



## THE CONCEPT OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOURISM AND THE STATE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

**R.B. Anorboeva,**  
*Sies student*

**Berdimurodov A.Sh,**  
*Scientific supervisor*

**Abstract.** *Tourism National into economics high income what brings promising field is one of the leading sectors of the world economy. Tourism It is also the main source of income for some countries that have made progress in this area. exactly tourism Counts Our country another a lot of fields such as tourism in the field too this is a country with great opportunities.*

**Keywords:** *cultural heritage, world economy, national economy, gross domestic product, UNWTO.*

In Uzbekistan 10 fields to near type of tourism. There is existence especially they are between cultural-historical (historical cities and cultural visiting monuments) tourism among the leaders costs Therefore, in the coming years our state will follow this direction. development in accordance with a lot of solution And decrees Adoption is currently being done. In particular, Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-135 dated April 26, 2023 1“On additional measures to accelerate the development of the tourism potential of the republic and further increase the number of local and foreign tourists” in order to create additional opportunities for business entities operating in the field of tourism, for through full and effective use, comprehensive use of available resources and opportunities, study the tourism potential of the regions, study the region and its history, tourist sites and features a number of tasks, such as creating content in different languages, promoting it and providing assistance in creating tour packages” and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Measures to further improve the public administration system in the field of tourism, sports and cultural heritage” “on” Resolutions No. PF-6199 dated April 6, 2021 2and “On organizing the activities of the Cultural Heritage Agency under the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan and measures for innovative development of the industry.” “August 19, 2021 - in order to ensure the implementation of decision No. PQ-5150 of June, 3Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 21, 2023 No. PQ-0636 “On approval of the regulations” on the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.lex.uz/uz/docs/-6456786>

<sup>2</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/-5356705?otherlang=1>

<sup>3</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/-5465593>



Uzbekistan<sup>4</sup>. ” The main tasks of the agency were to identify, record, protect, popularize objects of tangible cultural heritage, maintain a state register, electronic catalog, state cadastre, identify protected areas and exercise state control in this area. This indicates the importance of conducting systematic scientific and methodological research on the further development of cultural and historical tourism in our country. It is important to analyze the current state of cultural and historical tourism, prospects for its development and impact on the national economy. So, first of all, we need to define the essence of the concept of “cultural tourism”.

Tourism industry world farms leader from networks one existence into the national economy high income what brings promising field It is believed that Tourism accounts for about 5% of world GDP, developed Almost 10% of the country's population is employed in the tourism sector. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tourism sector is one of the sectors that have suffered the biggest losses. World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). information in accordance with 2020 V International tourism up to 72% or tourism services receipts 1.1 trillion to dollar decrease 1990 year level down left As a result 935 billion dollar in quantity export income was lost.<sup>5</sup>

It is known that since March 16, 2020, our country has been closed to foreign and domestic tourists. As a result 1.5 out of a thousand more than tour operator, 1.2 thousand Hotel own activity has stopped. This, guides, National crafts, shrine And medical centers, general more than 250,000 people, including food, transportation, etc. to income serious affected .

Historical monuments of Uzbekistan, our great ancestors with high talent monuments were built like holy places More than 7,300 cultural heritage sites objects and most of them are included in the UNESCO list. Therefore the next our country in years To this is the direction many development provisions legal documentation Adoption is currently being done. Including Uzbekistan Republic Presidential Decree of April 6, 2021 “System of public administration in the field of tourism, sports and cultural heritage” According to Resolution No. PF-6199 “On measures for further improvement.”<sup>6</sup> A Cultural Heritage Agency was created under the Ministry of Tourism and Sports. Material and cultural state register of

<sup>4</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6577477>

<sup>5</sup> International tourism Socrates With 2020 God do level 1990 God <https://www.interfax.ru>

<sup>6</sup> “State in the field of tourism, sports and cultural heritage” of the Republic of Uzbekistan control system more improvement means events O” gi PF-6199- decree.2021 year April 6. // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)



identification, registration, protection, popularization of heritage sites, electronic catalogue, maintenance of the state cadastre, designation of protected areas and condition in the field for example, exercising control as the main function of the agency installed in our country systematic further development of historical and cultural tourism scientific and methodological research take it's important to go.

So by doing historical and cultural tourism present state, to him development prospects And National into the economy Effect analysis do relevant. In that majority first of all "historicalcultural tourism" concepts define content must

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" strictly defines the protection of cultural heritage objects by the state. In turn, all stages of the system of legal, organizational, financial, information, material, technical and other measures taken by bodies exercising public administration in the field of protection and use of cultural heritage sites require the functioning of their parent organizations. integral method.

This law also provides for measures for the preservation of cultural heritage sites, including conservation, repair and adaptation of tangible cultural heritage sites for modern use, as well as relevant scientific and scientific-technical research, design and procedures for carrying out production work. clearly and strictly defined.

It is known that today in our country there are 8,210 immovable objects of tangible cultural heritage under state protection, of which 4,788 are archaeological objects, 2,265 architectural objects, 625 works of monumental art, 530 places.<sup>7</sup>

From inspections and investigations carried out by law enforcement agencies recently regarding damage to cultural heritage sites, it is known that in a number of cases the restoration of cultural heritage sites is carried out at the expense of the state "repair" budget. work is carried out by the customer, contractor, designer, expert organizations contrary to the requirements of scientific and architectural restoration of objects, causing irreparable damage to their historical and artistic value and, consequently, causing enormous material damage.

In particular, the project documentation for the repair and restoration of 14 material objects of cultural heritage in the republic without agreement with the Scientific Expert Council of the Cultural Heritage Agency under the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounts to 12,454.9 million. Repair and restoration work worth soms has been completed. However, according to current legislation, it is prohibited to carry out any restoration or

<sup>7</sup> <https://parliament.gov.uz/articles/372>



repair work on cultural heritage sites without permission from the Scientific Expert Council of the Cultural Heritage Agency.

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the Concept for the further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, which ensures the full functioning of cultural and art institutions, further strengthening their material base, sets the task of creating **public control** over the safety and protection of objects. The task of attaching a **public inspector** to a number of monuments is also being clarified .

In essence, public control refers to the activities of subjects of public control, which are carried out for the purpose of monitoring the activities of state authorities and management bodies, local governments. Unfortunately, today the implementation of the urgent task identified in the decision is delayed. Therefore, the President emphasizes the importance of public control in the development of all sectors of our country.

It is easier to find descriptions of various types of cultural tourism activities in the scientific literature than to understand it itself. This activity is often described as visiting historical buildings and sites, museums, galleries, heritage sites, castles, churches, etc., observing contemporary art, sculpture or fine art.<sup>8</sup>

McKercher notes that “cultural tourism is perhaps the oldest of the 'most modern' types of tourism: people have been traveling for so-called 'cultural reasons' since Roman times; the difference is that they are still not considered individual travelers. “Pilgrimage tours, visits to historical sites, special events, festivals and rituals have been known since ancient times.”<sup>9</sup>

Crispin Raymond is one of the pioneers of creative tourism in New Zealand. He says that this type of tourism has existed since the very beginning of tourism and has only an individual name.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, one of the scholars S. Medlik stated that “Cultural tourism is a special interest holiday motivated by cultural interests, such as visits to historical sites and monuments, museums and galleries, art exhibitions and festivals, and community lifestyles.”

<sup>8</sup>Elinchich D.A. Split tourism market: new appearance forms from cultural tourism How consequence from changes in everyday life life Collegium Anthropologicum 2009, 33(1):259–266.

<sup>9</sup>McCersher B. , Du Cro H. Cultural tourism – Partnership between tourism and cultural heritage. NY :Haworth Press ; 2002. 250 P.

<sup>10</sup> Raymond WITH. Our story [Internet]. 2009. Accessible from: [http://www.creativetourism.co.nz/aboutus\\_ourstory.html](http://www.creativetourism.co.nz/aboutus_ourstory.html) [available november 21, 2015].



K. Methan emphasizes that “Cultural tourism, unlike other types of tourism and means of development, has one unique advantage - this form of business requires relatively little capital investment and brings in much higher income - closely related to tourism activities. Domestic production will increase due to dependence.”<sup>11</sup>

Richard Greg, a Dutch researcher, defines heritage tourism as “people who travel to places of cultural interest, away from their usual place of residence, to gather new information and experiences to satisfy their cultural needs.”<sup>12</sup>

Russian expert SE Kolotova cultural-historical tourism "traditions and customs of the country, including all possibilities, home to the farm itself special functions With connected sociocultural environment potential". describes.<sup>13</sup>

G. Karpov, L. Khorovalar Cultural and historical tourism "of people new information, experience And to impressions have be For cultural attention deserves places, museums and historical sites, art galleries, musical and drama theatres, concert venues, performing arts, classical values and historical heritage reflection brought local population traditional rest receive areas, innovative art creativity to their homes visit order" What they think.<sup>14</sup>

According to M. Robinson, cultural heritage in the context of cultural and historical tourism the concept has changed and is still constantly changing.<sup>15</sup> Former industry to their cities Now tourists often visit they order. For example, Former steel mills and coal mines in Germany, Ruhr region in the regions museums, modern art galleries, public front exhibited works of art, gardens and tourist recreation and leisure There are other tourist attractions required for the event. places to the network turned around. From this except social trauma And former military Conflict zones are visited by tourists of all generations. Chet fifty tourists in Belfast (North Ireland) residence to their regions go preferred they see she on the ground they are paramilitary organizations members To they can see the colorful pictures they leave behind; these drawings are from there story of recent politico-religious violence does.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Mitan TO. Tourism V Global society: place, culture, consumption. New York: Palgrave ; 2001.226 P.

<sup>12</sup> Richards , G. (1996) Cultural Tourism in Europe. KABI , Wallingford . [1, With. 45]

<sup>13</sup> Kolotova E. B. Recreational Resources: Fly away. allowance. - M.: RMATS. [1, With. 92-93]

<sup>14</sup> Karpov G.A., Khoreva L.B. Economics and tourism management. St. Petersburg , 2011. 268 p . [2.p.135]

<sup>15</sup> Robinson M. Experience of cultural tourism [Internet]. 2008. Available at: <http://mg.kpd.lt/users/www/uploaded/3%20Forum%20publ%20on%20cultural%20heritage%20and%20tourism.pdf> [accessed February 7, 2016].

<sup>16</sup> Northern Ireland Frescoes, Images from Belfast Frescoes [Internet]. Accessible from: <http://www.peacelinetours.co.uk/murals.html> [accessed February 7, 2016].



Our country scientists And researchers I.S. Tokhliev, Amriddinova R., Sh. Roziev, O. Khamidov, N. Ibadullaev, Aziztoeva F., B. Mamatov And theoretical and practical development of the tourism industry in the scientific works of others many aspects Problems lit.

Researcher Sh. Roziev cultural-historical tourism organizational and economic Concepts, methods and tourism created by improving the mechanism activity items mutually integration made increase indicative control methodology light up gave<sup>17</sup>

Economist Okhamidov admits that “Tourism is complex, there are many – this is a multifaceted concept, it is a rich and diverse nature, cultural and historical objects. observing nature conservation and environmental safety effective use directions determines.”<sup>18</sup>

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 13, 2020 No. PF 5781 “On measures for the further development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, <sup>19</sup>improving the quality of tourism services by ministries and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan Republic of Uzbekistan, tourism Implement measures to increase the number of foreign tourists coming to the republic, active promotion of national tourism products abroad, increasing the number of foreign tourists in the country.

Today, international tourism is rapidly developing throughout the world, and therefore the use of cultural and natural resources of host countries is increasing. The natural interest of tourists in people from different parts of the world is one of the strongest tourist motives. The amount of tourism with cultural and educational purposes is growing. A new understanding of culture in the development of society and awareness of the need to preserve cultural diversity in the world expands cultural tourism as a source of regional development, as well as its impact on the sociocultural sphere, ecology, and foreign economic activity. and international relations. This is due to the fact that in the modern world tourism has turned from an economic phenomenon into a social and cultural phenomenon.

The need to study and develop the sphere of historical and cultural tourism faces people. cultural and educational activities important role understand story, religion traditions, weddingstyle And style to himself special functions, All in all another nations culture know For person cultural needs come true release For we

<sup>17</sup>International tourism has declined in 2020 God do level 1990 God [https:// www . interfax.ru/](https://www.interfax.ru/)

<sup>18</sup> Khamidov OH . , environmental in Uzbekistan tourism development cope improvement : problem And solutions // Monograph.- T.: Economics , 2016.203 s

<sup>19</sup> <https://lex.ru/documents/-4474527>



know that it is based on the recognition of the need to create conditions. Man life this sides more better understand cultural tourism because of culture owners With directly communication do as a result formation coming

Tourism is the main engine of world civilization, and nowadays travel is humanity. goals the basis organize by doing approaching Especially, National tourismprospects for the development of the tourism industry of Uzbekistan on the world market helping to improve your position. Today as proof of our opinion tourism in field big to achievements achieved fast Steps With grow progress, construction of new hotels, worker increase in the number of places, increase in qualified specialists, tourists It is permissible to emphasize that the flow is increasing from year to year. Certainly Uzbekistan comfortable climate conditions And to himself special scenery taking into account When kinds of sports And ecological tourism development For All basics There is. So by doing cultural tourism tourism tourism one form existence his target visit commanding place culture And cultural Wednesday, that's all including landscape, traditions of the population and its way of life, artistic culture and art, local population empty once transfers another forms consists of familiarization.

Cultural activities in historical and cultural tourism, museums, cultural heritage sites, improve relations with the local population, people's well-being conditions, practical art to see possible That's all attitude With, every How Human For, cultural tourism – this culture definite an object With to know Also his a comment understand environment through new values study, assessment of the context (feeling the atmosphere of the place), in other words, the place and the intangible part of its inhabitants culture consists of knowledge.

So by doing local Population And tourists interests in the middle compromise achieve cultural tourism in field strategic from tasks It is one. Such in these circumstances citydevelopment For cultural tourism basic economic target Job places Create And culture organizations in favor from tourism economic advantages distribution mechanism Job Exit, city planning directed means –As for activities, it is primarily due to the development of new directions. tourism streams this is management.

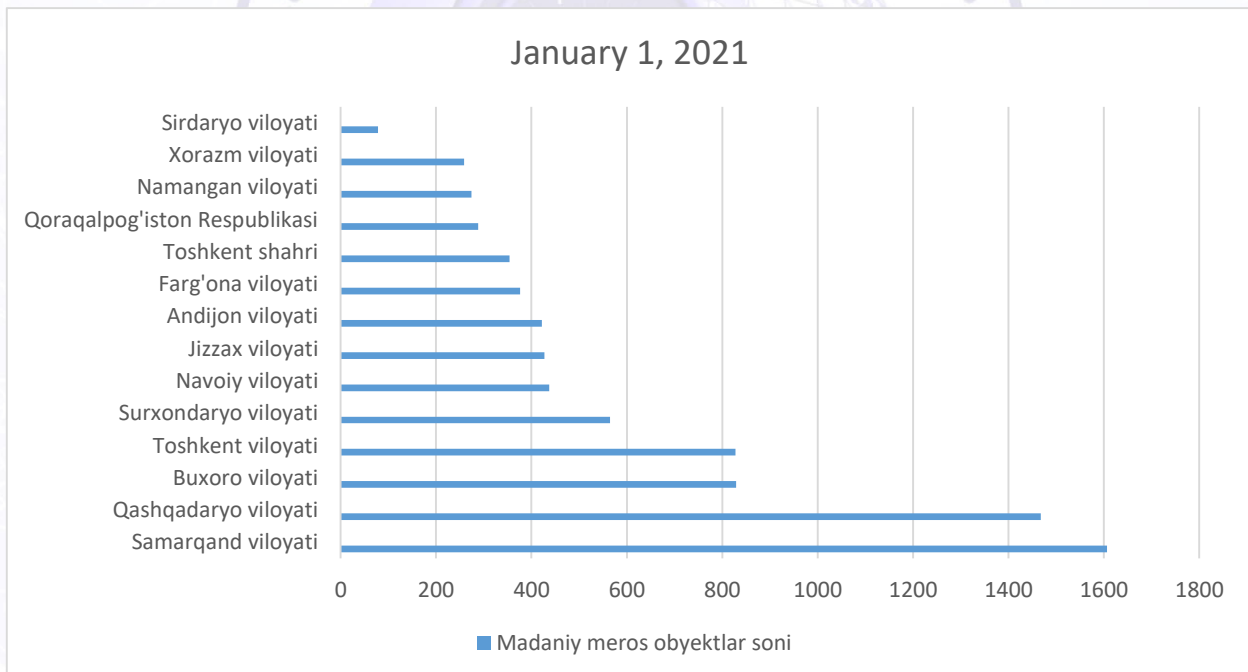
So by doing cultural tourism development strategy indispensable element How should be considered. As we mentioned above, the cultural values of the local population related to trade activities, including tourism activity ground level tourism attractiveness determinant important factor Counts Cultural tourism in field effective control Not only tourists increase the purchase of cultural goods



among the local population, as well as among them I'll help. We emphasize once again that the people of the city are the culture of the place. and impresses with its originality and creates its own atmosphere. Local Interest of the population in acquiring cultural property - cultural tourism All infrastructure (that's all including cultural industry) development For necessary is mandatory.

Domestic and external tourism have different economic benefits for a country. Foreign tourism, as mentioned above, is very useful for the national economy. A foreign tourist visits the host country and contributes to the state budget. In addition, the number of vacancies in the tourism sector is increasing. This has a positive effect on ensuring employment of the population, including the payment of taxes to the budget, and also increases the general standard of living of the population.

The history of the territory of Uzbekistan goes back thousands of years; there are cultural heritage sites of various histories on the territory. As of January 1, 2021, the number of objects of tangible cultural heritage was 8,208, and their distribution by region is as follows:



**Chart 1. Number of cultural heritage sites located in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

As shown in Graph 1, the largest number of historical and cultural tourism resources are located in the Samarkand region. According to the Samarkand





Regional Statistics Department, as of January 1, 2023, <sup>20</sup>a total of 1,607 objects of material and cultural heritage were registered:

No	Type object	Number
1.	archaeological sites	975 units
2.	architectural monuments	562
3.	monuments of monumental art	36
4.	attractions	34
General:		1607

**Table 1. Cultural heritage sites located in the Samarkand region**

### CONCLUSION

It should be said that the implementation of legal documents related to the development of culture, scientific development, as well as the preservation of historical and cultural heritage remains the task of only the state body. However, the legal documents relating to the legislation of the country are directly applicable to all levels of government, in particular to local councils and governorates. Accordingly, it is advisable to study and discuss issues related to the preservation and restoration of tangible cultural heritage and the implementation of relevant legislation on the ground by deputies of the regional council at sessions of the regional, city, and district councils.

It can also be said that historical and cultural tourism is not only one of the types of tourism, but also an export strategy for the development of the cultural sphere of the city, closely related to the development of the urban area. The term “cultural tourism” has become very popular all over the world relatively recently – since the 70s of the 20th century. Since then, we have interpreted cultural heritage as historical, military, literary, artistic, and although the term “cultural tourism” includes familiarization with all the sights, we see more artistic heritage (art, architecture).

Today, tourism is one of the largest and most dynamic sectors of the economy, therefore, for many years, tourism has been considered as an industry that stimulates the local economy, influencing the level and quality of life of the country's population.

<sup>20</sup> <https://samstat.ru/en/official-statistics/social-protection-2>



### **List of used literature:**

1. “Respublikaning turizm salohiyatini jadal rivojlantirish hamda mahalliy va xorijiy turistlar sonini yanada oshirishga doir qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida” gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 26-aprel 2023 yildagi PQ-135 son Qarori
2. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Turizm va sport vazirligi huzuridagi Madaniy meros agentligi faoliyatini tashkil etish hamda sohani innovatsion rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” 2021-yil 19-iyundagi PQ-5150 son qarori
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniy meros agentligi to‘g‘risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida” 2023-yil 21-avgustdagi PQ-0636 sonli qarori
4. “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining Qarori Buxoro, Samarqand, Xiva Va Shahrisabz shaharlarida xavfsiz turizmni ta‘minlash chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 919-sonli qarori
5. “Madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish va ulardan foydalanish to‘g‘risida”gi Prezident qarori
6. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Turizm, sport va madaniy meros sohalari davlat boshqaruvi tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” 2021-yil 6-apreldagi PF-6199 son Farmoni
7. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Turizm, sport va madaniy meros sohalari davlat boshqaruvi tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” gi PF-6199-farmoni.2021 yil 6-aprel.
8. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 13-avgustdagi PF 5781-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida turizm sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni
9. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Turizm, sport va madaniy meros sohalari davlat boshqaruvi tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” gi PF-6199-farmoni.2021 yil 6-aprel. // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)
10. International tourism Socrates With 2020 God do level 1990 God [https : // www . Interfax . RU](https://www.interfax.ru)
11. Elinchich D.A. Split tourism market: new appearance forms from cultural tourism How consequence from changes in everyday life life Collegium Anthropologicum 2009, 33(1):259–266.
12. McCersher B. , Du Cro H. Cultural tourism – Partnership between tourism and cultural heritage. NY :Haworth Press ; 2002. 250 P.
13. Raymond WITH. Our story [Internet]. 2009. Accessible from: [http :// www . creativetourism . co . nz / aboutus\\_ourstory .html](http://www.creativetourism.co.nz/aboutus_ourstory.html) / [ available november 21, 2015].
14. WAYS OF EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF FREE TOURIST ZONES THROUGH ACTIVELY ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT – A.Sh.Berdimurodov - Nevins, D. (2020). Turkmenistan. Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC.
15. Berdimurodov, A. S. (2024). Features of Pricing in Tourism. Information Horizons: American Journal of Libr
16. ary and Information Science Innovation (2993-2777), 2(1), 260-263.