

EMERGENCE AND HISTORY OF TOURISM

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Annotation: Tourism (French *tour-sair*, travel), tourism - making a trip (trip); one of the types of active recreation. Tourism is the departure (travel) of an individual from the place of residence for a period of 1 year without engaging in paid activities in the place (country) visited for health, educational, professional or other purposes. understood.

Key words: Historical tourism, dishes, coins, castles, cities, graves, paintings, madrasahs.

Historical tourism is the activity of tourists who are interested in working tools, dishes, coins, military weapons, houses, castles, cities, tombs, paintings, madrasahs, mosques and material historical resources that have come down to us from ancient people. . In the early years of our independence, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov drew attention to the issue of radical reform of our foreign economic activity: "It is necessary to implement deep changes in the issue of export. Instead of exporting raw materials, it is necessary to move to directions that bring more benefits for Uzbekistan. Tourism (travel) means walking and hiking, sightseeing in historical and other places of interest, sightseeing and rest in resorts, fresh air, sunshine and clear waters. Naturally, in such socio-cultural and educational processes, it is necessary to study the environment, perform tasks set for certain goals, communicate with people of different categories.

For this reason, our ancient ancestors improved their agility, speed, dexterity, and endurance along with hunting and performing various activities. Evidences and observations in various narratives, legends and stories described in the folklore of the people testify to this. Among the countries of the world, Uzbekistan has its own long and unique rich history. According to various historical written and archeological sources, our Motherland, which was recognized as the Turanian land since ancient times, has taken a worthy place among ancient and great countries such as China, India, Iran, Egypt, and Rome. It is no secret that the history, rich in ancient, cultural and spiritual monuments, ancient architectural and visual arts have attracted world tourists. Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shahrissabz, Khiva and Urgench, as well as historical monuments and old monuments located in different places of the republic, serve as the main foundation of our country's tourism. Among the pictures (figures) drawn, the process of hunting, spearing various wild animals, shooting with a bow, people

running, fighting with animals, ways of using spears, bows and other weapons are vividly expressed.

The findings of the archaeological excavations in Dalvarzintepa in the Surkhan oasis, Afrosiyob in Samarkand and other regions depict practical activities such as traveling, organizing trade in cities, relaxing in scenic places, loading camels, horses, and mules, leading them on foot, and sometimes riding them. Such pictorial evidences are carefully preserved and displayed in the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, Art Museum, Afro-Siyob Museum and other history museums in the regions. The fact that the ancient caravan routes, which went down in history under the name of the Great Silk Road, crossed the borders of our country in the 2nd century BC also contributed to the mutual harmony and development of religion, crafts, culture, unique traditions and customs. It should be noted that he served. The number of historical and architectural monuments alone is more than 900. It is noteworthy that a certain part of the cultural heritage objects in the region has been protected by UNESCO.

Based on the study of the sources mentioned above, it is possible to draw some conclusions about the journeys in the socio-cultural life of the ancient ancestors. Our ancestors lived around the beginning, middle and last tributaries of Syrdarya, Zarafshan, Amudarya and other small rivers. They were engaged in animal husbandry and always moved in the pastures depending on the seasons of the year. Family members also had to walk together. This forced people to walk on foot and on carts (horses, mules, oxen, donkeys) mainly on beaches, pastures, and mountainous areas. Children and adults had to be physically trained in such conditions. Moving from mountain to mountain, pasture to pasture, hunting wolf, fox, deer, arhar (wild sheep), partridge, grouse, and quail in their living conditions in winter. They grew up, got dexterity and agility. Naturally, middle-aged people, young men, teenagers and even young children took part in such hunts.

According to historical data, stones were collected on high hills and sometimes on flat pastures to make mola (sign). The main purpose of making a mole is to mark the hunting areas. Also, those who were the first to climb the mountain - the first to reach untrodden places - made a memorial stone. Even the molas were given the names of their creators or great people. perhaps peaks such as "Khontangri" (China), "Kazbek", "Elburs" (Caucasus) were also named in this way. In our country, mountains like "Nurota", "Turkistan", "Almaliq" were probably named after these customs in ancient times. We can witness that issues related to travel were also expressed in the work of our great grandfather, the Sultan of poetry, Hazrat Alisher Navoi. In the epic "Sea trip, storm and parting", in addition to Farhad's feats such as swimming in water, rescuing people from a shipwreck, coming from the land of Yemen to the land of Armenians (through Shopur), walking in the mountains, seeing Shirin's visage in order

to dig ditches and many other adventures were reflected. Farhad's journey from China to the land of Armenians shows the tourist activities of our ancient ancestors.

Another noteworthy aspect is that the works and scientific heritage of our world-famous compatriots Abu Nasr Farabi, Al Khorazmi, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Pahlavan, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Mirza Babur, and other great scholars are present in the social and cultural life of our ancient ancestors. The role of travel is also discussed. In the pictures written in the works of Navoi, Babur and others, scenes of hunting, gardens and recreation on the shores of rivers and lakes are depicted. The role of travel in improving people's health, prolonging life, and increasing physical and creative work ability has been praised. Mahmud Kashgari traveled through Turkestan on foot and by mountain bike to write his book "Devonu Lugatit Turk". His scientific and research work on tourism was appreciated not only in his time, but also in the next millennium in the Turan region. Many scientific studies have been done on the basis of his work. Especially students will benefit from studying M. Kashgari's life and his work well.

Tourism - travel is taught as a theoretical and practical science with socio-educational features. It has its own history and development processes related to social systems (form). Tourism in a general sense means trips and adventures. For this reason, it finds content in social-life and labor processes. The earliest people tried to create hunting and working tools to survive. In this way, they hunted the mountains and wild animals, and trained them to work. Certain signs (types) were placed at hunting locations and places convenient for recreation. When necessary, they came to these places and had fun, organized various games and competed. The improvement of the production and labor process, new methods of creating hunting and combat weapons led people to go to far places to hunt and work, and on this basis to choose the most convenient and good places, rest, and even settle down. In this way, they built ships for hunting and traveling on rivers, lakes, seas and used them for their purpose. It is known from history that Christopher Columbus went to America (discovery), India, Africa, Australia and other continents and countries. The peaceful nature of the ancient land of Uzbekistan, the relics in the old cities, the places that brought up scholars who made a great contribution to the world civilization have attracted the people of the world and tourists. Greek intellectuals who came with Alexander the Great (4th century BC) wrote interesting memoirs about the nature and life of the country. Chinese tourist Zhan Szyan (2nd century BC) visited the regions from the Fergana valley to the Qizilkum deserts. Also, Xuan Tzan from China (VII century), Marco Polo from Italy (XIII century), Yaqut Hamavi from Arabia (XIII century), Abu Abdullah ibn Battuta from Morocco (XIV century), Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo from Spain (XIV century), Johann from Germany . memories about the visits and experiences of world-traveled tourists such as von Schiltberger (XIV-XV centuries), Anthony Jenkinson from Great Britain (XVI century), Arminius Vampery from Hungary (XIX century) they wrote down.

Also, the people of Turanian land also traveled the world and created valuable works based on travel impressions. "India" (1030) after Abu Rayhan Beruni's trip to India, "Boburnoma" (1518/19-1530) by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Traveler's Hindi" (1912), which contains the memories of Abdurauf Fitrat's trip to Turkey. among them. There are also works dedicated to the life of the ancient country in the travelogue genre, which belongs to Eastern fiction in general (Muqimiy, Nodim, etc.).

Amir Temur and the Timurids became active in the trips of the first tourists in Mavoraunnahr. Amir Temur was in constant contact with the French king Charles VI and the English Henry IV. His ambassador came to Paris in 1403. Spanish Clavijo's book "The Life and Activities of Temur the Great" describes social life in Mavoraunnahr and tourists' desire for Temur's state. If you look at the history of tourism, it is based on hospitality. This has been an ancient habit of mankind. Before, he welcomed guests in his house, in his room, but now his meaning has changed. Usually people have to live away from home for several days, weeks, months. He will need the support and help of "strangers". This is done through hospitality. According to the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, hospitality means "the quality, behavior of a guest-friend, to replace waiting for a guest"³³. Nowadays, hospitality visits are made not in someone's house, but in connection with spending the night and relaxing in guest houses. Because of this, the terms of hospitality and tourism are used interchangeably in economic literature³⁴. Scientists of our country use the phrase "hospitality" instead of hospitality³⁵. It can be seen from these that revealing the nature of the concept of hospitality is important in looking at the theoretical issues of tourism. For this, it is necessary to develop the definition of each concept. Hospitality is currently a type of services provided in tourism, and to some extent it has signs of entrepreneurship. Based on its content, we found it appropriate to define hospitality as follows. Hospitality means a set of relations related to the provision of services such as accommodation, feeding, transportation, excursions, conferences, and entertainment. The history of studying tourism as a science dates back to the beginning of the 19th century. First organized tourism from England to France was established (1815). The English priest Thomas Cook, who is considered the founder of tourism, created his own private tourist enterprise and in 1866 the first tourist groups were sent to the USA. In the EAST, the Arab traveler Ibn Battuta³⁷ started a journey at the age of 21 and traveled almost all the countries of East and North Africa on foot.

According to historical data, in the first half of the 19th century, Russian tourists took the first steps to study the history, culture, natural wealth and geographical environment of Central Asia. Especially, these processes became widespread in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Scientists, military specialists in history, geography, botany, ethnography, archeology and many other fields were mobilized for this. The purpose of their visits is related to multifaceted

processes, and essentially, the interests related to the occupation are in the main place. Among them, the study of the geographical environment and natural resources, and finding them, is of great importance. B. A. Fedchenko, P. P. Semenov, Tyan-Shan'sky showed great courage in the organization and implementation of such complex and laborious activities, that is, they mapped the mountains of the Tyan-Shan, Pamir-Aloy ridge and their lower branches. . These, in turn, in that period and in later times, performed many official tasks in the study of mountains, rivers, mines, as well as in the organization of group trips. After the decision of independence in Uzbekistan, tourism activities began to be widely launched. Its legal and economic foundations have been created.

By the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 27, 1992, the national company "Uzbekturizm" was established, a state body that implements the unified policy of the republic in the field of tourism. State and public organizations related to the network were included in its composition, regional departments were established. The national company "Uzbekturizm" was accepted as a full member of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization. There are 408 companies and enterprises engaged in tourism activities in Uzbekistan. 168 hotels with more than 14,000 beds are operating (2006). In 2005, 241,900 foreign tourists from 117 countries visited the Republic. 380,900 citizens of Uzbekistan went on a tourist trip abroad.

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