



 Research Article

HISTORICAL-PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF TOURISM ACTIVITY AND PILGRIMAGE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In this article, it is highlighted the historical and pedagogical aspects of the development of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan, the connection between the journeys related to pilgrimage tourism and the life and scientific researches of our great scholars in the world history.

KEYWORDS

Tourism, pilgrimage tourism, healthcare tourism, medical tourism, cultural heritage, muhaddith, cultural monument.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 20th century, social tourism was appeared and spread out due to social necessity. Its main features are publicity, intensity and industrialization of recreational activities. , Recently, tourism is becoming popular and generalized on the one hand, and becoming more specialized on the other. The motivation of

touristic demand is complicating educational, communicative and investment aspects of tourism are growing along with recreational (leisure activity) aspects. Tourism (according to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)) provides 10% of the world's production and service industry turnover.

Travelling (tourism) is one of the fastest growing sectors of the world economy. Its comprehensive development is becoming a source of high-income for many countries. According to the UN World Tourism Organization, 1 billion 184 million tourists were recorded worldwide in 2015, and by the end of 2016, this figure increased to 1 billion 235 million, i.e., increased by 3.9%. The value of export services provided to travelers in 2015 was approximately 1 trillion US dollars. In 2020-2022, a big difference can be noticed in these numbers [1]. It has been observed that tourism has become one of the most important economic sectors today. Therefore, many countries of the world are taking all measures on the further development of this industry, the creation of relevant infrastructure at the level of world standards and the increase of the flow of tourists.

Nowadays, the development of tourism plays an essential role in the enlargement of the country's economy. The country tries to develop various directions of tourism based on its potential, geography, history and present political situation. There is an opportunity to develop the branches of tourism such as healthcare tourism, medical tourism, ecotourism, excursion tourism, sports tourism, extreme tourism, as well as pilgrimage tourism.

Tourism is a strategic branch of the country's economy. The Uzbek people who are not careless to increasing the tourist potential of our country are innovating the sources related to improve the status of "Touristic neighborhood", "Tourism Village" or "Tourism Park", making sacred places,

pilgrimage areas, introducing them to the general public when they are organizing family guesthouses, at least five types of services for tourists.

Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev dated February 7, 2018 "On measures to ensure rapid development of domestic tourism" became an important organizational legal basis in the rapid development of tourism and historical and cultural tourism in our country, rational use of existing opportunities, increasing the flow of foreign visitors, showing the tourism, cultural, natural and sports potential to the whole world, in turn, forming the culture of domestic tourism [2].

In the decree No. PF-6165 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 9, 2021 "On measures to further develop domestic and pilgrimage tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", following tasks are defined: "...full study of the potential of Uzbekistan's pilgrimage tourism, systematization of information, formation of scientifically based statistics and data about pilgrimage sites, scholars and their scientific heritage..." [3].

Implementation of the tasks set by our government, development of domestic and pilgrimage tourism in the country, as well as researching the pedagogical aspects of pilgrimage tourism, which is necessary for the education of the younger generation, is considered one of today's actual tasks. It is noteworthy that currently tourism is becoming an active

phenomenon that changes the cultural forms of the content of social life of the people. As a result of the activation of this process, the scale of culture is expanding, economy and civil culture are developing, the spiritual world of the individuals and society is enriched. Correspondingly, the research of the phenomenon of tourism in the scientific outlook has been significantly revived. In recent years, works devoted to the study of the economic, sports, and ethnographic, ecological content of this type of activity have appeared. At the same time, the need for more thorough research of the pedagogical and educational possibilities of this activity is increasing.

The relevance of pilgrimage tourism in the life of society creates the necessity to study its legal and cultural foundations. Unfortunately, current researches are largely fragmentary, that means they are in a narrow scope, they are not intended to study tourism summarizing. As an independent type of leisure activity, tourism has deep historical roots and has been associated with travel from earlier time. Many researchers indicate 4 main stages in the development of tourism history: 1. Exploration of tourism - starting with the formation of civilization and continuing until the beginning of the 19th century; 2. Elite tourism (19th - early 20th centuries) is associated with the emergence of specialized enterprises that provide and produce touristic services. 3. Development of social tourism (1st half of XX century); 4. The development of public tourism (after World War II). The last stage is characterized by the fact that

during this period, mass tourism spreads widely; tourism industry is created as an inter-complex of the production of goods and services. Technical, economic and social criteria were set by the authors based on the above periodization. [5]

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Foreign scientists T.A.Van Dijk, B.W.Ritche researched the basics of tourism education management, while Russian scientists A.A.Ostapets researched the scientific and theoretical foundations of tourism pedagogy.

Scientific-theoretical and methodological problems of tourism development were studied in the scientific researches of our Uzbek scientists N.T. Tukhliev, A. Taksanov, A.K. Alimov, there is not much about scientific developments related to the issues of research and development of pilgrimage tourism and its pedagogical aspects in Uzbekistan.

Several scientists have paid enough attention to raise the spirituality of young people to the issues of their spiritual and moral education in the theory and practice of pedagogy of our country, however, in the higher pedagogical education system, the problems of improving pedagogical mechanisms of formation of spiritual and moral qualities of young generation on the basis of pilgrimage tourism are almost not studied. For example, K. Khoshimov, S. Nishonova, A. Zunnunov researched the historical development of the views of the peoples of Central Asia on education, the rich spiritual heritage left to us by our ancestors in their scientific works. M. Kh.

Tokhtakhodjaeva, R. Mavlonova, A. Q. Munavvarov, I. Y. Tursunov, O'. N. Nishonaliev, N. Gaybullaev, R. Yodgorov, J. Y. Khasanboev, B. Ziyomuhammadov, O. Musurmanova, Sh. Mardonov, U. Aleuov, S. U. Khodjaniozov [5], U.I. Mahkamov, N. Artikov and other pedagogic scientists explained in a certain level to the issues of spiritual and moral education of teenagers in their scientific developments related to the theory of education.

In D. Sh. Nafasov's [6] research, issues of improving the pedagogical mechanisms of developing socio-cultural competence of students in tourism activities were studied[7].

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

As a socio-cultural phenomenon, tourism is directly related to the dynamics of culture and social relations. In ancient times, tourism was evaluated through this culture and social relations and characteristics. These characteristics are related to travelling and the journey itself arose from the necessity of trade and treatment. However, since the ancient culture was characterized by competition, the opportunity was opened for all those who wanted to try themselves in different directions of culture - crafts, sports, public speaking, theater performances. These performances were held in different cities of Ancient Greece. In the culture of the Middle Ages, journeys had a religious meaning and was associated with pilgrimages to holy places. Travels related to pilgrimage tourism are of special importance in the history of the world

in connection with the lives and scientific researches of our great scholars.

Imam Ismail Al-Bukhari, the great muhaddith (Scholar of hadith. The term muḥaddith (plural muḥaddithūn often translated as "traditionist") refers to a specialist who profoundly knows and narrates hadith, the chains of their narration isnad, and the original and famous narrators) recognized as the most famous scholar-pilgrim started his tourism activity at the age of 17, went to Arabia with his mother on a pilgrimage and lived there for several years. He traveled and collected hadiths in Baghdad, Damascus, Balkh, Nishapur, Egypt and many other Arab cities for 40 years in order to collect fiqh (an Islamic legal system that seeks to interpret and apply the principles of the Qur'an and Hadith (Prophetic teachings) to daily life) hadiths. Abu Isa Muhammad Ibn Isa At-Tirmidhi, a contemporary of Imam Al-Bukhari, is another pilgrim and scholar-traveler. At-Tirmidhi also traveled in order to improve his knowledge to Baghdad and other cities where science has developed and taught many students.

Another reason why our great muhaddiths travelled around the world is there was the destruction of works written in local languages in Mowarounnahr, Khorasan and Khorezm, which were part of the Arab caliphate at that time. The scholars who grew up in Mowarounnahr went to Damascus, Cairo, Baghdad, Kufa and Basra, the central cities of the caliphate, and were forced to write in Arabic. These reasons gave an opportunity to our ancestors travelling to several foreign cities, studying their language, religion,

culture, customs, traditions of the native people, national characteristics in social relations, and unique methods of education of the young generation.

In the 9th century, Bayt al-Ḥikmah - the House of Wisdom, the future Academy of Sciences of the East, was established in Baghdad, the center of science and culture of the East. There had been a large library and observatories with astronomical resources in Bayt al-Ḥikmah. In addition to conducting researches, scientists here studied the scientific heritage of ancient Greek and Indian scientists and translated their works into Arabic. Many scientists from Mowarounnahr and Khorasan who made a great contribution to medieval science worked here.

Our scholars from Central Asia enriched their knowledge, gained life experience, and left behind a rich spiritual heritage because of traveling throughout their lives, engaging in pilgrimage tourism, which is an aspect of touristic activity.

The first prominent representative of Khorezm scientific school was Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, in the words of the American orientalist D. Sarton "He was one of the greatest mathematicians of all time" Although Muhammad Al-Khorazmi was born in Khorezm, he visited many countries and cities in order to acquire knowledge and visit sacred places and deceased in Baghdad. Al-Khwarizmi also created works on geography based on the impressions and information he got from his travels, and in his works, he names 537 places, cities, mountains (203 names), seas and islands and he mentioned

the names of the rivers separately. It can be found names such as the Red Sea, Indian and Atlantic Oceans in his works. The Sea of Azov and the Nile River basins are also explained in his works. The Italian orientalist K. Nallino wrote, "No nation in Europe has achieved the achievement of al-Khwarizmi and was not capable of creating such an incredible work." The geographical ideas created as a result of Al-Khwarizmi's travels raised this science to a new level and led to the creation of a new geographical science in the East at the beginning of the 9th century.

Ahmad Farghani is also considered another pilgrim and tourist-scientist. Ahmad Farghani was born and grew up in Ferghana and received his early education there. Farghani went on a long journey with the intention of continuing his scientific research and was able to work with Muhammad al-Khwarizmi at the Bait al-Hikmah Academy in Baghdad, which was famous in the East at that time. Ahmad Farghani scientifically proved solar and lunar eclipses, five centuries before Mirzo Ulugbek, who is called the Sultan of the science of Astronomy, he identified the directions of movement of the Sun and Stars proved that the Earth is spherical and moves around two axes called poles. 800 years later, Christopher Columbus and Fernando Magellan, who made a circumnavigation of the globe, recorded how accurate the calculations of one degree of meridian length used by Ahmed Fergani to calculate the size of the globe were. Ahmad Farghani continued his trip to Egypt and invented a nilometer device that constantly measures the water of the Nile. This tool has been successfully



used for farming throughout the Nile River basin. With the help of this instrument, the flood periods of the Nile River were known in advance by Egyptians. The Egyptian government has decided to construct a statue of our compatriot Ahmad Farghani on Roda Island in the Nile River as a high tribute to his services to this country.

Abu Rayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Biruni was one of the pilgrim- scholars, spent his life constantly traveling and moving from one city to another and conducted researches. He proved the eclipse of the moon in Baghdad. If it is investigated Biruni's journeys throughout his life, he traveled to Khorezm in the north, to India in the south, between the coast of the Caspian Sea and Baghdad in the west.

Abu Ali al-Huseyn ibn Abdallah ibn Sina (commonly known in the West as Avicenna) another pilgrim and traveler-scientist, traveled often during his life and visited many countries. After Bukhara, he traveled to Khorezm, Turkmenistan, Iranian cities and the shores of the Caspian Sea. Ibn Sina recorded a lot of information in his works about places on geographical maps, natural climatic conditions, especially springs, unique natural corners, benefits of hot water on the shores of the Caspian, on the banks of the river Marv and crossing the Karakum Desert, during the study of the growth areas of herbs and their healing features and on his travels to the countries of Iran and Turkmenistan.

Abulkosim Mahmud ibn Umar Az-Zamakhshari was born on March 19, 1075 in the village of

Zamakhshar, Khorezm. He traveled constantly and visited sacred places and mausoleum of saints during his life. The traveler-scientist visited the East, especially the Muslim countries, twice in 1100-1122 and 1127-1139. Zamakhshari traveled to the cities of Khorasan, Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Yemen, Syria, Marv, Nishapur (Neyshabur), Isfahan, Baghdad, Hejaz, Damascus and Mecca, and collected rich sources for his works. His works on linguistics, "Asos al-Balogha" (Fundamentals of Word Mastery), "Samim al-Arabiya" (The Core of the Arabic Language) and "Al-Kashshof" were among the works related to Qur'an interpretation and recognized as perfect masterpieces by Orientalists and Arabic scholars. Therefore, these works are still used as main textbooks in universities of different countries of the world [6]. Az-Zamakhshari's touristic trips, along with enriching his knowledge, gaining life experience, and visiting, also greatly contributed to the enrichment of pedagogic science, and left a rich spiritual heritage for the future generation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, after discussing the main points, it is clear that ancient tourism in Central Asia, as well as pilgrimage tourism, is connected with the emergence of the Great Silk Road and a new type of tourism - pilgrimage was developed and religious tourism also began to spread widely, which serves to improve the scientific worldview of people was founded because of the developed tourism in the 9th-12th centuries. At the same time, during the stages of the historical development of tourism, the experience of

education has been formed in a coherent and harmonious manner.

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