

Opportunities and Prospects of Cultural Tourism in Samarkand

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the problems of the development of domestic cultural tourism, tourism and service, wide promotion of ethno-cultural achievements to the world community on the example of the Samarkand region.

Introduction

The city of Samarkand, a contemporary of Ancient Rome, has always attracted foreign tourists with its objects of material and spiritual heritage. Our ancient cities, located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, in turn, were the centre of trade, science and culture of the country. Tourists will be convinced of this by visiting many madrasahs, sanatoriums and other historical monuments located in our ancient cities, which have the status of a major cultural centre. Madrasahs and their libraries, especially the observatory in Samarkand, which testify to the three-level education system in our country, give foreign tourists a good idea of the level of development of natural and social sciences in Central Asia in the Middle Ages. In particular, exhibits in museums of historical monuments, samples of works of our thinkers and scientists allow foreign tourists to get an objective idea of the significance of the history of our country, scientific and spiritual heritage in the development of world science.

Materials

The city of Samarkand itself has more than 490 objects of material cultural heritage, including 14 ancient archaeological sites, 417 architectural structures, 36 art monuments, 23 sights. The number of such objects in the Samarkand region is 1626, of which 975 are archaeological, 581 are architectural, 36 are monuments of monumental art and 34 are architectural monuments. In Samarkand there are 1.5% of the archaeological monuments of the region, 72% of architectural structures, 100% of monuments of monumental art and 68% of sights. [1] Most of the architectural structures, monuments of monumental art and sights of the region are located in Samarkand.

Most of the archaeological sites and monuments are located in the districts of the region, including 144 in the Pstdargom region, 117 in the Urgut region, 105 in the Akdarya region and 102 in the Samarkand region. Archaeological sites of the Middle Palaeolithic era (Urgut region, Amonkoton cave), Muste cultures (Urgut region, Takalisay cave), Bronze Age (Gustepa, Saigustepa, Urgut region), Neolithic settlements of the Neolithic period, Narazabad Palaeolithic, adjacent places of the Nurabad region (Samarkand city, Mirzo Ulugbek street), rock paintings Chorbogsay III-II millennium BC, rock paintings Ilonbuloksai, rock paintings Nokisoy (in the Koshrobat region) to the Iron Age, antiquity, archaeological sites of the early Middle Ages.

Methods

Tourists visiting our country will get acquainted with the achievements of our ancestors in the process of historical development, get acquainted with the cultural and educational heritage of our people, national values, customs and traditions.

Results

Architectural structures play an important role among the material cultural heritage of the Samarkand region. Of great importance is the Shakhi-Zinda complex, the mausoleum of Khoja Daniel, the Khazrati Khyzr mosque, the Bibi-Khanym mosque complex, the Saraimulkhanum mausoleum, the Registan complex, the Rukhobod complex, the White Palace mausoleum, the Amir Temur complex, the Amir Temur complex (Amir Temur complex). In addition, the monuments include the Church of St. Alexei, the Roman Catholic Church, the Armenian Church and the Church of the Intercession, the St. George Church Complex, built in the European style in the XIX century and still in good condition. the most visited objects by foreign tourists.

At the same time, a wide range of opportunities for the development of domestic cultural tourism is being created in our country. Domestic cultural tourism, in turn, brings income to the economy, and is also an important factor in the formation of historical memory and a sense of national pride and pride in our compatriots. In this regard, the President said: "It is necessary to develop and accelerate the program of the "small pilgrimage", which includes visits to shrines and monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent. The great potential in the field of domestic tourism should also be used to the fullest" [2].

The citizens of our country, especially the younger generation, will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the contribution of our thinkers, scientists and great ancestors to the development of world science and culture. In the Middle Ages, they witnessed the rise of science and culture in our country. Images of Zarautsoy (Surkhandarya), Seymalitosh (Ferghana) on the territory of our country testify to the antiquity of the history of our spiritual heritage. In particular, young people who have seen the exhibits of the Afrosiab Museum in Samarkand will have a convincing idea of the three-thousand-year history of our statehood. It is known that at the beginning of the first millennium BC in Central Asia in Khorezm, Ancient Bactria, Sogdiana and Margiana, the development of agriculture, cattle breeding, crafts, and trade testified to the antiquity of the history of urban culture in our country.

In addition, young people, visiting the observatory and museum of Ulugbek, will witness the level of development of natural sciences in the Timurid period. More precisely, our youth will have a clearer idea of the Second Renaissance in Central Asia.

Discussion

Our citizens who have visited our shrines will have the opportunity to get acquainted with the heritage of great thinkers who grew up in all areas of Islamic sciences. For example, in the science of hadith Dorimi, Bukhari and Termizi; in the theology of Moturudi and others; Burkhaniddin Marginoni and representatives of his school of jurisprudence; in mysticism, Yusuf Hamadani, Ahmad Yasawi, Najmiddin Kubro and Baha' al-Din Naqshband, Khoja Ahror Vali

and others.

Through internal cultural and tourist trips, our citizens will have the opportunity to properly understand the merits of our great compatriots in the rise of Islamic spirituality. Therefore, in the modern complex processes of globalization, cultural tourism is a great help in understanding the historical memory and national pride and national self-consciousness of students in the face of growing information attacks and spiritual threats.

Conclusion

In a word, first of all, tourism and services are not only a profitable sector of the economy, but also a factor in the wide promotion of ethnocultural achievements in the international community. The city and region of Samarkand have rich historical, cultural and spiritual monuments, which is the basis for the development of tourism in our country. Secondly, cultural tourism serves to increase the awareness of our citizens about our national values, our cultural heritage, and the formation of a sense of national pride.

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