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Possibilities of Developing Tourism in the Southern Regions of Uzbekistan (In the Case of Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya)

Eralov Azamat Jomurodovich

Karshi State University intern-researcher

azamat.eralov.95@mail.ru

Abstract: This article will talk about the prospects for the development of tourism in the southern regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The author, relying on archaeological data, archival documents and written sources, analyzed the problem on the basis of existing scientific and historical literature and studied the existing peculiarities of the development of the tourism sector in the southern regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (on the example of Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya).

Key words: Tourism, tourists, pilgrimage, sacred sites, opportunities, measures.

Introduction:

Recent trends in the global economy, such as the rapid development of tourism and recreation, have a significant impact on the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan, in various regions and countries.

In recent years, the processes in the world economy, that is, the trends of rapid development of tourism and recreation, have a significant impact on various regions and countries, the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan. At the same time, strong attention is being paid to the development of this sector, and legal and regulatory documents are being adopted by the leadership of our country, President Sh. Mirziyoyev. Also, the work being done to attract tourists and accelerate the development of tourism infrastructure in the regions, especially the adoption of the "Tourism Development Concept in Uzbekistan for 2019-2025" (Presidential Decree..., 2019)[1] is a clear proof of this. . Because, in accordance with this concept, the main goal of the state policy in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan is to lead the tourism sector in the future to ensure the comprehensive rapid development of regions and their infrastructure, the solution of current socio-economic tasks, the increase of jobs, diversification and development It was envisaged to improve the regions, incomes, living standards and quality of the population, improve the country's investment attractiveness and image.

Main part:

The historical development and rich cultural heritage of our country has a huge historical potential and cultural heritage that attracts tourists along with countries with a history of several thousand years (Egypt, Iraq, China, India). It is important for the countries of the world to show their history in an interesting way for tourists. It all depends on the art of how to present attractive products. National heritage is one of the factors that can attract tourists. Necessary measures are



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being implemented in our country for rapid economic, organizational and legal development of the tourism sector, more effective use of the tourism potential of the regions, and fundamental improvement of the management of the tourism network [2].

As in the whole world, the influence of tourism on the country's economy is increasing in Uzbekistan. Of course, the role of tourism companies, organizations, and travel agents is invaluable. The number of organizations providing tourist services is increasing year by year. If we turn to the numbers, as of January 1, 2008, there are 318 enterprises with a license for tourist activity in the tourist market of Uzbekistan, 265 of which are private companies. , as of January 1, 2010, 464 licensed enterprises were operating. 446 of these enterprises or 96.1% belonged to limited liability companies, private firms and organizations. In 2008, 80 companies and organizations were given licenses for tourism activities, and in 2009, 66 companies were given the same permits. In 2009, as in previous years, newly established tourist companies were mainly located in the ancient cities of Uzbekistan: 39 in Tashkent, 17 in Samarkand, 5 in Bukhara, 2 in Khiva, and one each in the cities of Fergana, Margilon, Jizzakh. came.

In Uzbekistan, the cities of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, like Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm, have been formed for thousands of years. Residents of these cities have their own mentality, customs and traditions.

The geographical location, topography, climate, hydrological features and diversity of organic world, biological and landscape diversity of Kashkadarya region show the high potential of tourism development in the region. The natural conditions of the region allow for regional organization of almost all types of tourism. Effective use of them, development of all interesting and convenient directions of tourism has high economic efficiency [3].

In the years of independence, large-scale work on the development of the tourism sector was carried out to welcome tourists visiting the region, to let them have as much fun as possible, to familiarize them with the glorious past and present development of our nation, and the types of tourist and hotel services increased. it can be seen that the quality indicators are increasing.

In 2013, the amount of tourist services provided to visitors and tourists to the region increased to 3,645 million. amounted to soum. In recent years, the number of foreign and local citizens visiting the region as tourists has significantly increased, large-scale reforms and specific efforts have been made in this area, special programs have been developed and implemented. In 2013, 33,804 tourists visited the Kashkadarya department of "Uzbektourism", of which 1,245 were from the CIS and 740 were foreign tourists. They were provided services in the amount of 162.6 thousand US dollars, and the remaining 31,819 were local tourists.

On November 1, 2013, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted decision No. 294 "On the program for the development of the tourism sector of Kashkadarya region in 2013-2015"[4].

According to this decision, the target indicators of the development of the tourism sector of Kashkadarya region in 2013-2015 are the program of the development of the tourism sector of the region, comprehensive measures for the restoration of historical and cultural monuments in the region, the construction of new hotels, restaurants and other tourism infrastructure and the improvement of existing ones. Comprehensive measures for repair, as well as financing of all activities and projects included in the program, have been approved.



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According to this decision, it is planned to invest 108.9 million dollars for the implementation of 167 planned activities and projects, 48.7 million dollars - own funds of enterprises and organizations, 6.0 million dollars - foreign investments will be made at the expense of 2 million dollars-grant funds and 15.0 million dollars-budget funds (14.2 million dollars from the state budget and 859 thousand dollars from the local budget).

According to the program adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the second ancient city of Shahrisabz on February 20, 2014, architectural repair and reconstruction works are planned in Shahrisabz.

According to the program, modern construction works will be carried out while preserving the historical part of the city, 560.3 billion soums will be allocated for the improvement of road transport infrastructure in 2014-2015, and 10.5 billion soums will be allocated for the construction of road and bus stations. , 117.5 billion soums will be allocated for engineering and communication works, 97.5 billion soums for the appearance of the city based on the architectural plan, and 14.3 billion soums for improving the condition of historical monuments. Among them, Aksaroy (XIV century), Dorus-Saodat (XV-XIX centuries), Chubin (XIX century), Chorsu (XIV century) monument and others. It is also planned to build two 40-bed hotels in the city (three and four stars) (2.6 billion soums), as well as to build multi-storey and private houses and carry out large-scale improvement works. caught in z.

In 2013-2015, as a result of the implementation of the measures included in the tourism development program of the Kashkadarya region, the following was achieved:

43 historical and cultural objects of Kashkadarya region will be restored and their condition will be improved;

By building 24 new hotels and renovating 5 existing ones, the hotel industry will increase 1.5 times, and hotel services will be provided to 1,500 people in one day;

Tourist services will increase by 1.5 times and its volume will reach 4.5 billion soums by 2015;

The export potential of the region will increase, the export volume has increased by 1.4 times compared to the indicator of 2012.

Results and Discussions:

It is necessary to pay attention to the protection of the environment, increase the level of nature protection activities, and increase the moral potential of society. There are more than 374 tourist destinations in Surkhandarya region, and museums with various archaeological objects attract tourists.

There are many sacred places of worship in the province and tourists have always shown interest in them. Historic monuments such as Kokildar father's mausoleum in Termiz district, Qirq Kyz, Sultan Saodat monuments, Chorgumbaz mosque, Hazrat Sultan Vali in Boysun district, healing waters of Khojaypok mausoleum in Altinsoy district, grandfather's mausoleum in Aq Astana in Uzun district have attracted tourism lovers.

There are 504 cultural-heritage objects in Surkhandarya region, of which 69 are intended to be visited by tourists. Currently, mainly 25 are visited by tourists.

Among them, there are 14 objects of pilgrimage tourism, 7 objects of Buddhist tourism, 25 historical-architectural objects, 12 ecological tourism objects, 7 cultural and entertainment places, and 4 objects of medical tourism. There are mainly 4 tourism directions in the province.



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Including:

Pilgrimage tourism direction - travel to Al Hakim al-Tirmizi, Abu Isa Imam Termizi, Muhammad Zahid, Alavuddin Attar and other places of pilgrimage for the countries of the Muslim religion;

Trip to Fayoztepa, Karatepa, Zurmala Tower, Dalvarzintepa and other Buddhist sites. (Japan, Korea, PRC, India, etc.);

In the direction of mountain tourism and eco-tourism, travel to mountain tourism and eco-tourism areas in Boysun, Sherabad, Saryosiy districts (Russia and other CIS countries);

In the direction of medical tourism, recreation in sanatoriums and recreation centers in the regions of Amonkhona, Khojaipok ota, Termiz Marvaridi and Khojaikon salt cave (from neighboring countries and republican territories);

There are 6 main itineraries offered to tourists today.

Including:

Visit the steps of the Surkhan oasis (historical and cultural monuments) 3-4 days;

History of Buddhism (archaeological excavations and Buddhist findings) - 2-3 days;

Arriving at the Surkhan oasis is a guarantee of health (mineral waters, salt cave and other healing places) - 10-15 days;

Travel along Surkhondaryya (mountains, natural cool places and food) - 5-6 days;

Surkhan silk (growing cocoons, seeing silk production processes and buying silk products) - 2 days;

Trip to the land of waterfalls (Sariosia, Boysun and Sherabad districts - 2-3 days.

According to the target program for the development of tourism approved by our government in 2014-2016, 16 historical and cultural monuments were completely renovated in the region. About ten of them are located around Termiz. Measures were taken to restore the original appearance of Karatepa, Kirqqiz, Kokildorota, Sultan Saodat, Zurmala, Fayoztepa, Kampirtepa, Said Otaliq Madrasa, Jarkorgon Tower and other unique architectural structures. The tourism infrastructure has been gradually improved, the system of providing cultural, transport, trade, and information services to city guests has been fundamentally improved, engineering and communication networks at the locations of historical buildings have been modernized. Modern hotels were built in Denov, Termiz, Kumkurgan, Uzun and other districts, and new tourist routes "Termiz - Denov", "Termiz - Boysun" and "Termiz - Muzrabot" were established. Ecotourism, ethnotourism is being developed and the travel program is being enriched [5].

According to the press service of Surkhondaryya regional administration, in 2018, 504 objects of tangible cultural heritage were registered in the region, 69 of which are planned to be visited by tourists. The fact that more than 23,000 foreign and 46,000 domestic tourists have visited it in the last period of this year indicates that its attractiveness as a tourist destination has increased.

The opportunities for receiving tourists have been expanding year by year. In the last period of 2018, 5 modern hotels with 159 beds, 51 guest houses and 1 health center with 200 beds were commissioned. Another 26 hotels, 5 sanatoriums and public recreation centers were constructed and repaired, and 12 guest houses were constructed. 18 buses with high safety and some amenities were brought to provide transport services to tourists.



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Comprehensive work in this regard served to increase the level of service to tourists and led to the creation of new jobs. It created an opportunity for foreigners to enjoy our rich spiritual and cultural heritage [6].

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Conclusion:

The sustainable development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan strengthens the country's economy, creates a strong tourism network, strengthens the management of state influence on the tourism infrastructure, improves the standard of living, ensures environmental safety, preserves its historical and cultural monuments. Comprehensive work in this regard served to increase the level of service to tourists and led to the creation of new jobs. It created an opportunity for foreigners to enjoy our rich spiritual and cultural heritage [7].

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