

CONCEPT OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM AND ITS SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Resume: The article covers the types of tourism and the views of scholars on tourism.

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Tourism has become an integral and necessary part of human life since ancient times. Sooner or later, one feels the need to travel. There are more than 300 types of tourism in the world, and they are constantly being replenished with new types that can satisfy the most diverse desires and needs of tourists. The most important characteristic of tourist activity is the person's free time. A tourist trip should last at least 24 hours and not exceed 6 months, which is very important for tourism statistics and the economics of the tourism industry.

Religious tourism in the direction of educational excursion includes visiting religious centers, where tourists can visit religious monuments - existing religious monuments, museums, participate in prayer ceremonies, meditations and other religious activities. This type of tourism is closely related to religious scientific tourism. Scientists visit the centers of existing religions, countries and regions with rich religious traditions. Such trips are not numerous, but they expand the geography of tourist trips. Scholars are interested in the religious heritage - manuscripts, various religious objects, architectural forms of modern and past religions, and other things. Researchers are sent to centers of existing religions. Eastern countries - China, India, and Japan - are of interest to the West and Russia. Places of lost religions are visited - Egypt, Greece, Italy and Central America.

A religious tourist is a person who travels outside their usual place of residence for a period not exceeding six months to visit sacred places and religious centers. Religious tourism should be understood as activities related to the provision of services and meeting the needs of tourists visiting sacred places and religious centers outside their usual environment. Religious tourism is divided into two main types:

- Pilgrimages;
- Attractions of religious tourism.

In pilgrimage tourism, the tourism of spiritual pilgrims has a special place.

In religious tourism and pilgrimage, tourists spend money on transportation, accommodation, and food, but this criterion does not provide the opportunity to combine them. Pilgrimage is an integral part of the modern tourism industry. Pilgrimage is the oldest form of travel known to mankind for over a thousand years. Pilgrimage is a journey or journey on foot to holy places with specific religious purposes.

The Hajj, in one form or another, is accepted in almost all religions and pagan religions. Pilgrimage is a religious tourism, a journey of people of different religions for the purpose of pilgrimage. The word "pilgrimage" comes from the Russian word "Паломничество" - "palm": In the Middle Ages, Christian pilgrims who traveled to the Holy Land brought a palm branch from there. The idea of Hajj refers to behavior under certain difficulties, voluntary

obligations to be in these conditions. It means that a person is willing to sacrifice the temporary for the eternal spirituality. In Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and other religions, especially, the pilgrimage has developed along already existing routes. People go on pilgrimages when there are not enough rituals in their usual places. They go to holy places or to learn about new religious places. Pilgrimages include visiting the tombs of saints. These can be monasteries, temples, natural objects - mountains, rivers, lakes, gardens, caves. Pilgrims usually visit a particular shrine or monastery on the day of remembrance of a locally revered saint. The goals of the hajj are thus: - participation in religious ceremonies; - spiritual development; - fulfillment of vows or penances to atone for sins; - celebration of religious ceremonies.

Excursion and educational religious tourism includes visits to religious centers where tourists can see religious objects - existing religious monuments, museums, participate in religious ceremonies, participate in religious ceremonies, meditations and other religious activities. Religious heritage of scholars - manuscripts, various religious objects, is of interest. Researchers are sent to centers of existing religions, countries and regions with rich religious traditions.

The functional classification of tourism types is determined by the purpose of the trip. According to these characteristics, the following main types of tourism are distinguished: - leisure; - health; - cognitive; - sports; - ethnic; - religious; - transit; - educational and others.

Cognitive (excursion) tourism includes trips to natural and historical-cultural attractions, museums, theaters, and the customs of the people of the country being visited. A trip can have both cognitive and recreational purposes.

Sports tourism includes travel for sporting events in specific countries and regions. This, in turn, can be divided into professional and hobby tourism. As "special types of tourism", we are interested in amateur tourism, which can be divided into the following types: winter and summer, as well as water, air, desert and mountain sports.

Religious tourism is based on the religious needs of people of different religions. Religious tourism can be called the oldest, its roots go back to ancient times.

Transit tourism includes two types:

- the movement of air passengers who do not enter the country, but only transfer to a connecting flight;
- the movement of tourists who travel to their final destination with a short stopover connecting flights to third countries.

Educational tourism includes trips lasting from 15 days to 3 months to deepen knowledge or improve skills in various subjects. Currently, the most popular are study tours aimed at learning foreign languages or deepening a foreign language.

The Quran establishes the five pillars of Islam. These include practicing Islam, praying, giving charity, fasting, and making a pilgrimage to Mecca, the Sacred Mosque and its main shrine, the Kaaba. Every Muslim, if physically fit and wealthy, is required to make the pilgrimage at least once in his or her lifetime. Pilgrimage includes visiting the holy places in Mecca and Medina. Non-Muslims are prohibited from entering these cities. These are the only cities in the world where people of one religion are allowed. Researchers are sent to centers of existing religions, countries and regions with rich religious traditions.

In Medina, pilgrims visit the tombs of Muhammad and his companions: Abu Bakr, Umar, and Uthman. Medina (Arabic for "city") was the refuge of the prophet after his 622 km flight from Mecca. From the date of this flight (Arabic for "hujrah"), Muslims establish their own chronology. A pilgrimage to Medina can be made before or after the main pilgrimage to Mecca. Mecca, the homeland of the Prophet, is the holiest city in Islam. It is the capital of the Kingdom

of God, the mother of cities. The Kaaba is a black cube-shaped building. It is located in the center of the courtyard of the main mosque. According to legend, Adam built a temple here and Abraham rebuilt it. Thus, it is undoubtedly the oldest religious site in the world. Without a doubt, the Kaaba was a place of worship for pagans before Islam, and they went there for great celebrations. Before Muhammad became a prophet, he was involved in the rebuilding of the Kaaba. The Kaaba contains the famous black stone, which pilgrims touch with their own hands, representing the hand of God. However, the stone is not something to be worshipped: this is strictly against Islam, especially when it comes to idols. However, in the 10th century, the stone was removed. For 21 years, the customs of the Arabs of Oman and its vicinity remained unchanged. In practice, the stone serves mainly to mark the starting point of the rituals performed by believers around the Kaaba.

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