

Origin and Development of the Hotel Business in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

Currently, there are dozens of international hotel chains operating in the world. Among them, we can mention "Hod id ey Inn", "Choyce", "Best Western", "Marriott", "Hilton", "Sheraton", etc. [1]. It is known that international tourism increases the export of services, the flow of hard currency to the country and contributes to the diversification of the economy, the creation of new jobs. With the development of tourism, the hotel industry is also developing in a similar way. In this article, we want to present the results of our research on the use and implementation of the experience of foreign countries in the development of the hotel business of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: hotel industry, State Committee for Tourism Development, private and state enterprises, hotel business, tourism statistics, tourism, Internet resources, information, legal framework, similar accommodation facilities.

Introduction

The emergence and development of the hotel industry is closely intertwined with the history of the development of society. The first guest enterprises - the prototypes of modern hotels, as well as the profession of servicing traveling people, arose in the distant past - more than 2 thousand years BC. in ancient eastern civilization. The hospitality industry is turning into an important industry. The hotel industry is similarly developing with the development of tourism. It is known that the development of tourism in the countries of the world increase the export of services, the flow of hard currency into the country and contribute to the diversification of the economy, the creation of new jobs. Hotel associations, syndicates, joint-stock companies, corporations begin to deal with the construction of hotels, training of personnel, and pricing issues.

In this article, we would like to focus on these issues and share our existing principles, international experience and our research, opinions and conclusions on the legislation of Uzbekistan. This topic is relevant all over the world. On the one hand, the share of tourism and hotel business in particular in the gross domestic product is growing rapidly, on the other hand, there are still problems that need to be solved.

Analysis of the used literature

Scientists from all over the world are conducting research on this topic. During the study, we got acquainted with the results of studies of many international organizations, the World Tourism

Organization (UNWTO) was one of the first to conduct a study on the development of tourism and the hotel industry in particular and achieved excellent results. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the world's largest intergovernmental tourism organization with the status of a specialized agency of the United Nations. UNWTO and the world tourism market as a whole, and also contributed to the development of the tourism industry in many countries and the expansion of international relations in the field of tourism. First of all, we believe that it is necessary to start with the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations for the development of the hotel business in the context of the transformation of the economy. With regard to the hotel business, there are currently various interpretations in the educational and scientific literature.

So, V.V. Kamenova [2] and O.P. Efimova [3] define the hotel business as a set of enterprises providing temporary accommodation services in cooperation with the regional hospitality infrastructure, while Kabushkin N.I. [4] writes that it is necessary to study the hotel industry in isolation from infrastructure provision, which is decisive for building a hotel development strategy, but is not part of it.

According to the interpretation of A.D. Chudnovsky [5] and M.A. Zhukova [6] , the hotel industry is a broad concept that includes all aspects of the provision of paid services for temporary accommodation. In the hospitality industry, the key figure is the client – the hotel guest, who needs a place to satisfy the most important needs for good rest and food. Thus, the main task of any hotel enterprise is to provide temporary housing, which implies the presence of separate rooms (room stock), as well as a complex of household, transport and entertainment services [7] . Since services in this industry cannot be provided without the exploitation of the material and technical base, the modern hotel industry also includes the repair of buildings, premises and equipment, maintaining order in the adjacent territory of the hotel and inside the premises; organizing the supply of inventory, furniture, sanitary and hygienic means, stationery, food products.

A feature of the hotel business, as noted by J. Walker [8] , V.S. Senin [8] , I.Yu. Lyapin [9] , Yu.F. Volkov [10] is its standardization. Undoubtedly, the standard set of basic services and the requirements for their quality are aimed at meeting the needs of guests, but it is obvious that monotony deprives hotels of competitive advantages. In this regard, modern hotels include many different offers in the range of additional services: a gym, a swimming pool, a sauna, a hairdresser, a massage parlor, excursions, services of animators, guides, etc.

According to R.A. Brymer [11] , each tourist base is a hotel enterprise. The package of services includes accommodation, regardless of the purpose of arrival. Human nature suggests the need for rest, for which he needs an overnight stay. Various hotel enterprises provide such services, which allows you to receive tourists in tourist centers.

There is also a simpler definition of a hotel, according to which a hotel is an enterprise that provides various services (accommodation, meals) to people who are not at home [12] .

The definition of a hotel can also be found in popular science sources. So, according to the public encyclopedia Wikipedia: “A hotel is a property complex, including a building, a house, or part of it, as well as buildings of various types with furnished rooms (“rooms”) for temporary accommodation of travelers. Other services (cleaning, security) are usually provided depending on the class of service” [13] .

The property complex of the hotel, although it is an important factor in ensuring the operation of the accommodation facility, at the same time cannot be the determining parameter that uniquely

identifies the hotel [14]. If we take the provision of certain services as a criterion, then according to the All-Russian classifier of products by type of economic activity OKVED 034-2007 [15], hotel services include: the provision of temporary places to stay, as well as additional services that can be provided by motels, hotels, including suburban type, and other places of temporary residence of people. Additional or related services are provided to clients in payment for accommodation. In most cases, related services include room service, concierge services, transport and theater tickets, etc. Hotels provide customers with a wider range of services compared to other places of temporary residence. It can be car parking, provision of food, drinks, various conditions for entertainment, events, conferences, meetings. Resort-type hotels provide conditions for entertainment and recreation. Such services are additional if their payment is not included in the cost of living.

Thus, in the legislative and regulatory acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in the educational and scientific literature, there is no clear definition of the concept of "hotel", which requires a clearer formulation.

A hotel should be understood as an enterprise registered as a collective accommodation facility in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, possessing the necessary property complex for the provision of temporary accommodation services and managed by a single management.

In parallel, we studied the current legislation and the rule of law in Uzbekistan. Of course, research has yielded excellent results, but given that this field is in its infancy, its shortcomings are slowly becoming apparent and we believe that a lot of research still needs to be done on this topic. Research method: the article uses empirical and theoretical methods. The stages of the emergence and development of the hotel business were studied, and a comparison was made of the development of the hotel business in different countries. During these studies, the analysis and synthesis method of the theoretical method was used to analyze some specific cases, such as the impact of statistical reporting on the provision of a single consistent and integrated information on tourism. In the final part, we formed our ideas using the method of induction and deduction and presented them in a single and complete overview.

Research method

The article uses empirical and theoretical methods. The stages of the emergence and development of the hotel business were studied, and a comparison was made of the development of the hotel business in different countries. During these studies, the analysis and synthesis method of the theoretical method was used to analyze some specific cases, such as the impact of statistical reporting on the provision of a single consistent and integrated information on tourism. In the final part, we formed our ideas using the method of induction and deduction and presented them in a single and complete overview.

Research results

Studies have shown that in the field of hotel business development, there are a number of problems that are growing rapidly. First, it is necessary to develop ways to improve the regulatory framework at the state level in order to clearly define the obligations of private and state enterprises to submit statistical reports to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics.; secondly, given the fact that there is still no consistent application of the definitions of international tourism standards and terms adopted by the UNWTO in the Republic, including: statistical reporting of tourism services and tourism satellite accounts, it is necessary to determine the elimination of

differences in the definition of international tourism terms and concepts ; thirdly, given the fact that if domestic tourism enterprises receive summarized statistical reports in a timely manner, their level of understanding and responsibility for providing accurate initial data will increase, respectively, this causes a more active dissemination of tourism statistics; fourthly, the strengthening of interaction between state bodies in the field of statistics and tourism will ensure a regular mutual exchange of information; fifthly, in order to centralize, analyze, record and information on tourism, it is necessary to actively introduce information and communication technologies in this area.

In the last section, we detailed our analogous results.

Conclusions of the study: The result of the measures taken in this direction is an increase in tourists arriving in our beautiful region. Thus, about 2 million people from different parts of the world and for various purposes visit Uzbekistan annually. Using Internet resources, tourists receive information about the number of hotels and similar accommodation facilities. In general, first of all, we must provide reliable, accurate information about the development of tourism in our Republic as a whole. In this regard, the issue of improving and revising the system of tourism statistics in Uzbekistan is one of the topical issues today.

The study of the topic revealed the following problems: As a result of studying the materials studied in the course of the study, it turned out that in relation to the hotel business, there are currently various interpretations of such concepts as "hotel industry", "hospitality industry", "hotel services market", "hotel enterprise", "hotel service", etc., which, in turn, determines approaches to managing the hotel industry. not fully formed. True, some research has been done in this area, but the problem has not been completely resolved. We can combine existing problems in the very following areas :

- imperfection of the legal framework at the state level;
- difference in the definition of international tourism terms and concepts;
- the need for active dissemination of tourism statistics.
- strengthening interaction between government agencies in the field of statistics and tourism;
- the need for active introduction of information and communication technologies in this area.

There are still many questions to be explored as the industry itself is now taking shape.

Goals and objectives of the study: In our opinion, among the main problems of tax regulation of e-commerce operations, the following are relevant:

Based on the study, the following conclusions can be drawn.

- 1) In modern conditions, an important role in the distribution of consumer flows in hotel centers is played by their consumer attractiveness. Attractiveness not only as accommodation bases, but also as suppliers of a complex product (services) of appropriate quality. This means the need for each hotel company to constantly rebuild in such a way as to ensure the optimal achievement of changing goals in the face of evolutionary changes in their own potential and opportunities and the state of the external environment.
- 2) The main directions for ensuring the competitive advantage of hotel enterprises are: the concentration of resources of hotel enterprises to forestall the actions of competitors, keeping the initiative in the competition, providing resource potential to achieve the set goals,

developing a flexible system for planning the activities of enterprises in the market, by substantiating an effective strategy for interacting with competitors.

- 3) Hotel chains can be defined as a set of legally independent hotel businesses that voluntarily, on contractual terms, accept in their activities the following of certain internal standards, which involve the centralization of a number of organizational and economic functions that enhance the competitiveness of all enterprises of the hotel chain and the hotel chain as a whole.
- 4) Having studied together the psychographic and socio- demographic characteristics of customers, the paper describes the profiles of the obtained segments: demanding, loyal, elite, economical, realistically evaluating consumers. The fact that guests with different needs live in hotels indicates the need for differentiated marketing, especially since with the existing low occupancy, it is possible to attract new segments of guests that have not yet been mastered.
- 5) Quality consists of their technical, functional and social components. Customers evaluate the provided goods and services based on their expectations. If the perception of the level of service meets expectations, then they consider the service as quality. If the perception of the level of service does not meet their expectations, then they consider the service; how bad. Expectations are formed as a result of their previous experience, influenced by public opinion, as well as by the external relations of the firm and its publicity. Thus, the quality of hotel business services is a combination of consumer characteristics of hotel services and environmental factors and the process of consuming services.

In a comprehensive assessment of the quality of hotel services, the following components should be evaluated:

- interiors: the attractiveness and well-groomed interior of the hotel and its territory;
 - competence, knowledge and abilities of personnel;
 - politeness, education, courtesy, hospitality, tact and respect for the client on the part of service workers;
 - mutual understanding: understanding the individual needs of the consumer of services;
 - communication, informing consumers and the ability to listen to them;
 - professional suitability: reliability, respect, decency,
 - exceptional honesty, communication skills;
 - responsibility: goodwill and readiness of employees to provide services;
 - readiness: the necessary skills of business training and theoretical knowledge of the service and management staff of the hotel;
 - appearance: the physical attractiveness of the staff (uniform, differentiated by services, pleasant manners);
 - stability: the functioning of the hotel and the ill-conceivedness of its technological process should not create inconvenience to the clientele;
 - safety: absence of danger, risk or uncertainty.
- 6) In modern conditions , it is necessary to develop a service standard for all hotels in the Republic of Uzbekistan, i.e. a set of mandatory rules for customer service, which are designed to

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guarantee the established level of quality of all operations. The service standard establishes the criteria by which the level of service and activity of an employee of any service of a hotel enterprise is evaluated.

7) As a result of the rapid development of alternative channels

dissemination of information, the role of global systems is growing

hotel reservations. The undisputed leader of this "new wave" is the worldwide computer network Internet. This fact is recognized by the booking systems themselves, which encourages them to integrate with the Internet and create their own Internet servers through which access to information and hotel reservations in the GDS is provided. Today, all GDS, with the exception of the SAHARA system, have similar abilities.

8) Problems of the hotel industry (management, financing, design) are reserves for increasing its competitiveness.

The economic analysis of the hotel sector in the world indicates the effectiveness of investments in hotel chains, rather than in individual hotel facilities.

The main method that allows you to find the optimal alternative when choosing an object of a hotel chain under conditions of uncertainty under conditions of uncertainty is to formulate a hypothesis of the behavior of the environment, which allows you to give each alternative a single numerical assessment.

Main part and results

In the course of our scientific research, the study of available literature and scientific sources, the following results were obtained:

1. Having studied the history of the emergence and development of the hotel business, we found that the word "hotel" appeared in the 18th century. In France, originally a hotel was called an apartment building, in which apartments were rented for a month, a week, or even one day. The term soon became widespread in America. Most of the taverns were quickly renamed hotels, which, according to the owners, gave them a European (French) chic. It is generally accepted that the United States of America is the birthplace of most of the innovations in the field of technical equipment of hotels. The need for hotels in this country has always been very high due to the continuous flow of emigrants who needed temporary accommodation, and the ongoing demand contributed to the rapid development of the hotel business.

2. As part of the government's policy, about a hundred private hotels and houses have been opened that can receive foreign and domestic tourists. Corresponding changes also captured the recreational zones of the republic, where significant funds are allocated annually, the sources of which are the republican budget and private investments.

3. International University of Tourism "Silk Road", Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Department of International Tourism of Tashkent State University of Economics, branch of Singapore University in Tashkent, as well as colleges in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench train personnel for the tourism industry and in the field of hotel industry.

4. International airports in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench, Nukus are the air gates of Uzbekistan. During the years of independence, our historical cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termez were recognized as centers of ancient civilization that made a worthy contribution to the

development of world culture. They are a tourist attraction. The legal base of the sphere was also laid, the tourist infrastructure was created. In a word, Uzbekistan has good potential for further development of this sphere.

5. In this sense, the study by the Committee on International Affairs and Inter-Parliamentary Relations of the implementation of tourism legislation in the form of control and analytical activities on the example of the most visited tourist regions - Bukhara, Samarkand and Khorezm was very relevant. Certain work is underway to popularize the tourist and cultural and historical potential of Uzbekistan, to organize publications in the media of foreign countries in order to attract foreign tourists.

6. As part of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, embassies and representative offices abroad, presentations and briefings on the tourism potential of Uzbekistan are held on a regular basis.

Discussion

Currently, dozens of international hotel chains operate in the world. Among them, we can mention Holiday Inn, Choice, Best Western, Marriott, Hilton, Sheraton, etc.¹

It is known that international tourism increases the export of services, the flow of hard currency into the country and contributes to the diversification of the economy, the creation of new jobs. With the development of tourism, the hotel industry is developing similarly.

Against the backdrop of the transformation of tourism into one of the leading sectors of the world economy, Uzbekistan pays special attention to updating the tourism industry, improving the regulatory framework for the sustainable development of the industry. During the years of independence, the country made a significant breakthrough in this area, preserving and increasing the historical and cultural heritage of the people, with the revival of national traditions and customs, the restoration and arrangement of the sights of the republic.

Since the first years of independence, the country has been actively increasing cooperation with international organizations, regularly taking initiatives to deepen cooperation in this promising area.

The result of the measures taken in this direction is an increase in tourists arriving in our beautiful region. Thus, about 2 million people from different parts of the world and for various purposes visit Uzbekistan annually.

The geography of foreign guests is wide. The country is especially popular among citizens of Russia, Turkey, Germany, France, Korea, Japan, China, India, as well as other countries of Western Europe and Southeast Asia.

According to statistics, in 2019, 6,748,500 tourists visited Uzbekistan, while in 2018 this figure was 5,346,200 people. Of these, 51.3% are persons aged 31-55 years (52.1% in 2018), 20.2% - aged 55 years and older (19.4% in 2018), 19.5% - at the age of 19-30 years (20.4% in 2018) and 9.1% - persons aged 0-18 years (8.1% in 2018).

¹ Zh.M.Kurbonov, Sh.T.Maksumov. Organization of the hotel industry. Lecture course (I-part). SamIES, 191 pages.

The largest number of tourists came from the Central Asian region - 5,764,500 people. 495,600 tourists arrived from the CIS countries. The number of visitors from non-CIS countries amounted to 488,400 people. Most of the tourists came from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Russian Federation, Turkey, Afghanistan, China, Republic of Korea and India.

Of these, 81.8% arrived in Uzbekistan to visit their relatives and friends, and 15.5% for recreation purposes. The share of those who came for other reasons, including treatment, shopping, participation in business meetings and for study purposes, amounted to 2.7%. At the end of 2019, the volume of exports of tourism services amounted to 1,313,032 US dollars (1,041,089 in 2018).

The total number of accommodation facilities has reached 1,188 units, which include 833 hotels, 214 hostels and 141 other types of similar facilities. The level of occupancy of accommodation facilities by regions: Republic of Karakalpakstan - 62.6%, Andijan region - 65.0%, Bukhara region - 96.6%, Jizzakh region - 52.5%, Kashkadarya region - 61.0%, Navoi region - 74.3%, Namangan region - 40.6%, Samarkand region - 82.3%, Syrdarya region - 64.4%, Surkhandarya region - 68.8%, Tashkent region - 76.1%, Fergana region - 42.7%, Khorezm region - 81.5%, Tashkent city - 85.7%.

Visits of 160 representatives of thirty media from the USA, Japan, Germany, Italy, China, Indonesia, Russia and other countries were organized to promote the tourism potential of the republic among the world community on a large scale.²

Qualified and certified personnel for the tourism industry are trained by four higher educational institutions - the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Tashkent State University of Economics, Bukhara State University, Urgench State University, as well as colleges in the regions and cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Surkhandarya and Khorezm.

During the period of independence, the government of Uzbekistan managed to introduce an organizational component into tourism: all the tourism resources in this area were concentrated. At that time, the government timely assessed the existing potential of the Republic with the current state and identified current problems that hinder the development of the tourism industry, which are still relevant to this day.

Subsequently, tourism, like other sectors of the economy, underwent market transformations. In this area, the process of denationalization and privatization has been going on for more than ten years. It should be noted that currently about 90% of all enterprises engaged in tourism are not state-owned.

During the years of independence, significant investments have been made in this area at the expense of various sources of financing. At their expense, large hotels have been built in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and other cities of the Republic, work has been and is being carried out on the construction and reconstruction of hotels and tourist facilities, new buses and airliners have been purchased that generally meet international standards, roads leading to individual tourist sites have been reconstructed. centers.

As part of the government's policy, about a hundred private hotels and houses have been opened that can receive foreign and domestic tourists. Corresponding changes also captured the

² <https://uz.sputniknews.ru/tourism/20200110/13185741/Skolko-turistov-posetilo-Uzbekistan-za-2019-god---itogi.html>

recreational zones of the republic, where significant funds are allocated annually, the sources of which are the republican budget and private investments.

However, according to statistical reports, the share of tourism barely reaches 2% of GDP, and this is quite small, given the huge potential that Uzbekistan has. The study of the issue shows that individual unresolved issues that exist in this area and which have not yet been eliminated turned out to be the deterrents.

One such issue is the lack of clear data on the number of incoming foreign citizens, departing fellow citizens, as well as migration within Uzbekistan.

Studying from a quantitative side, the processes and phenomena occurring in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan, the goal is to reveal their internal features and properties, to identify and quantify their inherent patterns and development trends.

These quantitative measurements are impossible without knowledge of the qualitative side, which are acquired through the wide interdisciplinary connections of tourism statistics and are based on the provisions of economic theory and applied sections of economic science, in particular on the economics of tourism.

As we know from the theory, tourism statistics, which has a set of special digital information, is able to substantiate and prove the assumptions put forward, test theoretical hypotheses, correct existing estimates and present the tourism sector in the full amount of accumulated knowledge.

The issue of improving and revising the system of tourism statistics in Uzbekistan is one of the topical issues today. Under the current system, each department of public administration reflects only its own statistics.

This suggests that there is no clear unified mechanism for maintaining tourism statistics, as well as a unified database for coordinating tourism activities.

The Ministry of the Interior has information on registered foreigners, while one-day visitors and persons who stay in the country for up to three days are not included in the general statistics.

The State Customs Committee registers only economic agents at the borders, i.e. those who declare material-currency values.

Border Protection Committee Records arrivals and departures at the main points - airports, railway stations, and practically does not mark people at the borders themselves (that is, they check passports, exit permits, but do not enter them into the computer).

State Committee for Tourism Development (formerly NC "Uzbektourism") They take into account the number of tourists served, while there is a possibility of getting into the statistics of tourists several times (after all, not person-days, but the number of tourists are taken into account).

State Statistics Committee Analysis and dissemination of statistics on the number of tourist arrivals, as well as analysis of the activities of tourism service providers.

The rise of tourist traffic served as an important prerequisite for the accumulation and systematization of statistical information about tourism and the emergence of tourism statistics.

The history of the formation of modern tourism statistics is inextricably linked with the development of statistical science in general, as well as with the history of the most studied phenomenon - tourism. Based on the functions performed by statistics and the methods of their

implementation, it is customary to distinguish four periods in the history of statistics: ~3000 BC. - mid-17th century, 1654-1746, 1747-1899, 1900 - present.

Regular accounting of tourist flows in European countries began in the late 1920s. 20th century In 1929, Austria was visited by 2 million tourists, Switzerland - 1.5 million, Italy - over 1 million. True, the official statistics of tourism, having received a powerful impetus for "self-determination", has not yet completely stood out. Often the collection and processing of statistical information about tourists was carried out for more general purposes - in the interests of national security, control over migration processes and compliance

tax legislation. In such cases, the actual tourist goals receded into the background.

Tourists were counted along with other travelers and were not identified as a special category. In addition, the statistics covered only foreign tourists and did not cover domestic tourism.

In the 21st century, work on the creation of a coherent system of tourism statistics continued. The need for it increased due to a number of new circumstances, primarily the disclosure of the multifaceted role of tourism in the modern world.

Currently, there is a growing need to provide a single consistent and integrated information about tourism, a special system of "tourism" accounting. After changing the status of the UNWTO and transforming it into a specialized agency of the United Nations, it was entrusted with a special mission - to coordinate the activities of all institutions and organizations in terms of collecting statistical data on tourism.

An immediate impetus to improve tourism statistics in 2000. served as an update of the main international standards in the field of national accounting.

Tourist trip is the basic concept and unit of observation in tourism statistics. Despite the existing differences between the concepts of a visitor and a tourist trip, they are related and closely related to each other. Moreover, a tourist trip is defined through the notion of a visitor.

According to the Concept of Tourist Trip developed by UNWTO, as well as according to IRTS-2008 (International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics), a tourist trip is a trip made by a visitor. Tourist trip means the journey of the visitor from the moment of his departure from his permanent place of residence until the moment of his return.

To characterize tourist trips and their grouping, UNWTO has proposed a number of features:

- the main purpose of the trip;
- duration of the trip or visit;
- the starting point of the trip and the destination;
- types of vehicles used;
- types of accommodation.

Summarizing , we can say that tourism is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon, the analysis of which requires high-quality information. The statistical measurement of tourism is associated with certain difficulties, arising, in particular, from its intersectoral nature.

As additional measures that allow us to improve tourism statistics in Uzbekistan and bring it closer to international standards, we can name the following several areas of activity.

First. Improving the legal framework at the state level. First of all, it is necessary to clearly define the obligations of private and state enterprises to submit statistical reports to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics.

Statistical bodies have little opportunity to apply penalties against enterprises and insist on their submission to the courts. In addition, the obligations of privately owned or small business enterprises to provide statistical information are even less significant.

In this regard, it is advisable to adopt a legislative act in the field of statistics, which would clearly spell out these issues.

Second. Elimination of differences in the definition of international tourism terms and concepts.

So far, there is no consistent application of the definitions of international tourism standards and terms adopted by the UNWTO in the Republic, including: statistical reporting of tourism services and tourism satellite accounts.

The strongest discrepancy is observed in the definition of the purpose of the trip. In the Republic, the following categories of travel purposes are used at border points: 1) official; 2) visiting relatives; 3) study; 4) treatment; 5) work; 6) permanent place of residence; 7) tourist; 8) commerce (business).

Meanwhile, in hotels and similar accommodation facilities, residents are classified according to other groups of goals that are much closer to their list in international recommendations: 1) leisure / recreation; 2) business and professional; 3) treatment; 4) other purposes.

Third. More active dissemination of tourism statistics. This activity should pursue both the goals of increasing the use of information in the planning and marketing process in the tourism industry, and the goals of increasing interest in obtaining quality data.

If domestic tourism enterprises receive summarized statistical reports in a timely manner, their level of understanding and responsibility for providing accurate initial data will increase.

Fourth. Strengthening interaction between government agencies in the field of statistics and tourism. To date, the level of interaction and cooperation between government agencies on statistics and tourism is insufficient, especially at the regional level. It is essential that both statistical services and tourism administrations understand the requests and requirements of the other party and ensure regular exchange of information between each other.

Fifth. In order to centralize, analyze, record and information on tourism, it is necessary to actively introduce information and communication technologies in this area. Through the wide use of the capabilities of modern software products, create databases of information on tourists and tourist sites of the Republic, with the involvement of newly created units on the basis of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Tourism - State Unitary Enterprise "Center for Dispatching and Servicing Tourists" on the basis of the State Enterprise "Central Directorate for Dispatching and tourist service".

International airports in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench, Nukus are the air gates of Uzbekistan. During the years of independence, our historical cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termez were recognized as centers of ancient civilization that made a worthy contribution to the development of world culture. They are a tourist attraction. The legal base of the sphere was also

laid, the tourist infrastructure was created. In a word, Uzbekistan has good potential for further development of this sphere.

Tourism has always been considered one of the high-income industries. In recent years, tourism revenues have increased, and this is a good prerequisite to prepare the tourism industry of our country for more intensive development.

In this sense, the study by the Committee on International Affairs and Inter-Parliamentary Relations of the implementation of legislation on tourism in the order of control and analytical activities on the example of the most visited tourist regions - Bukhara, Samarkand and Khorezm was very relevant. Certain work is underway to popularize the tourist and cultural and historical potential of Uzbekistan, to organize publications in the media of foreign countries in order to attract foreign tourists.

As part of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, embassies and representative offices abroad, presentations and briefings on the tourism potential of Uzbekistan are held on a regular basis.

The Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, the Faculty of International Tourism of the Tashkent State University of Economics, a branch of the University of Singapore in Tashkent, as well as colleges in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench train personnel for the tourism industry and in the hotel industry.

Conclusion

The study showed that at present the tourism sector in Uzbekistan requires further development, and the rich cultural and historical heritage opens up great opportunities for this. It is known that more than four thousand monuments of culture, material and spiritual values were found on the territory of our country.

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