

THE LEAST DEVELOPED ZONES IN TOURISM FIELD AND THE BASIC WAYS TO DEPRIVE THEM OF RESUMING THAT CONDITION IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:

This article is devoted to emerge the failures and lacks, as well as, peculiarities of tourism in disprospering places in the country. On the top of that possible offers are detected in order to flourish these failed borders into the best step. Some basic points have adduced to convert the heavy situation onto easy and positive one. That is the key point to utilize this article into practice.

KEY WORDS: tourism, economy, property, challenge, Uzbekistan, regions

INTRODUCTION:

We are living in an age that all of us confirm about possible situation in tourism. Before attitude that condition some main notions should be presented. What is tourism in Uzbekistan? How is it getting worse or better? What is demanded on humans? These questions find their answers in this article.

Modern tourism is a global phenomenon of the twenty-first century, which is not only a form of recreation and leisure, but also one of the most active forms of communication among people, the development of new territories and a key sector of the economy. Tourism is characterized by the selectivity of spaces, depending on the characteristics and properties of the territory, and on modern motives of tourist and recreational activities. The modern needs of tourists underlie the formation of specialized territorial tourist and recreational systems, which change in space and time [4].

The republic of Uzbekistan pays dramatically

attention to the development of tourism, as a leader country in this field above the world because of possessing rich cultural, historical, national potential. Uzbekistan is considered to be a kind of country with potential for an expanded tourism industry. It should be stated that a great many of its Central Asian cities are main points of trade on the Silk Road, linking Eastern and Western civilizations. For the being time the museums of Uzbekistan store over two million artifacts, evidence of the unique historical, cultural and spiritual life of the Central Asian peoples that have lived in the region. Uzbekistan attracts a huge millions of tourists with its historical, archeological, architectural and natural treasures.

THESIS AND INFORMATION:

In terms of the statistical internet survey, carried out in May 7-August 27, 2008, the largest proportion of those surveyed (39%) visit the country because of their interests in the architectural and historical sites of Uzbekistan. The next-largest group (24%) visit Uzbekistan to observe its culture, way of life and customs.

Cultural Tourism is the only major product Uzbekistan is providing to visitors since its independence. Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva are deemed to be the hottest spots of tourism not only in Uzbekistan, but also the whole world.

Tourist activities in Uzbekistan range from outdoor activities, such as rock-climbing, to exploration of its rich archeological and

religious history. Uzbekistan is located on the Great Silk Road and many neighboring countries (including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) promote their countries based on their location along the Great Silk Road.

MAIN PART:

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 and Eastern Europe which is also by Armenia, Bangladesh, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Tajikistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Ukraine.

The efforts of the leadership of the Republic of tourism infrastructure in recent years raised to a fairly high level. According to the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, about 550 tourist organizations successfully operate in the country. Over the past 5 years there has been an increase in the number of firms and organizations engaged in tourist activities. So, for example, in 2012 their number was 345 units. And by the beginning of 2018 increased by 104 and amounted to 449 units.

DISCUSSION:

Although Uzbekistan has made substantial efforts and launched numerous reforms to expand and improve its tourism industry as part of its program of economic growth, further actions are needed. The Uzbek government has addressed shortcomings inconveniences still connected with border procedures, transportation, and guest accommodations. Still, some support facilities and services require

action by the government or private sector, especially given the role they play in attracting tourists or encouraging them to become repeat visitors. The Uzbekistan International Visitor Economy Survey 2014 by the World Tourism Organization, showed respondents frequently noted inconveniences. These included problems with the payments system (especially lack of access to cash via ATM), Internet problems (little access to Wi-Fi and slow speed), limited English translation of signage and tourist information at tourist attractions, and electricity outages.xxvi. At the same time, the practice whereby a tour group will wait for the patient to recover and then depart the country all together can produce large costs and additional concerns for fellow tourists and their travel agency as they wait for the patient's treatment to end. Looking Ahead Building a bigger, more developed, more internationally competitive tourism market can help Uzbekistan's economy grow, just as tourism has been an engine of growth in western European and other countries. It can also have domestic social, cultural, and education benefits in addition to boosting a country's international reputation and identity. The infrastructure construction will lay a solid foundation for the tourism industry and thus provide better service for tourists from all over the world.

PROCEDURE AND CHANGES BETWEEN 5 YEARS:

Given the huge interest, the country will pay great attention to the development of the tourism sector. Travelers can discover an oriental tale for themselves, because the innovations that came into force on January 1 make Uzbekistan an even more attractive country.

So, from the beginning of the New Year, a visa-free regime for citizens of another 30 countries came into force, including Australia, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Great Britain, Guatemala,

and Dominican Republic, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Panama, Turkey, Jamaica, Japan and other countries. Now the total number of such countries has reached 86.

SUGGESTIONS AND SOLUTIONS:

As everything has its two sides, tourism is also covered with the lacks and failures. In Uzbekistan that field is not developed enough. To tell the truth, it is serving as a good supporting resource for the country in some sites. However, many ancient and valuable places has been left from the attention. It is a pity, there derelicted zones in the country. Jizzakh is deemed to be a good example of this state. There are many historical and archaeological sites in Jizzakh region, that are of great interest to tourists. There are 372 objects of cultural heritage under state protection, 42 of which are historical monuments and places of worship, 267 archaeological sites, 63 monuments. State reserves "Nurota" and "Zaamin", Zaamin national park, Aydar-Arnasai system of lakes, 9 forest farms and Kyzylkum desert are especially interesting for ecotourism fans.

CONCLUSION

A recommendation for the achievement of sustainable tourism development in Uzbekistan, based on the research conducted and the observations made in the tourism sectors of the UK, Greece and the Czech Republic is that the Uzbek Government should formulate a long-term development framework for tourism (10-20 years) with emphasis on: proper policy, strategy and planning; institutional strengthening; new legislation and regulations; product development and diversification; effective marketing and promotion; improvement of tourism infrastructure and superstructure; increase of the tourism investments; human resources development; and, the expected socio-cultural

and environmental impacts of tourism. Moreover, a short term (three-year) action plan is essential for priority actions to be undertaken so as to kick-start sustainable tourism development, and preparation of several demonstration projects for pilot areas.

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