



## Statistics of Use of Cultural Tourism Resources in Samarkand Region and Foreign Experience

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### **Abstract:**

This in the article in Samarkand region is located cultural and historical tourism resources about information and of them use issues about statistics data given Tourism field more development and international tourists flow increase in order to foreign the experience learning and in practice apply about research take went.

**Keywords:** UNWTO, UNESCO, guides, national craft, state registry, electron directory, state cadastre, ensembles, places of interest, monuments, tangible and intangible cultural heritage objects.

### **Enter**

Tourism industry the world of the farm leader from networks one being to the national economy high income which brings promising field is considered Tourism is about 5% of the world's GDP, developed Almost 10% of the population in the country is employed in tourism. The COVID-19 pandemic due to tourism the field is the largest loss saw from networks is considered the world tourism organization (UNWTO) of information according to 2020 in international tourism to 72% or tourism services receipts 1.1 trillion to the dollar decreased 1990 year level fall down left As a result 935 billion dollar in the amount export income was lost.<sup>1</sup>

It is known that from March 16 , 2020 our country external and internal tourists for closed was As a

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<sup>1</sup> Mejdunarodnyy tourism Socrates c 2020 god do level 1990 God <https://www.interfax.ru/>

result 1.5 out of a thousand more than tour operator , 1.2 a thousand hotel own activities stopped.

These are, guides, national crafts, shrine and sanatoriums, common food, transport and others with adding from 250 thousand more than population to income serious effect did in Uzbekistan historical memorials , of our great ancestors high talent with that's it done monuments , holy steps such as From 7 thousand 300 more than cultural heritage objects there is and their most of them are on the UNESCO list included . That's it because of, next in years our country by this direction development according to many normative -legal documents acceptance is being done. Including, Uzbekistan Republic " Tourism, sports and cultural heritage in the fields state management system more improvement remedy events on" No. PF -6199 Decree <sup>2</sup>to according to Tourism and the Ministry of Sports in the presence of Cultural heritage agency organize done Material cultural heritage objects determine , consider get , protect to promote to do state registry , electron directory , state cadastre maintenance , guarded tegras designation and in the field state control done increase etc of the agency main duties as fixed in our country historical and cultural tourism more to develop about systematic scientific and methodological studies take to go important

So by doing historical and cultural of tourism present condition, him development prospects and national to the economy effect analysis to do is relevant. In this the most first of all "historical - cultural tourism "of the concept content determination it is necessary

In accordance with Article 3 of the Presidential Decree "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects", i.e. "Basic Concepts", the following terms are included:

- Ensembles - social, administrative, religious, scientific, educational, which are clearly visible in the historically formed area, have a historical, archaeological, architectural, aesthetic or socio-cultural value in common or related to the surrounding landscape. - monuments, buildings and structures standing separately or together in connection with works of education, fortification, palace, residence, trade, production and other importance as well as painting, sculpture, applied decorative arts, architecture groups, as well as remains of historical sites and residential buildings, works of landscape architecture and garden art (gardens, parks, avenues, parks);
- places of interest - a joint product of human and natural creation, as well as areas with historical, archaeological, urban planning, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological value, including places of folk crafts, historical settlements or centers of urban development, and historical (including military) events , monuments, buildings related to the lives of famous historical figures, memorial places, natural landscapes, as well as cultural layers, remains of buildings of old cities, towns, settlements, residences, places where rituals are performed;
- monuments - certain buildings, buildings and structures of historical, scientific, artistic or special cultural value, works of painting, sculpture, applied decorative arts related to them, as well as the historical significance of these buildings, buildings and structures areas of composition, as well as memorial houses, apartments, cemeteries, mausoleums and some graves, monumental works of art, objects of science and technology (including military equipment), anthropology, ethnography, numismatics, epigraphy, cartography, photographic materials, motion pictures, audio -, video recordings and recordings on other bodies, works of literature and art, archives, manuscripts and drawings, ancient manuscripts, early typescript books, rare and rare editions, musical notes, sacred objects and memorials. possessions, stone sculptures, rock carvings, archaeological monuments;
- cultural heritage objects - tangible and intangible cultural heritage objects;

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<sup>2</sup> Uzbekistan " Tourism , sport and cultural heritage in the fields state management system more improvement remedy events about " gi PF-6199-decree .2021 year April 6. // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)

- objects of material cultural heritage - ensembles, attractions and monuments with historical, scientific, artistic or special cultural value;
- objects of intangible cultural heritage - traditions with historical, scientific, artistic or special cultural value, folk art (speech, dance, music, performing arts), as well as folk arts and crafts and applied art knowledge, skills, tools, artefacts, cultural spaces related to 'ati.

Cultural tourism is distinguished from other tourism by the fact that it includes visits to historical, cultural or geographical attractions. Cultural tourism is the most popular type of tourism. The main purpose of such trips are tourist attractions, monuments of history, architecture, art; natural and ethnic characteristics; historical and modern life and ethnographic culture of the people consists of getting acquainted with folk crafts.

Samarkand region is famous for its touristic potential not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world. Historical, architectural and archeological monuments of the region, places of natural recreation, religious places and unique cultural and ethnographic traditions are the tourism treasure of the region.

According to the information provided by the Statistics Department of Samarkand Region as of January 1, 2023, a total of 1,607 objects of material and cultural heritage were registered in the region.

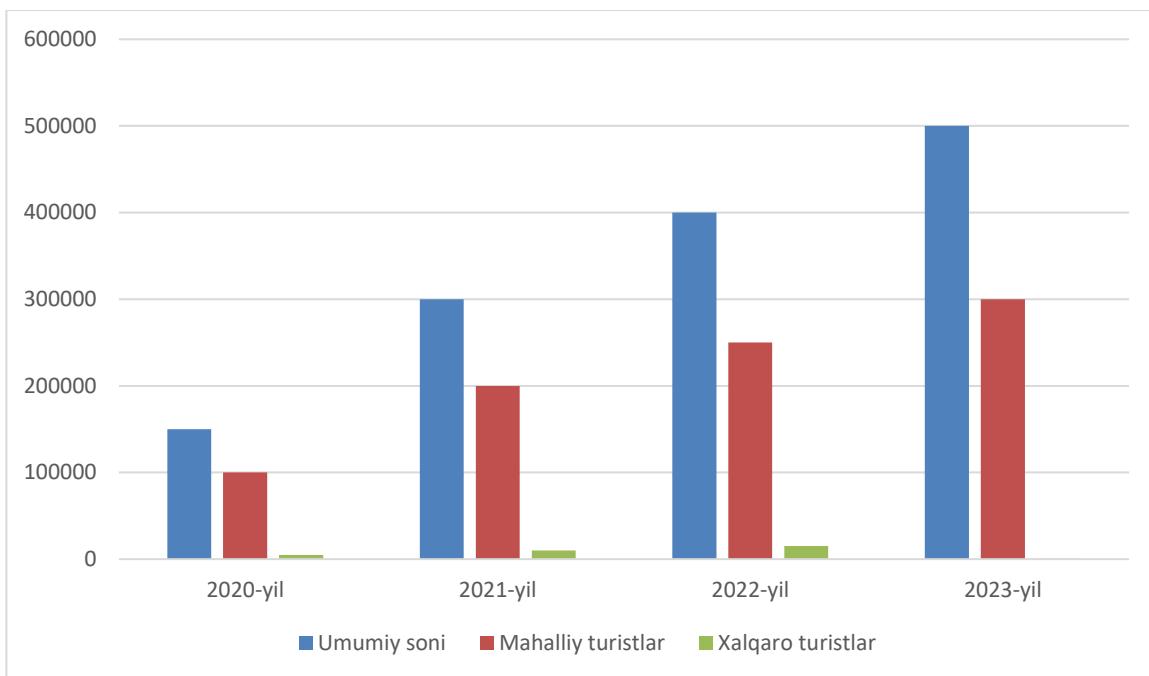
**Table 1**

<b>No</b>	<b>Object type</b>	<b>Number</b>
1.	archaeological monuments	975 units
2.	architectural monuments	562
3.	monumental art monuments	36
4.	attractions	34

It is necessary to pay attention to the following issues in the study and evaluation of tourist objects in the Samarkand region, the development of regional tourism and regional organization:

- ✓ justifying the role of tourism in the national and regional economy and its specific aspects ;
- ✓ study of tourism as a specific form of economic and social geography;
- ✓ Analysis and assessment of existing opportunities for the organization and development of tourism in Samarkand region;
- ✓ tourism zoning of the region and identification of tourist routes;
- ✓ Researching the development problems of tourism in Samarkand region and setting priorities for solving them on a scientific basis, etc.

## **1. Visit of tourists to cultural tourism resources of Samarkand region:**



## 2. Tourist expenses (hypothetical data):

2021 (affected by the pandemic):

- ✓ Total tourism expenditure: 45 million dollars
- ✓ Average daily spending per tourist: \$165

2022 (post-pandemic recovery year):

- ✓ Total tourism expenditure: 60 million dollars
- ✓ Average daily expenditure of one tourist: \$180

2023 (post-recovery and growth period):

- ✓ Total tourism spending: \$100 million
- ✓ Average daily expenses of one tourist: \$220

## 3. Duration of stay (hypothetical data):

2021 (affected by the pandemic):

- ✓ Average length of stay: 4 days

2022 (post-pandemic recovery year):

- ✓ Average length of stay: 6 days

2023 (post-recovery and growth period):

- ✓ Average length of stay: 7 days

## 4. Satisfaction level of tourists (hypothetical data):

2021 (affected by the pandemic):

- ✓ Overall tourist satisfaction: 4.2/5

2022 (post-pandemic recovery year):

- ✓ Overall tourist satisfaction: 4.8/5

2023 (post-recovery and growth period):

- ✓ Overall tourist satisfaction: 4.9/5

## **Summary**

The need to study and develop the field of cultural tourism is for man cultural and educational of activity important role understand history, religion traditions, marriage style and style to himself typical features, in general another of nations culture to know for of a person cultural needs come true release for we know that it is based on the recognition of the need to create conditions . Man of life this sides more better to understand cultural tourism because of culture owners with directly communication to do as a result forming goes

In order to rationally use cultural tourism resources located in Samarkand region, it is necessary to study and apply the experiences of foreign countries. By applying the experience of countries such as Japan, Spain, and Italy, it is possible to gradually attract the flow of foreign tourists. For example: Japan has tried cultural experiments to attract tourists. Japan, for example, is known for its deep cultural experiences that attract tourists interested in traditional arts, crafts, and customs. Cities like Kyoto and Tokyo offer a wide range of cultural activities such as tea ceremonies, calligraphy workshops, kimono wearing and samurai experiences.

Samarkand region can benefit from Japan's approach:

- ✓ Offering hands-on classes - giving tourists the opportunity to learn traditional crafts such as pottery, silk weaving, carpet weaving and miniature making;
- ✓ Cultural performances - organization of cultural performances showcasing Uzbek music, dance, theater and storytelling to attract visitors and develop cultural exchange;
- ✓ Culinary experiences - familiarization with culinary tours, cooking courses and food tastings emphasizing Uzbek cuisine and local specialties, strengthening general cultural immunity.

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