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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: The article deals with the protection and museumification of monuments of history and culture, as well as tourism in Uzbekistan. Regulatory legal documents that have historical significance as an important document aimed at further improving the country's tourism potential, as well as the introduction of reforms in this area to a new level, have been noted.

Key words: tourism, monument, cultural heritage, Craft Center, Tourism Street, Ethnic Village.

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Introduction

In recent years, the tourism industry has become one of the strategic sectors of the national economy of Uzbekistan. In this regard, more than 90 regulatory legal acts aimed at advancing the development of the industry have been adopted. As of March 15, 2021, a visa-free regime has been introduced for 90 foreign countries. As of July 15, 2018, an electronic system for issuing entry visas was launched, access to which was received by citizens of 57 countries. In 2016, 1.3 million foreign citizens visited our country as tourists. That figure rose to 6.7 million in 2019.

According to the analysis, there is an increase in the number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan from far abroad. In particular, in 2018, 325 thousand tourists from foreign countries visited, of which 35%, or 115 thousand, are Muslim tourists. In total, 83 thousand tourists from far abroad visited our country in 2020, of which the number of Muslim tourists was 49,787 (59%).

The positive increase in the number of such visits, in turn, led to an increase in the export of tourism services. Compared to 2016, the export of tourism services in 2019 will triple and amount to \$1.3 billion in 2019. U.S. DOLLAR. As a result of measures to support and protect the private sector, as of June 1, 2021, the number of tourist organizations in 2016 increased from 484 to 1400, places of accommodation from 750 to 1061, family guest houses from 106 to 1729, hostels from 30 to 257.

Materials and Methods

According to the data, 8.8 million domestic tourists traveled in 2016. As of January 1, 2020, the number of local visits reached 14.7 million. The average annual increase in the number of domestic tourist visits was 18 percent. Tourism infrastructure is being regulated, including Wi-Fi hotspots and road signs at tourist sites. 126 tourist information centers have been built, 440 new tourist sites have been studied, 250 of them are included in tourist routes.

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Uzbekistan is the most popular country in the world in terms of tourism according to the New York Times (USA) and Guardian (UK), one of the 5 safest countries in the world according to the travel portal Wegoplace, as well as CrescentRating (Singapore) and Mastercard was recognized as one of the 10 most popular countries of the world for pilgrimage tourism.

As a result of these measures, it is planned to increase the share of tourism in the country's GDP to 5% (2.6% by the end of 2019) and the number of foreign tourists by the end of 2026 to 9 million, including 2 million tourists from abroad. Today, tourists visit the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, and there are traffic jams in these cities. On the other hand, there are problems in infrastructure (transport, accommodation, etc.).

Measures are being taken to effectively use the potential of the regions, to offer other types of tourism along with traditional tourism, and to specialize each region in tourism. In particular, the Andijan region has the potential for eco, agro and gastronomic tourism. In the future, it is planned to create a tourist mahalla «Imomota» in the Khojaabad district, a «Legendary recreation area» in the Khanabad district, a «Craft Center» in the Shakhrikhan district and a «Tourism Street» in Andijan.

Bukhara region is known for its tourism potential among local and foreign tourists. In total, 829 material and cultural heritage sites are under state protection in the Bukhara region, and in 2022-2026 the number of cultural heritage sites visited by tourists will increase from 139 to 200.

The region has developed embroidery, jewelry and traditional crafts, carpet weaving, confectionery, which are widely purchased by tourists. Work is underway to improve the infrastructure of the Historical Center in Bukhara, which is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. In 2022-2026, in the village of Afshona, Peshku district, where Abu Ali ibn Sino was born, it is planned to build a village called «Ethnic Village of the X-Century», it is also planned to create tourist villages called «Turki Jandi» in the city of Bukhara, in the Vobkent district - «Shirin», in the Gijduvan region - «Kurgan», in the city of Bukhara - a gastronomic street, in the Karaulbazar region - a tourist complex in the eco-center «Jairan».

Ferghana region is characterized by the potential of ecologically clean and high-quality fruits and vegetables in the region - agro-tourism. At the same time, tourists will visit the region to get acquainted with the Rishtan school of ceramics, products from Margilan silk and satin, mountain tourism, gastronomic and pilgrimage tourism. Opportunities for the development of medical tourism in the region are high, and health and medical services are used not only by citizens of Uzbekistan, but also by residents of neighboring republics.

Work has begun on the creation of a tourist village and mahalla on the territory of the

multifunctional financial institution «Tourist district», «Avval», «Vodil» in the Ferghana region, which connect the streets of Parkovaya, Yuksalish, Al-Fergani and Kashtanzor. In Rishtan, on an area of 1.1 hectares, a ceramics center was created from 20 separate complexes. The center has a museum for tourists and exhibition galleries.

Ecological, agro, gastronomic, mountain and medical tourism is developed in the Jizzakh region, and in 2021-2026 it is planned to launch the Zomin tourist and recreational zone, the Suffa Plateau 2400 international seasonal resort and the Uriklisoy tourist complex. Tourist settlements will be created in the village of Ukhum in the Forish region, in the village of Duoba in the Zaamin region and in the village of Mogol in the Bakhmal region.

The Namangan region has the potential for the development of ecological, ethno, mountain, agro (fishing, gardening, horse breeding), gastronomic, pilgrimage, extreme, medical tourism. In 2022-2026, work is underway to create tourist villages «Chodak» in the Popsky district of the Namangan region, «Nanay» in the Yangikurgan district, «Gova» in the Chust district, «Almazor» in the Kosonsoy district. In the future, an ecotourism facility «Park of Flowers» will be created in Namangan, the popularization of the brand «Namangan - the city of flowers» will continue, and tourist and service facilities will be created along the international road passing through the region.

In addition, it is planned to implement eco- and agrotourism projects on the banks of the Syrdarya and Naryn rivers flowing through the region, organizing accommodation, catering and entertainment services for tourists.

Tourists visit the Navoi region in the areas of geotourism, recreation (Aidar-Arnasay system of lakes, Tudakol reservoir), pilgrimage, ethno, medical and adventure tourism. In 2022-2026, it is planned to transform the Nurata region into an open-air museum through the reconstruction of the ancient underground water pipeline «Sar Koriz» and the creation of the «Tsentob Tourist Village» in the «Tsentob» farm, unique rock paintings (petroglyphs) in the Sarmishsay gorge of the Navbakhor region. In order to protect monuments of archaeological and cultural heritage, measures will be taken to include them in the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is also planned to reconstruct the historical monument «Amir Alimkhan Charbogi» in the Karmaninsky district.

In the Kashkadarya region, there are opportunities for the development of eco, extreme, astro, ethno, agro, gastronomic tourism, as well as services such as trekking, camping, parachuting, mountaineering, horseback riding.

Over the next five years, the Shakhrisabz Historical Center in Shakhrisabz will house the International Museum of Shakhrisabz Carpets and Buns, the Hattotlik school near the Langar ota temple in the Kamashinsky district, the Miraki, Suvtushar,

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Kol and Gelon schools in Shakhrisabz, the Bashir, Kainar and «Varganza» in the Kitab region, the villages of «Tatar» in the Yakkabag region and the village of «Dzheynov» in the Mirishkor region.

Samarkand region has 1607 objects of material cultural heritage, the types of pilgrimage, historical and cultural, extreme, ecological, mountain and medical tourism are developed in the region. In 2020, the country's first tourist village «Konigil» was created. In 2022-2026, the Samarkand tourist center and MISE tourism facilities will be built in the region. Cultural heritage sites will be digitized, «tourist villages» built by Amir Temur will be created in the Bogibaland and Shark mahallas. The tourist mahallas in Samarkand, the Tersak mahalla in the Urgut district and the Choshtepa mahalla in the Payarik district will also be updated. In the Nurabad region, overpasses, the Nurbulak thermal zone and health resorts will be built around the tomb of Khazrati Dovud.

The Syrdarya region has a high potential in the field of agro, eco and medical tourism. Ecotourism facilities such as Barkhan, Chinor and Kalgansir operate in the area. In the coming years, tourism and trade services will be organized in the region through the development of roadside infrastructure, light construction facilities and entertainment services along the Syrdarya River for potential tourists. In the field of agritourism, additional services will be provided to tourists through the creation of intensive gardens, greenhouses for growing citrus fruits, pomegranate and fish farming.

Surkhandarya region has the potential for the development of archaeological, ecological, agro, pilgrimage, medical, gastronomic, extreme tourism. In 2022-2026, it is planned to create tourist villages «Tsangardak» in the Sariosi district, «Chorbog» in the Sherabad district, «Khojaipok» in the Oltinsoy district and the tourist villages «Omonkhona» and «Sairob» in the Baysun district, «Gastronomic streets», «Tourist streets» in the city of Termez. Work is underway to build a museum «History of the Kushan State», preserve objects of archaeological and pilgrimage tourism, create a «geological park» in the Khodjamaykhan Gorge of the Baysun region, and attract citizens of neighboring countries to medical tourism.

Promising areas in the Tashkent region are agro-ecological, mountain, medical, gastronomic, extreme, historical and cultural, pilgrimage tourism. The beautiful nature of the region attracts tourists all year round. The Amirsoy ski resort in the region is one of the largest investment projects. The tourist route «Golden Ring» is designed to move around the tourist sites of the Tashkent region.

In 2022-2026, practical measures will be taken to create a «tourist microdistrict» in the tourist villages «Ovzhazsoy» and «Ertoshsoy» of the Akhangaron district of the Tashkent region, the «Yangiabad» multifunctional institution in the city of Angren,

«streets of gastronomic tourism» in the village of Sogok, Parkent district. At the same time, special attention will be paid to the creation of family guest houses in order to provide employment for the local population and provide tourist accommodation services at affordable prices.

In Tashkent, there are opportunities for the development of business (working), historical and cultural, MISE, gastronomic, ethno, shopping tourism. In the next 5 years, the service sector in the city will develop and improve the quality of service. Measures will be taken to restore 12 symbolic gates of Tashkent. Based on foreign experience in Tashkent, the organization of «Evening Travel Fairs», «Extreme Tourism Zones» in the Yangikhaet district, modern «Food Trucks» along the metro in the Yashnabad district, «Halal Tourism Center» in the Almazar district. In Ramadan, based on foreign experience, fairs and various entertainment events will be organized on the territory of the shrines of Suzuk ota, Hasti Imam, Sheikh Zayniddin.

Tourists visit the Khorezm region in the areas of historical, cultural, medical, gastronomic, ethno, agro, ecological, pilgrimage tourism. In connection with the development of viticulture in the Bagat and Khanka districts, a tasting center in the field of agritourism will be created.

Such pilgrimage destinations as «Yusuf Hamadoni» in the Shovot region, «Said Mohi Royi Jahon» in Khiva, «Sheikh Mukhtor Vali» in the Yangiarik region, «Shah Pir» in the Khazarasp region will be improved and the flow of tourists will be increased by creating additional services. An ecotourism ring «Khorezm EcoRing» will be created, covering existing natural and artificial lakes.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan has a high potential for historical, cultural, archaeological, ecological and ethno-tourism, the Akchakul and Ashshikol coasts are being developed in the region. The potential of the Nizhneamudarya State Biosphere Reserve will be effectively used, ethnotourism and crafts will be developed in the Chimbay region. Measures will be taken to repair, protect and improve the necessary infrastructure of cultural heritage sites. A «tourist village» will be created on the territory of the gatherings of citizens of friendship in the Guldursun, Sakhtiyon and Muynak regions of the Ellikkala region.

Conclusion

In short, the development of local and especially international tourism in our country is of great importance. The development of tourism, in turn, plays an important role in the formation and development of political, economic, and especially cultural ties, which also play an important role in strengthening the bonds of friendship between peoples and states.

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