



## TOURISM OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Uzbekistan is attracting the attention of the whole world with its many historical and architectural monuments, diverse climate and rapid development. This article describes the tourism of Uzbekistan, its development and tourist cities. given information.

### KEYWORDS

Tourism, tourist, tourist services, visa, economy, folklore show, caravan route.

### INTRODUCTION

Currently, most of the countries of the world are developing their national economy by developing the tourism economy. The fact that our country has opportunities in the formation of tourism that are not inferior to any foreign countries is the main source that ensures that we achieve many successes in this regard. Taking this into account, the reforms implemented in our country from the first years of independence to the present in order to create and develop the tourism infrastructure that meets the requirements of the time have been giving positive results. Tourism

infrastructure means a system of buildings, engineering and communication networks, including roads, various enterprises of tourism and their activities, which ensure the easy use of tourist resources by tourists, as well as other systems that provide this activity. Among these, it is possible to list the systems regulating the movement of highways, railways, airways, sea and rivers, heat, electricity and telephone communications.



The main part: Uzbekistan is proud of its architectural monuments that have been preserved from ancestors to the present day. The Ichan-Qala complex in Khiva, historical centers in Bukhara, Shahrissabz and Samarkand cities are included in the special list of UNESCO's "World Heritage". Unique monuments and architectural structures in these cities reflect the past and play a major role in the history of the country.

Today, a number of reforms related to the development of the tourism sector are being carried out in our country. Examples of this are government decisions, benefits, and conditions. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 18, 2019 "On Tourism" No. ORQ-549 was adopted. The law specifies the modern programs to be created in the field of tourism, the procedure for its monitoring and development.

The sustainable development of the regional economy is often determined by the development of the social tourism network. Accordingly, currently tourism as a leading branch of national economies has a significant share in the sustainable development of certain countries. The tourism sector is becoming an important factor in the development of human potential. Therefore, this is reflected in the creation of new jobs, attraction of additional investments, increase in tax revenues, preservation and rational use of cultural, historical and natural resources in a particular country or region. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis, "We will continue consistent reforms in the development of tourism in 2021. Special attention is paid to the development of pilgrimage tourism and domestic tourism. Also, 1 trillion soums will be allocated from the budget for the improvement of land areas, water and road infrastructures around tourism facilities. This makes it

necessary to develop proposals and recommendations on the directions of its development, while researching the scientific-methodical and practical aspects of the elements and functions of the regional tourism infrastructure.

Famous and beautiful cities of Uzbekistan:

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan and one of the largest cities in Central Asia. In the distant past, as well as in the present, Tashkent is the crossroads of international transport routes with the help of our own Uzbekistan Airways and international airlines. Tashkent is one of the oldest cities in the world. In 2009, it celebrated its 2200th anniversary. At the same time, Tashkent is a modern production center, where more than 500 companies produce various products; manufactures everything from airplanes to tractors, from televisions to textiles and shoes. Tashkent is rapidly becoming a modern, developed international megalopolis with a combination of historical monuments and modern skyscrapers. Today, there are about a hundred museums in Uzbekistan, and half of them are located in the capital of the country. Each of them reflects the rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. The State Museum of the History of the Timurids is located in the center of the capital, and its huge blue dome reminds of the ancient dome of Samarkand. Its exhibits testify to the formation of medieval forms of statehood in the territory of Uzbekistan and reflect the development of science, culture and art during the time of Amir Temur.

Samarkand-Uzbek cities during the centuries played an important role in the life of the Great Silk Road and the ancient transcontinental highway. Only Samarkand was named "Heart of the Great Silk Road". In ancient times, Samarkand was described by such names as "Pearl of Islamic Architecture" and "Mirror of the World". Samarkand, whose antiquity is equal to Rome,



Athens and Babylon, celebrated its 2750th anniversary. Samarkand reached its highest point of prosperity when it was chosen as the capital of the Great Movarunnahr state during the reign of Amir Temur, the great commander and ruler of Central Asia after Genghis Khan. At this time, extensive urban development works were carried out. The great ruler gathered the most skilled craftsmen and masters of his time in Samarkand, and their works have been alive for centuries. Amir Temur's grandson Ulugbek continued these traditions. Today, the monuments in Samarkand are beautiful and huge. In this city, you can feel the breath of ancient history preserved in ancient ruins, madrasas, mausoleums, and minarets. The legendary Registan Square is an unrepeatable architectural monument of Central Asia. In ancient times, this square was the commercial and social center of Samarkand. Three huge buildings of Ulugbek, Sherdar and Tillaqori madrasas have been erected here. The Gori-Amir mausoleum is another gem of ancient Samarkand. The graves of the ruler of the great state Amir Temur and his two grandsons, including the great scientist and thinker of the East, Mirzo Ulugbek, are located. The Gori-Amir mausoleum, which looks like a bud, with the leaves of Havarang tulips tightly arranged, is a very famous place for tourists. and several monuments continue to fascinate visitors to the city.

Bukhara-Kadim Bukhara has been the densely populated center of the oasis. He is 2500 years old. Bukhara, which has preserved more than 140 ancient architectural monuments and a comfortable atmosphere, remains one of the favorite places of tourists. Like Ismail Samoni's mausoleum covered with nets, a huge fortress and the strong residence of the ruler of Bukhara, Ark, Minarai Kalon, many mosques and madrassas, caravansary palaces, bathhouses, like a living labyrinth, remain among the incomparable jewels of holy Bukhara.

Khiva is a city that has been completely preserved since the time of the Great Silk Road. It is called "open-air museum". The Ichan-Kala complex in the center of the city, where many architectural monuments are located, belongs to the end of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century. Due to its location at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road and the caravan route passing through it, Ichan-Qala has four gates facing the four directions of the world. The height of the castle wall gives the city a charming look, just like in a real oriental fairy tale. The towers reach the sky, and among them the tallest tower in Uzbekistan is Islam-Khoja. The bright blue domes of mausoleums and mosques stand majestically over the flat roofs of houses. Several of Khiva's khan's palaces have been preserved, the most famous of which is the huge Stone-Court Palace, where ceremonies are held, where the khan rests and the khan's harems live. The exterior and walls are covered with mosaic-decorated stones. One day is not enough to know the beauty of the city, to explore its narrow streets and to feel the true taste of the "open-air museum".

Termiz- The multifaceted history of Uzbekistan undoubtedly reflects its geographical location. Termiz is the southernmost city of the country. Termiz was founded on the caravan route on the right side of the Amudarya coast and has been serving as the main port for 2500 years. At the beginning of our era, Termiz was the main center of Buddhism in Central Asia. The stone-carved Buddhist monastery at Kara-Tepa, the Buddhist temple at Fayoz-Tepa, and the remains of many limestone Buddha statues are famous places for tourists and Buddhist worshippers. Termiz is not only famous for its Buddhist monuments. There are also a number of interesting historical monuments from the beginning of the Middle Ages. Among them are the tomb of Hakim al-Tirmizi, the ensemble of Sultan Saadat (10th-17th centuries) and the legendary Kirq-Kiz



fortress (9th century). Karakalpakstan-Today, Karakalpakstan is a living link connecting the present and the ancient past. This place is ready to share its legends and secrets with its interesting and unrepeatable places, unexpected finds and discoveries. Qirq-Kiz, Ayaz-Kala, Janbus-Kala, Ishan-Kala mausoleum, unique Tuproq-kala and others are located in Qaraqalpakstan. historical monuments arouse scientific and cultural interest, attract local and foreign tourists.

National traditions - the traditions and customs of the Uzbek people living at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road for many centuries have been influenced by the customs of Zoroastrians, Sogdians, Bactrians and nomadic tribes, as well as the customs of Islam. was formed as a result. During the trip around Uzbekistan, tourists can not only see architectural monuments, but also participate in the celebration of national holidays. Each route includes visits to local households to see the way of life of the local people, taste national dishes and watch folklore show programs. Especially the Uzbek national cuisine with its various flavors. remarkable. The dishes, based on the rich experience of the ancestors, reflect the lifestyle and culture of the Uzbek people. Even in any delicate tabli Khorran, one cannot remain indifferent to the Uzbek hospitality, filled with the smell of spices.

Markets-Traditional perceptions of Eastern markets; one can clearly see abundance, pleasantness, noisyness in the markets of Uzbekistan. A good market should be overflowing with products, full of colors, loud voices and shouts, and bargains. Anyone who passes by the fruit and vegetable stand will be amazed by the abundance and variety. Oriental bazaars are especially amazing in summer and autumn. The lively life of the bazaar starts early in the morning and ends at dusk. Merchants calling customers, the noise of cars,

the sound of national music, the smell of spices and fried meat, colorful fruits and vegetables on the stalls create the unique charm of the oriental market.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there is a need to change the tourism industry in Uzbekistan through innovation and digitization. As an untapped opportunity, it is now necessary to develop market segments such as agro and ethno tourism. The world practice of tourism development shows that it is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the efforts of all participants in the public and private sectors in order to turn this industry into a highly profitable sector. In this, the government's role is to ensure the coordination and planning of tourism development policies at the international, government and private sector levels. The quick and high-quality solution of existing problems plays an important role in the development of tourism opportunities in Uzbekistan in the post-pandemic period.

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