

HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN SAMARKAND REGION

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Abstract: This scientific article discusses the development of tourism in the Samarkand region of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. That is, the state of Samarkand region in the field of tourism in the first years of independence, cooperation with foreign countries for the development of the tourism sector, efforts to implement various projects in order to develop the tourism sector of Samarkand region, as well as the achievements and shortcomings are revealed in the article.

Key words: tourism, Samarkand, ecotourism, pilgrimage, agrotourism, cultural, diplomatic, "Huffington Post", "Uzbek-tourism", internet.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the ties that have been an important factor in connecting friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the world for centuries. People traveled to discover new lands, to see and learn about the world, to develop trade, and to establish cultural and diplomatic relations.

Tourism is related to the temporary travel of people from their permanent place of residence or country to another place or country for the purposes of spending their free time in a meaningful way, relaxing, getting healthy, being a guest, solving some issues related to work[1].

The Central Asian region played an important role in this process, as it was located at the crossroads of trade caravans and different cultures. It is known that the history of the formation of the statehood of Uzbekistan began in the 2nd millennium BC and spans more than 3.5 thousand years. The city of Samarkand, which is considered to be a peer of ancient Rome and Babylon, which spread fame to the world as a major center of science, art and culture of the Middle Ages and was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, was the center of the formation and development of the ancient statehood on this land[2].

The development and expansion of trade relations over the centuries caused the population to migrate. They spread their accompanying architecture, numismatics and handicrafts as well as their customs and values. All this is reflected in the diaries of famous travelers and explorers who passed along the Great Silk Road in different eras. Among them are Zhang Qian from China, Marco Polo from Italy, Clavijo from Spain, Ibn Fadlan and Ibn Battuta from Arabia, Jenkinson from England, Schiltberger from Germany, Marten and Bonvalo from France, Vambery from Hungary, Hedin from Sweden and Mayyar from Switzerland. Among them were people of various professions - pilgrims, missionaries, merchants, scientists, diplomats, researchers and writers. Each of them made a significant contribution to the history of the emergence and formation of international tourism.

Magnificent architectural monuments, blue domes, unique oriental appearance and spirit located in Samarkand region attract the attention of travelers and guests for centuries, and a person who has seen Samarkand will never forget it. American international publication "Huffington Post" has recognized Samarkand as one of the 50 cities in the world that a person must visit at least once in his lifetime and included in the list of such cities[3]. The tourism opportunities of Samarkand are an important factor in the further development of the region's economy and employment of the population. Today, more than a hundred tourist companies and as many hotels operate here.

SCIENTIFIC ESSENCE

Tourist facilities in Samarkand region can be divided into the following groups and centers:

1. Architectural and historical monuments. The architectural and historical monuments of Samarkand were included in the list of world heritage at the 25th session of UNESCO held in Finland in 2001. Currently, in Samarkand there are 1105 archaeological, 670 architectural, 37 places of interest, 18 monumental, 1851 material objects belonging to 21 monumental categories[4]. the presence of a cultural heritage object indicates the wide potential of the region in terms of tourism.

2. Pilgrimage and religious centers. There are many places of pilgrimage in Samarkand, such as Shahi-Zinda, Hazrat Hizr, Rukhabad, Imam Bukhari, Moturidi, Hazrat Davud, Imam Bahra's complex located in Dabus Castle, Chorchinor and many others. As a result of the search of specialists, information about 28 cemeteries in Samarkand was fully studied[5].

3. Museums and reserves. Tourists coming to Samarkand region will have the opportunity to get acquainted not only with ancient monuments, but also with museums in the region. There are several museums in the region, which are certainly objects of tourist interest. In particular, the Samarkand regional museum of local history was established in 1979, and it has history and nature departments. The museum building itself is a rare architectural monument. Samarkand occupies a leading position in the country in terms of the number of museums, the composition of funds and the place of exhibited exhibits in world civilization. More than 360 historical, cultural and national architectural monuments belonging to different eras, civilizations and religions of a natural and anthropogenic nature have been preserved in the tourist area of Samarkand. Today, 5 historical museums, 6 architectural monuments and many private house-museums are operating within the Samarkand Museum Reserve[6].

The continuous enrichment of museum expositions with new exhibits and their uniqueness arouses great interest among the residents of our republic and foreign tourists. Today, more than 206,000 exhibits reflecting the development of the history of Uzbek folk culture and art in all periods are kept in the treasury of all existing museums and reserves[7].

4. Ecotourism centers. According to the data, the income from ecotourism in the tourist market is 10-14 percent. The convenient geographical location of Samarkand region, the variety of natural landscapes in its territory show that it is possible to achieve great success through ecotourism in the region.

It is known that in Jomboy District (Galakapa, Zarafshan State Reserve), Samarkand District (Ohalik, Mironqul), Urgut (Beshkon, Omonquton, Karatapa, Takhtakoracha Pass), Nurabad District (Sazaghon, Anjirli, Jam, Ibrahim ata, Shrine of Hazrat David, Nurbulok sanatorium), Pstdargom district (Mehnatkash), Koshrabot district (Pangat, Kyzylbel, Karatash, Jonbulok) and reservoirs and forestry facilities, as well as Zarafshan national nature parks[8], have ample conditions for the development of ecotourism. In return for this, tourists are given the opportunity to relax in the heart of nature.

Another positive aspect of the development of ecotourism is that it does not require high-quality hotels for tourists. In this type of tourism, traditional recreation and domestic amenities are secondary. It is enough to place tents and set up campsites to watch the unique scenery of nature, but on the other hand, ecotourism requires highly qualified professionals, i.e. an environmentalist for each group, and staff who ensure the safety of tourists. In addition, all actions of companies that offer ecological species should be carried out on the basis of legal requirements for nature protection[9].

Ecotourism is also a form of healthy lifestyle. Eco-types often include sports and wellness treatments. Eco-tours can be offered as separate tours by tour operators. For example, it is possible to organize excursions to protected areas, day trips to mountains or lakes as additional services for those who live in a mountainous area and visit natural objects or live in resort hotels[10]. For the development of ecotourism in the region, it is necessary to make wider use of the possibilities of mountain and steppe zones and Zarafshan drylands.

Development of eco-tourism in the region, provision of quality services, careful organization of the industry's infrastructure in general, creation of web sites on the Internet, development of advertising products and its wide promotion serve as means of ensuring the prestige of the region in the international tourist market.

5. Agrotourism centers. "Amirkhan Noz Ne'matlari" farm (grapes, horticulture) in Samarkand district, "Ohalik Altin Bogi mevasi" farm (horticulture), "Siyob-sakhovati" farm (fruit - vegetable growing, intensive horticulture) in Tayloq district, "Siyob-Shavkat- There are centers such as "Orzu" farm (fruit-vegetable, cherry, apple, apricot, horticulture)[11].

ANALYSIS

The Republic of Uzbekistan is considered a sunny country, its fruits are sweet and rich in vitamins necessary for humans. This is also recognized by many tourists. The province has the opportunity to increase the flow of foreign tourists. During the research, it became clear that Urgut, Nurabad, Koshrabot, Pakhtachi, Jomboy and Samarkand districts have high potential in terms of tourism opportunities in Samarkand region. This can be explained by the mountainous regions of Urgut, Nurabad and Ko'shrabot districts, the vast steppes of Nurabad, the banks of the Zarafshan river in Jomboy district, the existence of the "Zarafshan" nature reserve, and the richness of Samarkand district in anthropogenic landscapes.

It should be noted that the city of Samarkand also has the highest potential in terms of tourism. Historian Ibrahim Mikail's son Tolqin Hayit said, "Each of the shrines in Uzbekistan has its own miracle: either healing water comes out of that place, or the soil cures a disease, rubs it, and if you are there, your spirit will return"[12].

Strong peace and stability in our country, an atmosphere of mutual kindness and harmony, world-famous Uzbek hospitality, modern hotels and resorts, as well as high-quality service create favorable opportunities for tourists to have meaningful leisure. On June 2, 1995, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to increase the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the restoration of the Great Silk Road and develop international tourism in the Republic"[13] was adopted.

The issue of turning Samarkand's international tourism into a special open economic region was raised. It is known that in the early years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan did not have enough experience in the field of tourism. Members of the delegation led by the head of the Samarkand regional customs department A.S.Primov were sent to the Kaliningrad region of Russia to find and implement the mechanisms for fulfilling the tasks specified in the decree. They spent a week in the city and region of Kaliningrad and returned with a lot of experience on the requirements and conditions of the open economic region[14].

On June 21-22, 1995, seminars were held in Urgut district and Samarkand city on the initiative of Konrad Adenauer Foundation, former chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. In it, serious attention was paid to the issues of improving management and developing tourism in Samarkand[15]. This seminar accelerated the processes of exchange of experience in tourism management in the region.

During the years of independence, the 660 th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur and the 600th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek were widely celebrated in Samarkand, and great creative works were carried out in Samarkand. In the center of the city, a salubrious statue of our Grandfather Sohibgiron was erected. Mirzo Ulugbek observatory and madrasa were renovated. According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on October 18, 1996, the city of Samarkand was awarded the Order of "Amir Temur". Since then, October 18 has been celebrated as the city day of Samarkand[16].

The Law "On Tourism"[17] adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 20, 1999, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated

October 10, 2012 "On measures to further support and develop the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan" on the development of tourism and tourist infrastructure, is an important program in actively offering national tourism services to international tourism markets.

Our country became a member of the UN World Tourism Organization in 1993. The regional center of this organization for the development of tourism on the Great Silk Road is operating in Samarkand. At the UNWTO General Assembly held in South Korea in October 2011, the Republic of Uzbekistan was elected a member of the Executive Council of this organization for the second time. Very few countries in the world have been awarded this status. In June 2014, at the 98th session of the Executive Council of the UN World Tourism Organization, held in Santiago de Compostela, Spain, a decision was made to hold the next 99th session in Samarkand. This also indicates that our country is successfully operating in the field of tourism.

Today, the experience of countries like Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, India, Egypt, Japan, which earn a lot of income from tourism, should be an example for us. Spain, Turkey, and Egypt earn at least 10-20 billion US dollars a year from tourism[19]. In order to make wider use of Samarkand's tourism opportunities, it is necessary to improve the tourist service.

The prospects of the economy of Samarkand region also depend on the income from tourism. In 1999, the income from regional tourism service was only 834 million sums[20]. The reason for this, when studied, showed that the volume of attracting tourists and the possibility of receiving them remained very low. In order to overcome these problems, the regional government has created a system of motor transport service around the highways in order to develop the tourist business infrastructure, and has conducted activities on the provision of service services that meet world standards.

In order to further increase the number and quality of services provided to guests and tourists visiting Samarkand, to increase the volume of services in hotels, to implement extensive landscaping works around historical monuments and tourist routes, the regional government adopted the "Regional Program for the Development of Tourism in the Region until 2010" step by step done.

Table 6.
One can see the dynamics of the increase in the number of tourists in Samarkand region in 2010-2016[21].

	2010 year	2011 year	2012 year	2013 year	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year
The number of hotels and similar means of accommodation (facilities).	68	83	83	84	97	104	110	110	116
They have:									
The number of places for guests in them (per thousand people)	3	3,5	3,6	3,9	5,1	4,9	4,9	4,2	4,4
Visitors to hotels (per thousand people)	110,9	129,3	136,6	130,5	136,6	140,4	154,5	176,4	231,2
From this:									
Non-residents (per thousand people)	46,6	62,9	66,3	65,6	65,7	67,9	75,9	89,8	147,7

Residents (per thousand people)	64,3	66,4	70,3	65	70,9	72,5	78,6	86,6	83,5
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The role and importance of the transport structure in the development of tourism in the region is very potential, and the national airline "Uzbekistan Havo Yo'llari" has a great contribution in this process. In particular, Samarkand airport is a dynamically developing enterprise that serves 400 passengers per hour and more than 300,000 passengers per year. The most modern and comfortable Boeing - 747, 757, 767, A 310, 319, 320, Il 76, 114 airplanes are regularly operated at Samarkand International Airport[22].

Also, from Samarkand International Airport, tourists can reach Tashkent, Russia's Moscow, St. Petersburg, Simferopol, Kazan and other cities, as well as Western European and Asian countries with world-class services.

Railway transport, which is considered important for tourists, is also of great importance in the development of tourism. The daily operation of high-speed modern electric trains manufactured by the Spanish company "Talgo" on the route "Tashkent - Samarkand - Tashkent" has created great convenience for tourists[23].

Currently, the economic development of Samarkand is determined not only by its production potential, but also by the rapidly developing goods and services sector. Favorable geographical location, huge historical and cultural heritage, well-developed transport system, stable situation, unique lifestyle of different nationalities and peoples, folklore-ethnographic art, preservation of national tradition and values created a solid foundation for the rapid development of tourism in the region. Also, the fact that Samarkand is the center of education, culture and business increases the prestige of the region. This also contributes to the strengthening of these trends.

In 1991-2016, Samarkand took the leading place in our country in terms of the volume of tourist services and the rate of development of the tourism industry. Due to this, according to the tourism infrastructure created in the region in 2013, it was possible to receive an average of 600-700 thousand tourists per year. In particular, in 2011, the number of visitors to Samarkand was 117,200, of which 75,600 were from foreign countries. Compared to the results of 2010, this number has increased by 5,000 people[24].

Along with the increase in tourist flows to Samarkand, the number of business entities engaged in tourist activities has been increasing year by year. By the end of 2010, 44 tourism firms and companies were operating in Samarkand, and most of them managed to strengthen their position in the international tourism market in the following years.

The Samarkand regional department of the national company "Uzbek-turizm" carried out effective work and accumulated rich historical experience in this regard. In particular, increasing the type of services for tourists visiting the region, improving tourism infrastructure was considered a priority.

In particular, in 2013, 140 companies and organizations engaged in tourism, 78 hotels with 3780 beds, built in modern and national style, operated in the region. Only in 2012, more than 90,000 foreign tourists were welcomed by them[25]. In 2013, about 50,000 guests from various regions, cities and villages of the Republic visited the ancient monuments in Samarkand. They were provided services worth about 30 billion sums[26].

In 2013, in order to popularize our national cultural heritage abroad, to attract more foreign tourists to our country, to develop domestic tourism, and to gain experience in this regard, representatives of the Samarkand tourism company participated in international tourist fairs held in different countries of the world. In particular, Samarkand specialists who participated in fairs organized in London (England), Berlin (Germany), Madrid (Spain), Milan (Italy), Tokyo (Japan), Shanghai (China), Seoul (South Korea), Moscow (Russia) came to our country. made a significant

contribution to attracting foreign tourists. They showed films, slides and manuals in different languages about tourist destinations, cultural monuments, national traditions and cuisine of our people, handicrafts, folklore and ethnography, historical and modern buildings.

On October 3, 2014, the holding of the 99th session of the Executive Council of the UN World Tourism Organization at the Forum Complex in Samarkand once again demonstrated the great potential of tourism in our country. In order to develop tourism and attract more local and foreign tourists in historical cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz, which are the cradle of world civilization, our government and foreign investors have made large investments. Major tourist centers and cultural monuments are being repaired, and the construction of highways that fully meet international requirements is creating the basis for effective use of tourist opportunities.

RESULTS

As a result, the number of tourists coming to our country in a year has increased by 2 million. In particular, the number of foreigners coming to Samarkand region increased by 18,000 in 2013 as compared to previous years[27]. Observations have shown that each foreign tourist visit brings an average of 1,000 USD to the national treasury. 35-40 percent of it is the cost of tourist services, and the rest is spent on additional services. It is self-evident that tourism contributes to economic growth and regional development. Therefore, it is a good thing that special attention is paid to the repair, restoration, beautification and greening of the historical monuments of the region.

By 2015, more than 90 hotels and more than a hundred tourist companies with the capacity to receive about 5,000 guests at once in the city of Samarkand were able to provide exemplary service to tourists. The flow of tourists visiting Samarkand has been growing by an average of 10-15 percent every year for the last ten years[28]. Taking into account the further increase in the number of tourists coming to the region from abroad, the existing hotels and tourist companies have improved measures to provide service services that meet international standards.

In 2014, an article dedicated to Samarkand was published on the page of "Al-Watan" newspaper published in Saudi Arabia. It covers the history of the unique architectural monuments of Samarkand, as well as information about scholars and thinkers. At the end of the article, the author notes that everyone who visits Samarkand will not only discover one of the oldest cities in the world, but also gain valuable knowledge about the great civilization of the region[29].

At this point, it is appropriate to say that the world's leading television companies and other mass media regularly make speeches on the topic of Samarkand. In 2015 alone, programs about the tourism potential of Samarkand were aired three times by "Euronews" TV channel, as well as by VVS TV channel of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Germany, the USA and a number of media of other foreign countries[30]. Broadcasting of programs on the tourism opportunities of the Samarkand region on foreign TV channels gave an impetus to the increase in the number of tourists visiting the region.

In addition, the media of the Republic of Uzbekistan gave feedback to the reporters about the historical monuments, nature, tourism potential, economic and cultural spheres of Samarkand, as well as the characteristic aspects of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, Austrian tourist Ikhonnes Muntser: "Today, Uzbekistan is among the countries attracting the attention of world tourists.

While coming from Tashkent to Samarkand on the high-speed train "Afrosiyob", I was amazed by the efforts made to develop tourism in your country," said Zoltan Shomogi, executive director of the UN World Tourism Organization. Because this city is located in the center of the Great Silk Road, it is known and famous that it made an incomparable contribution to the development of science and culture. Samarkand's role and influence in the development of tourism is increasing not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the entire Central Asian region.

In recent years, tourism companies operating in the region have participated in fairs organized in major cities of the world, such as London, Berlin, Madrid, Milan, Tokyo, Shanghai, Seoul, and Moscow, and actively work to attract tourists. In 2016-2017, a comprehensive program of measures aimed at further development of tourism in the region was approved. According to it, the implementation of projects with a total volume of 39 billion 452 million soums is set. Among them, 11 cultural heritage objects, reconstruction of shrines, 5 hotels, 2 modern teahouses, and landscaping around 3 objects have been completed.

On December 2, 2016, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan", and on July 18, 2019, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a new version of the Law "On Tourism.

SUMMARY

Currently, 160 hotels, 24 sanatoriums and sanatoriums, 350 restaurants and cafes, 300 guides and 158 tourist routes are operating in the region for foreign tourists.

Although effective work has been carried out to develop tourism in Samarkand region, some problems have had a negative impact on this sector;

1. There are problems in the tourist service in Samarkand region. That is, there are not enough conditions for tourists to park their cars on city roads, and the quality of service in hotels lags behind world standards.

2. Since the majority of foreign tourists are citizens of Southeast Asian countries, the problem of guides serving tourists in the language of that country has arisen.

3. Despite the fact that the national dishes in Samarkand region are unique in their appearance and taste, the development of gastronomic tourism has been overlooked.

4. The number of hotels in the region is not enough to receive tourists, while the state is trying to increase the number of tourists, by 2016, the number of hotels was 110. This is not enough for a region with high tourism potential.

5. During this quarter of a century, the communication service for foreign tourists has caused objections about the low speed of the Internet.

Before the election of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on November 4, 2016, in his speech at the meeting with the representatives of voters of Samarkand region, he stated the following program on the prospects of Samarkand region in the field of tourism. For example, "In order to further develop the tourism potential of Samarkand, more than 40 new hotels will be built in the region in five years, Takhtaqoracha pass and Upper Planar in Urgut district, about 20 ecotourism facilities in Ohalik and Mironko'l in Samarkand district, and about 10 agrotourism facilities in Samarkand, Tayloq and Jomboy districts will be built. they stated that it will be done.

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