

PEDAGOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF TOURISM AS A MEANS OF EDUCATING YOUNG GENERATION

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Abstract

This paper attempts to reveal pedagogical aspects of tourism activities carried out by students and looks at the opportunities of tourism and excursion activities as a means of educating young generation.

Keywords: tourism, pedagogical value of tourism, cultural value of tourism, pedagogical skills.

At present, the social development of the country requires teachers to educate socially active, independent, creative individuals, adapted to the conditions of modern life. Educational institutions, on the other hand, pay the main attention to training, and not to the upbringing and development of the individual (understanding upbringing as the organization of students' activities, which ensures the development of personal qualities of students, the creation of conditions and situations that make it possible to express themselves in various roles and qualities); they are not taught to make vital decisions and bear real responsibility for them. The lack of unity of education, upbringing and development opposes the solution of the strategic tasks of education. The complex nature of the impact of integrative tourism activities on its subjects allows us to solve this problem.

It is well known that tourism carries a huge socio-cultural potential and is, first of all, an important element not only of the physical, but also of the ecological, moral, aesthetic and other spheres of culture.

The cultural value of tourism depends on its variety (international, domestic; educational, health, sports; trip, hike, competition, rally, etc.), and the aesthetic significance of a certain type of tourism - primarily on to what extent certain aesthetic values are represented in it.

Significantly, the cultural, humanist value of tourism is also influenced by the peculiarities of consciousness (interests, attitudes, value orientations, etc.) of those people who are involved in tourism, seek to use it for certain purposes, organize these activities and tourism competitions.

Pedagogical factors of tourism are diverse. This is due to the presence of a large number of forms and types of tourism. Since the research work deals with amateur tourism, we will focus on what pedagogical factors are manifested in the work of tourist clubs and schools of tourist

training at various levels, including during tourist events such as hikes, rallies, competitions, etc.

The main pedagogical factors of tourist work are the following:

- emotional impact;
- tourist communication;
- self-activity;
- recreational.

Tourist and excursion activities allow the child to take walks, excursions, expeditions and hikes, get to know their land, explore the country, learn the traditions of their people; teaches the science of communication with peers, adults, the outside world; creates an opportunity for the manifestation of patriotic feelings in good deeds.

Tourism, by its nature, always contains elements of learning about the native land. It is impossible to travel without learning anything, and in any campaign one or another observation is made. But in the combination of tourism (moving in space) in its dominant form (hiking) with the knowledge of the region (contemplation of objects on the way), the priority is the passage of the intended route. Tourism as a form of active recreation and additional education is useful for everyone, it is necessary for everyone, according to Goethe, "no individuality is created without wandering."

Tourism solves the following pedagogical tasks:

- complex impact on the child: education, health improvement, professional orientation, social adaptation and education;
- correction of the shortcomings that have developed in the education system, improving the relationship between the teacher and students

The great advantage of tourism over other activities that are available to students is the possibility of a wide, active, emotional knowledge of the surrounding reality. The cognitive process changes the attitude of the individual in a significant way:

- to the subjects studied at educational institutions;
- promotes the development of the connection between the school and life;
- teaches independence and activity of students;
- develops team building skills;
- implements interdisciplinary communications.

Tourism and excursion activities contribute to a deep understanding of the materials studied at educational institution, teaches students not only to look, but also to see, not only to know, but also to understand.

The primary goal of higher education institutions is to equip students for organizing local history and tourism projects with youngsters. A specially developed block of academic subjects (methods of organizing tourist and local history work, sports tourism techniques,

methods of conducting educational excursions) should therefore be used in universities to focus on the formation of subject-specific tourist and local history competence. The second, equally crucial component should be gaining personal experience in planning tourist activities. It is crucial to plan educational excursions, walks, and activities on local history in order to achieve this. The completion of such work will inspire future educators and encourage them to plan tourism and local history projects.

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