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GEOENGINEERING PERIOD REQUIREMENT IN PILGRIMAGE TOURISM

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A B S T R A C T	**K E Y W O R D S**
This article provides information on geographic information systems and their use in tourism, especially in the field of pilgrim tourism. The authors provide information on the GAT definition and its specifics.	GIS, tourism, pilgrim tourism, holy place, information, internet.

Introduction

As we know, our President Sh.M.In his address to the Supreme Assembly of 2020, Mirziyoyev stressed the need for the rapid development of pilgrimage tourism and stated that there are more than 8,200 objects of cultural heritage in our country, and only 500 of them were included in the tourist routes1. The Samarkand region in which we live is very rich in tourist opportunities, where it is possible to develop, in particular, pilgrimage tourism, and thus make an effective contribution to the state treasury. Because there are currently 1,851 objects of material and cultural heritage in the province, among which the number of places that can be visited is a certain part.

In 2017-2021, the state program on the implementation of the strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the "Year of development of Science, Education and digital economy"was tasked with "bringing the number of cultural heritage and architectural objects in areas where it is possible to develop pilgrimage and traditional tourism to 800,

In the successful implementation of this strategic task, it is more important than always to develop a plan of measures aimed at improving the well-being or suitability to visit the Holy steps, foreign and domestic pilgrims that exist in our country in order to develop pilgrimage tourism.

Pilgrimage tourism can be understood as the journey of various religious figures to their sacred places in their religion to fulfill their pilgrimage goals. The more pilgrimages, clean, cozy and comfortable the shrines have, the more the flow of pilgrims can increase and achieve great success with it.

By the 21st century, the rapid growth of the information sphere led to the creation of computer technology and the computerization of various spheres of human life. Today, it has become commonplace for information disseminated through the internet, social networks or the media to reach the public gaze of the whole world at short opportunities.

Today, in tourism tours, pilgrims make more use of the internet and dynamic maps to choose tourism destinations, find information about the areas they go to, and identify alternative destinations. Location-based technologies such as Tourist Information Systems and web-based tourist routes are increasingly affecting the tourist industry. Due to the wide development and use of internet and mobile

communication technologies in the world, tourism in many countries is increasing the use of roads prepared with GIS.

The emergence of a computerized world, a global system with gross informatization, linked the fate of Nations, peoples and all of humanity. Nowadays, information reliability, accuracy, efficiency, versatility, processing, high transmission speed and other high requirements are imposed. Information systems currently play an important role in such areas as tourism, hospitality and business, household services, utilities.

German economist Nathan Meyer Rothschild has the famous quote" whoever has the information owns the world". Over time, this system has been transformed into the concept of "Geographic Information System" (GAT), since the scope of GAT research covered not only specific location, but also objects and phenomena with different descriptive properties1.

Geoaxborot systems (GAT, the later commonly accepted term being GIS), began to develop from the 60s of the 20th century, but the extensive development of this system dates back to the 90s. The reason for this was the development of computer technology over the next 20 years.

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The first GIs were created in Canada, the United States and Sweden in the mid-1960s to study Natural Resources, and now there are thousands of GIS used in industrialized countries, economics, politics, ecology, natural resource management and conservation, cadastre, Science, Education, etc1. Simply put, GISga collects, processes, stores in computer memory topographic, geodesic, Earth, Water Resources and other Cartographic Information about objects and phenomena of nature and society,

can be described as an automated hardware-programmed complex that provides updating, analysis, further processing.

Famous Russian scientist V.S.Tikunova defined GAT as: "GAT are interactive systems that carry out data collection, systematization (regulation), storage, processing, evaluation, imaging and dissemination, and are viewed on their basis as a means of obtaining new information and knowledge1. To date, there are more than 20 definitions of GAT, each of which represents a specific content-essence. In all GIS, methods of data collection, processing, storage in memory, updating, analysis and execution of these processes through technical means have been noticed in a special program that can process data on a computer or an adequate image feature. Hence, GIS is a perfectly developed system that relies on a vast meaningful database of natural networks collected by various methods.

At the moment, the width of the areas of use gihatidan GIS has no equal. It is widely used in tourism, navigation, transport, construction, geology, military affairs, economy, ecology and other fields. GAT is widely used in land-making, various system cadastres, cartography, and geodesy, as processing large amounts of statistical, spatial, textual, graphic, and other forms of data and describing them will not be possible without the GIS system.

The characteristics of Gat include spatial, data structure, practical problem orientation, ensuring geological study and mapping and a systematic approach, solving flexibility and multi-solution issues, analysis of geoaxborates characterizing important parameters2.

It is known to everyone that the greatest effect of the introduction of information technology is in the field of Tourism. Because in developed and developing countries in the field of Tourism, katt has achieved in this regard. There is any tourist who has set out for the purpose of pilgrimage, who first

wants to create an idea of the destination he is going to. When introduced into the tourism industry, GIS performs the following main tasks:

* Report of enterprises of tourist services;

* taking into account tourist routes;

* analysis of the flow of tourists;

* planning the development of the area;

• provide the traveler with detailed and up-to-date information on various topics;

• to give small tourist organizations the opportunity to promote their services and offers to the market cheaply and efficiently;

• providing any tourist organization with an inexpensive way to disseminate information through mobile gis;

* establish various contacts between any participants of the tourism market;

* offering alternative marketing system and communication channels;

* collection and processing of multimedia marketing materials using mobile GIS.

The spread of GIS technologies in tourism depends on a number of additional socio-cultural, economic and political factors. By itself, GIS technologies cannot create a “new combination” of tourist services. Only the combination of GIS with a number of social, institutional, socio-political and cultural factors leads to the creation of new combinations of goods and services, methods and markets.

GIS as a system consists of four basic elements. These are: computer, (hardware), programs used in the computer (GIS software), data on which the software is analyzed, and the user who identifies and manages these three elements, namely human being. In place of the conclusion, it can be said that GAT plays a huge role in tourism, in particular, in the development of pilgrimage tourism. In an informed current society, it is impossible to imagine the tourism industry without a goal. While tourism management bodies and tourist firms in our country constantly use information technology in their activities, the development of the tourist business and an increase in the flow of pilgrims is achieved.

Today, the need to create a single-order data exchange system of tourist organizations in our state is visible. Through the system, all meiori-legal documents, reports, mutual data exchange are carried out quickly. In the process of using GAT in tourism, it will be advisable to develop a virtual tourism program in 3D with the use of modern information technologies of all the holy shrines that exist in order to increase the potential of pilgrimage tourism in our country. Pilgrims coming through the program travel virtually to the sacred shrines and shrines that go directly, and in turn, the opportunity arises to obtain prior information about the objects they are going to travel to. Currently, a mobile application called Masjid Finder Uzbekistan has been launched, which shows the location of mosques throughout the Republic. Similarly, there is a need to develop mobile applications that provide information about the addresses of the Saints in our country, where the holy shrines, where allomas found eternal landing, are located. When developing applications, it will be advisable to use GIS to the fullest. It is indisputable that this in its place gives a wide range of amenities to domestic and foreign tourists who come to our country with pilgrimage tourism.

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