Pilgrimage Tour in Tourism

Vakhidova Fotina Davidovna

Bukhara State University, senior lecturer of the English Linguistics Department, Faculty of Foreign Languages

Abstract: The article considers the place of pilgrimage tourism in the system of tourist activity. Pilgrimage tourism is a form of religious tourism and is a combination of trips of representatives of different religions with pilgrimage purposes. The pilgrimage is seen as a journey of people to worship holy places. The article marks out various types of pilgrimage.

Keyword: tourism, itinerary, pilgrimage, religion, recreation.

Introduction

Pilgrim tourism is, in fact, the process of visiting places of pilgrimage. These are primarily religious destinations, and it can even be said that they formed a very early version of tourism.

Pilgrimages are usually long journeys that take place over a period of days, weeks or even months for religious purposes. It is a journey that people of faith take to strengthen their relationship with their religion. However, pilgrim tourism may include visiting certain churches or mosques or other religious attractions in the city that you can visit while on vacation. It does not have to be a long journey (a typical pilgrimage), it can be a quick visit that is part of any other kind of tourism.

In his article "Problems and prospects of development of pilgrim tourism in Tanjavur" S. Vijayanand strengthens this definition of pilgrimage tourism as follows: Pilgrimage tourism is a type of tourism that fully or strongly motivates tourists to achieve religious attitudes and practices. One of the oldest types of sightseeing and global experience in the old days of spiritual growth, it can be differentiated into different forms. Temporary religious sites are well known for excursions to nearby pilgrimage centers or religious conferences. Longevity implies visiting national and world pilgrimage or conference sites for several days or weeks.

Main body

Speaking of the importance of pilgrimage tourism, we can divide this into two parts. How important is pilgrimage tourism to the destination and how important is pilgrimage tourism to the pilgrims themselves?

Traditional pilgrimages are important to many people. They are associated with almost all the world's religions; People go to certain places to experience religious enlightenment. The journey itself, often long and sometimes difficult, provides an opportunity to reflect. The pilgrimage, whether alone or in a group, helps people in some way. This can be what people choose after a loss: Being alone with your grief when you travel to something spiritual can be a great way to heal. Or maybe you just want to change your life. The opportunity to reflect and be alone with your thoughts for a few days can help you make the difficult decision you have been thinking

Innovation and INTEGRITY

about for a long time. For example, if you're trying to decide whether to take a new job or to continue a relationship and so on. Important life decisions are often made during the pilgrimage! Pilgrimages can also be a way to deepen your relationship with your religion. Of course, it's a way to show how devoted you are to your faith, and it's a chance to learn more about religion itself. Pilgrimages usually repeat the steps of prominent figures of different religions or end in something very important.

Another reason why the pilgrimage is so important to many people is that it may be a chance to ask for forgiveness or ask for mercy from the deity you worship. Since the destination is usually such a holy place, many people believe that prayer here means that the likelihood of your prayer being heard is higher...

Pilgrim tourism is a journey somewhere. There are many destinations popular with pilgrims as they are of great importance to different religions. Like any type of tourism, pilgrim tourism is of great economic importance. Some destinations and places of pilgrimage are completely dependent on this type of tourism. This, in turn, is transmitted to surrounding territories. B&B /Bed and breakfast gets more bookings, restaurants get more visitors, local shops get customers. Jobs created: For guides, handmade souvenirs, photographers and many others.

NBC News reports: "Religious travel brings in at least \$8 billion a year for the shrine-oriented economy, and scholars believe it employs thousands of people - as ancient as the act of spiritual travel.

It is also important in allowing the people who work in these places of religious pilgrimage to share their faith. This is a big deal for many.

Non-religious pilgrimages

It should be noted that the term "pilgrimage" should not always be used in relation to religious matters. This term can often just mean that someone is going somewhere that is a * really * special to them for one particular reason. It's more of a personal pilgrimage. Of course, it is still a kind of tourism! Examples include Elvis superfans visiting Graceland, or someone traveling to another country to finally see their favorite football team in action.

Popular pilgrimage destinations

There will be multiple destinations in the list that will instantly be recognized by most. And there will probably be some that don't automatically come to mind. All these are places that people visit for pilgrimage tourism...

This holy city in Saudi Arabia is a place of pilgrimage for Muslims. The journey here is known as the Hajj, and it takes place annually. It is a mandatory obligation for all Muslim adults who must travel at least once in their lives if they are physically and financially able to do so. It takes about 5-6 days, and each year millions of Muslim men and women make the journey together to Islam's holiest city. One of the five pillars of Islam is the pilgrimage to Mecca. Every Muslim must follow a single path for believers at least once in their lives. Non-Muslims are strictly prohibited from entering the city. The central event of the Hajj is the bypass around the Kaaba, a cubical structure containing a black stone. This is a sacred site of importance to Muslims. The Black Stone is said to have been given by God to the first man, Adam, who was banished from paradise after his repentance. He is also regarded as a stone-faced guardian angel who did not save Adam from the fall. It is said that the stone was once dazzlingly white, but blackened by the touch of numerous sinners. Believers consider it their duty to touch or to lay on a stone.

Santiago de Compostela

Innovation and INTEGRITY

There are several routes to choose from, but they all lead to the tomb of the Apostle James the Great in the cathedral of Santiago de Compostela, located in Galicia, Spain. His remains are said to be buried here. This is a long journey, but it is very popular and has a huge impact on pilgrimage tourism. Along the way there are several hostels/boarding houses where you can stay, and you can notice many forms of scallop along the route, as it is a symbol of this pilgrimage.

Western wall

Also known as the Wailing Wall, it is located in the Old City of Jerusalem. It is the most important pilgrimage site for people of the Jewish faith due to its proximity to the Temple Mount. It is here that the presence of God is felt and manifested most. Because Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount is forbidden because of its Islamic connections, the wall is the next best place. People pray and mourn here, prayers recorded and tucked into many cracks in the wall itself. There are many other places in Jerusalem that are considered important for Jewish pilgrims. People also visit the Via Dolorosa, Mount Zion and the Mount of Olives, among other famous sites.

Vatican City

It is an incredibly popular place, though not necessarily a pilgrimage site. However, this is of great importance to Catholicism, so deserves a place on this list. Many Catholics come here to pray, get an audience with the Pope and admire the beauty of the Sistine Chapel and the rest of this tiny enclave.

Jerusalem

Jerusalem is a cemented city for the three major Abrahamic religions. Jews, Christians and Muslims make pilgrimages here. The Temple Mount and its Western Wall are of particular value to Jews. Here, according to legend, the Third Temple will stand, which after the coming of the Messiah will become a spiritual center for all Jewish people and for all mankind. As the cradle of Christianity, Jerusalem attracts people from all faiths. Here Jesus taught the apostles and preached, here was betrayed, judged by men and crucified on Calvary. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre every year there is a sacrament, during which believers, according to legend, find a wonderful grace fire. Muslims aspire to Al-Haram al-Sharif mosque on Temple Mount: it is considered the third holiest site for Islam. According to the Qur'an, it was here that the Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven on a winged horse. It is necessary to remind that for many centuries followers of different religions have fought and fought for the right to control their and other people's sacred sites, not only preaching love, but also shedding blood for their faith.

Conclusion

Religious tourism sightseeing and cognitive focus involves visiting religious centers, in which tourists will be able to see religious objects - active religious monuments, museums, visit worship, take part in religious processions, meditations and other religious events. This type of tourism is closely related to scientific tourism of a religious orientation.

In general, pilgrimage tourism today occupies a niche as a type of tourism and is becoming increasingly popular, both within the framework of inbound tourism and outbound.

References

1. Kagan M.S. Culture as an object of philosophical research // the Role of spiritual culture in the development of personality. Institute of culture named after N.K.Krupskaya. (1979), P. 12.

Volume: 07, 2022

Innovation and INTEGRITY

http://sjii.indexedresearch.org

- 2. Fedoseev I.N. Man and nature in the conditions of scientific and technical revolution (social aspect of environmental problems) Moscow, Nauka, (1982), P. 9.
- 3. Saidovna, V. F. (2021). Tourism Discourse And Its Terminology. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*, 25(2), 08-10.
- 4. Saidovna, V. F. (2021). The Functional Essence of Some Pilgrimage Terms in the English Language. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, *3*, 1-6.
- 5. Saidovna, V. F. (2022). Turizm Atamalarning Shakllanishida Terminologiyaning Roli. *Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes*, 59–62. Retrieved from http://conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/27.
- 6. Nazarova, N. A.(2022)STUDY OF ANTHROPONYMS AND THEIR PLACES IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM (In Web of Scientist:International Scientific Research Journal, Volume 3, Issue 1,pp.90-96) https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/619.
- 7. Usmonova, Z. H. (2017). Stiven King romanlarining badiiy xususiyati va uning o'zbek ilmiy fantastikasiga ta'siri. Міжнародний науковий журнал Інтернаука, (1 (1)), 170-172.http://www.irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/cgibin/irbis_nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe?C21COM=2&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN&IMAGE_FILE_DOWNLOAD=1&Image_file_name=PDF/mnj_2017_1(1)__48.pdf
- 8. Zarina Habibovna Usmonova. (2021). THE PECULIARITY OF FANTASTIC WORKS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WORKS OF RAY BRADBURY, ISAAC ASIMOV AND STEPHEN KING). European Scholar Journal, 2(4), 499-503. Retrieved from https://scholarzest.com/index.php/esj/article/view/684/https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.a spx?target=ijor:aca&volume=11&issue=3&article=148.
- 9. Nazarova, N. (2022). Antroponimlarning o'rganilishi. Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes, 110-112. http://conferenceseries.info/index.php/online/article/view/59.
- 10. Akramov I. NUTQIMIZDA AFORIZMDAN FOYDALANISHNING AHAMIYATI NIMADA? . buxdu.uz [Internet]. 2022 Jan. 17 [cited 2022 May 27];8(8). Available from: http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4265.
- 11. Fayzieva, M. (2022). INTERPRETATION OF THE MOTHER'S IMAGE IN ALISHER NAVOI'S WORKS. CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS (buxdu.Uz), 8(8). Retrieved from https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/5920.
- 12. Botir E., Muxtarovna B. D. THE IMPORTANCE OF DISTANCE LEARNING IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES //Gospodarka i Innowacje. 2022. T. 22. C. 148-151.
- 13. Sadikov Erkin Tursunovich. (2022). Noval Teaching Technologies of Pragmatic Speech Acts. Eurasian Scientific Herald, 4, 19–22. Retrieved from https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/esh/article/view/392https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/esh/article/view/392