

Tourism-Recruitment Health Of The Samarkand Area

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Abstract: The article describes the potential of the existing natural and social tourism facilities in the regions to boost tourism as a key sector of the regional economy. It also provides information about historical sites, architectural monuments, religious places, places of worship, recreational resources, resorts, ecotourism and other tourist attractions.

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Introduction.

The cultural monuments and historical monuments created by the civilizations of the past have now become a source of spiritual nourishment for mankind, with rich cultural and historical past, and the tourism industry in the countries where they are the main source of national economy. Uzbekistan is one of the few countries that have made a significant contribution to the development of such a world civilization and preserves its ancestral heritage, as evidenced by the increasing number of tourists visiting it. Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Ferghana, Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions are known as centers of great historical, cultural and historical-scientific tourism potential. In particular, Samarkand region is rich in historical and cultural monuments. The region has a large number of relics of cities and villages, and historical monuments, which have played a prominent role in the history of our country, which were then forgotten for various reasons.

One can feel the breath of ancient history preserved in ancient ruins, madrasahs, mausoleums and towers in Samarkand.

The purpose and objectives of the study the tourism and recreation sectors occupy a worthy place in the economy of the country along with agriculture, industry, transport and other macroeconomic sectors. However, at present there are drawbacks in the effective use of the existing opportunities in the development of tourism in our country. As a result, this sector lags far behind the key sectors of the economy. However, Uzbekistan has the most favorable opportunities for tourism development in Central Asia. For centuries, the cities of Uzbekistan played an important role in the life of the Great Silk Road and the ancient transcontinental trunk. And only Samarkand was named the heart of the Great Silk

Road. In ancient times, Samarkand was known as the "Pearl of Islamic Architecture" and "The Mirror of the World." Samarkand is considered as Rome, Athens and Babylon, and its geographical location and rich natural and cultural resources have always attracted foreign tourists. This will create the necessary conditions for the rapid development of various forms of tourism.

Based on the foregoing, one of the main objectives of the research is to study the tourist potential of the religious, cultural and historical sites of the Samarkand region, which is notable for its unique and attractive landscapes and agro landscapes.

The object and subject of the research.

Various geocomplexes formed on the territory of Samarkand region are selected as tourist sites. Accordingly, defining and exploring the essential features of geocomplexes for recreation and tourism development. Primary data and their description Scientific research ideas and concepts on conservation and use of nature as primary data in the study, as well as thematic works of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev, laws adopted by the Parliament, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, foreign and national scientists research in this area.

Key Findings and Discussions.

Underground and surface hydrological water resources of the Samarkand region, naturally occurring landscapes in the foothills, mountain slopes and intermountain valleys, forests, various rock formations, mountain gorges, rare natural monuments, healing springs, trees, lakes, waterfalls, agro-landscapes, sights of cultural and historical sites are the basis for the development of recreation and tourism.

It is well-known that at the 1972 UN Convention, it was agreed to carefully preserve the unique cultural

heritage of peoples. Currently, there are more than 721 registered cultural monuments around the world, including unique historical and cultural ensembles, architectural monuments, natural sanctuaries and other tourist sites [6].

There are more than 7,000 facilities in our country that can only attract tourists of historical, cultural, architectural and archaeological value. Of these, 545 are architectural, 575 are historical, 1457 are art, and 5,500 are archaeological sites.

In Samarkand region there are 372 objects of cultural heritage, included in the "List of state protection", including 42 historical monuments and sacred sites, 267 archeological sites, 63 monumental monuments. There are also 1501 archeology, 806 architectural monuments, 25 special sights and more than 100 monumental art objects belonging to various epochs, civilizations and religions of natural and anthropogenic nature in the region [1]. These include Buddhist discoveries, Alexander the Great, marriages of the Arabs, the Mongol invasion, buildings and structures of the Timurid Empire and the Russian occupation and other tourist facilities. Besides, there are 291 architectural, 1452 archeological, 36 historical, 188 monumental and sculptural monuments in the region [1]. The tourist potential of Samarkand is also worth mentioning here. There are about 100 religious shrines in the city, graves of religious scholars and sheikhs, governors, and mosques, madrasas and temples [5].

In the mountainous and foothill areas of the region there are unique healing springs. They are ecologically clean and rich in various chemical elements. The areas where these springs are located are distinguished by their decorative nature, favorable climatic conditions, mineral waters and other conditions for their healing and healing properties. These natural health resorts are located in the mountainous and foothill areas of Urgut, Samarkand, Nurabad, Kushrabad and other districts of the region, and their use in tourism is important. In a number of districts of the region, rare ancient trees are still preserved. Examples include Upper Chor Chinor in Urgut district (1020 years), maple in Karadarya village in Kattakurgan district (565 years), 1000-year-old juniper trees in Tim village of Nurabad district, millennium junipers in Kholvoyi village in Jambay district, and 500-year-old maple in Dekhkanabad village.

However, to date, there have been some drawbacks in the use of the region's existing facilities for tourism and recreation. For example, separate tourist, ethnographic, ecotouristic, agro-tourism routes are not well organized for tourists arriving in the region. The region has great potential for development of eco-tourism and hunting tourism, which, according

to experts, is expected to increase in the near future. Specific fauna and flora are formed in deserts and alpine regions and in mountainous areas. Hunting farms are established in Kattakurgan, Payaryk, Nurabad, Ishtyhan districts. These areas can create new tourist routes for eco-tourism and hunting tourism enthusiasts interested in flora and fauna. There are also free hunting areas in Urgut, Akdarya, Bulungur, Jomboy, Narpay, Kushrabad districts. Creating a unique tourist infrastructure in these areas will attract not only local but also foreign tourists. There are also about 30 new promising sites in the area, including a bridge built by our grandfather Amir Temur in the Bulungur district, the Khoja Hofiz Mausoleum and a divine pool. It is important for them to organize specific tourist routes.

Today, special attention is paid to the development of historical, cultural, eco and agro, gastronomic, extreme and other tourism destinations. We have great potential, especially in the area of religious tourism. Religious tourism is one of the oldest branches of tourism, with people visiting sacred places, cities, cemeteries and shrines during religious holidays or for visiting. Religious tourism may offer several types of travel, depending on its purpose: pilgrimage (visiting places of worship); study tours (acquaintance with religious culture, history of religion, religious monuments); scientific trips (scholars, historians, religious travelers dealing with religious issues and problems), etc.

A number of Islamic religions and doctrines that Muslims should visit, sermons of the saints and other great graves are located in Samarkand. In particular, Imam Bukhari, author of the second sacred book after the Holy Quran, is the founder of one of the world's largest schools of kalam, Imam Motrudi, the high-ranking Khoja Ahrori Wali, the Prophet's cousin Qusam ibn Abbas, and others. These places of worship are the most visited by tourists. Great preparation is being carried out in the region. In particular, preparations for the arrival of a large number of pilgrims have already begun at Imam Bukhari Complex. About 40 hectares are being built around the complex to accommodate pilgrims, with about 30 hotel complexes, dining areas, parks, parks, and other infrastructure facilities that meet Muslim requirements and halal standards.

In order to implement the Presidential Decree "On additional measures to further develop tourism in Samarkand region for 2018-2019" additional measures for further development of tourism, increasing the inflow of foreign and domestic tourists, construction of new infrastructure facilities in Samarkand region in 2018-2019. Program of activities", which envisages the implementation of more than 50 projects for the promotion of tourism in Samarkand. In addition to the

creation of the tourist zone "Samarkand City", measures are being taken to make the leisure time more meaningful for tourists.

Conclusion.

These ethnographic and eco-tourism factors above allow tourism to benefit and spread our culture around the world, taking advantage of the opportunities available in nature, and exposing the daily activities of the people of the region with a rich history, traditions and culture.

In summary, Samarkand region has achieved significant success in tourism. The tourist potential of Samarkand, which is being reconstructed under the new plan, is growing. One of the main problems of today is the adequate use and development of the region's existing tourist opportunities.

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