

PRACTICAL SITUATION AND DIDACTIC POSSIBILITIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL AND ETHICAL QUALITIES OF YOUNG SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH TOURISM

*Ravshanqulova Dilora Ravshanovna,
Uzbek-Finland Pedagogical Institute, 1st-year master's student, Department of Pedagogical Theory
and History*

Annotation: In this article, the opinions of our country and foreign scientists are mentioned about the practical situation and didactic possibilities of developing the spiritual and moral qualities of primary school students through tourism.

Key words: Ecological consciousness, Self-reliance and responsibility, Kindness and empathy, tourism, discussions.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ И ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ МОРАЛЬНО-ЭТИЧЕСКИХ КАЧЕСТВ УЧАЩИХСЯ МЛАДШИХ КЛАССОВ С ПОМОЩЬЮ ТУРИЗМА

*Равшанкулова Дилора Равшановна,
Узбекско-Финляндский педагогический институт, магистрант 1 курса, кафедра теории и
истории педагогики*

Аннотация: В данной статье приводятся мнения наших отечественных и зарубежных ученых о практической ситуации и дидактических возможностях развития духовно-нравственных качеств учащихся начальных классов посредством туризма.

Ключевые слова: экологическое сознание, самостоятельность и ответственность, доброта и сопереживание, туризм, дискуссии.

TURIZM ORQALI YOSH MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARINING AXLOQIY SIFATLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING AMALIY HOLATI VA DIDAKTIK IMKONIYATLARI

*Ravshanqulova Dilora Ravshanovna,
O'zbekiston-Finlandiya pedagogika instituti "Pedagogika nazariyasi va tarixi" kafedrasida 1-kurs
magistranti*

Аннотация: Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining ma'naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarini turizm orqali rivojlantirishning amaliy holati va didaktik imkoniyatlari haqida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik olimlarning fikrlari bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ekologik ong, o'ziga ishonish va mas'uliyat, mehribonlik va hamdardlik, turizm, muhokamalar.

The development of spiritual and moral qualities in schoolchildren through tourism is important. Tourism can be a great way to broaden your horizons, develop social skills, develop self-esteem and learn valuable life skills. Let me look at a practical situation and give some examples of how tourism can effectively contribute to the development of spiritual and moral qualities in schoolchildren.

1. Tolerance and respect for differences: Travel allows young people to experience different cultures, traditions and customs. This creates a positive practical situation for developing tolerance and respect for differences. Young students learn to understand and appreciate the diversity and cultural heritage of the world.

2. Independence and responsibility: Traveling requires students to have independence and organizational skills. They must cope with their tasks, make decisions and be responsible for their actions. Tourism can stimulate the development of these skills as students are in a new environment and must deal with everyday issues

3. Kindness and Empathy: Traveling and meeting different people and cultures can develop emotional intelligence in students. They can learn to be kind, supportive, and empathetic to other people. In these hands-on situations, students feel part of a global community and can develop a sense of responsibility for the general welfare.

4. Environmental consciousness: Tourism also has great potential for developing environmental consciousness among schoolchildren. They can learn to appreciate nature, care for the environment, and become active advocates for its conservation.

It is important to note that tourism should include didactic methods and support from teachers in order to ensure maximum benefit for the spiritual and moral development of schoolchildren. The pedagogical

approach should be based on the principle of reflection and feedback to help students analyze and understand their travel experiences.

For example, educators can conduct post-trip discussions, group projects, or record personal experiences in journals. Based on this, students can be helped to reflect on their experiences and learn lessons about tolerance, responsibility, kindness and environmental awareness.

One practical strategy would also be to develop tourism education programs that include modules on ethics, intercultural communication and environmental awareness.

In general, tourism has the potential to become an effective tool for the development of spiritual and moral qualities in young schoolchildren. Travel creates practical situations in which they can apply and develop valuable life skills. This helps them become tolerant, responsible, kind and environmentally conscious citizens.

Absolutely agree! Tourism is a unique and effective tool for the development of spiritual and moral qualities in young schoolchildren. I would like to add several practical situations and didactic opportunities that can be used to achieve this goal.

1. Intercultural interaction: Travel provides an opportunity for young people to come into direct contact with representatives of other cultures. They can exchange experiences, traditions, customs and languages. Students can learn and appropriate the values and morals of other cultures, expanding their own cultural literacy.

2. Development of reflection: Tourism and travel provide an opportunity for self-reflection and self-awareness. Young students can reflect on their own values, beliefs and behaviour. They can ask themselves questions about their role in the world and how they can make a positive contribution to society. Reflection allows them to make sense of their feelings, thoughts and actions, promoting their emotional and moral development.

3. Expanding boundaries: Tourism helps to expand the boundaries of schoolchildren's perception and understanding of the world. They encounter new situations, lifestyles and local customs. This helps them move beyond their own comfort zone and develop flexibility, adaptability and openness. Ultimately, this contributes to the development of their spiritual maturity and understanding of the diversity of the world.

4. Creative time and space: Travel provides students with time and space to engage in creative activities and self-expression. They may keep diaries, take photographs, draw or write about their impressions and experiences. This helps them process and internalize their experiences and develop their creativity.

5. Developing Ethical Thinking: Moral dilemmas and ethical questions may arise while traveling. Students may encounter situations where they have to make decisions related to honesty, fairness, or respect for others. Such practical situations can help develop ethical thinking and help them understand the consequences of their actions.

Here are some ideas that can be used to develop the spiritual and moral qualities of young schoolchildren through tourism. However, it must be remembered that for maximum effectiveness this requires planning, programming and detailed discussion with teachers and parents.

Tourism (tourist trips) (from the French *tour*; English *turn*) - trips (travels) of visitors to another country or area other than their place of permanent residence, for any purpose other than employment. A person making such a trip is called a "tourist", "traveler", "visitor". Areas of the economy that cover the commercial activities of organizations primarily related to tourism are classified as tourism industries, such as travel agencies and other reservation services.

According to the World Tourism Organization, in 2019 the total number of overseas travel for tourism purposes amounted to 1.5 billion arrivals.

Tourism in Uzbekistan

The sphere of tourist interests in Uzbekistan includes both active types of recreation and sports tourism, such as rock climbing and skiing, as well as travel for educational purposes, where the object of knowledge is the rich archaeological and religious history of this country.

The number of tourists coming to Uzbekistan annually is growing: in 2005, the number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan was 240 thousand people from 117 countries, and in 2017 more than 2.5 million tourists visited Uzbekistan. The number of tourists in 2018 was 5.3 million, of which 5 million were from CIS countries, 325 thousand from foreign countries.

Every autumn, the International Tourism Fair is held in Uzbekistan.

The share of tourists who entered the Republic of Uzbekistan for the purpose of tourism in 2006 and 2007 is 9% of the total number of arrivals. In 2007, 27,264 more people entered Uzbekistan for tourism purposes than in 2006 (66% more). 80% of those who entered are citizens of the CIS (726,669 people), and 20% are citizens of other foreign countries. The share of those who entered for the purpose of tourism by state is different - 72% of tourists are citizens of foreign countries, and 28% are citizens of CIS countries.

According to a statistical Internet survey conducted from May 7 to August 7, 2008, the majority of respondents—39%—visit the country because of their interest in its historical and architectural attractions. Another group - 24% - visits Uzbekistan to get acquainted with the culture, traditions and way of life. Thus, most tourists want to visit: historical sites, monuments, museums and art galleries, ancient buildings and structures (for example, ancient fortresses, mosques, madrassas, libraries, former prisons and wells), as well as parks, national festivals and other cultural events .

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) office was opened in Samarkand in 2004. This office is designed to coordinate the efforts of international organizations and national tourism organizations of countries located on the Great Silk Road

According to the US State Department, Uzbekistan is in the group of safe countries for tourism, in which normal precautions should be taken.

At the beginning of 2015, 1,036 local enterprises had a license for tourism activities, of which 559 are tour operators and 477 are hotel establishments.

Climatic advantages of Uzbekistan

One of the tourist buses that appeared in Tashkent in 2014

Uzbekistan has unique climatic conditions compared to other Central Asian countries. If we take Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, as a reference point, then 808 km northeast of Tashkent, in the former capital of Kazakhstan Almaty, the average annual temperature is 5-8 degrees lower. At the same time, 1294 km southwest of Tashkent, in the capital of Turkmenistan, Ashgabat, the average annual temperature is 8-10 degrees higher.

The temperate climate, coupled with the availability of water for irrigation, makes the soil of Uzbekistan fertile. Mild winters attract skiers to the Chimgan Mountains near Tashkent

Sports tourism

The Uzbek mountains are attractive for those who love active forms of recreation such as mountaineering, mountain tourism and rock climbing. The most popular mountainous area of Uzbekistan is the Chimgan Mountains with the dominant peak of Big Chimgan, 3309 m high. This area serves as the beginning of many mountaineering trails, hiking routes, rock climbing, horse riding routes, ski slopes, etc.

A popular rafting route is the Chatkal River, which flows into the Charvak reservoir and has rapids of several difficulty levels.

Of interest to speleologists is the Baysuntau ridge with deep caves: Boy-Bulok (amplitude 1415 m), Festivalnaya-Ledopadnaya (-580 m), Uralskaya (-565 m); Kyiv cave (-990 m) on the Kyrktau plateau; Zaidman cave (-506 m) on the Chatkal ridge and others.

Winter holidays in the mountains of Uzbekistan

Ski resort in the Chimgan mountains

First of all, it is important to note that the mountains of Uzbekistan are “warm”. This is an important detail for fans of alpine skiing, because here the slope “holds the ski” and you don’t have to sharpen the edges of the skis. The mountains of Uzbekistan have a sharply continental climate, and even if there are severe frosts at night, the slope “releases” early in the morning. In general, cold temperatures below 20 degrees are rare here.

Since Soviet times, winter recreation in the mountains of Uzbekistan has been organized in Chimgan and Beldersay. There are several modern hotel-type boarding houses and hotels. In addition, there is a large selection of private sector cottages.

In 2019, a new world-class ski resort was opened - Amirsoy. It is equipped with two cable lifts and a third one is being completed. 11 trails of varying difficulty levels.

Architectural and historical sights

Minor Mosque in Tashkent, 2015

Tashkent: Hazrati Imam and Sheikhtaur ensembles, Abdulkasim Sheikh, Barakhan and Kukeldash madrassas;

Samarkand: Registan Square, Bibi Khanum Mosque, Gur-Emir Mausoleum, Shahi Zinda Complex, Ulugbek Observatory;

Bukhara: Poi-Kalyan ensemble, Ark citadel, Samanid mausoleum, Lyabi-khauz;

Khiva, with its preserved inner city of Ichan-Kala, numerous mosques, madrassas, minarets, walls and gates, are all world-recognized landmarks.

Although it is often mistakenly believed that Tashkent has no attractions, there are also historical monuments preserved here, including the mausoleum of Sheikh Zainudin and the mausoleum of Sheikh Hovendi at-Takhur.

Tourism in Khorezm Region and Karakalpakstan

The territory of the Khorezm region and Karakalpakstan is strewn with many natural, historical,

architectural and archaeological attractions. In the Khorezm region alone there are about 300 historical monuments, in Karakalpakstan about 200, and some of them date back to the 4th-2nd centuries BC with the era of Zoroastrianism.

In recent years, the tourism potential in this region has been significantly enhanced by some new facilities and attractions

Many ecological tours have recently been organized to the ship cemetery located in Muynak, in the area of the former Aral coastline.

After modernization, the airport in Urgench received international status. Now it corresponds to the first ICAO category.

Wildlife and other desert attractions

Kyzylkum Desert

Landscape of Shakhrisabz district of Kashkadarya region

Landscape of Shakhrisabz district of Kashkadarya region

The fauna of the Kyzylkum desert includes many species of rare animals. The Kyzylkum Nature Reserve, located in the Amu-Darya tugai, is an interesting natural park, home to some rare species of animals. The Jeyran eco-center, located 40 km south of Bukhara, is also of interest. Here specialists are engaged in the restoration of endangered and rare species of animals

Several yurt camps have been organized on the shores of Lake Aydarkul. Aydarkul and other lakes in this system are traditionally good places for recreational fishing. In addition, tourists are given the opportunity to ride camels and other romantic activities that create an idea of the life of nomads.

Another interesting place located on the outskirts of the Kyzylkum desert is the Sarmyshsay tract. This is a gorge with a mountain stream on the southern slope of the Karatau mountain system, 30-40 km northeast of the city of Navoi (formerly Kermine). Sarmyshsay is famous for its monuments of ancient human activity, concentrated on an area of approximately 20 km². Attractions include quarries, mines, ancient settlements, burial mounds, crypts and rock art (about 4,000 rock art fragments in total). Since ancient times, this area, where local residents performed their rituals, has been sacred.

Transport accessibility of the country

Uzbekistan Airways plane

Most trips to Uzbekistan begin with entry into the capital of the country, Tashkent.

The city has a modern “Islam Karimov International Airport”, where the state-owned Uzbek company “Uzbekistan Airways” is based. The airport accepts aircraft from Aeroflot, UTair, S7 Airlines, Lufthansa, Rossiya, Asiana Airlines, Arkia Israel Airlines, Turkish Airlines, Korean Air, Air Astana and others.

The city also has a local airport, two train stations and numerous bus stations.

A number of airports in Uzbekistan have international status (Andijan, Bukhara, Navoi, Samarkand, Urgench, Fergana, Namangan, Termez, Karshi, Nukus)

Hotels

Many new luxury hotels have been built in the country, including national hotel chains and B&B types. Most of them are private.

In total, there are 1046 accommodation facilities in the Republic of Uzbekistan (hotels, boarding houses, guest houses, hostels for visitors, etc.). 28% of hotels have a category (star rating) - from one star to five, most of these hotels are located in Tashkent (58%). One- and two-star hotels are located only in the regions of the republic, and five-star hotels are located only in Tashkent. More than half of private hotels are located in Tashkent (54%). The number of rooms in the Republic of Uzbekistan is more than 22.7 thousand rooms, or 47 thousand places.

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