

Tourism and its Growing Position in the Economy of Our Country

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Abstract:

All articles Tourism and tourism of the country economy positioning Toba ortib small and small amount of beryllium data.

Keywords: Casablanca, Uzbekistan, tourism, Buyuk Ipak, route, Pharmacy, anniversary, inflation, foreign currency, tourists.

Due to independence, the youth, trade unions and foreign tourism units of tourism were merged, and on July 27, 1992, "Uzbekturism" was established¹. Then the Cabinet of Ministers on October 20, 1992 on the basis of the activities of the National Company "Uzbekturism" (MK) No. 4842², 1993 20-Feb. ESA 82-sonl "Uzbektourism" MK Turkmen System announced the decision³. Soon after, President I.A. Karimov signed one of the first directions of tourism development – "plans for the active participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the restoration and development of the Great Silk Road Route⁴", and for its implementation, on June 3, 1995, the resolution of the

¹ Uzbekistan Republicasining "Tourism of Turkmenistan", law. // Uzbekistanning yangi zakonlari. – T.: Justice, 2000. 131-140b. The Presidency of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Uzbekturism" of the ICni organizes the etihad-turcida" g decree. In 1992, July 27th.

² Uzbekistan Republicasining "Tourism of Turkmenistan", law. // Uzbekistanning yangi zakonlari. – T.: Justice, 2000. 101-114b. The decision on the organization of the event "Uzbekturism" MK" Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan " G. Khujand. In 1992, July 20-October.

³ Uzbekistan Republicasining "Tourism of Turkmenistan", law. // Uzbekistanning yangi zakonlari. – T.: Justice, 2000. 91-100b. Resolution of the Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Uzbekturism" MK "sistema". In 1993, July 20-February

⁴ Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on tourism". // New laws of Uzbekistan. - T.: Justice, 2000. 120-127b. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "plans of the Republic of Uzbekistan to actively participate in the restoration and development of the Great Silk Road Route". 1995 year. June 2.

Cabinet of Ministers No. 21 "plans for the creation of modern directions of international tourism infrastructure⁵" was issued.

The main of the notable decrees was the Presidential Decree on tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 830 - 1 of August 20, 1999. All this became an important impetus for the development of Uzbek tourism in its activities, socio – economic cultural and spiritual aspects.

More than 400 tourism firms and companies began to operate in the Republic. The total service khajmi was Rs 17,600 crore. 472 thousand foreign tourists were received. Of these, 16,34 thousand are from the CIS republics⁶.

Large and small hotels were built in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Fergana to meet foreign standards, and buses and light cars were purchased in accordance with their quality. Accordingly, attention was paid to training personnel and increasing their scientific level in the process of work. Faculties for tourism were opened in Tashkent and Samarkand universities, and courses in the same field were developed in the regions⁷.

The increase in efficiency in the tourism economy can be determined by calculating the average income received from each tourist served.

It can be seen that the income from tourism in our Republic (while the income is given in sums, in it the income received in foreign currency is also converted into sums based on the state rate) is increasing every year. If we analyze the table, we will observe that in 1996, on average, the income from each person increased by 3015.1 million soums, and in 2004-by 23757.8 soums⁸.

It was not until 1999 that a slight decrease was felt in both the amount of total income received by the network and the average income received from each tourist. On the other hand, the growth contribution in the amount of income received on average did not correspond to the increase in the number of people served. Members of the service include foreign guests who have been accepted as well as local citizens who have been sent abroad on a tourist trip. Most of the income received is received at the expense of foreign guests entering our country.

So, in order to increase the income received from tourism in our country, more attention should be paid to reception tourism than sending tourism, which allows the income spent on the development of the network to compensate for themselves in faster terms. In this case, it is possible to use the method of calculating the average earnings from each foreign tourist received in order to write off the effects of inflation.

The income received from tourism in foreign currency increased every year. It was only in 2001 and 2002 that there was a decline, however, this was quickly overcome and growth was again achieved in 2003. In 2001 and 2002, while the number of foreign tourists coming and going in our country has declined, since 2003 there has been an increase in the amount of foreign tourists.

It should be noted that the increase in the amount spent by foreign tourists in our country is not due to the lack of provision of new types of services. The price reduction in 1997 led to a 45% increase in the number of visitors to our country. The number of foreign guests who arrived here in the same year to participate in the celebrations of the 2500th anniversary of the cities of Bukhara and Khiva did not have a strong influence, since 14,952 foreign tourists arrived in Bukhara in 1996, while in

⁵ Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on tourism". // New laws of Uzbekistan. - T.: Justice, 2000. - 142b. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on plans to create modern directions of international tourism infrastructure". June 3, 1995.

⁶ Saidov A.F. Tourism is a symbol of peace and prosperity. Tashkent. "Fan". 2007. 106p.

⁷ Saidov A.F. Tourism is a symbol of peace and prosperity. Tashkent. "Fan". 2007. 106p.

⁸ "Autobiography" MK data

1997 a total of 28,211 foreign citizens arrived. The Khorezm region received 8,942 foreign admissions in 1996, compared to 9,418 in 1997 (5 percent more than the previous year⁹).

It should be noted here that in 1996 there were 24,135 foreign admissions in Samarkand and 117,819 in Tashkent. The higher the narhs are marked, the lower the number of tourists arriving in our country, the lower the narhs, the higher the number of visitors arriving. In 1999, when narhs were increased by an average of 20.7 percent, the number of tourists arriving in our country only increased by 0.7 percent. In 2003 and 2004, both revenues from each incoming tourist and the number of incoming tourists grew¹⁰.

Recreational resources of Uzbekistan-climatic, landscape, historical monuments, folk practices are suitable for the level of developed countries such as Italy, Greece, Egypt. The options available in the Republic ensure the development of the following¹¹:

Congress tourism-in Samarkand and Tashkent.

Religious tourism-on the basis of religious facilities.

Well – known tourism – on the basis of historical and cultural monuments in the cities of Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Kokand and qarshi.

Sports-wellness tourism – sources of treatment, on the basis of sports complexes, in the first gal in the Chimyon-Chorboghdam zone and in the Fergana Valley.

Interstate tourism-on the basis of the "Great Silk Road" that passes through the territory of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan has every opportunity to organize special thematic tours that attract tourists¹¹. For example:

- Architecture and the art of urban construction;
- Archaeological journey through major excavations;
- Flora and fauna of the Republic;
- Traditions and customs of the peoples of Uzbekistan;
- Applied art of the peoples of Uzbekistan.

Organization of trips on historical topics: on the life and work of Iskandar Zulqaynar, Amir Temur, Marco Polo, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, etc.k.

Given the increased interest of businessmen in Uzbekistan, it will be necessary to involve tourism services in the arrival of groups, delegations and businessmen, the formation of a conference and meeting program.

In order for this type of traveler to volunteer their free time, it is necessary to organize small routes through the city and outside the city, introduce them to cultural and historical heritage, and in this way achieve their both good and pleasure.

In conclusion, it can be said that the tourist God, which also includes Uzbekistan (India, Turkey, Pakistan), is the leading one in the world. A lot of sea climbing, a variety of relief, an abundance of sunlight, the presence of dozens of historical monuments attract tourists. In turn, the proximity of language, history Customs and culture contributes to the development of internal tourist links in the area.

⁹ Komilova G'. International tourism market. Tashkent. 2006. 88p

¹⁰ Komilova G'. International tourism market. Tashkent. 2006. 206p

¹¹ Мирзаев Р. Туристические жемчужины Узбекистана. . – Т. ИПАК. "Шарк", 2005. 40c

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