

Accelerated Development of the Tourism Industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract--- *The article discusses the theoretical and practical aspects of the development of the tourism industry in the world and the Republic of Uzbekistan. The statistics on the development of this industry on a global scale, as well as in the Republic of Uzbekistan, is given. The features of the development of this sphere in Uzbekistan, significant potential for the development of international tourism in Uzbekistan are considered in this article. The article also considers the legal base that contributes to the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan and describes cooperation with international organizations. The article also identified problems in the development of the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The recommendations for further development of tourism in Uzbekistan are given.*

Keywords--- *Tourism, Tourist, Tourist and Cultural-historical Potential, Monuments of History and Culture, Legislative base in the Sphere of Tourism, Tourism Infrastructure.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is currently one of the most dynamically developing branches of foreign economic activity.[3] The steady growth of the influence of tourism both in the world economy as a whole and on the economies of individual countries and regions is one of the most significant, permanent and long-term trends that accompany the formation and development of the world economy. It becomes obvious that tourism is turning into a large independent branch of the national economy, whose activity is aimed at meeting the specific needs of the population.[5] The diversity of these needs is satisfied not only by tourist businesses, but also by enterprises of other industries, which makes tourism important as a sector having multiplicative impact on the development of the economy. Tourism is one of the factors of global integration processes, and the tourist business is now becoming a significant sector of the economy.[6]

In recent years, tourism has been transformed into a large export industry of the world economy, whose share of world GDP is on average 11%. Over the past 40 years, the number of tourists who went to other countries has increased almost 20 times, and the income from tourism - 60 times, revenues from international tourism amount to more than 400 billion dollars. The tourism industry employs 192 million people, representing 8% of the world's population.[4]

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II. LEVEL OF STUDY OF THE PROBLEM

The methodological basis of the research was views on the development of the tourist sphere of scientists-economists such as Kotler F., Cooper K., Fletcher D., Gilbert D., etc. Among the most important studies that cover certain aspects of the development of the tourism industry in the CIS countries are such authors as Quarkalnov V.A., Papiryay G.A, Revinsky I.A, Saprunova V.B., Dark Yu. B, Usishkin G. S., etc.

At present, tourism and problems of tourism development have become the object of constant research by scientists and practitioners of Uzbekistan. The peculiarities of the formation and development of this sphere of economy were devoted to the research of Islamov B.A., Lee D. M., Rasulova N. N., Yuldasheva Sh.G, Muminov N.G.

At the same time, the patterns of functioning of the tourist sphere have not yet been sufficiently investigated. It is this circumstance that explains the relevance of the topic of the study, its scientific and practical significance.

III. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Studying the theoretical and practical foundations of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan, studying the world experience in the development of the tourism industry, as well as developing proposals to stimulate the development of the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The object of the study is the Tourism Industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The subject of the study is Economic relations and mechanisms ensuring the development of the tourist sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Research Methods.

The study used methods of system analysis and comparison, statistical groupings, economic analysis and calculations, theoretical and scientific generalization. The information base includes statistical materials of the State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, statistical and analytical reports in the press, various electronic databases posted on websites on the Internet. The works of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of tourism, materials of scientific and practical conferences and seminars became the information base of work.

Key points of the study

Consideration of theoretical and practical aspects of development of tourism industry in the world and the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- Reduction of statistics on development of this industry on a global scale and also in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Consideration of features of development of this sphere in Uzbekistan.
- Consideration of the regulatory framework contributing to the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Identification of problems in development of the tourist industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- To make recommendations for further development of tourism in Uzbekistan.

Scientific novelty of the research

Based on the study, the following scientific results are expected:

- Disclosure of essence of tourism, as economic category;
- Consideration of a role and the place of the tourist sphere in a modern economic system.
- Consideration of state policy of stimulation of development of the industry of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results. The results of the research will be brought to specific methodological and practical recommendations, which can be used to develop the legal and resource base of the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the development of national and regional programmes of its support. The materials of the article can be used in higher education institutions in improving the programs and process of teaching such disciplines as "World Economy and International Economic Relations," Foreign economic activity", "Tourism Economy."

The main content of the study. International tourism contributes to the diversification of the economy, creating industries serving the tourism industry. Currently, world tourism is experiencing a revival and, over the past time, global revenues received from foreign tourists in the provision of accommodation, food, entertainment, etc., according to expert estimates, have reached 1,232 billion US dollars in 2017, and this is a good prerequisite to prepare the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan for more intensive development.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, possessing unique natural resources and unique culture of the people, has a huge untapped potential for the development of tourism in the international and regional markets.

The tourism potential of recreational resources and historical and cultural heritage allows Uzbekistan to harmoniously integrate into the international tourism market and achieve intensive tourism development in the country. The UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Register includes more than four thousand cultural monuments, material and spiritual values found on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which lays significant potential for the development of international tourism. It is obvious that the level of development of tourism in Uzbekistan currently does not correspond to the rich cultural and historical heritage, which is part of the world historical heritage. Efficient use of existing potential for the development of tourism can be a driving force for expanding the services sector and creating new jobs. Servicing one tourist creates jobs for 4-7 service personnel of the receiving party. This will ensure a steady growth in employment and incomes of the population, stimulating the development of tourism-related industries and an increase in investment in the national economy.

The tourism industry in Uzbekistan at the state level is recognized as one of the priority sectors of the economy. This is stated in the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017–2021, which declares that “Development of the tourism industry requires:

- Accelerated development of the tourism industry, improvement of the tourism sector management system;
- Improvement of visa policy, licensing and licensing procedures in the tourism sector;

- Active attraction of foreign investments, global brands, creation of favorable conditions for doing business in the field of tourism.” [8]

The analysis of statistical and empirical data indicates a growing interest in the tourist product of Uzbekistan and favorable trends in the growth of the number of tourists and the expansion of markets. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis of December 28, 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: “It is necessary to take comprehensive measures to develop tourism, attract investment in the field, and increase the potential of personnel. For us, tourism is associated primarily with our ancient cities, historical and cultural monuments. But in the country there is a great potential for the development of tourism - our unique nature, national reserves, recreational zones in mountainous areas. The development of various types of tourism, especially medical, pilgrim, ecological, will give a powerful impetus to the strengthening of not only the economy, but also the social sphere. The Cabinet of Ministers should develop and ensure the implementation of the National Tourism Development Concept for 2019-2025. We must ensure that by 2025 the number of foreign tourists visiting the country annually is at least 7 million, and the income from tourism development exceeds \$ 2 billion”. [1]

The republic is becoming more attractive for businessmen, athletes, scientists, lovers of extreme recreation, as well as for people interested in the history and present of the countries located on the Great Silk Road. In order to create a modern, highly efficient and competitive tourist complex in the republic, a solid legal and regulatory framework has been formed, the core of which is the Law “On Tourism”, adopted on August 20, 1999. [8]

An important step in shaping the national model of tourism was the creation in 1992 of the National Company Uzbektourism by decree of the first President Islam Karimov. Since then, the structure has been coordinating the activities of sectoral organizations, has been training relevant personnel, facilitates the flow of domestic and foreign investment in the creation of new and expansion of the existing material and technical base, stimulates the development of all types of tourism, actively participates in foreign events, organizes major international forums. In order to develop the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, also in 2018, a decision was made on the fundamental reformation of Uzbekistan Airways. The national airline Uzbekistan Airways was reorganized so that the functions of flight operations, airport management and the provision of air navigation services were separated.

In order to improve the quality of tourist services in the Republic of Uzbekistan, appropriate decrees and resolutions were adopted, such as: “On measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourist industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of 02.12.2016, No. UP-4861, “On the organization of the activities of the State Committee Of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of tourism” as of 02.12.2016, number PP-2666, " On measures for the transition to the international classification system of types of economic activity" as of 08.24.2016, No. 275, " On measures for further support and development of tourism in P republics of Uzbekistan" as of 15.03.2017, №137, “On Approval of the order of licensing of tourist activity" as of 06.04.2017, the, №189. [8]

The Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the “Concept of development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the period up to 2025”, which aims to achieve greater efficiency of the reforms to create favorable economic conditions and prerequisites for the development of the national tourism industry, as well as to develop priority goals and objectives for the accelerated development of the industry of tourism, enhancing its role and

contribution to the economy, diversifying and improving the quality of tourist services, and improving tourism infrastructure.

In February 2018, the President signed Decree No. UP-5326 “On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. The document provides for the introduction of a visa-free regime for a period of 30 days for citizens of Israel, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Turkey and Japan. Currently, the visa-free regime is used by citizens of nine countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan (up to 60 days). Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 6, 2018 No. PP 3509 “On measures for the development of inbound tourism”, dated November 15, 2018 No. PKM 931 “On additional measures for the effective holding of the first international investment forum in tourism in Tashkent were adopted in the period of November 19-21, 2018 ”, agreements on cooperation in the field of tourism with the governments of the Republic of India were also signed (from 01.10.2018) and the Arab Republic of Egypt (from 05.09.2018). [8]

In recent years, major investment projects have been implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of tourist infrastructure, including the opening of the brand hotels Lotte City Hotel Tashkent Palace and Hyatt Regency Tashkent in Tashkent, the creation of cultural and entertainment parks in the cities of Andijan and Urgench, Tashkent, the opening of the railway line "Angren-Pap", and the launch of electrified railway lines to the cities of Karshi and Bukhara.

It should be noted that these important measures have affected the two-fold increase in the number of foreign tourists arriving in 2018 were the liberalization of the visa regime, the simplification of rules for staying in Uzbekistan, the simplification of doing business, the development of infrastructure in the field of tourism and the promotion of tourist potential. The concrete measures included introduction of visa-free regime for 9 countries (18 in total), an increase in the number of countries for which citizens apply the simplified regime for obtaining entry visas from 12 to 50, simplification of the procedure for temporary registration of foreign citizens in the territory of the republic. As a result of simplification temporary visa process was fully transferred to the electronic format through the E-MEHMON system, under which the right to register foreign citizens is provided in addition to operators of accommodation facilities to medical institutions, tourist companies, owners of private apartments and guest houses, and foreign citizens traveling independently using travel guides available through the Internet and mobile apps.

To expedite the meeting of the demand of foreign tourists for hotel beds and to diversify accommodation services, the following practical measures have been implemented: the hostel's work requirements have been simplified, with 22 requirements canceled (having a separate entrance, a water tank, a certain area for each visitor) and the possibility of accommodating foreign tourists in private apartments has been granted.

In order to create additional conditions for the development of transport infrastructure in the field of tourism, tourist buses are exempted from convoy escort, provided that these buses meet safety requirements and the ban on the movement of a tourist bus at night.

The result of the measures taken in this direction is an increase in tourist arrivals in Uzbekistan. In 2018, foreign nationals who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan from the CIS countries amounted to more than 6 million people, which constitutes 93.5% of the total tourist arrivals from other foreign countries accounting for 6.5% of the total arrivals. While the number of citizens of Uzbekistan who left the republic for the CIS countries reached 13.3 million people, which accounted for 96.2% of the total number of outbound citizens, 530.6 thousand people travelled to non-CIS countries (3.8% of their total). Judging by the dynamics for the number of foreigners who came to Uzbekistan, a significant increase in the flow of tourists over the past two years was noted – this number increased from 2.8 million people in 2017 to 6.4 million people in 2018 (2.3 times increase).[7]

The largest flow of foreign citizens into the republic was noted from the following countries: Kazakhstan — 2.5 million persons (38.2% of the total number of all arrivals), Tajikistan — 1.7 million (26.4%), Kyrgyzstan — 1.1 million (17.1%), and Russia - 460 thousand (7.2%). From far abroad, the largest flow was observed from Turkey - 74.8 thousand people (1.2%), China - 37.1 (0.6%), South Korea - 32.7 (0.5%), India - 22, 2 (0.3%), Germany - 19.1 (0.3%) and Japan - 17.2 thousand people (0.3%).[9]

The goal of the largest part of foreign citizens who entered Uzbekistan is to visit relatives (73.2%). The smallest share of the foreigners who entered have accounted for transit - 9.1%, tourist targets - 7.1%, permanent residence - 1.2%, service - 0.9%, treatment - 0.8%, commercial - 0, 8%, work - 0.6%, study - 0.2% and other 6.1%. Men constitute 53.1% of all foreigners who entered, women - 46.9%.[7]

For 2018, the purpose of travel for 14.6 thousand foreigners who arrived in the Republic of Uzbekistan (41.1% of men and 58.9% of women) was study, 39.7 thousand people (69.6% of men and 30.4% women) - work, 56.5 thousand people (82.5% of men and 17.5% of women) - service, 52.5 thousand people (38.5% of men and 61.5% of women) - treatment, 458, 1 thousand people (52.9% of men and 47.1% of women) - tourist, 4,713.5 thousand people (45.8% of men and 54.2% of women) - visiting relatives.[7]

For 2018, the purpose of the trip to 50.6 thousand people who left Uzbekistan was to study (65.0% of men and 35.0% of women), 58.0 thousand (45.6% of men and 54.4% of women) - treatment, 113.2 thousand people (91.2% of men and 8.8% of women) - service, 404.4 thousand people (52.0% of men and 48.0% of women) - tourist, 4134.0 thousand people (72.6% of men and 27.4% of women) - work, 7968.6 thousand people (48.1% of men and 51.9% of women) - visiting relatives.[7]

If we proceed from the analysis of the distribution of displaced citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2018 by age, we can conclude that the main part of those who left were persons aged 31-55 years - 51.6%, 19-30 years - 32.9%, 56 years and older - 10.6%. 51.3% of citizens aged 31–55 years old, 21.4% - 19-30 years old, 17.1% - 56 years old and older, traveled for tourism purposes. 76.4% of people left to study 19-30 years old, 16.3% - under the age of 18 years. For service purposes, 69.0% of people aged 31–55 years old, 20.7%, aged 19–30, left.[7]

From the first years of independence, Uzbekistan has been actively increasing cooperation with international organizations, regularly taking initiatives.

An important milestone in the annals of domestic tourism was the entry of the republic in 1993 into the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

The UNWTO Charter was adopted on September 27, 1975. Since 1980, this date has been celebrated as World Tourism Day. The main objectives of the UNWTO (UNWTO) according to the Charter are:

- accelerating and expanding the promotion of tourism development (international and domestic);
- Assisting people in gaining access to the education and culture of the countries visited during their travels.
- Improving the standards of living and staying through assistance in providing the necessary material and technical base for foreign tourism and the development of transport routes.
- Empowering countries that host tourists and thereby increase their contribution to the development of their economies.
- Coordination of tourist interests of the UNWTO member countries.
- Assistance in establishing permanent relationships between different associations of tour operators.

The UNWTO Charter is open and provides for three categories of membership: full members, associate and affiliated. Uzbekistan as a sovereign state is a full member of the UNWTO and, in accordance with Article 5 of the Charter, assumed all the obligations of a full member. When considering the international aspects of tourism in the framework of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNWTO, the following aspects can be highlighted:

- 1) International legal regulation of tourism;
- 2) The introduction of international standards in the field of tourism;
- 3) International cooperation in the field of training.

Within the framework of cooperation with it in 1994, 19 countries of the world adopted the Samarkand Declaration on Tourism along the Silk Road. In 1999, the Khiva Declaration on Tourism and the Preservation of Cultural Heritage was adopted, supported by UNWTO, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. In 2002, the Bukhara Declaration on Tourism along the Silk Road, which emphasizes the benefits of sustainable tourism and identifies concrete steps to promote cultural and ecological tourism in this direction.[8]

Speaking at the opening of the 99th session of the Executive Board of the UN World Tourism Organization, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted that the development of the tourism industry and the effective use of its capabilities are one of the important tasks: “Tourism, simply put, is to understand the world, to know the world and at the same time, entering the world stage. Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Margilan, Shakhrisabz and Khiva have their 2500 - 3000-year history. This is a huge spiritual wealth, and through the development of tourism, it can be turned into material wealth. Tourism can be compared to a hen that carries a golden egg. But, if this chicken is not fed, it will stop carrying eggs, or the volume may decrease, the quality of the egg deteriorates, or even worse, this chicken may simply die.”

Uzbekistan has its rather ancient, unique and rich history. Even in the distant past, on the basis of written and archaeological sources, the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was called Turon, held its well-deserved place alongside

such ancient and great countries as: China, India, Iran, Egypt and Italy. It is no secret that the Republic of Uzbekistan attracts tourists with a rich cultural and spiritual heritage, architectural and visual arts.

Ancient historical monuments of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Khiva, Urgench and other territories of the republic are the main foundation of tourism in our country. The Republic of Uzbekistan can be proud of such famous, great ancestors as Muhammad Muso al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr Forobiy, Ahmad al-Fargoni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhon Biruni, Ahmad Yassavi, Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari, Abu Isoat-Tirmidhi, Mirzo Ulugbek, Bahouddin Naqshband, Amir Timur, Alisher Navoi, Bobur and many others. The term “cultural tourism” refers to tourist activities carried out by tourists interested in culture, history, ethnography, archeology, folklore and the way of life of other nations. During cultural tourism, more attention is paid to local theaters, places of demonstration of national art and folk art, in order to get an in-depth familiarization with the culture of different peoples. Some tourists do not refuse the hospitality of the local population and enjoy visiting their homes. The concept of “historical tourism” implies a tourist activity, which is expressed by the interest of tourists in the tools that have come down to us: tools, shadows, military armor, images. As well as housing, dwellings, citadels, tombs, mosques, madrasas and other historical and material sources.

The presence of Uzbekistan is evidenced by the presence of over seven thousand objects of material cultural heritage of different eras and civilizations, including the historical centers of Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand and Shahrissabz, included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. World famous historical monuments, modern cities, unique nature of Uzbekistan, unique national cuisine, as well as unsurpassed hospitality of our people attract travelers.

The efforts of the leadership of the Republic of tourism infrastructure in recent years raised to a fairly high level. In particular, 1,176 tourist organizations, including 621 tour operators and 555 hotel facilities, are successfully operating in the country.[7]

Over the years of independence, thanks to the truly large-scale work on the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure facilities in Uzbekistan, 11 airports have received the status of international harbors. Modern comfortable planes of the National Airline "Uzbekistan Airways", consisting of Boeing and Airbus airliners, operate regular flights to more than 40 cities in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and America. In 2016, the country's civil aviation fleet was replenished with two most modern “dream liners” - Boeing Dreamliner.

Visitors visiting Uzbekistan have the opportunity to get to the sights of the republic and through railway transport. So, besides the usual and high-speed trains, high-speed trains “Afrosiab” produced by the Spanish company Talgo run daily between Tashkent, Samarkand and Karshi, which significantly improved the quality of guest service and reduced the trip time. In addition, in June 2016, the world witnessed another breakthrough in the development of the tourism and transport industry in Uzbekistan - the opening ceremony of the Angren-Pap electrified railway line, which connected the picturesque Fergana Valley with the rest of the country, was held.

In recent years, new types of travel, including ecological tourism, have been actively introduced in Uzbekistan. The presence in the republic of reserves, national parks, nurseries, wildlife reserves, natural monuments, biosphere reserve makes ecotourism in a very promising direction.

In addition, geo-tourism, medical tourism, as well as mountaineering and rafting have developed in Uzbekistan. Recreation areas and comfortable infrastructure facilities are being built in the regions. For example, in the sports and recreation centers "Chimgan", "Beldersay" and "Charvak", located in the Tashkent region, the necessary conditions for practicing alpine skiing and other winter sports have been created.

The current growth dynamics of the tourism industry confirms the need to modernize the system of personnel training for it, taking into account existing realities and prospects. Today, there are five higher educational institutions in the country that produce specialists in this field: the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Tashkent State Economic University, Bukhara and Urgench State Universities, and the Singapore Management Development Institute in Tashkent. Every year more than 500 students who have graduated from universities in this specialty receive bachelor's degrees, and more than 40 - masters. In addition, more than 3.5 thousand frames produce 12 specialized vocational colleges.[7]

Significant role in ensuring the accelerated development of the tourism sector of Uzbekistan, the formation and maintenance of the country's image on the world market are played by major events regularly held in the country. One of the most important annual events is the Tashkent International Tourism Fair "Tourism on the Silk Road." Today it is the largest forum in Central Asia where industry professionals meet, negotiations are held in various formats, including business-to-business, HostedBuyers program is being implemented for buyers of the national tourism product, conferences are being held on topical issues of the development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan and the world. whole

Representatives of Uzbekistan also regularly participate in international fairs and exhibitions held abroad to present the tourist potential of the republic. Participation in them allows you to stay abreast of the latest trends in the global tourism market, enter into business contracts, and develop cooperation with foreign partners.

“It is necessary to develop a national idea, which is for us a source of inspiration and strength in achieving our lofty goals. We need to strengthen our national identity, study the ancient and rich history of our Motherland more deeply, step up research work in this direction, fully support the work of humanitarian scientists. Evaluation of the past should be objective, most important, free from any ideological dogma. Unfortunately, over the past period, archaeological research on the history of the country was not systematically conducted. Time itself requires the improvement of the activities of the institutes of archeology and art history of the Academy of Sciences, the organization of archaeological research by universities and museums in cooperation with foreign partners. We must pay special attention to bringing to the younger generation the invaluable heritage of our great scientists, poets and writers, thinkers and theologians, the exploits of brave commanders, strengthening our children’s patriotism and national pride. To this end, it is necessary to organize the television channel “History of Uzbekistan” as part of the National TV and Radio Company with the involvement of the scientific community and the creative intelligentsia in the preparation of programs. A complete inventory of historical exhibits stored in museums in the country should be made with the creation of a catalog of each museum.”[1]

However, the study and analysis of this issue raised a wide layer of problems associated with the development of tourism. The fact is that the modern tourist industry is a multifaceted activity that combines historical, educational,

cultural, business, service, and therefore the level of tourism and its profitability depends on several factors in the aggregate. Despite having potential, income from tourism in Uzbekistan does not exceed 2% of GDP, while in other countries (Spain, USA, France, Egypt, Malaysia, UAE), income from tourism ranges from 10 to 45% of GDP. This contrast in terms of profitability from the tourism industry makes us think about a radical reform of the tourism industry in our country. In Uzbekistan, 11 cities are recognized as tourist cities on a global scale. There are more than 2,600 objects of historical and cultural attractions, today, only 150 of them accept tourists. Also, Uzbekistan is attractive for tourists due to the fact that it contains all forms of nature relief (mountains, plains, steppes, hills and deserts). In such territories as: Fergana Valley, Bustonlik, Zomin, Urgut, Baysun, there are all conditions for the development of mountain sports, ecotourism, and recreation. Of the more than 300 medicinal, underground mineral waters of recreational importance in the country, only 121 are used in restoring the health of the population. More than 40% of the tourists entering our country visit Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, and 17% of the Fergana valley, the other parts fall into other tourist areas. Samarkand and Bukhara provinces are leading in a fairly high volume of service, numerous tourist reception, and low rates are in Andijan, Djizak and Tashkent regions. The main part of international tourists come to the city of Tashkent. The reason for this is that 36% of the tourist infrastructure falls on the capital - the city of Tashkent, and the Tashkent region. And also, there are enough conditions for making guests. Fergana Valley owns 19% of the tourist infrastructure. But the volume and extent of the tourist infrastructure does not satisfy the needs of foreign tourists.

Thus, the tourism infrastructure in Uzbekistan requires a comprehensive improvement, and raising to the level of international standards. First, the quality of the basic services provided does not meet international standards. Second, in the formation of a tourist package today for tourists very few services can be offered additionally, i.e. there is practically no market for additional and related services, although in countries with a developed tourist list they reach up to 500. Third, some components of the tourist infrastructure are not sufficiently developed or are not represented at all. Fourth, there is no coordination between the subjects of the infrastructure. Fifth, popularization and advertising of tourism abroad is not active enough, new brands are not represented. Sixth, the local authorities do not pay enough attention to the development of tourism infrastructure, including, no support is given to travel companies, and no preventive measures are being taken to ensure the safety of tourists. Seventh, there are significant drawbacks in the training and retraining of personnel in the field of tourism.

Summarizing the above, objectively assessing the situation, it should be noted that tourism in Uzbekistan is undergoing qualitative changes and has great prospects for development, as evidenced by international tourist exhibitions and conferences. For the further development of tourism it is advisable to follow the following recommendations.

1. It is necessary, first of all, to develop and prepare a package of proposals on improving the legislation on the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. Moreover, the concept of a new bill should be based on the formation of a “tourist product”, which is the central and defining concept of tourism infrastructure, including the formation of a package of tourist services not only basic, but also additional and related tourist services. Requires reflection in national legislation of international standards defined by the World Tourism Organization.

2. It is time to improve the institutional mechanism of state bodies authorized to regulate relations in the field of tourism, the main function of which should be to determine the state strategy in the field of tourism in the form of the National program for the further development of tourism, conduct state policy in the field of tourism and control all structures for the quality of services in tourism;

3. It is necessary to focus attention on the international component of tourism to develop a set of measures to match the tourism infrastructure with all international requirements in the field of tourism. To intensify cooperation with the World Tourism Organization, including within the framework of the Technical Cooperation program. To reflect the rules adopted by the UNWTO in the national legislation of Uzbekistan. To do this, in conjunction with the Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification, develop new national standards for tourism services, taking into account international experience in tourism of the international organization for standardization ISO. Conduct an inventory of tourist infrastructure and develop a division into categories according to the level of service in accordance with international standards;

4. Strengthen the popularization of tourism, especially through the worldwide Internet, supporting the widespread use of the Great Silk Road brand, and develop new travel brands in Uzbekistan.

Thus, it is believed that the intensive development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, on the back of respect for the historical and cultural heritage, the creation of infrastructure that fully meets international standards, and the strengthening of international relations will turn Uzbekistan into one of the most visited countries in the world.

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