



THE MINORITY AND MERIT IN TOURISM OF UZBEKISTAN

Shoirov Nurziyodbek Zoirjon o'g'li¹

¹ 1st year student of Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

E-mail: Shoirovnurziyodbek0407@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

In this article, I would like to make suggestions on what reforms are taking place in Uzbekistan in the field of tourism, its shortcomings, advantages and development of the tourism industry. Uzbekistan is one of the oldest countries in the world and has its own ancient history. That is why our government attaches great importance to the development of this industry in modern times. Because this industry brings a lot of money to the economy.

Uzbekistan is a country with an ancient history. Many people remember the great scholars who came from this country, such as A. Timur, Imam Al-Bukhari, Al-Fergani, who contributed to the development of science and saved Europe. In addition to that Uzbekistan attracts tourists with its historical, archeological, architectural and natural treasures. After independence, Uzbekistan has carried out reforms in this industry. It is known from history that Uzbekistan was located on the Great Silk Road and had a place in trade. So The World Tourism Organization's Silk Road Office was opened in 2004 in Samarkand. This office was commissioned to coordinate the efforts of international organisations and national tourism offices of countries located on the Silk Road. Uzbekistan is also a member of The Region Initiative (TRI), a tri-regional umbrella of tourism related organisations. TRI functions as a link between three regions- South Asia, Central Asia, Caucasus and Eastern Europe which is also by Armenia, Bangladesh, Georgia, Kazakhstan,

Kyrgyzstan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Tajikistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Ukraine. If I talk about the minority of tourism in Uzbekistan, The government must adjust transport, all historical monuments in cities, the price of products. First of all, the government needs to make major reforms in the road and automobile sector, as both locals and tourists face long-distance road and transportation problems across the country. In addition to that, not only to pay attention to the cultural and historical monuments of places such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, but also to reconstruct historical monuments in other regions.

The reason for this is that they are historically inextricably linked. If the government also pays attention to the monuments in this region, it can bring huge benefits to the economy of our country. For example, a tourist visiting Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva for 10 days will be interested in the history, climate and culture of the rest of the region. It is obvious that they will extend

the travel duration. Besides that, shopping malls and street markets need to make the price range the same for both locals and tourists. Sometimes we can see that they sell cheaper to locals compared to tourists. We also need to expand the capabilities of our travel agencies. As a simple example, insurance is not yet available in all agencies. I think this is also a problem for us. But the advantages of my country are too great for the tourism industry. The majority of tourists start from Samarkand, former home to some of the finest architects credited with creating the masterpieces of Registan Square and Gur-Emir Mausoleum. Bukhara is more intimate, with holy sites and historical landmarks around every corner. Khiva is an open-air museum that captures the exotic atmosphere of the Silk Road with its winding alleys and bustling bazaars. But don't miss out on less famous yet equally impressive destinations like Termez, a Buddhist centre on the southern border, or Shahrisabz, birthplace of the great warrior Tamerlane. In addition to historical monuments, tourists are also interested in the crafts, national costumes, culture and customs of the country. We know from history that we have preserved our handicrafts until the present day. There are many places in my country that specialize in handicrafts. For example, The Fergana Valley is famous for its artisans – potters at the Rishtan ceramics

school and silk weavers in Margilan, among countless others. Samarkand has its own ceramics school, carpet weaving center and the famous Meros Paper Mill, which makes paper from mulberry bark using techniques passed down through the centuries. Bukhara is perhaps the best place to buy souvenirs, with a wide variety of top-quality crafts and gifts, while nimble woodcarvers can be seen hard at work in Tashkent and Khiva. Uzbekistan will always preserve its cultural, handicraft and historical heritage, and this country is rich in any heritage. Therefore, scientists consider Uzbekistan is the land of milk and honey and I believe that this country is distinguished not only in Asia but also in the world by its history and will always remain at a high level.

In my conclusion, I would like to make my own proposals to make this country rank higher. First of all, We need to create conditions for foreign investors and expand the branches of foreign travel companies in our country. As a result, competition will begin in the country and growth in tourism will begin in our country. Only competition will play an important role in the development of the country and the monopoly will disappear. As a result of competition, prices will fall. In order to develop tourism in our country, the Ministry of Tourism and Sports was established in 2021. I think we will soon rise to the top in terms of tourism.

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