

## **HISTORY AND STAGES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

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**Abstract:** Tourism, as an industry, has undergone tremendous transformations since its inception, evolving through various stages to become the global phenomenon it is today. The history of tourism development is a fascinating narrative that spans centuries, shaped by socio-economic, cultural, and technological advancements. This article delves into the historical trajectory of tourism, examining its key stages of development, and highlighting the significant milestones that have contributed to its growth.

**Keywords:** Tourism, history, developing stages, new era, technology, integration.

**Introduction:** The oldest professional forms of tourism, which have an important part in the application of tourism theories and legislative regulation, are the forms of tourism that exist on the basis of many individual elements, such as motives, characteristics, and forms. They are the subtypes of tourism that gather a relatively homogeneous group of tourists with similar motives, tendencies, movements, and tourism products. Although they represent only a small part of world tourism, due to the growing influence in tourism activities, they have gained relative independence in research literature, education, and tourism management practice. Their share in total production and tourism system, as well as in the generated economic and social effects, will be increasingly significant.

Tourism is a social, cultural, and economic phenomenon related to the movement and activities of people away from their places of residence or work for a period of less than, or exactly, one year. The main types of tourism are tourism of internal traffic, outgoing tourism, and incoming tourism (arrival), which provide different manifestations of tourism. In internal tourism, during one year, tourists traveling in their own country of residence make several less expensive, but relatively short or long trips. In incoming tourism, foreign tourists, traveling for a few days or staying for one or two weeks, come to the country of the international traffic destination.

### **Definition and Importance of Tourism**

The development of faster and better ways of travel has played a vital part in the development of the world. Next to war, with its enormous destruction of human life and property and general disruption of economic life, the rapidity and efficiency of movement of both people and goods are the most important tests of progress. Travel for pleasure, although a minor factor in the pattern of transportation, has been important for a number of reasons and has kept pace with what the world has had to offer.

There is no established date in the development of tourism. It is an issue that somehow avoided the attention of makers of history up to recent years. The reason is simple. Tourism is based on the free choice of the individual tourist and the date varies from one place to another. But most historians will concede that the development of better means of transportation has had far-reaching results in the history of mankind.

### **Historical Overview of Tourism**

During the 18th Century, the upper classes widely undertook what could be considered highly traditional tours, visiting places that had become familiar or famous mainly because of their historic or romantic interest, whether in England or, further afield, Bellevue, Neuchâtel, Caux, the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy. No one talks about mass tourism; there were only well-to-do travelers. At the beginning of the 19th Century, the Industrial Revolution changed this attitude. People who could not afford a long trip discovered the desire to enjoy some leisure time and solved this problem by only traveling a few miles from home. As a result, religious and spa towns became more and more fashionable: Carlsbad in 1850 welcomed 20,000 guests; musically minded matrons met in Dir Nuremberg; invalids and the melancholy visited. The opening of railways increased these phenomena. These new visitors had children with them, so they needed gardens, sports, entertainment, and, in general, a lot of space to enjoy themselves. Strengthened with natural or therapeutic qualities, resort spas and seaside resorts improved all these services and developed the social, hygiene, and treatment characteristics.

Tourism is not a recent creation. Over two thousand years ago, the ancient Greeks, who loved leisure, developed various natural and curative places famous for religious, therapeutic, and physical practices. With the fall of ancient civilization, tourism disappeared from the scene almost entirely, and the Middle Ages and the Renaissance were devoted to chivalric pilgrimages and religious exiles or crusades. Only shortly before the Industrial Revolution did tourism flourish again, as the British nobility toured England to improve their social connections. At the same time, for the first time in history, common people also had the opportunity to discover different places and natural beauty.

#### The Early Years: Medieval to Industrial Era (500-1850)

Tourism, in its primitive form, dates back to ancient times, with evidence of travel for leisure, trade, and pilgrimage purposes. During the medieval period, the concept of travel was largely restricted to the elite, with nobility and clergy embarking on grand tours to explore Europe. The Renaissance and Enlightenment periods saw an increase in cultural exchange, leading to the emergence of a nascent tourism industry. As industrialization took hold in the 18th and 19th centuries, the advent of steam-powered transportation and the construction of hotels facilitated travel for the growing middle class.

#### The Birth of Modern Tourism (1850-1950)

The mid-19th century marked the dawn of modern tourism, driven by the introduction of rail networks, steamships, and the first tourist infrastructure. The establishment of Thomas Cook's travel agency in 1841 revolutionized the industry, making travel more accessible and affordable for the masses. The Belle Époque era (1870-1914) witnessed the rise of luxury travel, with the construction of grand hotels, resorts, and the development of tourist destinations like the French Riviera and the Swiss Alps. The interwar period (1918-1939) saw the introduction of air travel, further expanding the reach of tourism.

#### Post-War Expansion (1950-1980)

The post-war era was characterized by rapid growth in international tourism, facilitated by advancements in air travel, improved infrastructure, and the rise of the middle class in developed economies. The introduction of commercial jet airliners in the late 1950s reduced travel times and increased accessibility, while the liberalization of travel regulations and the growth of package tours further fueled the industry's expansion. The 1960s and 1970s saw the emergence of mass

tourism, with destinations like Spain, Italy, and the Mediterranean experiencing significant growth.

#### Globalization and Sustainability (1980-2010)

The latter half of the 20th century was marked by globalization, technological advancements, and a growing awareness of the environmental and social impacts of tourism. The industry began to shift focus towards sustainability, with the adoption of eco-tourism and responsible travel practices. The rise of international tourism organizations, such as the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), helped establish global standards and guidelines for sustainable tourism development. The 1990s and 2000s saw the proliferation of low-cost carriers, online booking platforms, and the growth of niche tourism segments, including adventure, cultural, and heritage tourism.

#### Contemporary Tourism (2010-Present)

In recent years, tourism has continued to evolve in response to changing consumer preferences, technological innovations, and shifting global trends. The rise of social media, mobile Booking Platforms, and the sharing economy have transformed the way people travel and interact with destinations. The growth of experiential travel, wellness tourism, and luxury travel has led to increased demand for unique, authentic experiences. Moreover, the industry has faced challenges such as overtourism, climate change, and COVID-19, prompting a renewed focus on sustainability, resilience, and responsible tourism practices.

Today, large-scale reforms are carried out in Uzbekistan in all spheres of social life, and the main goal of these reforms is an indicator of the further development of the country's economy and the improvement of the living well-being of the Uzbek people. Tourism plays an important role in the economic development and growth of Uzbekistan, and in the following years, great attention is paid to the development of pilgrimage tourism in the country, among other areas of Tourism. To date, there has been an increased interest in the study of prayers and shrines in the world, as sacred places are becoming an integral part of human daily life.

The "Great Silk Road" should definitely be a fundamental basis for the rise in the status of tourist products. To sell it, active cooperation of all states is needed. It cannot be done here without the relationship of the private sector and the public sector, international and rational organizations, individual tour operators and cocktail complexes. The next meeting of the all-around Tourism Organization on the Great Silk Road project was held in China in 1996, when issues related to the marketing of the product were considered. The Great Silk Road also hosted a second Tourism Convention. According to experts, the main tourist resources of the "Great Silk Road" were formed here: attractions, cultural and historical objects, means of placement, transport and information centers. After these events, this project began to develop. However, not all questions were adequately addressed, so a second international meeting on the "Great Silk Road" was held in Texron in April 1997. In this, the following issues were formed: the international promotion of the regions of the "Great Silk Road", the use of global information communication networks (in particular, the Internet) to advertise this tourist information. Currently, the reforms carried out by our state on the development of tourism infrastructure have been giving positive results.

#### Conclusion.

The history of tourism development is a rich and complex narrative, shaped by societal, economic, and technological advancements. From humble beginnings to the global industry, it is today,

tourism has evolved through distinct stages, driven by innovation, entrepreneurship, and the human desire for exploration and discovery. As the industry continues to navigate the complexities of the 21st century, it is essential to prioritize sustainability, inclusivity, and responsible practices, ensuring that tourism contributes positively to local communities and the environment, while fostering cross-cultural understanding and global cooperation.

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