

**Issues of Tourism Development in Uzbekistan
(On the Basis of Foreign Experience)****Isakova Moxinur Solijon qizi**

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ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the importance of tourism in economic development, the work being done in our country to develop the tourism industry is analyzed. Based on the comparative analysis of developed foreign countries, proposals for the development of tourism in our country are presented.

Keywords: tourism, visas, visa-free regime, tourism, infrastructure, guide activities, foreign countries, law and legal documents.

Introduction

In the world, the tourism industry is embodied as a socio-economic phenomenon that directly and indirectly affects the development of all infrastructure.

Modern tourism is based on the high level of development of the transport, social and service sectors, which ultimately makes it a highly profitable sector of the economy.

From the first days of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the work on state support of the tourism industry, the creation of benefits for enterprises engaged in this industry, as well as the formation of infrastructure for the tourism industry continues at a rapid pace.

It should be noted that on October 4, 1993, Uzbekistan became the first Central Asian country to join the World Tourism Organization. This, in turn, has given a great positive impetus to the development of international tourism in Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2019 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" PF 5611 "Trade Development Concept in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025" In order to radically improve the transport communication system in the country to increase the number of passengers and investment, special attention was paid to further strengthening foreign relations [1].

We all know that the development of tourism in our country has a great economic effect, because it allows you to import foreign currency without exporting resources (cotton, gas, oil). Analyzes show that in many developed countries, income from tourism brings in much more foreign exchange earnings than in other sectors. For example: Turkey spends 4-5 billion a year. Exports of goods worth \$ 10 billion earns more than \$. We can see similarly high rates in Austria, England, Italy, France, Spain.

Observers agree that tourism is a driver of economic development, which will create new jobs (according to ICAO, one in 10 jobs in 2017 will be in this sector) and contribute to social development. Tourism encourages the creation and development of a service-based economy. The scope of activities ranges from large hotels in Tashkent to small hostels in Samarkand, boutiques at international airports, and small craft shops on the picturesque streets of Bukhara and Khiva. It enhances economic skills in people, expands knowledge horizons. Today, in most countries, including the 10 most developed countries, all efforts are focused on attracting foreign tourists. It is well known that tourism is beneficial for developing countries, especially in increasing cash flow [2].

Analysis of the literature on the subject

World research pays special attention to tourism. In particular, developed countries are currently conducting a number of studies on the impact of tourism on their economy, social sphere, ecology and other areas. The main content of this study is whether social capital is consistent with the policy pursued in the field of tourism. To unravel this puzzle, several scientists conducted research with 74 stakeholders in 3 U.S. states, Australia and Oceania. According to the results of this study, they are interrelated and based on the fact that the growth of social capital has an indirect impact on the development of the tourism industry [3].

Kujel Yu. In his textbook he explained the role of tourism in the socio-economic development of the country. At the same time, it is necessary to pay special attention to tourism as the fastest growing sector of the country [4].

According to Russian scientists N. Morozova and M. Morozov, the modern tourism industry has undergone tremendous changes with the introduction of new computer technologies. It is practically impossible for any organization to operate successfully in the tourism business market without the use of modern information technology [5].

N. According to Khaydarov, the country needs to sharply increase the number of foreign students in the field of education. They live like tourists for at least 4 years of study. During their studies, they have a great opportunity to visit their parents and close friends. [6]

According to the experts, the development of the tourism industry has a direct impact on the development of all sectors of the country. Today, it is necessary to demonstrate the tourism potential of our country to the world through the use of existing tourism potential based on the experience of developed countries.

Research methodology

In the course of the study, the best practices of foreign countries in the development of tourism were studied. Official statistics on tourism were used.

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 10.4% of the world's gross domestic product (in 2017 it was \$ 8.3 trillion), 7% of world investment, 5% of tax revenues, 11% of global consumer spending, and one in every 16 new jobs are created by the tourism and hospitality industry. The employment rate in this sector increased by 103% compared to 2016, and in 2017, 118.4 million people (3.8% of the total employment in the world) were directly employed in tourism and tourism, while indirectly (in the tourism sector). together) employs 313.2 million people.

Georgia has been praised for tripling the number of foreign tourists in recent years. This country is famous for its wonderful cuisine, unique cultural heritage, friendly and lively people. However, despite the fact that the gastronomic and cultural heritage of many other countries is so unique, they are left out of the view of world tourists. Georgia's abolition of visas for most countries, in turn, has led to a sharp increase in the number of tourists. Earlier, less than 100,000 tourists came to the country every year, but in the last 20 years, their number has grown to 6.5 million. The low-income segment of the population doubled from 32.5 percent in 2006 to 1.63 percent in 2017. According to independent observers, this is mainly due to the development of the tourism industry, and in 2018 the country's GDP grew by 7.5% [2].

A number of reforms are being carried out in our country to develop tourism. In particular, the increase in the number of state units of the State Committee for Tourism Development and its regional structures, the establishment of tourism departments and administrations, deputy governors in the regions play an important role in expanding the capabilities of these organizations.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" was adopted on July 18, 2019, which introduced new concepts based on the current stage of development of the industry, defined the principles and main directions of state policy on tourism. Also, the subjects of tourist activity were divided into categories. The visa regime for citizens of 47 countries has been abolished and the number of countries with a visa-free regime has increased to 86. In addition, in order to simplify the visa process, the number of countries that have the opportunity to obtain an electronic visa was 57.

In addition, "Citizen", "Student", "Academic", "Visitor" and "Medicine" visas were introduced. The analysis of the results of the work shows that the number of tourists visiting our country in 2019 increased by 26.2% compared to the previous period. The number of tourists from countries where the visa-free regime was introduced increased by 58%. As a result, the occupancy rate of tourist accommodation increased from 62% to 84%. In recent years, the development of the hostel market, which is in line with new trends in tourism and meets the requirements of a wide segment, is becoming increasingly important. To this end, in 2019, the procedure for mandatory certification of hostels was abolished and a number of other requirements were simplified in order to further stimulate the low-budget tourism infrastructure and hostel business in the country. In 2019 alone, 161 new hostels were built and commissioned in the country. They were able to serve 5,666 tourists at a time [9].

As part of this study, as a result of the analysis of the laws and by-laws adopted to regulate the tourism sector in the Republic, we have witnessed the following inconsistencies and problems:

1. Special procedures have been developed for the activities of service guides in organizations operating in the field of tourism, the requirements for them, their certification and training. However, there is no mention in any legal document in the field of independent guidance, the requirements for them, their legal status and their professional development.
2. Guides-interpreters who provide tourists with information about historical monuments, historical figures, territorial and administrative structure of the state, as well as customs and traditions of the country, the issue of personal responsibility for the accuracy and validity of their information and the type of punishment are specified in laws and regulations. undefined and other.

Today, in developed countries, "Europe's smart tourism The European Capital of Smart Tourism initiative is being pushed. The initiative includes "smart tourism" tools and activities, and aims to raise awareness of projects in cities in

four categories: sustainability, special opportunities for people with disabilities, digitalization, cultural heritage and a creative approach. The more the tourism development strategy supports local communities through this sector, the more sustainable it will be in the country. The best way to use the proceeds is to repair monuments, support the community, give people rights and opportunities, and reduce poverty [15].

Sustainable tourism should ensure the safety of both visitors and the cities that host them, prevent pollution and congestion. Fair distribution of tourist flows is also important for sustainability. This is equally important for both developed and developing countries.

In conclusion, we present the following proposals and recommendations, developed as a result of the study of foreign experience, acquired theoretical knowledge and analysis of a number of regulatory documents:

1. Development and approval of a separate document on the order of movement of tourists in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of local tourism, the conditions and benefits created for them;
2. Improving the skills of guides working in the field of tourism, their
3. creation and implementation of a special project system for the assessment of skills and knowledge, with a view to minimizing the participation of the human factor in the examination and training of guides;
4. Development of the legal framework for the activities of individuals engaged in the activities of independent guides and the establishment of special training centers for the training of guide-interpreters, as well as the broad involvement of non-governmental organizations in this process;
5. The accuracy and validity of the information provided by guides-interpreters on the historical monuments, historical figures, territorial and administrative structure of the state, as well as customs and traditions of the country should be clearly defined in the tourism legislation and the type of punishment strengthening in the Code of Responsibility;
6. In order to further encourage the introduction of foreign currency by tourism organizations in Uzbekistan, to provide them with tax benefits, ie to exempt from tax a certain part of their income in foreign currency. This will lead entrepreneurs to invest more in the industry.
7. Procedure for licensing of tourist activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan
8. revision and further simplification;
9. Creation of normative legal acts regulating and developing intersectoral relations for further development of the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, creating a legal framework for expanding the participation of the non-governmental sector in the development of the sector;
10. Further expansion of investments in tourism and
11. establishment of the Tourism Development Bank in order to expand credit opportunities for entrepreneurs engaged in this activity;
12. Development of a special project on the introduction of new information and communication technologies in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan and the organization of international conferences on this topic;
13. Effective use of "smart tourism";
14. The base of normative and legal acts, which are the basis for activity in the field of tourism, should be created and constantly updated in every business entity engaged in tourism activities.

In conclusion, it should be noted that today our country has made great strides in the development of tourism and legal regulation by the state. The main factor in the development of the industry was the creation of huge benefits and opportunities for entrepreneurs. At the same time, there are some shortcomings and untapped opportunities, which need to be addressed and the effective use of the positive experience of developed countries in this direction.

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