



ACADEMICIA
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00849.1

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOURISM IN KHIVA

Kochkarova Dilbar Pirlapasovna*; **Sadullaeva Nodira Umirbekkizi***;
Radjabov Nodirbek Sardorogli**; **Allaberganova Noila Shukhratkizi*****

*Teacher of the Department of Geodesy,
 Cartography, Geography, Urgench State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

**Student,
 Urgench State University, Department of Tourism,
 Urgench State University, UZBEKISTAN

***Student, Urgench State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The city of Khiva, which is rich in historical and cultural monuments, are of great importance for the development of tourism in Uzbekistan and bringing them to a new level. There are many ancient historical monuments in this city all over the world. Therefore, the tourist potential of Khiva was studied.

KEYWORDS: *People, Germany, France, Italy, Since, Bukhara, Khiva, Amir Tura.*

INTRODUCTION

By now, tourism has become one of the leading sectors of the world economy. In this regard, Uzbekistan pays special attention to the modernization of the tourism industry, the development and improvement of the regulatory framework for the sustainable development of the industry, the organization of services for foreign guests in accordance with international standards. During the years of independence, our country made a significant breakthrough in this area, coupled with the preservation and enhancement of the historical and cultural heritage of the people, the revival of national traditions and customs, the restoration and arrangement of the sights of the republic.

In order to create a modern, highly efficient and competitive tourist complex, a solid regulatory and legal base has been formed in the republic, the basis of which is the Law "On Tourism",

adopted on August 20, 1999. There are programs of targeted measures to improve the tourism infrastructure, including attracting investment, diversifying tourism products, enhancing educational and informational activities, training and advanced training of specialists in the field.

An important step in the formation of the national model of tourism was the creation in 1992 of the National Company "Uzbektourism" by the Decree of President Islam Karimov. Since then, the structure has been coordinating the activities of industry organizations, training relevant personnel, facilitating the inflow of internal and external investments in creating a new and expanding the existing material and technical base, stimulating the development of all types of tourism, actively participating in foreign events, organizing large international forums.

The result of measures taken in this direction is an increase in tourists arriving in our beautiful land. Thus, more than 2 million people from different parts of the world visit Uzbekistan every year. The geography of foreign guests is wide. Our country is especially popular among the citizens of Germany, France, Italy, Republic of Korea, Japan, China, Malaysia, Russia, India.

Since the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has been actively building up cooperation with international organizations, regularly comes up with initiatives to deepen cooperation in this promising direction.

An important milestone in the history of domestic tourism was the entry of the republic in 1993 into the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Within the framework of cooperation with it, in 1994, 19 countries of the world adopted the Samarkand Declaration on Tourism along the Silk Road. In 1999, the Khiva Declaration on Tourism and Preservation of Cultural Heritage was adopted, supported by UNWTO, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. In 2002 - the Bukhara Declaration on Tourism along the Silk Road, which emphasizes the benefits of sustainable tourism and identifies concrete steps to stimulate cultural and ecological tourism in this direction.

Moreover, in recognition of the special place of the republic in the world tourism industry, in 2004 a regional UNWTO office was opened in Samarkand to coordinate the development of tourism on the Silk Road. It should be noted that such an office exists only in two countries - Japan and Uzbekistan. Its main function is to indicate directions in the development of not only regional, but also international tourism.

The possibilities of our country are evidenced by the presence of over 7 thousand objects of material cultural heritage of different eras and civilizations, including the historical centers of Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand and Shakhrisabz included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. World famous historical monuments, modern cities, the unique nature of Uzbekistan, unique national cuisine, as well as the unsurpassed hospitality of our people attract travel lovers.

Through the efforts of the leadership of the republic, the tourism infrastructure has been raised to a fairly high level in recent years. In the country, in particular, 1176 tourist organizations are successfully functioning, including 621 tour operators, 555 hotel enterprises. An extensive hotel chain with more than 25 thousand beds meets modern international standards.

Over the years of independence, thanks to truly large-scale work on the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities in Uzbekistan, 11 airports have received the status of international harbors. Modern comfortable aircraft of the UzbekistonHavoYollari National Airline, consisting of Boeing and Airbus airliners, operate regular flights to more than 40 cities

in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and America. In 2016, the country's civil aviation fleet will be replenished with two most modern dream liners - Boeing Dreamliner.

Tourists visiting Uzbekistan have the opportunity to get to the sights of the republic by means of railway transport. So, in addition to regular and high-speed trains, high-speed Afrosiab trains produced by the Spanish company Talgo run daily between Tashkent, Samarkand and Khiva, which significantly increased the quality

More than 400 architectural, historical and cultural monuments and archaeological monuments of Uzbekistan were included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites for each period of preservation of the regions of Uzbekistan (in particular, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz). Currently, this list includes 32 cultural heritage sites. Today, more than 300 cultural heritage sites are included in tourist destinations and presented to tourists visiting Uzbekistan. This suggests that there are enough tourist opportunities in the regions of our country.

The recreational potential of the republic is diverse and rich in natural and climatic conditions, flora and fauna, mineral resources. It includes the acquisition of tourist centers, uranium farms, national parks, nature reserves, recreational complexes, mineral resources, tourist centers and children's excursion and tourist centers, the development of tourism and the main sources of state budget revenues. can be the basis.

The cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz and Margilan, which are rich in historical and cultural monuments, are of great importance for the development of tourism in Uzbekistan and bringing them to a new level. In these cities there are many ancient historical monuments all over the world. Everyone who lives in different parts of the world will live in this dream with their own eyes. In many countries, Uzbekistan is famous for its cities.

Tourism affects the life of the local population, its material and spiritual activities, value system, social behavior and interests. Tourism is traditionally relative, and the cultural level is less than the number of tourists in the region where social and cultural events are held, and tourism does not have much impact. At the same time, the growth of tourism in industrial regions can lead to significant changes in social structure, environment and local culture. This phenomenon served as the basis for studying the problems of social interactions that have arisen as a result of intercultural communication.

Although mass tourism can be called a characteristic event of the second half of the 20th century, there are many reasons why people do not travel. The future or potential barriers must be identified and defined. Pinpointing and pinpointing the reasons for leaving a trip is the first step towards lessening these efforts and even developing special measures to remove obstacles in the way.

The Ministry of Culture spoke about the plans for the development of tourism in Khiva. It is planned to complete the restoration of monuments, open new exhibitions and create a caravanserai.

Income from tourists visiting Ichan-Kala in Khiva in 2019 amounted to 6.6 billion soums compared to 2.7 billion soums a year earlier (an increase of almost 2.5 times). This was announced on February 27 at a press conference in the village of Gaibu in the Urgench region by

the deputy khokim of the Khorezm region for tourism development TemurDavletov. The event was organized by the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan as part of a press tour of Ichan-Kala (“inner city”) and Dishan-Kala (“outer”). That next year a caravanserai will be opened on the territory of Ichan-Kala. Currently, the project has already been agreed with the Ministry of Culture and is awaiting approval from UNESCO.

The Ministry of Culture announced the imminent completion of restoration work in the Amir Tura madrasah and the Hasan Murad Kushbegi mosque. The project for the restoration of two cultural heritage sites started in 2017. The budget was US \$ 5 million.

The head of the Department for the Development of Museums and Libraries under the Ministry of Culture spoke about the development of four new exhibitions that will provide detailed information about the history, culture and art of the region from the time of the emergence of civilization to the beginning of the twentieth century. Special attention will be paid to Ancient Khorezm, the Khorezm dynasty and the Khiva Khanate.

The expositions will correspond to the modern standards of European museums. A mobile application will be created that will allow reading information from the exhibits and will play the role of a mobile guide. The museums will use audio guides, video visualization, 3D technologies, and panoramic photography.

One of the expositions will devote tourists to the life of German Mennonites. In Ichan-Kala, a Mennonite store has been preserved, on the site of which a library was located. Already this month, a small exposition of archival photographs and German household items will be presented in the shop.

This ethno-confessional group arrived in Khiva at the end of the 19th century. Khiva Khan Said Muhammad Rakhim allocated 50 hectares of land to the colonists in the village of Ak-mosque. The Germans accepted the citizenship of the Khan at the beginning of the 20th century, but were deported from Central Asia in 1937.

The specialist told about the changes on the site of the 17th century fortress "Ulli-Khovli", or "Bolshoy Yard".

The fortress was renovated in 2014. At the initiative of ShavkatMirziyoyev, a hotel was built in the complex in 2018 and conditions for tourism were created. In April 2018, the President of Uzbekistan received the Head of Turkmenistan GurbangulyBerdimuhamedov at Ulli-Khovli.

The disadvantage of the center is the lack of heating during the winter season. Considering the mild winters, low price tag and interesting infrastructure of the complex, Ulli-Hovli could bring in more income if the premises were warm.

REFERENCES

1. Organization of tourism. Ed. A.P. Durovich. Minsk. "New Knowledge", 2006.
2. IbragimovNutfullo. Destination Management: The Art of State Tourism Management. Stone. "TuronZaminZiyo", 2014.
3. Pardaev M.K., Atabaev R. Analysis and evaluation of tourist resources. Lecture course. Sam ISI, 2006.