

Tourism in Uzbekistan and the World

G'afurova Iroda

Uzbek State World Language University Foreign Language and Literature 2nd year student of the 202nd group

Phone: +99897283-82-60; +99893005-60-28

Gmail: gafurovairoda555@gmail.com

Abstract: *The travel and tourism industry is the world's largest and most diverse industry. This paper objectives to investigate the status and growth of tourism in Central Asia countries using the sample Uzbekistan tourism industry with superior reference to country's tourism infrastructure sectors. This article about Uzbekistan tourism industry, strength of tourism, how developing tourism and travelling. The results serve to point out key trends and gaps in which to focus future research on this topic and they might be useful in formulating public policies and strategies for tourism industry development.*

Keywords— World Tourism Organization (WTO), the definition of tourism, traveler, tourist, visitor, Same Day Visitor, background of tourism, tourism services, Silk Road, the way of tourism development Asia are being revitalized in a surge of investment and trade in energy, infrastructure and manufacturing. Stronger economies, improved infrastructure and connectivity, advances in information technology and enhanced mobility are creating new opportunities for tourism (Knobloch, 2013).

1. INTRODUCTION

The World Tourism Organization (WTO), the major intergovernmental body concerned with tourism has led the way in establishing a set of definitions for general use. In 1991, the WTO and the government of Canada organized an International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics in Ottawa, Canada which adopted a set of resolutions and recommendations relating to tourism concepts, definitions and classifications. The following definitions are based on the WTO definitions and classifications are explain the various types of visitors:

Tourism-The activities of person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes.

Tourist-(overnight visitor) visitor staying at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

Same Day Visitor-(Excursionists)-visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

Visitor-any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 consecutive months and whose main purpose of travel is not to work for pay in the place visited.

Traveler-any person on a trip between two or more locations (WTO,1995b,p.17)[1]

The tourism sector is one of the most significant economic activities in most countries worldwide, also,Uzbekistan in the way of integration with other Central Asian countries, with its richly diverse cultural inheritance and wealth of natural tourism attractions spanning across 12,000 kilometres, unique World Heritage Sites and through distinctive tourism presence, is making a great interest of tourist from all over the world.(Kemal Kantarchi, Muzaffer

Uysal, & Vincent P. Magnini, 2014). On the other hand, The Silk Road is a unique network of tourism destinations with significant potential for improves, and competence could push up tourism businesses. Commercial interest in the region has grown considerably over recent years, with ancient connections between the Middle East and Central

2. Main Body

The Silk Road has been travelled along for centuries by conquerors, traders, missionaries, geographers, and more recently, tourists.It served as a fundamental mode of exchanging cultures, crafts, ideas, technologies, beliefs and peoples. Currently, corridor cities of this trade way, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva, have been appealing flow of travelers from all over the world. Since 1991, coinciding with the independence of Uzbekistan from the former Soviet Union, there has been a revival of interest in the Silk Road-for cultural exchange, trade and tourism. After having received its independence the state has been established the policy and model of tourism development (Coulibaly et al.,2012). Tourism as one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world, and has a considerable role to play in delivering sustainable development in many countries. At the same time,it must be well managed so that it benefits local communities and the natural and cultural environments upon which it depends on.

Tourist services to meet the needs of tourists and services aimed a providing set of targeted actions in the field of character for the purposes of tourism and tourist services of any orientation should not be against the principles of universal answer. According to the standard definition of tourism, services to meet the needs of the tourists in the tourism product of the activities of organizations involved in activities (Bhatia, 2006; Bosangit, McCabe, & Hibbert, 2009).

Classification of tourism services:

- Tourists;
- Tourists' place of residence(country) to a temporary location (country), and backward movement;
- Tourists, food services (restaurants, cafes, bars);
- Excursion service (an interpreter and guide service);

- Advertising service (travel routes of travel companies, means of transport and the place was busy);
- Tourist and cultural needs (excursion, theatres, concert halls, museums, galleries, historical and cultural monuments, theme parks, amusement parks, reserves, festivals, sporting events and visits etc.)
- Meet the needs of the business and scientific (congresses, conferences, symposia, meetings, seminars, festivals, exhibitions and participate etc.)
- Information services (or that of tourist resources of the region, customs and border formalism, exchange rates, transport, information on prices etc.);
- Means of communication (Internet, long-distance and international communications, fax and other means of communication);
- Other services (passport and visa, insurance, tour guide service, etc.)
- Public and private areas of commercial services (souvenirs, gifts, greeting cards, and etc.);
- Brokerage services (hotel areas, different types of transport tickets in order to bring documents and letters, buy souvenirs and gifts);
- Household services (clothing and footwear repair, cleaning chemicals, hire etc.);
- Sports and recreation facilities (sports facilities, licenses for hunting etc.);
- The natural, historical and cultural heritage;
- Tourist insurance and medical care;
- Foreign individuals and organizations of all tourist.[2]

For the speedy satisfaction of the foreign tourists demand for the hotel facilities and the diversification of the accommodation services, the number of practical measures was taken. During 2018, the requirements to the functioning of the hostels were simplified, with 22 requirements being abolished (separate entrance, illuminated or luminous sign, doorplates or indicators with the apartments' names and room numbers, containers with a minimal water supply, presence of an elevator in buildings having more than five floors, doors and locks with internal safety device and catch, special rooms for luggage keeping, staff rooms, rooms for smokers, necessity in a special area for each visitor), as well as the requirement for the hostel workers training.[3]

Uzbekistan with its numerous ancient monuments, rich nature, and the present-day rapid progress attracts the whole world's attention. For centuries the country was at the intersection of the Great Silk Road routes along which merchants, geographers, missionaries, and later tourists traveled. It is striking how the history, traditions and cultures of the nationalities populating the present-day Uzbekistan have been entangled with the history of Great Silk Road. World famous cities Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, and Shakhzhibs, where cultural and spiritual values had been long since concentrated, outstanding scientific centers and schools were established, architecture, craftsmanship, and applied art were flourishing, played the role of main urban

centres. Creative work and various scientific achievements of the local scientists, thinkers, and poets have proved to be a valuable contribution to the development of the world civilization. Abu Ali ibn Sino, al-Khorezmiy, Mirzo Ulugbek, Bakhouddin Nakshband, al-Bukhoriy, at-Termeziy, Abu Raikhon Beruniy, Alisher Navoiy - this is but a short list of names of prominent figures of Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Registan Square. The monuments of legendary Samarkand are majestic and wonderful. In this town one can feel the breath of history itself. It can be traced in the ancient ruins as well as in the medrassahs, mausoleums, and minarets, which have been decorating the city until now. In 1370 Amir Timur (Tamerlan) designated Samarkand as the capital of his great state that spread from Mongolia and Siberia to Syria and India. From his campaigns he brought many skillful architects and craftsmen whose works of art have outlasted the ages. The legendary Samarkand square of Registan has up to now been considered to be one of the main architectural sights of Central Asia. Tourism in Uzbekistan, Bukhara, Kalyan. Since old times Bukhara was the center of a densely populated oasis. Archeologists noted that the city was constantly growing, both in width and in height. Ruins of dwellings, public buildings, defense structures dating back to different periods of the city's history were found in the earth stratum at the depth of 20 meters. There are more than 140 monuments of ancient architecture in Bukhara altogether. Minaret Kalyan, the striking symbol of the city, towers over it. Everyone who has seen "Great Minaret" built in 1127 will long keep in memory the impression of its greatness and original beauty. Having once visited Bukhara, you will long stay under impression both of Ark fortress and many other monuments of antiquity, which surround you almost everywhere. Craftsmen-chasers will reproduce ancient patterns on copper and silver right before your eyes, jewellers will make replicas of unique adornments, which the beauties used to wear thousands of years ago. Involuntarily you ask yourself: how many centuries has this town numbered? How many pieces of the past material cultures are buried in it? Khiva is the only town of the period of the Great Silk Road, which has remained fully undamaged till now. Time seems to go centuries back here. That is why the town has rightly gained fame of "the museum in the open". In Khiva with its narrow alleys where legends of old times seem to have been reflected in stone and wood, you can easily imagine the life of former generations which will not repeat itself but has left us old traditions, legends, and precepts. Khiva. Uzbekistan, where monuments of ancient cultures of different ages are concentrated, is rightly called a treasury of history. Ichan-Kala complex in Khiva, historical centers of Bukhara, Shakhzhibs and Samarkand are included in the UNESCO World Heritage list. Many unique monuments and architectural constructions in these towns have remained in a good state up to the present day and are of a great significance to the mankind. Most of architectural monuments of Ichan-Kala complex in Khiva date back to the late 18th - first half of the 19th centuries. But the

excavations on its territory revealed much more ancient layers dating back to the 3rd and even earlier centuries B.C. Ichan-Kala is surrounded by a thick wall which is 2100 meters long and has several gates. The silhouette of the huge Islam-Khodzha minaret stands out over the town.

Additionally, the non-visa regime was additionally for 9 countries (18 in total); the number of countries, which citizens can apply the simplified regime for the entry visa getting, has increased from 12 to 50. From the 15th of July, 2018, the system of electronic visa registration and issuance began to function; moreover, the scheme of non-visa entrance, temporary stay and departure from Uzbekistan through the border crossing checkpoints was introduced to the citizens of 101 states, flying through Uzbekistan territory.

As one of the dynamically developing States of this region, Uzbek government has done efficacious job and working closely with the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade (MTERIT), Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan to attract foreign investments and grants in tourism business, which could be one of the real act of program of strategic advancement. In particular, over the past few years passport prepared 10 investment projects to attract foreign grants for projects in the field of training for the tourism, manufacturing and tourist maps, brochures and other presentation materials and videos, rental movies on foreign TV channels totaling 790 thousand USD (S.Adilxodjayeva & S.Muratayev, 2014). As part of the deployment of tourism development programs in the regions for 2013 and 2015, pays special attention to attracting foreign investment in the tourism sector. For example, a program of tourism development in the Khorezm region for 2013 and 2015, provided to attract foreign investments and grants equal to US\$ 15.4 million for the restoration of historical and cultural monuments, construction of hotels, restaurants and roadside infrastructure services for tourists, trade and entertainment centers, training, etc. Work on diversification of tourism, the creation of new tours and programs offered by foreign and local tourists; it's climbing, and horse riding tours and walks, camel safaris, jeep safaris, off-road tours, fishing, rafting-rafting, heli-skiing, ecotourism, adventure, educational tours, and others.

The growth of tourism in the country is directly related to the issues of training, retraining and advanced training. When it comes to the development of national tourism, special emphasis is laid on international cooperation and the study of advanced international experience. The single National Stand, called "Uzbekistan", represents beginning from 2013, the Republic's tourist potential at various international exhibitions and fairs. And the results of participation in the following large-scale tourist events confirm the correctness of a given strategy: Fitur (Madrid, Spain), Emitt (Istanbul, Turkey), Balttour (Riga, Latvia), ITB (Berlin, Germany), MITT (Moscow, Russia), TopResa (Paris, France), JATA (Tokyo, Japan), TTG (Rimini, Italy), WTM (London, the UK) and others. The number of

cooperation agreements concluded by Uzbekistan in the course of these events is impressive.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, as tourism stimulates infrastructure development of the country, has a strong multiplication effect and helps diversify the economy, supports local culture and crafts and environmental protection, it is very actual for the Republic of Uzbekistan with its transitional economy, moreover it is important as Uzbekistan is a country with vast capabilities in tourism. The travel and tourism industry is a leading export industry in worldwide, Central Asian countries could contribute considerable as well.

4. References:

- [1]. "International tourism: a global perspective" World Tourism Organization in cooperation with WTO Education network at University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, University of Calgary, Canada James Cook University, Australia
- [2]. "The essence and importance of the tourism market. Case of Uzbekistan" Tursunova Gulmira World Scientific News WSN 69 (2017) 18-28
- [3]. "Economic Advancement of Tourism Industry in Uzbekistan" Saliev, Firdavs and Soliyev, Mukhammadkhon (MPRA) Munich Personal RePEc Archive
- [4]. "Tourism in Uzbekistan-2018" The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Tourism Development
- [5]. "Tours to Uzbekistan: Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva" www.advantour.com