportunities.

There is no doubt that religious shrines will become a great source of income at the expense of low funds. There are dozens, hundreds of religious steps from all regions of our country. In the Islamic world, we have a great service, that is, we know only at the local level, that is, in the district or regional miqiyya, the abode of which our followers, who have been elevated to the rank of Saint, have found eternal land. Consequently, such holy shrines can be converted into religious shrine objects at the Republican and chalgaro levels. At the same time, it is ensured to establish a system of road transport traffic leading to large pilgrimage facilities in the territory of the Republic, to put traffic on the road so that residents of the territory can make organized tourist trips to another area. In addition, measures are taken to include cultural heritage objects related to Islamic culture and history located in our country in the Islamic Cooperation Organization's list of Islamic Cultural Heritage.

It is important to establish a wide range of domestic and foreign tourism, modernize the tourism sector in the Republic, develop the industry steadily, develop tourist, domestic and communication and information infrastructures in the regions where tourism centers are considered, and pay special attention to providing services to domestic and foreign visitors in accordance with international standards. It should be noted that the implementation of the established measures in this regard, the development of the tourism sector in our country will first strengthen Uzbekistan's position in the world community, open new opportunities and reliable doors of cooperation for foreign investors, become a factor in the stability of the country's macroeconomic indicators, the improvement of indicators such as income, employment and entrepreneurship of the

The development of pilgrimage tourism, which is now considered a tourism industry that is gaining popularity in fast Pictures, is a favorable opportunity for countries with high potential in this area. From examples from the above points, it can be concluded that it is necessary to develop important policies and strategies for the sustainable development of pilgrimage tourism, which every member of the country, including foreign countries, must follow. In addition, it is important to create an infrastructure that can attract foreign tourists. To achieve sustainable development, it must be coordinated by both government and local agencies.

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