

HISTORICAL-SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO PILGRIMAGE TOURISM AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON

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Abstract This in the article religious tourism , pilgrimage and tourism come exit history scientific based on their concepts essence theoretical in terms of illuminating given , foreign scientists by given definitions analysis The term " pilgrimage " was coined authorship definition Subject according to there is literature analysis to do historical the basics determination , in Bukhara pilgrimage and his/her prospects the topic to develop additional contribution to add own inside takes .

Key words : tourism , pilgrimage , religious tourism , shrine , saint

Introduction: Pilgrimage tourism hospitality industry the most rapidly developing As one of the sectors, many countries are trying to create conditions and amenities for believers from different parts of the world to practice their faith.

The world's Muslim population has reached 2 billion people. The number of international Muslim travelers is 160 million. There are 784 Islamic shrines in Uzbekistan, not all of which are included in the tourist map of the regions. Research has shown that 93 percent of pilgrims approve of comfortable conditions during the trip. Despite the high demand for this type of tourism, it has not yet been fully explored and the existing opportunities have not been fully exploited.

Comparing the pilgrimage in Bukhara with the Western pilgrimage, the initiative to travel to holy places originally stemmed from Islamic obligations. Pilgrimage was not seen by them as a punishment, maybe God by given honor, spiritual salvation for holy to places was accepted as a joining. Many considered it their duty to be a participant in the pilgrimage movement and "Year after year" this until fast spread, shrines too much outside "had to restrain the zealous pilgrims." Today, the development of this sector has risen to the level of state policy.

2021 On February 24 acceptance done Uzbekistan Republic Ministers The Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Additional Measures for the Development of Domestic and Pilgrimage Tourism" and the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Additional Measures for the Diversification of Domestic Tourism Services" dated April 30, 2022, stipulate "... the development of pilgrimage tourism infrastructure, the restoration of cultural heritage sites used on pilgrimage tourism routes, the widespread implementation of promotional work, the complete repair of internal roads leading to the "Yeti Pir" pilgrimage sites in the Bukhara region priority issues arrived marked. Uzbekistan pilgrimage tourism potential comprehensive study, systematization of data, formation of scientifically based information about pilgrimage sites, scholars and their scientific heritage, regular development of pilgrimage tourism promote doer events organization to grow measures to see; foreign organized in countries attainable of the republic pilgrimage tourism potential promote to do opportunity "Continuous participation with a national stand at international exhibitions; ensuring the inclusion and wide promotion of objects on the list of sacred sites and pilgrimage sites in tourism destinations of the republic's regions as "points of interest"" were assigned to the responsible departments."

Analysis of literature on the topic

The distinction between tourism and pilgrimage has often been abstract. During their several years of research, the famous British anthropologists Victor and Edith Turner confirmed the conclusion that "a tourist is half a pilgrim, if a pilgrim is half a tourist." However, until now, the

difference between these two terms has not been clearly demonstrated in evidence.

Religious tourism is the oldest form of tourism, dating back almost to the dawn of humanity. It is stuck. Religious tourism often various writers by cultural Heritage tourism, cultural tourism, and spiritual tourism are defined as tourism that Christians visit in Jerusalem and Muslims visit places like Mecca. in the form of visiting sacred religious sites was. Religious travel beginning people believe and belief issue because of It begins with a religious demonstration, a "pilgrimage," where a "pilgrim" is a religiously motivated tourist or traveler.

Pilgrimage was the first tourist activity that emerged thousands of years ago. Most modern researchers associate pilgrimage with Jesus Christ, because in the IV In the 1st century, Christianity became the dominant religion in the Roman Empire. It is believed that at that time, the first pilgrimages began from the Roman Empire to places associated with Jesus. Helena, the mother of Emperor Constantine the Great, is considered to have founded Christian pilgrimage.

Later, VI-VII in the centuries With the advent of Islam, the city of Mecca became a sacred place for Muslims. to the center point became. Europe and Near East in history Pilgrimage existed before Christianity and especially before Islamic culture. Even the ancient Greeks and Romans worshipped in their temples.

The Catholic Church strongly encourages pilgrimages to holy places (Holy Sepulcher and Rome) and small (local shrines pilgrimage to do) separated. Pilgrimage church used by the Church as a punishment for those who come to repent (i.e., a spiritual healing (punitive) journey to holy places through prolonged prayers, increased almsgiving, and fasting). In the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Christianity: "Since the 13th century Western Europe's secular courts the murderers to visit verdict to do "they started," written. XIV-XV in the centuries Europe secular courts to criminals big pilgrimage They abandoned the practice and only kept the small pilgrimage. Later, in the West, the guilty nobles were absolved of their sins. farih to be for their own instead of servants or hire Pray for people to do for to send permission was given. Later such pilgrimage type becoming a big business, hire pilgrims enterprises organization was done. Guilty individuals Rome With the consent of the Pope, he signed an agreement with these pilgrims and was sent on a journey to "serve his punishment. "

The center of such training was Venice, and later Marseille. Here, hired pilgrims were given guides, wore long beards, wore kaligs (brown or gray cloaks), wore wide-striped Greek hats, and carried with them a staff, bag and water with full pumpkin they got it. Cloak and to the hat red cross glued. Trip before pilgrim sponsor (ship owner) with contract to compose, to him/her according to "ship" "The owner" must take him to the Holy Land and return, and during the journey he must "visit the holy places" companionship to do, food delivery to give and pilgrim safety "He was forced to pay taxes to the Muslim government for his provision."

Scholars who study pilgrimage tourism, its definition, and the period of its origin to the point various conclusions they gave. Although some pilgrimage and tourism human Although some scholars have argued that pilgrimage is a form of tourism, others have argued that there is no such clear distinction. others tourism of pilgrimage one type that emphasizes. Other scientists this Some argue that the two concepts have completely opposite meanings, while others argue that there is no difference between the words at all. Generally speaking, the majority of scholars hypothesize that "the pilgrimage is performed for reasons related to religious sacrifice (sacrifice)."

Pilgrimage - this 1) pilgrim by to be organized special travel; 2) respect going to special places to do so; 3) for religious reasons, often for long periods of time to places travel [7]. Scientists of pilgrimage social, religious and cultural They studied its aspects and gave different rates.

Tables 1
" Pilgrimage " to the concept scientists by given definitions

Graborn (1983)	pilgrimage tourism – this of the trip holy one type
Smith (1992)	pilgrim, especially, shrine or holy to the shrine means religious journey
Barber (1993)	holy to the shrine to go and inner spiritual for the purpose self-awareness for the purpose religious to the reasons according to happened upcoming trip
Murray & Graham (1997)	religious event is, Allah and of the saints to the intercession worthy to be, to be different from worries free to be for the purpose one person or group's name one religious to the place to travel output
Digance (2003)	usual and secular from experience outside consecrated space requirement to do and human To God or his/her own divine in cosmology to the person approach opportunity giving " practice "
Timothy , DJ & Olsen, DH (2006)	expected result someone's belief system or cosmology in the center Allah or divine person(s) with to meet trip to a destination
Ellwood , RS (2008)	A pilgrimage for religious reasons to places considered sacred and believed to bring happiness to anyone who steps foot there. It religion most for nice and education giver activity combines with.
Campo , J.E. (2009)	God, saint, ancestor, monument or other with spiritual beings of the kind to meet own inside received holy to places religious travel
Collins-Kreiner (2010)	religious and secular to the basics has whole event
Fernandez , C. & others . (2012)	people who leave their usual place of residence for reasons other than basic survival needs and then embark on a religious tourism journey rotating, to theology, holy space and time- oriented walk
Reader, I. & Walter , T. (2016)	pilgrimage "exactly" religious to be condition it's not, she is indirectly religious character has and to visit similar it may be
Anyway, MW, & Khan, Q., (2020)	known one religious belief to the system believed person for special importance has was some to places physical travel

Camp Islam in the encyclopedia Muslim in the countries religious the trip pilgrimage , which means "visit" and "visiting" in Arabic. The term pilgrimage is usually used in the context of voluntary pilgrimage to other Muslim holy sites.

The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines ziyorat as “visiting, traveling to sacred places.” From a religious and social perspective, ziyorat is defined as 1) visiting sacred places, tombs, and cemeteries and worshipping them; 2) visiting elderly, sacred people, and respected people out of respect or formality, to inquire about their well-being, and to bless them.

Summarizing the theoretical definitions given in explanatory and religious dictionaries, analyzed written scientific sources, and Table 1, we believe that the pilgrimage is mainly intended for visits by followers of Islamic teachings, and it is appropriate to describe it in a foreign language with the term "ziyarat". Research shows that the emergence of pilgrimage motifs in our country to be, this to activity scientific in terms of approach necessity, in our

republic pilgrimage tourism develop and efficiency increase for enough research works does not exist visible is standing.

Research methodology

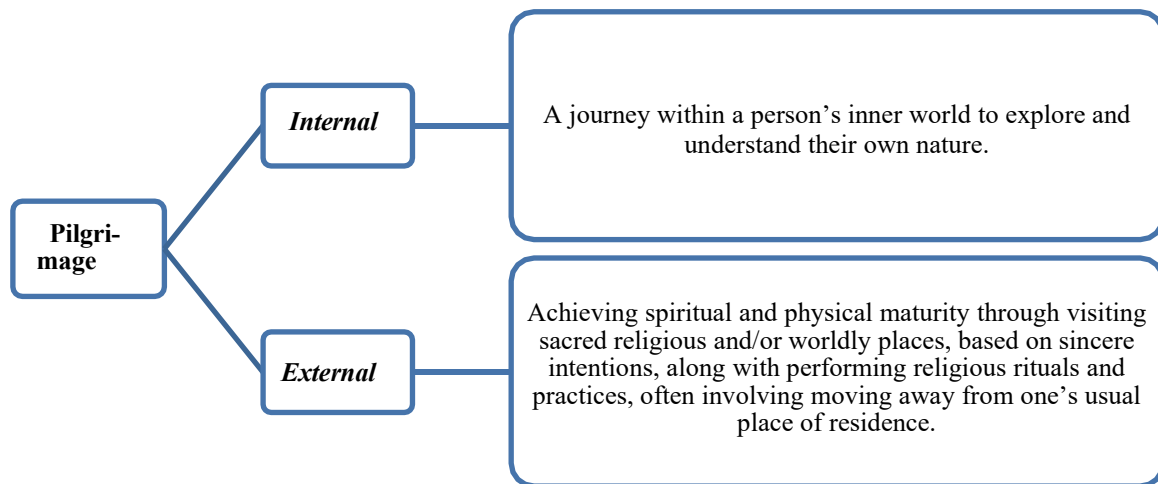
In the research process, methods such as analysis, synthesis, and comparative analysis were used to scientifically substantiate the origins of pilgrimage tourism, referring to historical written sources. The reliability of the data is explained by the use of the official website of the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Uzbekistan, several international organizations in the field of tourism, and scientific works of scientists who have conducted research on pilgrimage tourism.

Analysis and results

Foreign of scientists from definitions come out so conclusion to do maybe, A "pilgrimage" is a visit to a sacred place, such as a person or a cemetery, to perform certain rituals. one to places trip to organize. Pilgrimage usually grave at the beginning Quran from the suras It is a ritual that consists of reciting, praying for the deceased, and giving charity and alms.

Figure 1. Classification of pilgrimage according to its structural structure

The external journey, in turn, facilitates the internal journey. During the internal journey,



when a person moves from bad behavior to goodness, he rises from a state of impurity to a state of purity, the heart is purified, and spiritual peace is achieved.

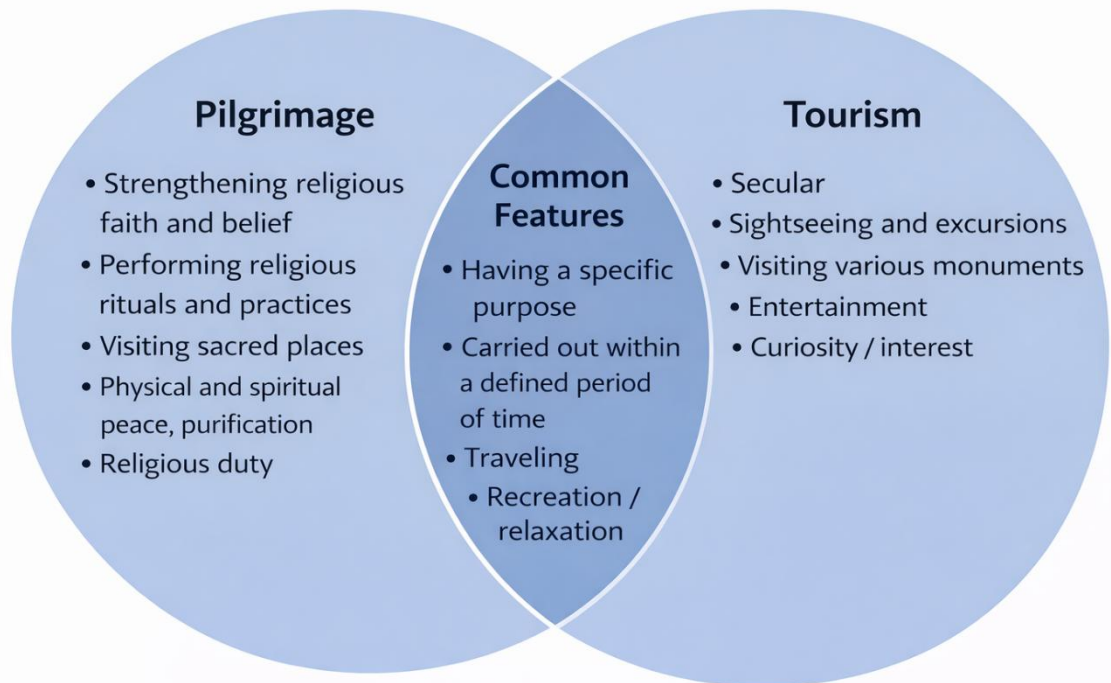
Thus, the concept of "pilgrimage" at the current stage can be interpreted more broadly. Based on this, several Russian scholars have proposed the following classification of pilgrimage tourism:



Figure 2 . Classification of pilgrimage tourism by Russian scientists

Metaphorically speaking, every journey can be a pilgrimage. If a traveler's journey during holy to places, to shrines visit if he orders, someone pilgrimage in order to if it comes she is also tourist also pilgrim is counted. This is tourism in statistics reflection It is much more difficult to define. In our opinion, given the interdependence of terms such as religious tourism, pilgrimage and tourism, it is only possible to define them by stating the specific purpose of the visit (religious tourism, pilgrimage or tourism) if the tourist clearly states the purpose of his visit. it will be possible to clarify .

Therefore, we have decided to give the following author's definition of the term pilgrimage, which harmonizes the inner and outer worlds of a person: "Pilgrimage is a journey of a person seeking the pleasure of Allah, while renouncing worldly desires, in order to purify his inner and outer worlds."



Drawing 3 Pilgrimage and tourism similar and different aspects

If we analyze pilgrimage and tourism based on a Venn diagram, they have many differences and similarities (see Figure 3). Despite their diversity, some of the phrases that describe pilgrimage (including trust, belief, piety, desire for salvation) are related to religion. As part of educational trips in the direction of religious tourism, tourists are planned to visit religious sites, museums and exhibitions with religious content. Tourists can participate in religious ceremonies, meditations such as religious at events participation they reach possible, some at one event other religion representatives participation to be able definitely forbidden is being done. Religious educational in the direction trips, pilgrimage from their travels different as if, shorter, religious not intended for holidays and in them all aged population layer participation as much as possible has. Tourists excursion of the program one part as religious to places visit order possible, but pilgrims for excursion second level is considered a trip .

In science every kind to the description according to classified of pilgrimage one how many types available. Including, participants to the number, duration, seasonality, to the objects, location of the shrine to the place and mandatory as to be determined according to classified (see Table 2) (see). Every kind pilgrimage types there is. Solo in order, family and group pilgrimages The number of participants and the basis of family affiliation differ. Long and short in terms of duration pilgrimages to be determined possible. Previously, Russian Orthodox to the laws according to pilgrimage From 10 days more than continue enough travel that calculated. Pilgrims visit command objects which in the state to the location looking, internal and foreign There are trips .

Table 2



Types of pilgrimage tourism by their characteristics

Participants to the number according to	Duration according to	Seasonal pilgrimage according to	To the objects mainly	The shrine 's to the location according to	To obligation according to
individual family group	far term short term	pilgrimage for religious holidays throughout the year	Religious places of worship natural sacred sites	domestic , foreign	Optional mandatory

Pilgrims usually have lower standards of service, food and accommodation than other travelers, for example, Muslims are required to eat only halal food. Pilgrims can stay overnight in church rooms, in ashrams, or in tent cities (such as Mina). Food choices are usually small and modest in portion size.

In addition to the nationalization of the Hajj pilgrimage in Islam, there is an increasing trend towards a number of voluntary pilgrimages, with the aim of visiting sacred sites associated with certain individuals, cultures and religions within territorial boundaries. While most of these are focused on sites associated with Islamic saints and martyrs, throughout the Muslim world the tombs of saints are local, regional or national shrines. calculated. Religious of the shrines abundance and visit orderliness potential by height, Muslim religious representatives between Uzbekistan also special place occupying, There are 784 Islamic shrines, 19 Christian shrines, and 8 Buddhist cultural heritage sites in the region .

A number of objects, such as the Zoroastrian fire temple in Bukhara, Buddhist temples in the Termez region, Christian churches operating in the regions, and the holy shrines of Bukhara and Kashkadarya, which are included in the list of the "Golden Ring" of Islam, indicate that the origins of pilgrimage partly coincided with the territory of our country.

Uzbekistan has been rising year by year in the Global Muslim Travel Index, ranking 16th in 2021 and 9th in 2022. In 2018-2019 visa-free regime current to be with From Indonesia tourists flow 170 percent, from Malaysia by 158 percent, from Turkey by 154 percent, and from the UAE by 153 percent. At the same time, our country was recognized in the "Halal Travel Frontier 2020" report as a country that started a new trend in the Muslim tourism market to restore Islamic heritage.

The holy places of Bukhara region play an important role in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. Bukhara has long been considered a city of saints and saints. By developing pilgrimage tourism in this area, it is possible to attract both local and foreign tourists. possible will be. Abul Hassan Abduramon son Muhammad Nishapuri "Treasure" he/she "Ulum" ("Treasure of Sciences"), he wrote that "Bukhara has long been known for its sweet water, mild air, spacious surroundings, and delicate blessing, goods many to be with adorned, so far scholar category place of assembly, only puberty and sweet of words source to be "has arrived." Here that's why for In the city of Bukhara and its surroundings, there are graves and shrines of 160 saints, scholars, sages, and poets.

The difference between the pilgrimage carried out in Bukhara and the Western pilgrimage is that its participants recorded what they saw and felt during their journey to the holy places in

books that, due to certain political and social problems, have not survived to our era. to write movement those who did. However, of pilgrimage definition, history and In Bukhara about the development knowledge still today's day social of sciences main problem to be remains.

Conclusion and conclusions

Based on the analysis of the above issues, we consider it appropriate to make the following suggestions and recommendations:

first of all, until now any one Uzbek scholars have used the term "ziyorat" Since the author's definition is not provided, it is necessary to include terms such as "religious tourism, pilgrimage tourism, pilgrim" in the "Basic Concepts" section of Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Tourism and provide a detailed explanation of them. After all, the share of religious tourism in the tourist potential of Uzbekistan is large;

secondly, the restoration of the roots of our national history, the conduct of propaganda and agitation among the population, the study of the heritage of our ancestors among scientists from all over the world, the widespread dissemination of their cultural heritage among all nations, the establishment of historical and scientific libraries. However, such outstanding scholars of their time as Rudaki, Firdavsi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Al-Farabi, Omar Khayyam, not only ruling emirs, but also great scientists, poets and philosophers lived and worked in the Ark of ancient Bukhara, leaving behind an invaluable legacy for generations. For example, Abu Ali ibn Sina wrote about this: "I found such books in the library of this place that I have not seen anywhere before or since. I read them, and the secrets of the world became clear to me.";

thirdly, improving the infrastructure for traveling to pilgrimage sites and organizing services at pilgrimage sites in accordance with international standards;

fourth, the creation of a new tourist destination using existing resources, resulting in the establishment of domestic and foreign tourist traffic through religious tourism;

fifth, to establish scientific research institutes under higher education institutions aimed at studying the lives of saints, scholars, scientists, and sheikhs who lived and worked in Uzbekistan;

Sixth, organizing international forums and conferences at shrines in the Bukhara region with the participation of scholars from the world community will help restore and strengthen Bukhara's place in Islamic civilization.

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