

Historical-Chronological Fundamentals of Tourism Formation in Central Asia

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Abstract: The article is based on the facts of the formation of tourism during the Eastern Renaissance in connection with the international trips of Central Asian scientists. The foundations of the creation of "scientific" and "pilgrimage" types of tourism are chronologically analyzed, and it is recommended that researchers carry out comprehensive scientific research in this area.

Keywords: Eastern Renaissance, Central Asian encyclopedists, history of the formation of tourism and travel, scientific and pilgrimage types of tourism, Science and culture centers, new Renaissance in Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Travel to other countries in Central Asia for specific purposes has been developed since ancient times, and the first tourist attractions in our country date back to the Great Silk Road. The importance of the Great Silk Road, which opened in the 2nd century BC, was enormous. This path was not only a trade route, but also a path of cultural, educational and scientific development, as well as international relations between the peoples of the world. In the VII-VIII centuries, through the conquest of Movarounnahr by the Arabs, the customs, religion and beliefs of the local people, influencing the culture that had been developing since ancient times, gradually began to penetrate the religion of Islam. With the conversion of the local people to Islam, the Arab countries connected Central Asia with Makkah and Madinah. One of the obligatory acts of Islam is to go on Hajj. Although the journey was arduous, arduous, and took months and years, the number of pilgrims increased from year to year. It is known from centuries of history that the process of human travel around the world in order to develop their trade, discover and develop new lands, to find new ways of science, is a kind of pilgrimage and scientific tourism in tourism today. Although tourism in modern terms was formed at the end of the XIX century, only in the XX century it developed rapidly and as a result of the development of techniques and technologies, the rise of social relations, it became known as the "phenomenon of the XX century." Today, tourism is considered as an interdependent economic category of enterprises and industries of the national economy, the purpose of which is to provide people with a variety of leisure and travel, as well as the efficient use of available tourist resources, to meet growing needs. Tourism has served to strengthen the ties of friendship between the peoples of the planet since ancient times. People set out on a journey to explore new lands, see and

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know the world, develop trade, and establish cultural and diplomatic ties. The Central Asian region has played an important role in this process, as trade caravans cross paths and are located at the crossroads of cultures and civilizations. In his speech, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said, "We have set as our main goal the creation of a new Renaissance, the foundation of the Third Renaissance in Uzbekistan through large-scale democratic changes, including educational reforms."

[1] It is known that the great awakening in ancient Greece in the IX-XII centuries opened new directions in the development of science in Central Asia. During this period, the first Renaissance took place in our country, and as a result, dozens of great scholars, such as Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Mahmud Zamakhshari, with their scientific and creative discoveries, made invaluable contributions to world development and science. contributed. It should be noted that during this period, which is recognized as the "golden age of Islamic culture", such great scholars as Imam Bukhari, Imam Termezi, Imam Moturidi, Burhaniddin Marghinani, Abul Mu'in Nasafi grew up in our homeland and became the pride of the entire Muslim world. The Second Renaissance was formed in the 15th century as a result of the comprehensive support of the development of science in the country founded by our ancestor Amir Temur. During this period, scholars such as Mirzo Ulugbek, Ali Kushchi, poets and thinkers such as Alisher Navoi, Babur Mirzo, Lutfi, Abdurahmon Jami, historians, artists, musicians and musicologists such as Mirkhand, Khandamir, Mahmud Muzahhib, Kamoliddin Behzod appeared on the big stage with their works.

Literature review

Theoretical and methodological issues of the formation and development of tourism have been studied in the works of the following foreign and domestic scientists: L.I. Lukacheva, V.A. Kvartalnov, V.A. Isaev, [2], K.Kh.Abdurahmanov [3], M.Q.Pardaev, [4] I.S.Tukhliev [5] and others. With the development of tourism and its becoming a mass phenomenon, the first definitions of the concept of 'tourism' had emerged in order to statistically account for people traveling. There are currently different approaches to the definition of tourism. For example, NI Kabushkin describes tourism as "a set of relationships and interactions and the integrity of events that occur during a person's journey" [6]. However, the historical and methodological basis for the formation of tourism in our country for travel purposes has not been sufficiently studied.

Research methodology

The methodology of scientific research is the decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of socio-economic spheres and the Decree "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan."

Analysis and results

Both Renaissance periods in the East are unique in the history of mankind in general, and are imbued with the noble ideas of the great ancestors about science, enlightenment, religious tolerance, and humanity. In our time, during the years of independence of Uzbekistan, it has a special, deep meaning [7]. Indeed, our state, located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, has long been one of the centers of high civilization and culture. As a proof of this, ancient inscriptions, architectural monuments, rare manuscripts sealed in stone testify to our rich history of several thousand years. Although there is a type of tourism in the scientific literature, but according to its specifics, it has a certain description, in which the person involved is called a tourist. Importantly, we can call a tourist a traveler, but we cannot always call a traveler a tourist. The reason is that, unlike travel, tourism is an area that is strongly influenced by the economy and politics. Tourism is a type of public or private

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travel carried by tourists with a clearly defined tourist destination and purpose, and consists of specialized service organizations for the organization and conduct of such travel. The activities of such tourist service organizations are carried out primarily by travel agencies, hotels and various related industries associated with these services [5]. The most famous of the pilgrim scholars, the great muhaddith Imam al-Bukhari (810-870) [8] went on Hajj with his mother at the age of 17 and lived in Arabia for several years. He traveled for 40 years to Baghdad, Damascus, Balkh, Nishapur, Egypt and many other Arab cities to collect jurisprudential hadiths. An example of this is Imam al-Tirmidhi (824-892), a contemporary of Imam al-Bukhari. At-Termizi's travels abroad lasted for many years, during which time he met with many scholars and hadith scholars. In Movarounnahr, Khorasan and Khorezm, which were part of the Arab caliphate, works written in local languages were destroyed, and local scholars and students were forced to go to Damascus, Cairo, Baghdad, Kufa and Basra to study in Arabic. The city was a major scientific and cultural center of the East, among which Baghdad was the most famous. In the IX century in this city was established "Bayt-ul Hikma" - "House of Wise Men" Academy of Sciences of the East. The House of Wisdom had a large library and observatories for astronomical observations in Baghdad and Damascus. The Taliban here are engaged in scientific research as well as studying the scientific heritage of ancient Greek and Indian scholars and translating their works into Arabic. Many Movarounnahr and Khorasan scholars who made great contributions to medieval science have created here. The following are the activities of Central Asian travel scientists related to travel (tourism):

The first prominent figure in the Khorezm scientific school was Muhammad ibn Musa Khorezmi (783-850), who, in the words of the American commentator D. Sarton, "was one of the greatest mathematicians of all time." Muhammad Khorezmi was born in Khorezm and died in Baghdad. Al-Khwarizmi's works contain a total of 537 names of places, cities, mountains (203 names), seas and islands, and finally rivers. Names such as the Red Sea, Indian and Atlantic Oceans are common. The basins of the Sea of Azov and the Nile are also described. Italian commentator K. Nallino wrote, "No nation in Europe has achieved the success of Al-Khwarizmi and has not been able to create such a work." [10] Al-Khwarizmi's geographical ideas, created as a result of his travels, raised the science to a new level and led to the creation of a new geography in the East in the early ninth century. Abu Rayhan Beruni (973-1048) was a great medieval communist scientist. , a logician and poet [7]. Proved a lunar eclipse in Baghdad. If we summarize Beruni's travels throughout his life, he traveled to Khorezm in the north, India in the south, the Caspian Sea coast in the west and Baghdad.

1-table, Tourism as a result of the travels of Central Asian encyclopedic scholars history of formation

No	Scientists who travel to countries other than their homeland	Starting address and time of the trip	The final destination and purpose of the trip	Cities traveled to foreign countries in search of knowledge
1	Muhammad ibn Musa Khorezmi	In 819 from Khorezm	He went to Baghdad to study Greek, Indian and Iranian astronomy at the Bayt ul-Hikma.	Merv, Khorasan, Baghdad, Damascus,
2	Imom al Bukhoriy	In 825 from Bukhara	Makkai mukarrama, to take a lesson in the science of hadith	Medina, Taif, Jeddah, Basra, Baghdad, Kufa (Iraq), Damascus, Egypt, Mesopotamia (Jazeera), Khurasan: Marv, Balkh, Herat,

				Nishapur, Ray, Jibal.
3	Imon at Termiziy	In 850 from Termez	Hijaz-Makkah, increased his knowledge of hadith, al-qiraat, al-bayan, fiqh	Samarkand, Merv, Madina, Iraq, Khorasan, Nishapur,
4	Ahmad Farghoni	In 861 from Fergana	Marv was educated in the House of Wisdom.	Merv, Baghdad, Shommosia, Deir Murrin, Cairo.
5	Abu Rayhon Beruni	In 995 from the city of Kot in Khorezm	Ray is studying in Jurjan, Iran	The city of Jurjan in the southeast of the Caspian Sea, the city of Ray in Iran, Ghazni, India.
6	Abu Ali ibn Sino	In 1002 from the village of Afshona in Bukhara	In Urgench, he conducted scientific research with scientists at the Mamun Palace	He visited the Iranian cities of Gurgan, Ray and Isfahan.
7	Nosir Hisrav	In 1045 from the village of Qabodiyon near the city of Balkh	In the autumn of 1045, he recounted in his memoirs what he had seen as he walked south along the Murgab River and reached the headwaters of the river.	The journey began in Merv, continued through northern Iran, Armenia, southern Turkey, the Arab cities of Mecca and Medina, Lebanon, and present-day Israel to Egypt. After that, the scientist traveled to the northern provinces of India.
8	Mahmud az-Zamahshari	In 1075 from the village of Zamakhshar in Khorezm	He goes to Mecca to increase his knowledge.	He visited Khorasan, Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Yemen, Syria, Merv, Nishapur, Isfahan, Baghdad, Hijaz, Damascus and Mecca, and collected rich sources for his works.
9	Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur	From Andijan In 1504	At the age of 21 he visited all the towns and villages from Fergana to Bukhara, from Tashkent to Gissar and Herat, and in the steppes. During his 30-year journey, he collected a wealth of information for his masterpiece, Boburnoma.	He visited cities in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India.

Today, the Englishman Thomas Cook [11] is recognized in the scientific literature as the founder of modern tourism. He was one of the first to realize the importance and usefulness of organizing a public trip for the purpose of travel, and in 1843 he successfully organized the tour by the first

railway. In 1851, he arranged for 165,000 people from all over the country to attend the exhibition in Paris. Because a trip to the fair was of great benefit, Cook is believed to have been the organizer of the 1865 World Tour of Paris to the World's Fair. However, the analysis of the data shows that Central Asian encyclopedic scholars first traveled to the Eastern Renaissance in 819, ie in the ninth century, to visit and enrich their scientific knowledge in various disciplines and to exchange views with foreign scholars. A chronological analysis of the process of tourism formation dates back to the 19th century, when Thomas Cook, an Englishman recognized as the founder of tourism in the scientific literature today, organized his first rail journey in 1843. This means that Central Asian encyclopedic scholars are the founders of the formation of pilgrimage and scientific forms of tourism as a result of their travels in the IX-XI centuries.

Recommendations and conclusions

In conclusion, as a result of the fact that Central Asian scientists of the Eastern Renaissance were among the most advanced nations of the world and their trips to foreign countries on the path of scientific progress, the British scientist D. Bernal in his fundamental monograph "Science in the History of Society" [12]. As he points out, "... showing the achievements of the natural sciences in the Muslim world, Muslim scientists have created a living, evolving science. These scientists were able to expand the narrow base of the sciences of Greek mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, and lay the foundations for algebra, trigonometry, and optics. The science of the Muslim world has made great strides in chemistry and alchemy, Muslim scholars have radically changed old theories in these fields and experimented with creating new sciences with new traditions. " Although tourism, which is developing rapidly today, is also a relatively young science, international tourism has become one of the largest and most profitable sectors of the world economy. At present, scientific research in the field of tourism should recognize the history of its formation and the development of "scientific" and "pilgrimage" types of tourism, which increase the knowledge of people as a result of the travels of Central Asian encyclopedic scientists. For this reason, we recommend that researchers take into account the contributions of our great scientists of both Renaissance periods to tourism in their future scientific research.

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