

# Using the opportunities of tourism in the development of the musical culture of students.

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**Abstract:** This article describes the pedagogical conditions for using the possibilities of tourism in the formation of musical culture among students.

**Key words:** student, music, tourism, culture, tolerance

In our country, the upbringing of a mature generation with a physically healthy, spiritually mature, independent mind has become one of the priorities of our state policy. The reason is that only people with such qualities can build a legal democratic society based on market relations, where people live peacefully and peacefully, where the law reigns. Therefore, in the decrees and decisions adopted by the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, at meetings with the people, in the opinions expressed in the videos, special attention is paid to the education of young people. In particular, it is emphasized that the role of musical culture in the education of young people is incomparable. More precisely, the first direction of five important initiatives is devoted to the broad involvement of young people in cultural and art institutions. It's not in vain. Since music occupies a special place in the spiritual development of a person, it is studied by scientists and specialists. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov noted in his work "High Spirituality – Irrepressible Power", "the sounds of music, regardless of which peoples or peoples they perform, express the most noble, high and subtle human experiences. . . . in order to preserve and study our classical musical heritage, to pass it on to younger generations, many competitions and prestigious international music conferences are regularly held. It is clear to all of us that love for music, art, musical culture is formed in our people from childhood in a family environment. It is difficult to find a person in our country who does not have a dutor, mug or other musical instrument at home, who lives without feeling the life-giving influence of music in his life.

Most importantly, today the art of music has a greater and stronger influence than other forms of art on the development of our modern generations in the spirit of high spirituality. [5]

According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan "Music (from the Greek musiche - the art of muses) is a kind of art that reflects thoughts and imagination, emotional experiences of a person through a sequence or set of musical sounds (tones, melodies). Its content consists of certain musical and artistic images representing changing mental states. Music embodies various human moods (eg, elation, joy, pleasure, observation, sadness, fear, etc.). In addition, the volitional qualities of a person (perseverance, aspiration, thoughtfulness, restraint, etc.) and his character (customer) are clearly reflected in music." - defined as. [6]

As noted in historical sources, in Athens, children up to 7 years old were brought up in the family by a nanny. It has been recorded that the nanny reads works of art to children, plays various games with them, plays music. In Greek schools, boys were taught to play musical instruments. According to the Greek philosopher Democritus, children can be taught writing, music, and physical exercise only by accustoming them to work. In the writings of the Greek philosopher Plato, it is noted that children from the age of 6-12 learned to write and count, sing and play musical instruments. [7]

The theory and practice of music were studied by Farabi, Ibn Sina, Jami, Navai, Babur, Kavkabi from Eastern thinkers, Imam Ghazali, Kalabadi, Bukhari from mystics.

During the years of independence, the role of music in the development of personality and the formation of attitudes towards national music in the minds of young people was studied by B. Nazhmiddinov, D. Dzhallolova, B. Karomatova, and such scientists as R. Abdullaev, S. Begmatov, U. Karomatov, T. Gofurbekov, M. Kadyrov studied our classical musical heritage, the history of folk songs in scientific research in the studies conducted by H. Nurmatov, A. Gasanov, N. Tolliboev, N. Kiyamov, on improving the educational

process through folk music, the socio-pedagogical foundations of the formation of musical culture among students and its specific features have been sufficiently studied. However, the issues of the formation of musical culture among future music teachers and the improvement of their professional skills by means of tourism have not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, in this article we have focused on issues related to tourism, the content and essence of musical tourism, and on this basis, the formation of musical culture among students. On page 639 of the 8th volume of the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan "tourism - (French - tour, travel) is one of the types of tourism, travel (journey), active recreation. "Tourism is defined as the departure (travel) of an individual from the place of permanent residence for a period of one year without engaging in paid activities in the destination (country) for recreational, educational, professional, practical and other purposes." The history of tourism dates back to the beginning of the 19th century. First organized tourism was organized from England to France (1815). The English priest Thomas Cook, considered the founder of tourism, organized the first railway excursion in 1843. After that, he established his own private travel company, and in 1866 the first tour groups were sent to the United States. To the East, Ibn Battuta, an Arab traveler, began his journey at the age of 21 and traveled on foot almost all the countries of East and North Africa. In subsequent centuries of the history of our country, certain attention was paid to tourism issues, which is reflected in the sources. Tourism ranks third in the world after the automotive industry and oil. Therefore, special attention is paid to tourism in Uzbekistan, it is being updated, and a regulatory framework for the industry has been created. In particular, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 6, 2018 No. 3509 "On measures to develop inbound tourism", Decree No. 3510 "On measures to further develop the activities of the Committee for the Development of Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Decision No. 3514 of February 7, 2018 "On measures to ensure the rapid development of domestic tourism" and Decision No. 3907 of August 14, 2018 on the realization of the interests of students in the field of meaningful organization of leisure, tourism and sports, creating opportunities for the media, cinema, theatre, music art, it is determined that it is necessary to pay attention to the organization of systematic work aimed at clarifying the spirituality of our people and the essence of today's reforms among students. Also, by Decree No. 119 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 13, 2019 "On measures to develop tourism in the Khorezm region in 2019-2020", travelers are invited to the museum expeditions "History of Ancient Khorezm", "Khorezm Shahs" and "Khans of the Khorezm State" Development of a project for the creation of former khans and greatit would not be an exaggeration to say that the tasks of getting acquainted with the life of the commanders have been determined, and the solution of these tasks will serve to familiarize the younger generation with the masterpieces of our historical heritage and further develop the hospitality industry. In the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", within the framework of the "Travel around Uzbekistan" program, tasks were set to increase the number of local residents from 12 million and increase the number of foreign tourists visiting the republic to 9 million. These tasks are systematically implemented in stages. Recently, in the Konigil district of Samarkand, the "BakiyShahr Complex" of the International Tourist Center was put into operation. Incorporating the latest innovations in architecture and construction, this complex will undoubtedly become one of the favorite vacation spots for foreign and local tourists. A number of scientific studies have been carried out in the field of tourism, the organization of tourist services, its types, the role of tourism in educating students in the spirit of patriotism. For example, Norkulova D. "Improving the organizational and economic mechanisms for the development of social tourism services in Uzbekistan."

B. Kamolov "Features of territoriality, periodicity and complexity of ecotourism in the Namangan region", N. Safarova "Improving the methodology for assessing the impact of the tourism sector on the sustainable development of the economy", N. Shamuratova "Ecological tourism in Uzbekistan and its natural and geographical aspects", E. Kalkanov "The formation of patriotism" and the laws of its application.

E. Abdumannatov conducted research work on the topic "Increasing the sense of patriotism among students of general secondary education through excursion tourism." However, in these studies, very little information is given about the essence of music tourism, the pedagogical conditions for using the possibilities of music tourism in teaching students.

Therefore, we considered it necessary to pay attention to the development of musical culture among future music teachers through music tourism. Above, we touched on the dictionary meanings of the words music and tourism.

According to sources, music tourism originated in Great Britain and the United States at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, and then spread to other countries. The development of new musical genres and the popularization of music have become an important factor in the development of this type of tourism. The direction of knowledge of each genre was designed in such a way that music lovers and tourists could get information about the conditions of origin and the history of the development of this genre. The beginning of music tourism is associated with the Woodstock festival in New York in 1969. Experts recognized the festival as a success. Now the level of the festival in developed countries is very high. In Europe and the USA, music tourism is developing along with the art of contemporary artists. Theatrical performances are also held at festivals in Russia. All this serves to attract more people to the festival. This ensures the further development of music tourism. The roots of musical tourism go back to the distant past. In the 18th century, connoisseurs of European beauty came to Hamburg or Vienna to listen to Handel or Mozart. In a time when recording didn't exist, these music tours were the only way to hear your favorite music. Today you can buy an album of your favorite artist in any specialized store. Theoretically, this could lead to the disappearance of music tourism. However, music tourism has not disappeared. On the contrary, the number of musical tours has increased significantly with the increase in the ability to reach anywhere in the world in a short time. True music lovers love music performed by high-quality musical instruments. Brave steps have been taken on musical tourism in our republic. By decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 11, 1997, the International Music Festival "Sharqtaronalari" is held. The purpose of this festival is to widely promote the unique samples of the national musical and singing art of the countries of the East, carefully preserve and develop national musical traditions, instill a sense of love for art in the hearts of the younger generation, glorification of beauty, true human values, as well as further strengthening of friendship and fraternal ties between peoples, creative cooperation, expansion of cultural and spiritual ties at the international level. The inclusion of the music festival in the program of international cultural events of UNESCO is a high assessment of its political and spiritual significance. [8]

Also in 1992, the "Republican Center for Folk Art and Cultural and Educational Work" and its branches in the regions were established. In order to develop the art of music and singing, the activities of amateur and folklore groups, and the restoration of forgotten folk melodies, various competitions and festivals were organized.

In 1992, the competitions "Peer of melodies" and "Eternal voices" were held in Tashkent in the city of Tashkent, in the Khorezm region of folklore groups, askiya, khushi, clowns and in the city of Kakand, participants in a big song, lapar and yalla.

On the basis of the Presidential Decree "On measures for the further development of the art of charity", signed by the President on May 14, 2019, the Republican Art Center of Charity and the Foundation for the Development of the Art of Charity were established in the city of Termez. .

The house-museum of the son of Ergash Zhumanbulbul, the founder of the Kurgan epic school, which laid the foundation for the Uzbek folk epic, was renovated and turned into a favorite cultural center of our people, including youth.

Every year on the eve of Independence Day, festivals of music and art are held in regional and district centers. At the heart of such good deeds is the goal of forming a feeling of love for our musical culture among the mature generation, including young people.

In order to develop musical culture among students through musical tourism, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects of the problem:

1. The development of musical culture among students through musical tourism should be studied as a separate object of study.
2. Development of pedagogical conditions for musical tourism;
3. Improving the spiritual and moral qualities of students and youth by means of musical tourism;
4. To study advanced foreign experience that develops the musical culture of students and youth by means of musical tourism;
5. Establishment of training "Music tourism" in a certain number of hours in higher educational institutions where music teachers are trained;
6. Preparation of teaching aids on musical tourism for future music teachers;

7. Adequate use of the opportunities of music and art festivals held in the republic and regions;
8. It is advisable to organize student meetings with figures of musical science, scientists, composers, folk performers.

With the systematic fulfillment of these tasks, the tasks of developing musical culture among future music teachers will be solved by means of musical tourism.

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