

The Role and Importance of Tourism in the Economy of Small Regions

Turaev Kuvonchbek Tokhirovich

Department of Geography, Termez State University

Abstract:

The article considers the role and importance of pilgrimage tourism in the economy of small areas, the influence of pilgrimage and tourism in small areas, some comparative aspects, the impact of the shrine on the economic conditions and activities of local people.

Keywords: Small areas, pilgrimage tourism, religious tourism facilities, employment, services.

INTRODUCTION. Rural areas, which are small areas, are considered to be economically viable shrines for a holistic lifestyle. Examples are the Hazrati Dawud complex in Samarkand region, Abu Isa at-Termizi in Surkhandarya region, Aqostona Bobo, Sufi Olloyor, and the Mawlana Zahid Shrine.

The concept of small area is relative [Sh. Kurbanov], [2]. If a system is based on a content approach, a part of a system is considered smaller than it is. Administratively, the region is considered to be a system, and the administrative unit that makes it up is a small area [1].

MAIN PART. To better understand the role and importance of tourism in the economies of small regions, economic impact analysis provides a clear assessment of the interdependence and economic interdependence [5]. An important factor in this is the economic impact of tourism on areas of public importance and public planning, as well as marketing and other decisions. Thus, the relative importance of tourism for its territory, including the economic benefits of visiting and tourism, the cultural and social environment and the impact on the environment, etc., should be considered to assess the economic activity in the region, the contribution of tourism [3].

Goals

1. To determine the economic impact of pilgrimage tourism.
2. To determine the social and cultural impact of pilgrimage tourism.

The data for this study were studied as an experiment in government agencies involved in tourism, including the State Committee for Tourism Development, the Department of Cultural Heritage, the Charitable Foundation, the Religious Committee, the Christian Diocese, and the shrines, as well as literature. , articles were analyzed on the basis of internet data [4].

Pilgrimage tourism plays an important role in the socio-economic sphere. Let's look at some comparative aspects of pilgrimage and tourism (Table 1) [6]. At the same time, the economic impact reveals many qualities that can be found through low-income pilgrimage, high-income tourism, local, lucrative tourism agencies (mostly strangers), and type visits [7].

Shrines, pilgrims, and travelers are evident in the socio-economic life of small areas, resulting in the emergence of new services and occupations. Pilgrimage tourism leads to the attraction

and development of perspectives on religious sites, including the protection of the environment from the inside, landscaping and landscaping of nearby areas, the provision of necessary services to the area.

Pilgrimage tourism is recognized as a major industry in some developing countries around the world. This clearly shows the possibility of preserving the cultural heritage and earning a high income [8].

Uzbekistan is also a sacred land, it is named after the holy mausoleums of Imam al-Bukhari, Abu Isa al-Termizi, Imam Moturudi, Abduhaliq Gijduvani, Bahovuddin Naqshbandi, Ahmad Fergani, Burhaniddin Margilani, Imam al-Termizi and their names. There are sacred sites, rich in life and scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, as well as religious tourist sites associated with Buddhism [10], Christianity, Zoroastrianism [9]. In fact, most of these are crowded with local pilgrims. Another feature of most sacred places in our country is that its territory is historically located in the center, next to which there are springs, millennial trees, mosques with a long history. For example, Al-Hakim At-Termizi shrine is in the territory of the old Termez, Sufi Alloyar is a mosque with a long history [11].

Further improvements in the interaction between visiting tourists and the host community will have a positive impact on a significant increase in the flow of tourists. As described, visitors have an immediate impact on the social environment of small areas, with visitors having direct contact with religious institutions, as well as an indirect impact. The first and most obvious effect is that visits to religious and holy shrines provide employment to the host community through the connection with the shrine and the relics shops, hotels and even small farms run with religious aspects outside the shrine. In particular, shops in shrines bring religious relics, items, rosaries, hats, and other religious items for pilgrimage [12]. According to reports, the interest of pilgrims in these objects is a sign of humanity [13].

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Thus, religious tourism can have the same economic impact as other types of tourism, such as job creation, population growth in the region, and infrastructure development.

Gathering information about the visitor's expenses is a complex process. It has an average total cost per visitor per person per day, which forms the basis of accommodation and transportation. Expenses incurred by the visitor were mainly taken into account in the part spent on the services used for their respective needs.

These small areas are associated with the first impressions of tourists, the concept of pilgrimage.

We have formulated the impact of the shrines on the economic conditions and activities of the local population based on surveys and studies at several shrines. We have divided these

into 8 bases in terms of probability.

1. Stores. For the production of souvenirs, prayer and pilgrimage items, pilgrimage booklets, booklets and brochures based on the results of the activities of the printing houses, which provide information on pilgrimage, focusing on handicrafts and small industrial production in the area.
2. Transportation services. There are special routes for visitors.
3. Dining outlet. There is little demand for visitors at the restaurant, and most of the shopkeepers operating in the area hire chefs as regular customers.
4. Photographers. At the sanctuary, visitors are offered their services by photographing their historical memories.
5. Hotel.
6. Placement of visitors in a thoughtful setting. Nearby places of worship offer their services to pilgrims.
7. Landscaping and landscaping of the shrine. Visitors are overwhelmed by the feeling that the landscape of the area is planted with two seasonal flowers a year. Growing these flower seedlings will meet the above needs with flower supply and manpower for the nursery.
8. Workers working in the area of pilgrimage (including those who communicate with pilgrims, conduct excursions, assist in the performance of religious prayers, etc.).

These studies suggest that social geographic issues such as job creation, unemployment, and skilled labor can improve with the growth of the small region's tourism sector.

The impact on the socio-economic development of settlements where religious tourist facilities are located. Theoretically, there are differences in terms of socio-geographical factors, including the geographical location of transport, proximity to major cities, integration with other tourist facilities, population and density. For example, the Al Bukhari shrine in the village of Khartang, Payarik district, Samarkand region, and the shrine in Zangiota, Zangiota district, Tashkent region. On the contrary, this model is less effective in places of pilgrimage, such as Sufi Olloyar, Mavlonoyi Zoxid, Ak ostona bobo, Surkhandarya region, which are far from populated areas, sparsely populated and far from the transport hub. In this case, the shrines do not play a significant role in the popularity of the religious scholar in the eyes of the pilgrim.

The location of the shrines is mountainous, and the location of the shrines is reflected in various features. In particular, the components that are considered sacred during pilgrimages (rocks, caves, water, springs, trees, fish ...) are abundant in the foothills, while the arrival of pilgrims in both areas is seasonal. However, given that in the foothills there is an increase in the number of pilgrims with summer recreation areas, camps, various interesting natural objects, waterfalls and springs in the summer, Sufi in Surkhandarya region, for example, in the summer. Olloyar, Khojaipok In Jizzakh region, we will mention such shrines as Osmat ota, Novka ota. In densely populated areas of the plains, seasonality is less pronounced. The capacity of pilgrims in these areas is especially noticeable on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

CONCLUSION. In our country, it is possible to achieve an increase in the number of tourists visiting the religious direction of tourism through the creation of a classification of religious tourist facilities by signs, factors, the development of special routes.

Positive effects of pilgrimage tourism;

1. Pilgrimage tourism plays an important role in improving the economic balance, albeit to a lesser extent, especially in rural areas where there is no main business.
2. Provides business and employment to the local population and helps to meet the needs of visitors.
3. Souvenir handicrafts are a good opportunity for women's employment.
4. The cost of pilgrimage tourism includes the funds necessary for the preservation and management of cultural heritage sites.

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