

Historical and Cultural Tourism in Uzbekistan and Peculiarities of Pilgrimage Tourism in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

The article describes the features of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan. In particular, it is possible to attract a large flow of visitors through the promotion of pilgrimage tourism, because the ancient cities of Uzbekistan are recognized as magnificent centers of the Islamic world. Over the centuries, this land has given mankind a galaxy of great scientists, philosophers, statesmen and Islamic theologians, whose names are inscribed in golden letters in the history of mankind. Given the large number of historical sites in our country, the development of historical and cultural tourism in our country will be more profitable than other types of tourism. This article discusses the country's tourism potential in these types of tourism and puts forward proposals for the creation of new routes.

Keywords— *pilgrimage tourism, recreation, cultural enrichment, spiritual maturity, purification, sacred places, UNESCO, excursion and tourist bases, service market.*

I. INTRODUCTION

More than 400 architectural, historical and cultural monuments and archaeological sites of Uzbekistan have been included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites for each period of preservation of the regions of Uzbekistan (in particular, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz). Currently, 32 cultural heritage sites are included in this list. Today, more than 300 cultural heritage sites are included in tourist destinations and presented to tourists visiting Uzbekistan. This suggests that there are enough tourism opportunities in the regions of our country. The recreational potential of the republic is diverse and rich in natural and climatic conditions, flora and fauna, and mineral resources. It includes the acquisition of tourist centers, uranium farms, national parks, reserves, recreational complexes, mineral resources, tourist bases and children's excursion and tourist bases, the development of tourism and the main sources of state budget revenues. may be the basis.

II. Main part.

The cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz and Margilan, which are rich in historical and cultural monuments, are of great importance for the development of tourism in Uzbekistan and bringing them to a new level. These cities have many ancient historical monuments all over the world. Everyone who lives in different parts of the world will live in this dream with their own eyes. In many countries, Uzbekistan is famous for its cities. Tourism affects the life of the local population, its material and spiritual activities, value system, social behavior and interests. Tourism is traditionally relative, and the cultural level is less than the number of tourists in the region where socio-cultural events are held, and tourism does not have much impact. At the same time, the growth of tourism in industrial regions can lead to significant changes in the social structure, environment and local culture. This phenomenon served as the basis for studying the problems of social interactions that arose as a result of intercultural communication.

Although mass tourism can be called a characteristic event of the second half of the 20th century, there are many reasons why people do not travel. The future or potential barriers must be identified and identified. Pinpointing and pinpointing the reasons for leaving the trip is the first step towards easing these efforts and even developing specific measures to remove obstacles along the way. One of the strongest drivers of travel is the cultural identity of people. Cultural features in different parts of the world are enhanced through relaxation and relaxation. The development of cultural elements in the region is a means of expanding resources to attract tourists. The development of tourism depends on the uniqueness of cultural heritage. The level of cultural development can be used to create a favorable image of tourism in the service market. As a socio-economic phenomenon, tourism also affects both the developing region and the material and spiritual aspects of human and social activity. The impact of tourism can be complex, negative and negative. It is difficult to identify and clearly define all the social impacts of tourism as in many cases they are indirect. At the same time, it is possible to overcome the negative effects of tourism through integrated planning and the introduction of modern process management methods (strict control of resources, evaluation of elements of the tourist offer, etc.). The decision to travel is directed to the choice of a tourist destination. The diversity of travel destinations includes different types of tourism and offers many opportunities for new travel destinations. Lifestyle diversification is shaping many tourism destinations, which in turn allows new tourism destinations to be identified.

In Uzbekistan, the development of pilgrimage tourism has grown to the level of state policy. Famous masters of Sufism in the Islamic world are Abu Ismail Muhammad ibn Isa At-Termizi, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ali at-Termizi; The famous seven saints of Bukhara, mystics - Khojai Jahon - Abdulkhalik Giduvani, Khoja Muhammad Arif Revagari, Mahmud Anjir Fagnavi, Khoja Ali Romitani, Muhammad Boboi Samosi, Said Mir Kulol and Bahuddin Naqshband. In addition, there are 360 mosques and 80 madrasahs in Bukhara, and the city was awarded the title of "Star of the Islamic World." Bukhara is one of the seven holy cities among Mecca, Madina, Baghdad, Damascus, Jerusalem and Mazar-i-Sharif. Bukhara is the birthplace of Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari, better known as Imam al-Bukhari, a Muslim scholar, muhaddi and mufassir, "author of one of the canonical

collections of Sunni traditions" the most reliable collection after the Koran in the Islamic world, also known as Shahi Naqshbandi and Khojai Buzur, one of the spiritual fathers of Sufism, who is considered the founder of the Naqshbandi Sufi order.

It is said that Bahauddin Naqshband had a dream during his trip to Mecca. In it, the Prophet Ibrahim looked at him and said: "When I ascended to heaven and looked down, I saw only three rays": one from Mecca, another from Medina and the third radiating from Holy Bukhara. That is, if holy rays fall from heaven to all Muslim cities, then only from Mecca, Medina and Bukhara these holy rays rise to heaven. Therefore, we can say with confidence that Bukhara is the third sacred place of pilgrimage in the Islamic world after Mecca and Medina. In conclusion, if all Muslims in the world make the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina during the month of Kurban Hayit, they will receive the Muslim title of Hajji (Arabic for "pilgrim"), an honorary title given to a Muslim who has successfully completed the Hajj ceremony in Mecca. Pilgrimage tourism has become a tool for job creation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. Pilgrimage tourism promotes international understanding and supports local crafts and cultural activities. It is an important segment of the country's economy, especially in terms of its contribution to foreign exchange earnings, additional income generation and job creation.

In this case, pilgrimage tourism helps people achieve spiritual maturity and moral purification. These traditional possibilities have taken on a special resonance in an age where modernity and rationalization seem to limit individual expression, deny the possibility of the miraculous, and turn the world into a rationalized, economic-driven environment. In short, the three main benefits of religious tourism are classified:

1. Religious tourism raises awareness of the common heritage of mankind and provides resources for its conservation.
2. It can promote local development as well as economic growth.
3. It reforms cultural understanding.

One thing is clear, in a critical period, in a period of fierce competition, when various disagreements and misunderstandings arise, various diseases appear, and when people are seized with despair, pilgrimage tourism acts as a torch to save people from despair and its importance. increases even

more than other types of tourism. The Asia-Pacific region is blessed not only with religious sites, but also because it is the center of pilgrimage centers, religious festivals and other related cultural events of a religious nature.” It seems that in the region, and especially in our country, there is a huge potential in tourism, and it is becoming one of the strategic parts of the economy. Therefore, thanks to the development of tourism, in particular, with the development of pilgrimage tourism, we can achieve the following goals: The State Committee for Tourism Development of Uzbekistan has registered the number of places of pilgrimage that visitors from all over the world can receive. There are about 100 of these holy shrines that not only Islam, but also Christians, Buddhists and believing Jews can visit. Most of the listed sites are located in Khiva, Samarkand and Bukhara.

Table 1. Tourism statistics in Uzbekistan

	2018	2019	%
Quantity visitors, million	5,346	6,749	+ 26,2
Tourism revenue, billion US dollars	1,041	1,313	+ 26,1
Number of tour operators	465	1448	+ 211,4
Quantity visa-free countries	18	86	+ 377,8
Total objects accommodation	914	1188	+ 30
Including: hotels	784	833	+ 6,3
hostels	53	214	+ 303,8
other	78	141	+80,8
Total sleeping places	21074	26147	+ 24,1

III. CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan is a unique country where ancient civilizations and cultures were born and developed, as well as magnificent historical monuments and majestic examples of unique architecture. Among them there are holy places that attract pilgrims from all over the world, including from Malaysia. “The main goal of promoting pilgrimage tourism is to promote the tourism potential and promote Uzbekistan as the center of Islamic civilization around the world. Today, as the number of Muslims around the world grows, there is a growing interest in Islamic history and Islamic heritage.

Muslims, mainly from Europe and Southeast Asia, are increasingly interested in pilgrimage tourism.

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