

TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN KHORAZM REGION.

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

Key words: *tourism, island, investor, cultural heritage, tourist neighborhood, green coating.*

“Khorezm is one of the regions of Uzbekistan with high tourist potential due to its unique cultural and historical monuments and infrastructure.”[1, b. 255]. Now it is necessary to preserve them and pass them on to future generations. In order to improve the preservation of cultural heritage and their use for tourism purposes and to attract foreign investors to these works, in cooperation with the UN Office in Uzbekistan, PROON and UNESCO organizations, during 1995, on the basis of the program "Cultural heritage restoration and its moderate development in Uzbekistan" practical works were carried out. In particular, in 1996, the regional administration made a proposal to the Committee on Environment and Nature Protection to include the improvement of the ecological and sanitary conditions of the Aral Bay region in the Republican program. The issue of advertising available opportunities is one of the regional problems that affect the development of the tourism industry. "Advertising is 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 region.

Work is being carried out in the region 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 [2, p. 4]. It is important to note that there are still not enough efforts to attract foreign investments in the region to develop the industry at the level of world standards.





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 been fully studied yet. Tourist visits have not been established, a "road map" has not been developed.

Presidential Decree No. PQ-1940 of March 20, 2013 "On the program for the development of the tourism industry in Khorezm region in 2013-2015" [3, p. 4]. and according to the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers on February 13, 2019 No. 119 "On additional measures for the development of tourism in Khorezm region in 2019-2020", a number of projects were implemented in the region. 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 2000 was less than 1.0%, by 2015 it was 2.6%, and by 2018 it was 7.6% [4, p. 3]. As a result of the adopted programs, it can be seen that the flow of tourists to the region has increased somewhat in recent years. However, this result is considered a low indicator for the region today.

In the region, there are urgent issues such as training of personnel for the sector, application of innovative management methods in the sector, acceleration of business activity and improvement of entrepreneurial activities in it, as well as ensuring the balance between demand and supply in the system, achieving equalization of their dynamics in the tourism market. In particular, the lack of qualified personnel is explained by the lack of a multi-level system of continuous education in the field of tourism, the use of outdated curricula and programs, and the insufficient introduction of innovative technologies into the educational process.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of the President's Decree No. PF-5781 of August 13, 2019 "On measures to develop the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Tourist village", "Tourist neighborhood" and "Tourist ovul" were organized in the regions further development of the tourism industry in the country is planned by introducing structures. The lack of scientifically based developments on the organization of tourist neighborhoods, its formation 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. The formation of tourist services aimed at the development of gastronomic, agro-, eco-, ethno- and ethnic tourism, and the organization of business entities in the field of tourism are being implemented in a number of neighborhoods of the region.





Due to the environmental crisis that started 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 "Orolkum" desert appeared on the hectare area [5, p.]. 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 Kyzil 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 related to the drying of the sea requires the active integration of efforts at the international level." [6, p. 1]., 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 activities carried out in the area, on December 24, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers' decision No. 1031 was adopted "On measures to accelerate the establishment of "green cover" protective forests in the dry areas at the bottom of the Aral Sea." Based on the decision, in 2019, 100 bln. 500,000 hectares of land was turned into a forest as a result of the allocation of soums.

On September 23, 2020, Sh. Mirziyoev said at the 72nd session of the UN: "Today, every country feels the negative impact of this process. "Unfortunately, such changes pose a great threat to the development of Central Asia," he said. Also, the President proposed to adopt a special resolution of the UN General Assembly to declare the Aral Bay region as a region of ecological innovations and technologies, and this resolution was unanimously adopted at the 75th session of the UN on May 18, 2021 [7, p. 1].

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.

In general, there is a lack of accommodation facilities and infrastructure facilities in the region, especially during the tourism season, insufficient coordination of the passenger transportation system in various vehicles, as well as





a low level of organization of providing tourists with information about the existing tourism potential, the inefficiency of marketing companies to promote domestic tourism, cultural heritage sites in the regions and the uniqueness of the pilgrimage has a negative impact on the rapid development of tourism.

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