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 Research Article

XORAZM VILOYATI TURISTIK IMKONIYATLARI

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ABSTRACT

The article "tourism opportunities of the Khorezm region" defines socio-economic relations related to the peculiarities of the development of the tourism industry in the Khorezm region, the possibilities of tourism industries in the region and issues of its development as a subject of work, if the tourism sector of the Khorezm region, its current state and dynamics.

KEYWORDS

Tourism Development, Tourism direction, travel, tourist, domestic tourism, tourism opportunities.

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), worldwide exports of \$ 1.7 trillion in services were made in the international tourism market in 2019, as well as passenger services (R \$ 255 billion). dollar) 7% of exports and 28% of total services in the world correspond to

international tourism contribution, the volume of daily tourist services exports is \$ 5 billion¹. In this regard, the implementation of tourist services requires the identification and assessment of the possibilities of further raising the tourist-recreational potential of the regions, as well as the improvement of the existing infrastructure. In our



republic, a number of reforms are being implemented to develop the tourism sector, expand the tourism infrastructure in the regions, create tourist products and new tourism facilities. In Uzbekistan, "priority directions for the rapid development of tourism as a strategic sector of the economy, the creation of favorable economic and organizational and legal conditions, the effective use of the huge tourist recreational potential of the regions, the radical improvement of management, promotion of national tourism products in world markets, the formation of a positive image of our country " were identified. " In the concept "development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025...important tasks are set to set priority goals and objectives for the rapid development of the tourism sector, increase its role and share in the economy, diversify services and improve their quality, and improve tourism infrastructure. In this regard, Khorezm viloyati with its nature, demographic and production potential, as well as historical monuments of national values with the history and craftsmanship of kukhna, is gaining interest not only in our nation, but also in world tourists. According to the Department of tourism development of the Khorezm region, in the first quarter of 2019, 35 placement facilities with 342 rooms and 773 seats were commissioned in the region. The total number of tourist organizations in the region during 2017 was 22, which is 34 in 2018 and 39 Today. In the current year, a total of 9 tour operators have been established in the region. In addition, 114 gid-excavators have been serving tourists with appropriate certificates. There are translators in English, Russian, French,

German, Spanish, Italian, Turkish, Korean, Japanese. It is noted that the objects of material cultural heritage in the Khorezm region today constitute 239, of which 17 archaeological sites, 134 architectural objects, 80 monumental art monuments, 2 museums and 6 attractions. In 2018, 14 objects of material cultural heritage were reconstructed in the region, while 39 such objects were reconstructed during 2019. A total of about 1,654,000 tourists visited the province in 2018, of which more than 123,000 were foreigners and about 1,529,000 were local tourists. In 2018, 52 projects were implemented under the program aimed at further development of tourism potential and infrastructure at the expense of a total investment of 123.7 billion soums. More than 600 new jobs were created as a result. 13 projects, of which 2 hotels, 6 guest houses and 5 family home hotels, were established due to the appropriation of 80.6 billion in the direction of organizing hotels, campsites and family guest houses for the development of accommodation facilities activities. 11 projects for the development of Transport service activities, of which in the category of modern tourism, due to the development of 5.5 billion soums

Ta buses, 11 minibuses and 4 electric cars were purchased. 22 projects, of which 18 modern restaurants and 4 cafes have been established due to the development of 34.1 billion soums for the development of gastronomic tourism. In the Khorezm region, in 2019-2020, 103 projects and 1,717 new jobs were formed due to the acquisition of domestic and foreign investments

of a total value of 764.1 billion by domestic and foreign entrepreneurs. As a result of the implementation of projects by local and foreign investors on the establishment of 62 hotels with 2,478 rooms, the number of rooms and places in the placement facilities in the region is achieved up to 1.8 times. At the same time, it is envisaged that 9 of these accommodation facilities will be 4-star hotels and 25-3-star hotels. As a result of the implementation of these and many other projects, 1 Modern Water Park and 1 tourist complex have been established.

A brief description of the world-famous tourist destinations and monuments of the khorezim region "Ichan qala" begins with the main gate of Shahar, the north gate, built in the XVII-XVIII centuries AD, popularly referred to as the father Gate. Father gate will take you to the Madrasa of Mukhammad Amin-Khan, built in the XIX century of our era. The Madrasa now serves as a cocktail lounge. Next to the beautiful historical monument is the unfinished blue tower "short tower", dating back to 1855 ad. Then you can watch the Khan's residence, an old fortress, a mosque, a reception house, a Kharam, a mint, a weapons depot and a well-arch containing a hibskhana (dungeon). The kokhna ark was formed as a complete complex XII-XXI ad, but its true age is equated with the period of the emergence of the Khiva. To watch the entire beauty of the Old City, it is necessary to climb the observation tower through the hall where the throne is located. Opposite the gate of the kokhna ark, you can see the Madrasa of Mukhammad Rakhimkhan, the madrasa was used until Khan surrendered to the Russian invader

General Kaufman and left Ichon-Fort. Khan was a famous poet, he created under the pseudonym Feruz. Currently, the madrasa serves as a museum of little literature and history of Khwarezm. Khiva's oldest monument is the mausoleum of Said Aloviddin (e. XIV-XXIa.), having to cross the Western Road to watch, this step is visited by many Muslims. For, Said Aloviddin was a relative of the Prophet Mukhammad and preached Islam in khududud in the 13th century. Another famous shrine of Muslims is the mausoleum of Makhmud of Pakhlavon, decorated with a charming blue dome and patterns (e. XIV-XX.). Pakhlavon Makhmud (born 1963) is a Greek actor. XIV.) was a renowned wrestler, poet, philosopher and skin master. Next to his mausoleum are the chambers of several Khans and their families. You will face the mausoleum of Sherghazi Khan, built in 1718-20 by Persian (Iranian) Harbi captives. The Madrasa was one of the most prestigious higher learning dargahs of Central Asia at the time, so students from many countries of Asia studied here in madrasa.

Jome ' (Friday) mosque this building has more than 200 carved pillars and a tower (e. 10-18.). some columns date from the 16th century and are quoted from outside Khiva. Next to the mosque is the Islamic Khoja mausoleum and Tower, currently the tower is the tallest structure of Shahar (57 m). To watch the view of the city, it is necessary to go through a narrow dark corridor. Inside the Madrasa is the Museum of the art of carving, which displays examples of ancient Khwarezm khunarmandism. Islam Khoja was a

minister of Khan and a great Islamist. He built the first new method (Russian) school to introduce telegraphy into the Khanate, a modern hospital in Kham, with these maussasa operating until now. Opposite the Russian school - Madrasa, you can see the old Russian school, this school was built in 1910. Khorezm first photo shoot X. Pictures and tools taken by Devonov tomonon are stored in the school building. The stone hut is a large castle more reminiscent of a palace, the castle was built by Olloguli Khan in 1832-1841, and is decorated from the main attractions of Khiva. The walls of the Palace have more than a hundred rooms decorated with blue embossed plates and wooden carved columns. Polwon Gate (East Gate, 1838-1842.) next to it you will come across a small mosque, the White Mosque was built in 1657 by Mrs. Bika of Ok. After watching the historical monuments of Khiva, you can go around the narrow streets and get acquainted with the spiritual lifestyle in order to get acquainted with the way of life of the spiritual morality. About 2,000 people live inside the Ichan Fort. Along narrow streets, sayokhat allows you to taste the smell of freshly closed bread in the oven. The Nurillaboy complex was built between 1893 and 1904 by Khiva Khan Mukhammad Raheem-Khan II in honor of his son shahzoda Isfandiyar Khan. After his father's death, Isfandiyor Khan had an additional castle built to accommodate foreign Mexicans. This castle is radically different in its design and architecture from the Khan settlements in Khiva. In the construction of the castle, the Oriental and European style were mixed. All rooms are radically different from each other. A fireplace in the Russian style, large wide

windows and peat color ceilings decorated with geometric patterns and flowers in the oriental style. On the balance of the castle, the doors and windows were made by German carpenters. The "Qibla pure garden" was built in 1897 by Mukhammad Raheem-Khan II. The monument is an ensemble surrounded by high walls covering an area of 120x50m. The structure of the complex is made up of three huts consisting of a two-storey castle, two mosques, a madrasa, a stable, a mill and other farm buildings. In the center of the main hut is a garden decorated with hedges and ornamental trees. This castle was given Saikal by carpenters of the ham German-Mennonite tribe. Currently, some rooms of the complex have been converted into a restaurant. Hussein Mukhammedboy madrasa Ichon-the eastern gate of the fort is located at Polwon Gate. The Madrasa was built by the wealthy merchant Hussein Matmurodov matmurodov of 1905. He was one of the exponents of Jadidism kharakati. Despite his place and wealth in society he fought feudalism. Junaid Khan was therefore killed by tomni. In 2013, the madrasa was restored and used as a restaurant of Khwarezmian national cuisine. Said Mohi Ruyi Jahan mausoleum complex-complex was built by Said Mukhammad Khan in the 19th century on the Tomb of Eshon with a tent. The monument consists of three buildings, and several Khiva Khans are buried in the main mausoleum-one of them is Mukhammad Rakhim-Khan II and his grandson Temurgazi Tora. The tombstones are decorated with a blue mosaic. Turkmen Castle "Ulli Hawley" -Ulli Hawley is a historic castle built between 1640 and 1694 as an akholi residence. The fort was founded in the mid-

1600s as a result of the Turkmen nomadic sharing. In addition to the main fort, the so-called Oshak ovwa and upper ovwa forts were Ham, but they have not survived to the present day. Ulli Hawli is one of the most ancient monuments demonstrating the culture and lifestyle of the Turkmen tribes who lived in the Khanate of Khiva. Chodra Khawli-Chodra Khawli is located on the east side of Khiwa on the Yangiariq Road, 11 km from Shahar. This building with a distinctive shape was built in 1871 by Mukhammad Rakhim-Khan as a summer residence. The four-story 30-meter building is reminiscent of a tower with its unique design. In addition to the unusual design, the building has a relatively small base i.e. 16m x 8m. A stable and two barns are located on the ground floor.

The first and second floors served as rooms. Kalajiqqal'a was founded in the 4th century BC. The fort was mainly built as a khimoya structure. There is no clear information on who built the castle. Legend has it that the castle was built in honor of Father David the Prophet by Solomon, one of the mysterious figures who left an indelible mark on history. Next to the fortress is a lake, the composition of which is close to the composition of the waters of the Dead Sea from the state and has useful properties. The sand barns around the lake are famous for their beneficial properties. "Suleiman fortress" is one of the most Kohna forts of ancient Khwarezm, the historical site is located in the Khazorasp district. The history of khazorasp dates back to the 5th century BC, when the castle was the residence of the khukmdoris who lived in those times. The walls of the Fortress

have survived to the present day. The monument is surrounded by a lake in order to ensure the safety of the fortress. Local people calls this LAKE A Clear Lake its characteristic feature is that the lake is saturated with fresh water. An underpass lies beneath the lake according to historical sources. The highest hill of the castle was used for astronomical observations.

During 2020, the total cost by domestic and foreign entrepreneurs was 114.9 billion. Soum (Rs. sum, bank loan 40.2 mlrd.so ' m, a total of 50 projects with a foreign investment of Rs 43.7 crore), resulting in the creation of 358 new jobs. In the Khorezm region, there are a total of 168 placement tools (with 4,757 number funds) in 2020, with plans to reach 197 placement tools (with 6,426 number funds) in 2021. In 2020, a total of 62 tour operators, 138 gid excavators were operational. The province aims to increase the number of tourist vehicles to 314 in 2020, compared to 293 in 2021. Income from the provision of transport services in the region shows a rate of growth of almost 10% per annum. In 2020, income from feeding and accommodation services was significantly reduced due to the coronavirus pandemic. Today, the tourism sector in the Khorezm region has become a rapidly and steadily developing sector, and its areas of activity are widely developing. Due to tourism, the service sector has also developed separately, the country's share in GDP is increasing, and special attention is paid to such aspects of service delivery as service and quality. The rapid and sustainable development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan has



provided an important basis for the wide development of the tourism sector as a separate sector in the Khorezm region and has become one of the most important priority areas to date. Decrees and resolutions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan serve in this regard. Because the territory of the Khorezm region is located in the center of the Great Silk Road and is one of the regions of Uzbekistan with the highest tourist potential. Recognition by the world community of the city of Khiva as an open museum-city and inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage list, not only the Khorezm region, but also In addition, there is also a huge potential for the development of ecological tourism in the region. On the amudarya coast of Bogot, Khonka and Urgench districts, there are great opportunities for the development of ecological tourism and hospitality services. The tourism potential of the region also has certain recreational resources. For example, the creation of a tourist complex on the banks of the Lakes “Gövukkod” and “Eshonravot” in the Khiva district and the development of fishing, tents, swimmingit is advisable to organize rental services as well as the infrastructure of bathing pools. The establishment of a recreation zone will increase interest in the release of hordiq not only in the region, but also in the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara and Navoi regions. In the future, it is possible to attract residents of other regions, as well as foreign tourists, at the cost of improving the quality of Service. Another area of Tourism Development in the region is the organization of medical services. This is due to the use of healing groundwater in

the districts of Hazorasp, Bogot, Khonqa, Urganch and Gurlan. The Khorezm region should learn more foreign experience in the field of tourism potential, organize advertising and marketing on new grounds, record and disseminate specific legends related to historical monuments, and organize new tourist routes. Analysis of the current state of the tourism industry shows that the number of tourists arriving in the region is growing from year to year.

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