

**TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND ITS ROLE IN THE  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE POPULATION**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes territorial problems in the development of tourism in Khorezm region.

**Key words:** Silk road, license, tour operator, international fair, investment.

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Khorezm is an ancient country with a thousand-year history and rich cultural heritage located on the Great Silk Road. Its territory extends from the lower part of the Amudarya to the south to the upper reaches of the Murghab and Tajan rivers. 80% of its territory is located along the left bank of Amudarya. "Khorazm, with its unique cultural and historical monuments and infrastructure, is one of the regions of Uzbekistan with high tourist potential" [1, p. 255]. The geographical location of the region means that it has favorable opportunities.

Khorezm region's rich history, rich in ancient and cultural monuments serve to give it a worthy place in the world community. There are many architectural monuments in the city of Khiva alone, of which Ichan Castle is a complex that preserves the ancient oriental spirit. In 2017 alone, 60,600 foreign tourists from 78 countries of the world visited Khorezm region. In the regional economy, the share of tourist services in the gross regional product (GDP) in the 2000s was less than 1.0%, by 2015 it was 2.6%, and by 2018 it was 7.6%. Of this, in 2015, the share of services provided to foreign tourists in the region's GNP was 1.7 percent, and by 2018, it was 4.5 percent [2, p. 2]. The adopted regional programs for the development of tourism are bearing fruit. It can be seen that this indicator has increased somewhat in recent years. However, this result is a low indicator for the region.

As a result of regular measures, the number of tourists visiting the region is increasing year by year. 255 objects of historical and cultural heritage have been registered in the state register, and they attract tourists visiting the region. Along with the achievements in the field of tourism in Khorezm region, there are also a number of problems, which are as follows:

- advertising opportunities in the field of tourism;
- in matters related to transport;
- lack of means of accommodation during the tourist season;
- lack of guides who know Italian, Spanish, Korean languages;
- lack of clearly developed and licensed species;
- slow participation of tour operators in international fairs;
- in preservation of historical and cultural monuments;
- existing historical monuments are not fully used;

- attracting foreign investment;
- the uneven development of the tourism sector in the regions;
- in the development of tourism in rural areas;
- Environmental problems related to the Aral Bay crisis;
- in matters related to personnel training;

The tourism sector is becoming the largest branch of world trade, and now it is the third largest sector after oil production and the automobile industry in terms of the total export of goods and services on earth [3, p. 131] stands. If we take this indicator into account, then it is urgent to look for achievements, problems and ways to eliminate them in the field of tourism of the region. International events held in the city of Khiva have a great role in finding solutions to regional problems that negatively affect the development of tourism in the region. In his speech at the seminar of the 34th session of the European Commission of the World Tourism Organization held in Khiva on April 21, 1999, the governor of Khorezm region, Islam Bobojonov, made the following comments: "Advertising is a very expensive promotion. But the experience of foreign countries shows that the funds allocated for advertising are fully justified. Based on this, we will widely advertise our capabilities on this surface." It can be seen that there is a lot of work that needs to be done in terms of advertising changes in the field of tourism in the province. Air transport, railway and car transport are important in international and domestic tourism. The development trends of the Khorezm region's tourism industry have been analyzed by many researchers. In particular, E.S. Khodzhanizayov, one of the scientists of the field, studied the ways and perspectives of the development of providing transport services to the tourism industry in the Khorezm region. A number of measures are being implemented in the province to get the maximum benefit from tourism. Including consistent improvement of transport systems. The well-developed transport services in the market of tourist services make it possible to expand the tourism sector. The issue of transport in tourism is one of the important problems, because the existing transport system is in most cases unreliable, inconvenient and does not meet the demand [4, p. 47]. The need to provide high-quality and affordable transport services is one of the priorities on the agenda. If we analyze the activity of vehicles serving the tourism sector in Khorezm region, we see that their number is increasing due to the changes in the field. For example, in 2016, the total number of transports serving tourists was 11, and this figure increased to 318 in 2022. 34 of them are buses, 253 are minibuses, 10 are electric cars, and 16 are SUVs. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2019 "On additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. PF-5611, "Railway of Uzbekistan Ilari" JSC Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Karshi, Ko'kan, Andijan and other railway stations have organized special places for prayer and ablution. Decision PQ-1940 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 20, 2013 "On the program for the development of the tourism industry in Khorezm region in 2013-2015" [5, p. 1] became important in further development of tourism in the region. Based on the decision, the Urganch International Airport and the railway station were reconstructed in a modern way, their external and internal appearance was radically changed, the quality of service was improved, and the surroundings were beautified. The reception and observation terminals at the airport are equipped with the latest modern equipment. Mother-child room, medical center, "Duty free" store, coffee shop, transit and VIP, CIP halls for 200 people are among them. Hotel services are one of the most important components of the tourism industry. A hotel is an enterprise that offers a set of services depending on the number and category of rooms equipped as a means of individual and

collective accommodation. Improving the quality of services provided in the hotel business, studying the existing foreign experience in this regard, and the trend of their development remains the need of the hour. During 2019-2020, a total of 59 placement facilities were built and commissioned by foreign and local investors in Khorezm region [6, p. 88].

We analyze the 2016-2022 growth trend of placement facilities in the region, their number was 42 in 2016, and 78 in 2022. However, during the tourist season there is a lack of means of accommodation. In 2003, for his contribution to restoring the independent Uzbek statehood of Khorezm region, strengthening our independence, further increasing the potential of our country, preserving and enriching our national values, educating the young generation in the spirit of national independence, in 2003 - Jalaluddin was awarded the Order of Manguberdi [7, p. 155]. The development of the tourism industry depends primarily on the support of the state, and on the other hand, it requires the development of related industries. Guides working in Khorezm region have a good command of foreign languages, mostly English. However, tourists from Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Japan, China and Korea who visit the region prefer to be served in their own language. If measures are taken to eliminate these problems in a short period of time, this will definitely be one of the factors that will lead to further growth of tourism in the region. One of the urgent issues affecting the development of the tourism sector in Khorezm region is that the participation of local tour operators in international tourist fairs with their tour products is very slow, for example, in 2015, not a single tour operator company in the region participated in the international tourist fair.

Decision PQ-1940 of the President of Uzbekistan dated March 20, 2013 "On the program for the development of the tourism sector in Khorezm region in 2013-2015" and the Cabinet of Ministers' decision on February 13, 2019 "In 2019-2020 Resolution No. 119 on additional measures for the development of tourism in Khorezm region [8, p. 2], a number of projects were implemented. When talking about the problems in the field, it can be seen that the existing historical monuments in the region are not fully used. For example, Khazorasp, which has a history of more than 2500 years, and the "Sulayman Castle" there is considered one of the oldest settlements in the region. The total area of Sulayman Castle is 21 hectares. But it has not yet been fully studied. By studying the artifacts hidden under the soil, it is possible to gain a lot of new information about the culture and past of the region. However, regular visits of tourists to the castle have not been established, and the "Road Map" has not been developed. The castle has become abandoned.

Foreign investment has a great role in the development of modern tourism in Khorezm region. Based on this, it can be said that in the following years, Khiva has attracted the attention of the world community and international organizations, and it can be seen that many foreign investments are being attracted. Work is being carried out here on the basis of the "Twin Cities" project in accordance with the "TASIS" program of the European Union. Today, Khiva is twinned with the Danish city of Strue and the Latvian city of Valmisra. In accordance with this program, the Business and Tourism Development Center was established in Khiva district in 2000 [9, p. 4]. The purpose of this is to develop entrepreneurship and tourism in the district, thereby attracting more foreign investment to the region. Economists S.K.Salaev and B.D.Ollanazarov revealed scientifically based priorities for increasing investment activity in the field of tourist services of the Khorezm region. In the following years, in order to strengthen international relations in Khorezm region, increase the number of tourists visiting the region from abroad, and attract foreign investments to the region's tourism industry, representatives of the region's tourism industry visited several foreign countries with their business trips. In particular, at the "FITUR 2018" International Tourism Fair, which was held in Madrid, the capital of the Kingdom of Spain.

on January 17-21, 2018, and at the "ITB" held in Berlin, the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, on July 13-17, 2018. " participated in the tourist fair. Of course, along with the achieved achievements, it is becoming clear that there is a lot of work to be done in order to attract foreign investments to the industry.

One of the urgent issues affecting the development of the tourism sector in the oasis is that the tourism sector is not developing evenly across the districts. It is necessary to organize tourist routes not only in the cities of Khiva and Urganch, but also in all districts of the region. The vast majority of tourists visiting the region made trips only to the cities of Khiva and Urganch. A very small number visited Koshkopir, Urganch district and Khazorasp district, and the duration of their trips was only 3 days. Khorezm region has opportunities to develop not only historical-architectural, cultural, pilgrimage, environmental, rural tourism, but also tourist-recreational services [10, p. 8] was determined. Including historical and cultural tourism, cultural entertainment tourism, archaeological tourism, pilgrimage tourism, adventure tourism, ecological tourism, gastronomic tourism, sports tourism, youth tourism, safari tourism, agro tourism, family tourism, village tourism, children's tourism, extreme tourism and other directions are developing. In our opinion, it is necessary to increase the number of tourists coming to our region and the duration of the trip, using the tourist potential of other districts. According to paragraph 2 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 13, 2019 "On measures to develop the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. PF-5781, in the regions "Tourist village", "Tourist neighborhood" and further development of the tourism sector in the country by introducing organizational structures of "Tourist Village". In all regions of the Khorezm region, research and promotion work was carried out on the formation of a list of regions with high tourism potential and the organization of tourism villages and neighborhoods in these regions. According to this decree, proposals were prepared to grant the status of "tourist neighborhood" to this area in the event that at least 20 family guest houses and at least five types of additional services for tourists are organized in the citizens' gatherings with high tourism potential. . The lack of scientifically based developments on the organization and formation of tourist neighborhoods and the sale of new agricultural products indicates the urgency of the problem. The potential of regions for the organization of "tourism villages" and "tourism neighborhoods" in the region was assessed. Urganch District, Uro Dorman Village, Anjirchi Mahalla, Khiva District, Shomokhulm Village, Govuk Mahalla, Khojalyk Village, Bogot District, Kal'ajik Kala Mahalla, Yangiariq District, Kattabog' Village, Kattabog' neighborhood, Mustaqillik neighborhood in Karakosh village of Khanka district, Oqqum neighborhood in Vazir village of Gurlan district, Jaykhun neighborhood in Khorezm village of Yangibazar district, Beshmergan neighborhood in Beshmergan village of Shavat district [11, p. 103] the formation of tourist services aimed at the development of gastronomic, agrotourism, ecotourism, ethnotourism and ethnic tourism, the organization of business entities in the field of tourism, and the provision of employment of the population are being implemented.

Due to the environmental crisis that began in the 90s of the last century, 5 million people have been living in the dry part of the sea for almost 30 years. A new "Orolqum" desert has appeared on the hectare area. It's no secret that the island tragedy poses a serious threat to the health of local residents. On January 4, 1993, at a meeting held in Tashkent on the initiative of Uzbekistan, the Intergovernmental International Fund for the Preservation of the Aral Sea (IGF) was established. March 26, 1993 was a new stage in solving the Aral problem at the second meeting of the leaders of the Central Asian countries in the city of Kyzyl Orda. UN representatives were also invited to these meetings. On September 18-20, 1995, an international conference devoted to the problems of the island was held under the auspices of the UN. About the situation related to the Aral Sea,



Sh. Mirziyoev said at the 72nd session of the UN: "I would like to draw your attention once again to one of the most acute environmental problems of today - the destruction of the Aral Sea. Here, in my hand - a map showing the tragedy of the island. I think there is no need to explain it. Eliminating the consequences of the drying up of the sea requires the active integration of efforts at the international level," he said. The depth of the Aral Sea in 1960 was 53.52 m. in 1996 it was 35.48 m. organized. If you look at the analysis of the work done in the area, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on December 24, 2019 "On measures to accelerate the establishment of "green cover" protective forests in the dry areas at the bottom of the Aral Sea" No. VM-1031 the decision has been made. Based on the decision, 100 billion will be gradually allocated during 2019 for the establishment of "green cover" protective forests in the dry areas at the bottom of the Aral Sea. 500,000 hectares of land was turned into a forest as a result of allocation of soums.

In 2022, it is planned to establish 100,000 hectares of forests on the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, 40,000 hectares in the Bukhara region, 50,000 hectares in the Navoi region, and 10,000 hectares in the Khorezm region. Not only historical-architectural and cultural tourism can be developed in Khorezm region, but the available natural resources and unique flora and fauna of the region create an opportunity for effective development of ecological tourism in the near future [12, p. 44].

In conclusion, our analysis shows that growth has been observed as a result of the reforms implemented in the field of tourism in the years of independence, and at the same time, there are also urgent issues that are waiting for their solution.

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