

## TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

Furqat tuman Politexnikumining ingliz tili

fani o'qituvchisi

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**Annotation:** Tourism represents a substantial and fast-growing sector of the [economy of Uzbekistan](#). The government of Uzbekistan under President [Shavkat Mirziyoyev](#) has invested heavily in developing tourism as a high-growth potential industry, resulting in an increase in international arrivals from approximately 1 million in 2016 to 7 million in 2023.

**Keywords:** Tourism, history, Uzbekistan, Bukhara, Khiva, Samarqand, tourism-related, international media.

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Uzbekistan's most-visited tourist sites are associated with the history of the [Silk Road](#), particularly the cities of [Bukhara](#), [Khiva](#), and [Samarkand](#). The [Registan ensemble](#) in Samarkand, a complex of three [madrasahs](#) dating from the 15-17th centuries situated around the city's historic central square, is one of Uzbekistan's most-visited landmarks, attracting more than 1 million visitors in 2022. Uzbekistan is home to seven [UNESCO World Heritage Sites](#), including the historical centres of Bukhara, Samarkand, and [Shakhrisabz](#), the birthplace of [Amir Timur](#); as well as the [Ichan Qala](#) (lit. "inner fortress"), the walled centre of Khiva.<sup>[4]</sup> While most visitors cited interest in Uzbekistan's historical-architectural sites and culture, the government of

Uzbekistan and tourism organizations are also working to develop other tourism areas, such as [ecotourism](#) and [pilgrimage tourism](#).

The government of Uzbekistan continues to invest in both developing tourism-related infrastructure, and marketing Uzbekistan as a tourism destination. The [Samarkand International Airport](#) was completely reconstructed in 2022 to triple its capacity, and renovations of the [Tashkent International Airport](#) are ongoing as of 2024. Uzbekistan's Ministry of Culture and Tourism has partnered with international media, streaming services, and social media influencers to promote the country's tourism potential.



The southeast portion of the country contains the western ends of the [Tien Shan](#) mountains, which attract active forms of tourism such as [mountaineering](#) and rock climbing. Most well known for its ease of access from [Tashkent](#) is the [Greater Chimgan](#) Peak (3,309 m) of the [Chatkal Range](#). This place serves as a starting point for many routes of hiking, climbing, horse riding, mountain skiing, and [hang-gliding](#). Uzbekistan has multiple ski and mountain resorts, including [Chimgan](#), which was constructed during the Soviet era, and [Amirsoy](#), which opened in 2019. Both resorts are open for visitors to enjoy during seasons other than winter

## Architectural and historical sights

[Samarkand](#) with its [Registan](#), [Bibi-Khanym Mosque](#), [Gur-Emir](#) and [Shah-i-Zinda](#), [Bukhara](#) with its [Po-i-Kalyan Complex](#), [Ark citadel](#), [Samanid Mausoleum](#) and [Lyabi Khauz Ensemble](#), and [Khiva](#) with its intact inner city, [Ichan Kala](#), [mosques](#), [madrasahs](#), minarets, walls, and gates, are sites of tourism.

The historical center of Samarkand is a [World Heritage Site](#). Samarkand is home to cultural and architectural landmarks that are preserved as works of Islamic art and architecture. The necropolis of [Shah-i-Zinda](#) is a popular tourist attraction.<sup>[21]</sup> The general conference of [UNESCO](#) accepted the decision of inclusion in the list of anniversaries celebrating the 2750th anniversary of Samarkand.

Tashkent contains sights such as the [Mausoleum of Sheikh Zaynudin](#), Bobo, the [Sheihantaur](#) and Mausoleum of Zangiata.

## Tourism in Khorezm Province and Karakalpakstan

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Ancient [Khiva](#) is one of the three most important tourism centers in Uzbekistan. The territory of the [Khorezm Province](#) and [Karakalpakstan](#) is contains many natural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites. The Khorezm Province itself possesses nearly 300 historic monuments.

One point of interest is the Savitsky Museum in the town of [Nukus](#), which houses a collection of avant-garde art. The museum also has regional collection. A number of ecological tours are organized to the ship cemetery located in the [Muynak](#) area along what was once the coastline of the [Aral Sea](#).

In 2005, Khorezm was visited by 43,000 tourists, of whom 19,700 were foreigners. The majority came from France, Germany, Israel, Great Britain, Australia, and Japan. Khiva's visitors were mostly at the age of 50–70 (46%); about 21% of

tourists were of the age 30–40. 32% of the visitors to Khorezm were independent travelers who received visa support from local travel agencies.

### **Wildlife areas in the desert and other attractions on nomadic ways**

There is a [Kyzyl Kum](#) nature reserve at the flood-land (tugai) drained by the [Amu-Darya](#) which has many species of rare animals. In addition, there are many kinds of water birds that migrate the [Aral Sea](#) and make their homes around the lake. The region of [Aydar Lake](#) allows for tourists to fish, [yurt](#) and camel-back ride.

Another reserve Djeyran is located 40 km south of Bukhara.

Another point of interest is [Sarmishsay](#), a gorge located on the southern slopes of the Karatau mountain range, 30–40 km to the northeast of the city of [Navoi](#) (Kermine) in [Uzbekistan](#). The area is famous for various ancient monuments of anthropogenic activity concentrated in an area of about 20 km<sup>2</sup>. This includes flint quarries, mines, old settlements, burial mounds, crypts and petroglyphs, including monuments of the [Middle Ages](#), early [Iron Age](#), [Bronze Age](#) and the [Stone Age](#). There are over 4,000 [petroglyphs](#) still intact in Sarmishsay. Since ancient times the area has been a sacred zone, where locals performed their sacred ceremonies on holy days.

### **Religious tourism**

[\[edit\]](#)

Uzbekistan is a country with predominantly [Islamic](#) roots. More than 160 Muslim sacred relics are located in the country.

Uzbekistan has numerous sites of significant importance to Islam, including the [Mausoleum of Sheikh Zaynudin Bobo](#), [Sheihantaur](#), the Mausoleum of Zangiata in Tashkent, the [Bahauddin](#) Complex in Bukhara, the [Bayan-Quli Khan Mausoleum](#), [Saif ed-Din Bokharzi Mausoleum](#), and many other [Sufism](#)-related monuments.

### **Accessibility of the country**



Most travel involves entering and leaving Uzbekistan through [Tashkent](#), the capital city of Uzbekistan. The city is serviced by an international airport, a domestic airport, two Vokzals (railway stations), and numerous bus stations. Tashkent is serviced by [Uzbekistan Airways](#), [Korean Air](#), [airBaltic](#), [Asiana Airlines](#), [Turkish Airlines](#), [Transaero](#), [Aeroflot](#), [Czech airlines](#), [Iran air](#), [air Astana](#), [S7 airlines](#). Seven more airports have international status, these airports are [Samarkand](#), [Bukhara Urgench Namangan Airport](#), [Andizhan Airport](#), [Fergana Airport](#) and [Nukus Airport](#). Besides local flights and some regular international flights, almost exclusively to Russia, along with occasional tourist charters to Samarkand, Bukhara, [Nukus](#) and Urgench. The tickets for domestic flights can be reserved or purchased outside of the country at Uzbekistan Airways offices or agencies or via a number of online websites. [Uzbekistan Airways](#) transported more than 1.7 million passengers in 2005.

At the end of 2005, the Tashkent airport had put in operation a new arrival hall for local airlines, with the addition meeting modern requirements. Its technical equipment allows it to serve up to 600 passengers per day. <sup>[citation needed]</sup>

### Photo gallery



Kalyan Minaret that rises above the Bukhara city in the form of a huge vertical pillar.



[Bibi-Khanym Mosque, Samarkand](#)

See also

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