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Religious Tolerance Tourism and Jahan Experience

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Abstract: *The article discusses the religious tourism, the history of religious tourism in the European example, forms of religious tourism, religious tolerance tourism and differences between religious and religious tolerance tourism.*

Keywords: *Religious tourism, religious tolerance, religious tolerance tourism, sacred places.*

Introduction.

To reveal the essence of religious tolerance tourism, it is necessary to have a certain understanding of religious tourism and its history. As a result of the ancient Greek travelers traveling to different countries, they brought interesting information about the religious views and holy places of other peoples. For the ancient Greeks and Romans, the most sacred cities were Hellas and Delphi.[1-5] The most famous religious center of Greece was the city of Delphi. Greeks and Romans visited this place for religious pilgrimage. Starting from the Middle Ages in Europe, as a result of the crusades under the pretext of "liberating" the holy city in order to perform the holy hajj rituals, the first religious tourism took on a collective character. The main goal of the crusaders was to unite the entire Christian world under the idea of liberating Jerusalem, the city where the holy tomb of Jesus is located.[6-8] Jerusalem is not only the holy city of the Christian religion, but also a city where the principles of tolerance, which are equally sacred for Muslims and Jews, are a priority.

In the 14th and 15th centuries, the inhabitants of England mainly traveled to Rome and Jerusalem for the purpose of pilgrimage. Starting from 1388, according to the order of King Richard II, a special permit procedure similar to today's passport system was introduced for English pilgrims. This, in turn, allowed pilgrims to freely perform Hajj rituals in different countries without too many problems.[9-11]

From the 19th century, organized trips to holy places of pilgrimage began to gain special importance. Since 1861, in France, the church has made it a tradition to go on a pilgrimage every year for the purpose of repentance. Pilgrims consisting of 300-400 people are organized into each traveling team. From 1870, the French began organizing trips to the holy places in Vienna and Munich.[12-15]

Main part.

The purpose of religious tourism is to thank God, ask for help before making important decisions, and pray for healing. Pilgrims often make pilgrimages in order to strengthen their religious beliefs and get to know new places of pilgrimage.

Traveling for religious purposes is one of the oldest forms of tourism with long historical roots. The first tourists were undoubtedly medieval pilgrims. Individually or as a group, they traveled from all over the world to the Holy Lands, including the Vatican, Mecca, Jerusalem and other cities. Pilgrims visited holy cities to wash away their sins. Each religion has special rules for traveling for the purpose of pilgrimage [15-18].

Religious tourism refers to travel outside the usual environment for tourists to visit holy places or religious centers. Tourists meet their spiritual needs in holy places and religious centers located outside the usual environment.

There are three forms of religious tourism:

- a) trips made for the purpose of Hajj;
- b) trips to increase religious knowledge;
- c) organized trip to various religious shrines, tombs of saints.

Religious trips are mostly taken individually, in groups of 1-5 people, and in groups of 6 or more. Religious and religious tolerance tourism is considered a comprehensive type of tourism that can be extended for several months depending on the wishes of the tourist who does not choose the season. Depending on the wishes of religious and religious tolerance tourists, the duration of the trip to one pilgrimage site is at least 3 hours, 3-5 hours, 6-8 hours, 9-11 hours, more than 12 hours. Several excursion programs have been developed depending on the duration of the tourists' visit. Excursion programs lasting 1-3, 4-7, 8-28, 29-91, 92-365 nights have been developed by many tourist companies. [18-22]

There are following differences between Hajj travel, religious tourism and religious tolerance tourism:

- In the difference in the requirements for the level of service services;
- In excursion directions;
- On limited travel dates;
- Age and social category of customers.

During religious and religious tolerance tourism, the tourist will have a lot of necessary information. In particular, it will have historical and cultural information. He gets aesthetic pleasure from interesting monumental monuments and shrines. You will have the opportunity to get acquainted with unique art and architectural monuments. During Hajj journeys, the main goal of people is to perform the pilgrimage along the specified route only on the basis of special rules. Another difference between religious and religious tolerance tourism and Hajj rituals is that during religious tolerance tourism, tourists do not feel the need for religious information except for the information provided by the guide and translator about religious places of pilgrimage. It should also be noted that if Hajj is performed mainly by people of a certain age and a certain strata, even children can participate in religious and religious tolerance tourism [23-26].

The development of religious and religious tolerance tourism can be divided into the following three segments:

- complex of specialized accommodation facilities (hotels, camp, dormitory, chapel cells);
- general meal - sum of special meals;
- transport companies;

In the development of religious and religious tolerance tourism, it is important for tourists to have some information about religion and religious shrines in advance. In addition, tourists must familiarize themselves with the laws and morals of the country when they come to the country. Today, in many countries, special tour operators engaged in religious tourism have also been formed, which is explained by the fact that tourism is the most profitable sector today[27-32].

Conclusion.

Today, the destinations that are being forgotten as holy places of pilgrimage in the Christian religion make up 57% of the total number of Christian places of pilgrimage. The main forgotten sanctuaries are located in the territories of the former Byzantine Empire, the countries located in the Balkan Peninsula, the countries of Asia Minor, and the countries of North-West Europe.[8] In addition, as a result of the negative attitude towards religion in the territory of the former socialist countries, the number of religious shrines has also decreased sharply. Nowadays, as a result of increasing spiritual needs, the attitude towards shrines has changed dramatically. The interest of pilgrims in religious monuments is also increasing.

Religious tolerance tourism, like other types of tourism, has its own motives. The main motive of religious tolerance tourism is its unique attraction of different religious views, trust and faith of people[33-36].

The development of religious tolerance tourism is of great importance in the development of the skills of tourists to get to know the moral norms of other nations and to respect them. This is important in the process of harmonizing the good aspects of religion, science and art in the system of high moral views and values.

In the development of religious tolerance tourism, rediscovering new holy places for pilgrims or bringing it to the tourism market is considered one of the urgent issues of today. In particular, many monuments related to Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, Islam existing in ancient cities with a long history of religious tolerance, such as Samarkand, Termiz, Khiva, Kuva, Tashkent, within the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, have been restored for pilgrims. It is necessary to discover and form a tourist infrastructure in this area. It is also important to use international experiences in this regard.

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