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Impacts of Islamic Tourism on International Peace and Security: Opportunities and Threats

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Abstract--- *The relations between Islamic tourism and security issues do not possess the unique attitude from the perspectives of theory and practice of international studies. This research offers an engaging assessment of the linkages and interconnections between Islamic tourism and international security. How does the Islamic tourism impact on maintaining peace and security in the world or vice versa neglecting it? The role of international institutions, Islamic tourism development and case of Uzbekistan for progressing this direction of tourism are analyzed by the author. The research focuses on settling these issues by developing conclusions and proposals regarding the promotion of Islamic tourism and peace in the world.*

Keywords--- *Islam, organization of Islamic cooperation, peace, security, terrorism, tourism, Uzbekistan*

Introduction

The relations between Islamic tourism and security issues do not possess the unique attitude from the perspectives of theory and practice of international studies and international law. Islamic tourism is not purely motivated by religion. Islamic tourism was created as a form of religious tourism because Muslims are motivated to visit religious ceremonies, conferences, functions, and centers (Laderlah, 2015). In this study, Islamic tourism refers to tourism by Muslims Eid & El-Gohary (2013), or any activity, event, experience or indulgence undertaken in a state of travel that is compliant with Islam, to interface within an Islamic framework with one or all of the following: history, culture, arts, heritage, way of life, economy, health, education and any other human interests. There are various studies that propose logical, socioeconomic and cultural explanations of the terrorism-tourism relationship. The literature and statistics all confirm that terrorist attacks alter tourism demand patterns, indicating an increasing demand to cancel travel or holiday plans particularly just after the 9/11 terrorist attack (Chen & Noriega, 2004; Floyd et al. 2003; Kingsbury & Brunn, 2004). This research offers an engaging assessment of the linkages and interconnections between Islamic tourism and international security. How does the Islamic tourism impact on maintaining peace and security in the world or vice versa neglecting it?

Methods

The study provides an important analysis for researchers of Islamic tourism, terrorism, international security issues, international affairs, and related subjects. Therefore, content and descriptive analyses of scientific articles on Muslim tourism Akbulut & Ekin, (2018); Akyol & Kilinc (2014), terrorism and security issues Giddens & Pierson (1998); Foucault (1991); Seddighi et al. (2001); Stafford & Armoo (2002); Baker 2014; Mohamed & Alseyoufi (2018);

Aleynikov et al. (2017), and data reports Crescent (2015), Muslim/Halal Travel Market: Basic Concepts, Terms, and Definitions. Crescent Rating, Singapore; In their research of tourism and terrorism, scholars applied a qualitative Fuchs et al. (2014); Korstanje & Clayton (2012); Morakabati & Kapuscinski (2016); Paraskevas & Arendell (2007); Wolff & Larsen (2014), and a quantitative approach (Ahlfeldt et al., 2015; Buigut & Amendah, 2016; Enders & Sandler, 1991; Fielding & Shortland, 2011; Masinde, 2016; Raza & Jawaid, 2013). The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, the OIC 10th Islamic Tourism Ministers Conference's data, Global Terrorism Index, of various countries and international organizations mentioned by the author.

Concepts of Islamic pilgrimage tourism and "Halal" tourism

In Islam, ziyara(h) (Arabic: زيارة ziyārah, "visit") or ziyarat (Persian: زیارت ziyārat, "pilgrimage") is a form of pilgrimage to sites associated with venerated figures in Islam such as the Prophets, Sufi auliya, and Islamic scholars. Sites of pilgrimage include mosques, mausoleums, and battlefields. Islamic Pilgrimage tourism or Ziyarah tourism is considered to be a recent phenomenon in the theory and practice of not only Islamic countries, but also in global tourism. Traditionally this type of tourism was often associated with Hajj and Umrah. However, at present it is defined in a broader sense as all forms of Islamic Pilgrimage tourism that include not only two pilgrimage destinations but many new destinations in which Muslim tourists can combine both sightseeing and religious duties.

Recently there has been an influx of products and services designed specifically to cater to the business and leisure related segments of Muslim tourists across the globe. The Muslim tourism market has witnessed rapid growth over the years and emerged as one of the fastest growing segments of the global tourism market. Particularly, by 2017 the number of Muslim tourists amounted to 131 million people, and the income from Muslim tourism reached 142 billion US dollars. This shows that pilgrim tourism is one of the fastest growing segments of the global tourism industry. It is expected that by 2020 the number of Muslim tourists in the world will reach 160 million people, the turnover from this type of tourism by 2026 will be \$ 300 billion.

Halal tourism as a concept has been used with different names which were stated in official documents of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and connotations in the tourism theory and practice. Halal tourism, Sharia Tourism, and Muslim-friendly tourism are the most common terms, which are used alternatively. However, none of these terminologies has a universally understood definition (Economic, 2015). The halal term means 'permissible' according to Islamic teaching (Sharia law) (Battour, 2018). Ideally, the tourists with the motive to join pilgrimage need Muslim friendly conditions in the country of destination. According to the theory, major Components of Islamic Tourism are considered to be:

- Halal Hotels which means that some of the main indicators of an Islamic hotel include: no alcohol, gambling etc.; Halal food only; Quran, prayer mats and arrows indicating the direction of Mecca in every room; Beds and toilets positioned so as not to face the direction of Mecca; Prayer rooms; Conservative staff dress; Islamic funding; Separate recreational facilities for men and women.
- Halal Transport (Airlines); Major indicators for halal transport include: cleanliness; nonalcoholic drinks;
- Halal Food Premises: Foods that served in a restaurant have to be halal. All animals must be slaughtered according to Islamic principles. No alcoholic drinks should be served on the premise.
- Halal Tour Packages: The content of the tour packages must be based on an Islamic theme. The Islamic tour packages include visits to the mosques, Islamic monuments and promote an event during the Ramadan.
- Halal Finance: The financial resources of the hotel, restaurant, travel agency, and the airlines have to be fit with Islamic principles. In general, Islamic finance requires participation in sharing the profit and loss among of all parties who involved in this finance enterprise (Akyol & Kilinc, 2014).
- A good image of Islamic environment for "halal" food and modern conditions make the Muslim tourists feel safe to consume halal products. Branding as Islamic and halal hub has brought several Muslim countries (as Malaysia, Singapore, Turkey, Indonesia) to move into the halal matter in these recent years. The rules made to ensure the safety and control the behavior of the tourist which is forbidden in Islam as long as they staying in those countries (Malaysia, Indonesia).

Organization of Islamic Cooperation – opportunities and challenges for Islamic pilgrimage tourism development

Islamic tourism as a concept has been used with different names which were stated in official documents of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (further as OIC) and connotations in the tourism theory and practice. Halal tourism, Sharia Tourism and "Ziyarah" tourism are the most common terms, which are used alternatively. However,

none of these terminologies has a universally understood definition. This factor does not obstacle to the development and improvement this type of tourism in the world.

The OIC is the largest and most influential Intergovernmental Muslim organization. Initially, it consisted of 25 states of Asia and Africa and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Currently it unites 57 countries with a population of about 1.5 billion people. The 57 Members of the OIC are the major source market for the global Islamic tourism industry. With estimated tourism expenditures of over \$100 billion, these countries account for around 82 per cent of the total tourism expenditures made by the Muslim tourists in 2013-2014. Tourism has been defined as one of the ten priority areas of cooperation in the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the Member Countries which was adopted in 1994 (Economic, 2015). The proof could be found from statistics, particularly, the number of international tourist arrivals in the OIC countries, for which the data are available, grew by 3.3 per cent and increased to 174.7 million in 2013, corresponding to a 16.1 percent share in the total international tourist arrivals worldwide. Furthermore, this sector occupies remarkable position in the GDPs of OIC states.

The role of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC) which also influence on developing tourism sector in the OIC states is important in realizing this sector. It has been functioning as the responsible body within the OIC for enhancing economic and commercial cooperation among the 57 Member States of the OIC. COMCEC has initiated cooperation in various sectors including finance, transport, agriculture, tourism, and poverty alleviation to enhance economic relations among the member countries. These efforts have also yielded various important projects and forums such as the OIC/COMCEC Private Sector Tourism Forum, The OIC Stock Exchanges Forum, and The COMCEC Capital Markets Regulators Forum.

From the perspective's Islamic tourism and Islamic pilgrimage tourism, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has prepared the Strategic Roadmap for the development of Islamic tourism among the OIC member states. The Roadmap provides a methodological framework for enhancing cooperation among member states in the field of tourism in order to improve and identify the necessary resources, in addition to defining main themes of the future of tourism in member countries through Islamic tourism standards and quality control project. Cooperation in Islamic tourism comprised five areas — including data and monitoring, policy and regulation, marketing and promotion, destination and industry development, capacity development to promote inter-Islamic cooperation as well as improving the ecosystem of Islamic tourism in the OIC member states (10th Islamic Tourism Ministers Conference to be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on February 5-7., 2018). The particular document is considered to be the continues of the Resolution on tourism development among the OIC member states from 2013.

Linkages between tourism and terrorism

The connection between terrorism and tourism has been the subject of study for decades (Enders & Sandler 1991; Yap & Saha, 2013). The belief that the numerous parts of the world, as the Middle East, Pakistan, Afghanistan are turning out to be the main centers of terrorism (Baker, 2014). Consequently, these countries are not definitely considered to be tourist destinations. So, the lack of instability and security in the state influence on attracting tourists and economic growth of the country. There are two different approaches in terms of linkages between terrorism as a threat to peace and security, and tourism as an impact on the development of states. Supporters of the first approach consider that the majority of attacks on tourists have taken place in the less-developed or the poorest countries of the world, where tourism plays a key role in the economy. Wanting to discourage tourists from visiting the country, terrorists also hamper the economic and social development of a given region at the same time. This leads to the view that political instability is an integral part of factors which influence on tourism. Travel and tourism effect on the factors leading to terrorism by encouraging socio-economic development, creating more employment opportunities and supporting mutual understanding and tolerance.

Other studies claim the opposite point. The number of irreplaceable losses is sadly growing too. These attacks were mostly aimed at developed countries where the tourism industry plays an important role in geographical, cultural, political and economic reasons. However, even the high level of security in these countries was not a deterrent for these attacks. This makes any tourist in the world feel unsafe (Mowforth & Munt, 1998; Korolev, 2007; Bysyuk, 2010). Interestingly, terrorist attacks have, however, also brought some positive implications in terms of economic development and security issues to the world's tourism industry. Crisis does not always just mean threats, but can also mean new opportunities. Many new markets, especially Muslim countries' market as the new destination for tourism, such as the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Croatia, etc. have started to boom because they have benefited from the situation where discouraged tourists started to cancel trips to the US and to some Middle East and European regions. They changed their travel plans to what they perceived as safer destinations. Hence, not

only threats but also considerable positive opportunities for other countries could be attracted as the results of terrorism.

“Islamophobia” and terrorism – as an obstacle for tourism and Islamic tourism development

After the attacks on the World Trade Centre on September 11, 2001, the number of Western tourists visiting Islamic countries such as Morocco, Egypt, Malaysia or Jordan significantly decreased. To support the declining tourism industry in the Middle East, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation created initiatives to encourage the development of tourism in the region. The major goal of these initiatives was to improve tourism in the region through developing new destinations and promoting Islamic heritage and culture, adjusting the tourism industry to Islamic customs and norms, and concentrating on the development of Islamic tourism.

There are various studies that propose logical socioeconomic and cultural explanations of the terrorism-tourism relationship. In a study of terrorism in Egypt, where Sharm el-Sheikh is located [Aziz \(1995\)](#), counter-argues the misconception that Islam is against foreign tourists outright with his socioeconomic rationalization. He argues that tourists and local people are separated not only by language, but by social and economic gaps too. When locals facing hardship are forced to co-exist with wealthy international tourists enjoying luxuries, friction is inevitable. This supports [Richter & Waugh \(1986\)](#), suggestion that travel styles can be representative of ideological values, class behavior and political and political culture of tourists and their countries. Therefore, tourists may be the targets of terrorism because of their tourism styles which may demonstrate conspicuous consumption. Today, most experts believe that certain parts of the Middle East, Pakistan, Afghanistan and sub-Saharan Africa are turning out to be the main power centers for terrorism. Decades of lawlessness and corruption have seen terrorist groups fill the power vacuum in these regions which continue to turn out an alarming number of motivated terrorists ([Baker, 2014](#)).

Creating such misunderstanding, panic, and enmity with so-called ‘Islamophobia’ has led to a generalized confused image that Muslims and Islam represent terrorism, which complicates the situation even more. On the other hand, international organizations and legislation try to foster the respect and protection of religious rights and holy places. The Organization of the Islamic Cooperation relies on international instruments and UN resolutions to work against the defamation of religions. Hence, sanctuaries or destinations of religious tourism should be protected from harm such as acts of war or terror attacks [Chowdhury et al. \(2017\)](#), religiously motivated terrorism and conflicts could lead to security and economic disasters not only nationally and regionally but even globally. As the world community focuses on sustainable development in all spheres, it is considerable to encourage sustainable Islamic tourism development by defending it from terrorism’s threats and making more opportunities to develop this type of tourism in developing and less developed countries.

Decreasing terrorism through tourism

Effort to keep tourism and for Muslim countries Islamic tourism as an integral aspect of states’ economy development notwithstanding the threats of terrorism should be continued. Tourism is perceived as economic driver of many economies and as such understanding and preventing possible security treats is paramount for every country. Although the ambiguity about this topic is present among authors, there is no doubt that potential risk significantly impacts tourists’ behaviour ([Boulal, 2017](#)). According to [Yaya \(2009\)](#), the nature and characteristics of terrorism differ across countries. In the case of Turkey, UK and Germany, it seems there is an issue related to attracting terrorist attacks, while the case of Spain and Italy points to a different conclusion.

As far as political implications are concerned, each country needs to provide an adequate policy aimed at combating terrorism, which will create a positive picture on the tourist map, as the fact is that after a terrorist attack, tourists only delay their spending from one period to the next ([Economic, 2015](#)). Political leaders of each country should be focused on maintaining a low to moderate political risk which ensures that the country, despite terrorism, achieves positive tourist results ([Yap & Saha, 2013](#)). Moreover, the need for preventive action and continuous investment in the safety of the destination, thus preserving the image of a safe destination ([Boulal, 2017](#)). Furthermore, according to the WTTC study, the impact of terrorism on tourism does not last long. To illustrate, it takes 13 months for tourism to recover from a terrorist attack, while it takes 21 months to recover from a disease, 24 months to recover from an environmental disaster and 27 months to recover from political unrest ([Boulal, 2017](#)).

According to foreign researchers’ attitudes states should mainly invest in guarding their borders, collecting preventive intelligence, and building effective border control, in addition to establishing international cooperation and sharing information about potential foreign terrorists ([Goldman & Neubauer-Shani, 2017](#)). Tourism is inextricably linked to international relations, and these relationships, on the one hand, involve international

organizations, and, on the other, bilateral cooperation. The participation in international and regional tourism organizations, the implementation of advanced practice of foreign countries in development tourism through close cooperation is an important factor in accelerated improvement of this sphere. Simultaneously, effective cooperation influence on decreasing the terrorist attacks in potential tourism developed countries and making preventive intelligence on cooperation on this actual issue. Here, it should be emphasized that, tourism weaken the factors leading to terrorism by encouraging economic and social development, creating employment opportunities, meanwhile supporting tolerance and mutual understanding.

Significance of tourism in maintaining peace in the world

Peace and tourism belong together, they are interrelated. Without peace there can be no tourism, but tourism can also contribute to the peace process– the building of peace. Building peace, promoting tourism and implementing sustainability are fundamentally moral issues. One of the main legal sources of international tourism is the Manila Declaration, from 1980, which determines that, the world tourism can develop in a climate of peace and security which can be achieved through the joint effort of all States in promoting the reduction of international tension and in developing international cooperation in a spirit of friendship, respect for human rights and understanding among all States. Hence it is clear that, touristic activity can only flourish on concord and quiet states. Furthermore, its ultimate aim is the improvement of the quality of life and the creation of better living conditions for all peoples, worthy of human dignity. It means that, these two terms as “peace” and “tourism” are depend on each other. Tourism is an opportunity for governments to create jobs, reduce poverty and foster economic growth. Hence, development of the tourism causes not only to the rising of economy and image of state; moreover, it helps to provide peace and stability in the country.

Then, the Acapulco document on tourism reaffirmed once again that “world tourism can be a vital force for world peace and can provide the moral and intellectual basis for international understanding and interdependence among nations” and “can contribute to the establishment of new international economic order that will help to eliminate the economic gap between developed and developing countries”. Another important international act – UNWTO charter, in the 3rd article, outlines as the main objective of the Organization is to promote the development of tourism in order to contribute to economic development, international understanding, peace, prosperity, universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction as to race, gender, language or religion. And so, for the first time, the role of “tourism as a vital force for peace” was enshrined in a formal document of the world’s premier tourism organization representing the nations and governments of the world. U.N. Ex-Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has stated: “Tourism is the people’s building block for global peace and cultural understanding. It can also help drive economic growth and alleviate poverty” (D’amore, 2014).

The UNWTO believes that the 2017-2022 years, the annual growth of international tourism will continue, but at a more moderate pace, and will be 3.3 %. As a result, the tourism market will grow each year by an average of 43 million. While maintaining the projected growth rate the number of arrivals will reach 1.48 million people in 2022, it is expected that the number of international arrivals in growing economies (+4.4% per year) will continue to grow two times faster than international arrivals in advanced economies (+2.2% annually). World Council of travel and tourism for the period 2017-2022 years provides positive dynamics of the tourism sector of the world economy: projected annual growth in demand for tourism services by 4.6 %, the gross production of tourism services by 3.5 %, capital investments by 4.8% and the number of people in employment in the tourism sector at 1.4 % (Cheer & Lew, 2017). Tourism is an opportunity for governments to create jobs, reduce poverty and foster economic growth. Consequently, development of the tourism causes not only to the raise of economy and prestige of states; moreover, it helps to provide peace and stability in the country.

Case of Uzbekistan – new period for Islamic pilgrimage tourism development and attitudes on providing security

Uzbekistan is one of the Central Asian countries which has a unique heritage of Islamic culture and historical monuments and possesses great interest and potential for tourist flow from Muslim countries and Muslims from other parts of the world. The country hosts important cities known in the Muslim world such as Bukhara and Samarkand. The names of such great figures as Imam Al-Bukhari, Imam At-Termizi, Imam Al-Maturudi, Baha-ud-Din Naqshbandi, Az-Zamakshariy are well known in the history of not only Muslim countries, but around the world. Islam is the fastest growing religion in the world and is projected that there will be 2.2 billion Muslims by 2030 (Akbulut & Ekin 2018). Because of the growing number of Muslims, the importance and need of Muslim pilgrims for more undiscovered destinations will make a sense.

Since 2017, tourism has become a strategic sector of the national economy, this sphere promotes the growth of international prestige of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Moreover, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measurements for intensified development of the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the continue these reforms serve as an important step at the beginning of a new period for further reforms in this sector. Moreover, in the Crescent Rating that ranks nations in halal tourism, Uzbekistan was designated the 29th position in 2017. Tourism is inextricably linked to international relations, and these relationships, on the one hand, involve international organizations, and, on the other, bilateral cooperation. The participation in international and regional tourism organizations, the implementation of advanced practice of foreign countries in developing Uzbekistan's tourism through close cooperation with partner countries is an important factor in accelerated development of this sphere (Luthe & Wyss, 2014; Boniface, 1998). However, tourism brand of Uzbekistan as a destination for pilgrimage tourism does not develop and well-known yet. This could be observed while analyzing the survey, which was organized by foreign experts during several months of 2017. The results show that only 2,2 % of total visitors (from 100%) in that period wanted to join pilgrimage. It proves that most of the tourism resources in Uzbekistan concentrated on historical and cultural issues, it is necessary to use existed potential regarding pilgrimage tourism by the development of various tourism resources and institutional-legal conditions for it.

Namely, Baha-ud-Din Naqshbandi is now recognized as the Sultan of Sufism (Navruz-Zoda & Navruz-Zoda, 2016). This may be an important destination for attracting tourists for the Sufi pilgrimage and religious-cognitive destination. Furthermore, pilgrimage tourists with this visit could get an opportunity to join another historical, cultural and religious places of Uzbekistan. For instance, Samarkand possesses the unique tourism places as Al-Bukhariy mausoleum, Tomb of St. Daniel (profit of three major religions), Mausoleum and Ruhobod Mosque (tomb of Sheikh Burhanuddin Sagardji, the spiritual mentor of Amir Timur), Shakhi Zinda Necropolis, etc. It is worth to note that, researchers in tourism and management spheres of Uzbekistan have already organized the special 7-day tour with more than 30 destinations from Tashkent to Bukhara for pilgrim. These places would be in the center of interest not only religious tourists but moreover, secular one also values the uniqueness of these historical places. The fact that, "there are more than 4 thousand architectural and cultural-historical monuments in the Republic; moreover 20 of them are included in the list of the world cultural heritage of UNESCO", proves the idea (Airey & Shackley, 1997; Kantarci, 2007).

Moreover, foreign researchers declared that Uzbekistan is not an important tourism destination in the world tourism arena. Lack of unified tourism policy and strategy are urgent issues that stand in front of tourism development (Kantarci et al., 2015). Therefore, nowadays the government of Uzbekistan intends to focus on multidirectional development of tourism. The ongoing reforms and changes show that, from December 2016 (from Mirziyoyev's Presidency), more than 50 legal norms (bylaws and laws) elaborated in the sphere of tourism (Bobur, 2018). And the last important policy document on it was the elaboration of the "Concept of tourism development in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019 - 2025" by the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, it could be also noted numerous destinations in this sphere as:

- The introduction of a visa-free regime in Uzbekistan for a period of 30 days for citizens of 64 countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.
- Introduction of "pilgrim visa" issued for up to 2 months to foreign citizens who come to make pilgrimages and study the cultural, historical, religious and spiritual heritage, traditions of Uzbekistan.
- Introduction of halal standards into practice in catering and restaurants in Uzbekistan since February 2018 and much more.

It is worth noting that in February 2019, within the framework of the I International Forum on Ziyarah Tourism, the Bukhara Declaration was signed on recognizing Uzbekistan as one of the centers of Ziyarah tourism. One of the participants of this remarkable event Ph.D. from Kazan Federal University Azat Akhunov emphasized, that Uzbekistan with its historical and religious potential could develop Ziyarah tourism. Particularly the country possesses unique destinations for Hanafi madhab and Sufism supporters. These are the steps which should begin years ago, the priority of the maintenance the peace and security in the country till 2016, and the threat of religious terrorism and extremism prevented the development of Islamic pilgrimage tourism. It is time to develop further by saving these two main factors- peace and security of Uzbekistan, the issues of peace and security do belong to all the nations of the world. This reason cannot be an obstacle to further economic and social development of the state. The government should comply with maintaining peace and security because almost every sphere of life depends on this factor. However, this motive could not reject the economic and social progress of the Republic and its population (Doosje et al., 2016; Nitsch & Schumacher, 2004).

Islamic pilgrimage tourism- as a response to the decrease in unemployment in the countries

One of the most important goals of any state is to achieve employment of the working population, which is a prerequisite for economic growth and social stability in the country. Complete and effective employment is the goal of any socio-economic policy country. This policy is implemented through a set of measures to influence the labor market (Leach, 2003; Tsiakis & Stephanides, 2005). It focuses on the sphere of social and labor relations aimed at reducing unemployment and the creation of conditions for more employment. Maintain permanent employment is one of the priority policy objectives. Tourism is among the world's most important exporting sectors; and is labor rather than capital intensive, which means that it has a great capacity to create new jobs in times when unemployment has reached unthinkable rates and when this issue may undermine the future of the world's economy and society. In general, the development of touristic infrastructure in developing and less developed states leads to the organization a remarkable amount of reduction of unemployment in the country. Considering the population which will be employed in the numerous service sectors like hotel and restaurant, handicraft making, small business owners' etc. functioning is connected with tourism. A notable fact is that some functioning of this sphere does not demand complicated or special high education skills (Slesman et al., 2015; Kutluk et al., 2018).

From the perspectives of pilgrimage tourism development, the organization of Muslim oriented conditions for tourists requires infrastructure. Muslim friendly tourism in those type of states should be constructed according to the international standards. A particular number of professionals will be employed in this sphere. Consequently, the current issue of unemployment will be decreased in the country level. As the largest intergovernmental Islamic organization – the Organization of Islamic Cooperation should focus on the threats caused by the terrorism issues on tourism in its member states from one hand, and especially Islamic pilgrimage tourism development. For the majority of the OIC member states' tourism and Islamic pilgrimage tourism become one of the important sources of income and considerable part of their GDP (Fathoni & Lanrong, 2021; Said et al., 2021).

Conclusion and Recommendation

Islamic tourism and peace have been relatively disregarded, which is surprising given the revival of the latter. Therefore, one of the keys to an effective solution of these acute problems lies in the development within the universal and regional intergovernmental organizations as the UNO and the OIC. The elaboration of a UN document aimed specifically at establishing principles for countering the terrorist threat to international tourism. As the only intergovernmental universal organization - the United Nations World Tourism Organization could adopt Special “Roadmap” on measurements to struggle against terrorism as the important threat for tourism and Islamic tourism development (Al-Hamarneh & Steiner, 2004; Alpay, 2013).

Furthermore, the unanimous cooperation on Islamic tourism development of all state members of the OIC also should be progressed. It is also suggested to adopt multilateral and bilateral agreements on Islamic tourism development between the OIC and its member countries. The legal and institutional improvement influence on Islamic tourism, which effects on countries' economic growth (Nassar et al., 2015; Tanaš, 2013). From the perspectives of maintaining peace and security, these two are connected with each other. In order to defend countries' peace and security from terrorists' attacks, the suggested solution would be in three main directions as:

- The strengthening internal security policy, which includes effective visa control, border control.
- Sustainable cooperation on the struggle against terrorism and threats on bilateral basis and in the framework of bilateral and multilateral collaboration.
- Safety of tourism destination and international image of this destination as the secure for potential tourists by improving infrastructure and promotion.

Unfortunately, these interconnected activities of the human being as – tourism and terrorism are linked with each other. However, the threat of the last cannot be an obstacle to the development of Islamic tourism. It is suggested to organize the activities of reorientation on positive images of states and maintenance of high tourism potential in perspective Islamic tourism developed countries. Consequently, the positive factors overshadow off putting threats like terrorism.

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