

Peculiarities of Tourism Field in Uzbekistan

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Annotation: this article discusses facets of Uzbekistan's tourist growth. As we know, the republic has opportunities for the development of international and domestic tourism, as evidenced by the many objects of material and cultural heritage, natural and climatic conditions, unique national cuisine, and unrivaled hospitality of the Uzbek people. The goal of this research is to examine the growth of foreign tourism in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: tourism, infrastructure, policy, service, Uzbekistan.

Introduction

Along with traditional forms of travel, ecotourism, geotourism, agrotourism, medical tourism, and gastronomic tourism have grown in popularity in Uzbekistan in recent years. Uzbekistan places a special emphasis on the modernization of the tourism industry, the development and improvement of the regulatory framework for the industry's long-term development, and the organization of tourist services in accordance with international standards. Government policy is aimed at developing tourism so that it can become one of the drivers for accelerating the integrated development of regions and their infrastructure, assisting in the resolution of important socioeconomic tasks such as creating hundreds of thousands of new jobs, ensuring diversification and accelerated development of regions, increasing incomes, the level and quality of life of the population, and so on. Over the previous five years, the average annual growth rate of foreign visitors to 2016 was 8%. This statistic is 32.7% higher in 2017 than in 2016. For the first eleven months of 2018, the number of foreign tourists nearly doubled that of the same period in 2017.

Main part

Tourist tastes and expectations were explored through inquiry. According to the poll results, visitors come to Uzbekistan with appropriate information, a specific motive, and a deliberate ambition. Visitors were particularly interested in historical tourist tours and trips to museums, galleries, excursions, cultural events, rural visits, walking/hiking, shopping, and ecotourism. The majority of visitors are happy with the general quality of the standards of lodging facilities, tourist items, transportation services, cuisine, and overall service quality, and they also feel safe throughout their vacation. The majority of visitors want to return to Uzbekistan within the next five years.

At the moment, one of the key areas of the global economy is tourism. Because of this, Uzbekistan places a high priority on the modernization of the tourism sector, the creation and enhancement of the legal framework for the sector's sustainable growth, and the structuring of tourist services in accordance with global best practices. With the preservation and enhancement of the people's historical and cultural heritage, the revival of national traditions and customs, and the restoration and arrangement of the country's attractions, significant actions were taken in Uzbekistan during the years of independence in terms of this sphere's development.

Since its early years of independence, Uzbekistan has actively increased its cooperation with international organizations and frequently proposes initiatives to broaden that cooperation in the

tourism sector. The current state of the tourism sector supports the need for research into the necessary conditions, system analysis of the dynamics of tourism development, identification of traveler preferences and expectations, timely correction and modernization of the system of measures, taking into account the current conditions and future prospects, which formed the basis for this study.

The republic's admission to the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in 1993 marked a significant turning point in Uzbekistan's history of tourism. The fact that more than 7,000 artifacts from various historical periods and civilizations, including those from the historical centers of Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, and Shahrisabz, are present and on the UNESCO World Heritage List attests to Uzbekistan's full potential. Travelers are drawn to Uzbekistan by its contemporary cities, historic sites of international reknown, distinctive national cuisine, and unrivaled friendliness of the Uzbek people.

The Samarkand Declaration on Tourism along the Silk Road was ratified by 19 nations in 1994 under the umbrella of collaboration with the UNWTO. The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan passed the Law No. 831-I "On Tourism" on 20.08.1999 by decree. This Law's objectives include the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of visitors and participants in tourist activities, as well as the legal control of relationships in the tourism industry and the growth of the market for tourist services.

With the help of UNWTO, UNESCO, and the Council of Europe, the Khiva Declaration on Tourism and the Preservation of Cultural Heritage was adopted in 1999. The Bukhara Declaration on Tourism along the Silk Road, which was published in 2002, highlights the advantages of sustainable tourism and lays out specific initiatives that may be taken to advance cultural and ecological tourism in this direction. In 2004, a regional UNWTO office was established in Samarkand to oversee tourism development along the Silk Road in acknowledgment of the republic's unique position in the world of tourism. Only two countries currently have such an office: Japan and Uzbekistan. The office's primary responsibility is to establish strategies for the growth of both domestic and international tourism. Beginning in January 2017, Uzbekistan entered a new phase of major development in the area of foreign tourism. For nationals of Israel, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Turkey, Japan, Tajikistan, and France, a visa-free policy was introduced in 2018. The process for granting visas to residents of 39 countries has also been streamlined.

Travel to Uzbekistan has always attracted visitors from throughout the world. This makes sense to everyone who is familiar with the nation since every tourist will be greeted with vibrant hues, elaborate designs, sumptuous flavors, and warm people. Although the sands of time have long since swept away the remnants of great empires, modern life continues to advance in new directions.

There is much more to Uzbekistan than its capital city and the three UNESCO World Heritage sites located in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva. Try a novel meal, like as the unusual green noodles from Khiva known as shivit oshi, or see how the Margilan masters create the complex silk designs used in ikat textiles. Perhaps you want to completely disconnect by spending a night in a traditional desert yurt to learn how nomads have lived for ages, or you want to visit long-forgotten oasis cities that provided food for the caravans traveling the Silk Road across the continent.

Uzbekistan is the best place to visit if you like fabrics, pottery, patterns, and bright, lively colors. The Fergana Valley is renowned for its craftspeople, including the silk weavers in Margilan and the potters at the Rishtan ceramics school. Samarkand is home to a school for ceramics, a center for carpet weaving, and the renowned Meros Paper Mill, which manufactures paper from mulberry bark using time-honored methods. With a broad selection of high-quality crafts and presents,

Bukhara is perhaps the finest spot to buy souvenirs, while woodcarvers in Tashkent and Khiva may be seen hard at work. Visits to these locations are a wonderful chance to get to know the artists personally and see how their renowned items are made utilizing age-old methods. Uzbekistan not only retains its rich cultural legacy via arts and crafts but also through frequent festivals, athletic events, and daily life. It is possible to actively engage in unique, long-standing traditions of Central Asia through cultural tourism.

In Uzbekistan, ethnic tourism embraces a national history that has been evolving for millennia and is still pervasive in modern society. As you meet with regular people and discover their way of life, traditions, folklore, food, applied arts, and more, you'll travel the nation. The inherent friendliness and willingness to welcome visitors into their lives and customs of the people of Uzbekistan is what makes ethnic tourism there so remarkable. You may sample local food, buy high-quality, handcrafted gifts, and observe local culture come to life as dancers and singers present vibrant displays at almost every festival and national holiday. Whether you are shopping at the bazaar, taking part in renowned celebrations like Boysun Bahori, or conversing with an amiable.

Neither the first juicy mouthful of shashlik (kebab) barbecued over smoky coals nor the rich simplicity of plov (pilaf), rice and carrots cooked to perfection with raisins, chickpeas, and meat, can be adequately described in words. Additionally, it is not sufficient to try the local cuisine in a single city because each region has its own distinctive dishes. Only in Khiva can one get *tuhum barak* (boiled square dumplings filled with egg) and *shivit oshi* (noodles flavored with dill and served with vegetables), while a unique variety of plov that is prepared in layers with meat, carrots, raisins, and rice simmering together is found in Bukhara.

Not all of Uzbekistan is cities and historical sites. In actuality, the Kyzylkum Desert and mountains cover a sizable portion of the nation. Although there are fewer people living there, leaving it relatively untouched, these areas have been inhabited for many years. You will see Uzbekistan from a whole new viewpoint if you venture out into nature. Spend the night in a yurt to experience how nomads have lived for years or climb through the slender valleys of the Chimgan Mountains, which are close to Tashkent, are two options for adventure and nature tourism in Uzbekistan. Aydarkul Lake, created by a dam in 1969, or the alien plains made visible by the Aral Sea's retreat are two examples of man-made geographical features in Uzbekistan.

Conclusion

The goal of state policy in this area is the growth of tourism, with the goal that it will eventually become one of the main engines for the rapid integration of regional development and infrastructure, helping to address such crucial socioeconomic issues as the creation of hundreds of thousands of new jobs, ensuring diversification and rapid regional development, raising incomes.

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