



RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN GEOGRAPHICAL DIRECTION

Auezov Omirbay Tazabaevich
City of Nukus
omirbayauezov@mail.ru

ANNOTATION

The importance of tourism in Uzbekistan in the article, the assessment of the tourist potential of the region's resources depends on geographical factors. In geography, natural-climatic, demographic data, their changing trends and prospects, detailed planning of tourism development, facilities, tourism investment planning and tourism revenue are essential.

Key words: geography, natural-climatic, demographic data, tourism , investment.

INTRODUCTION

Although tourism was formed in the late 19th century, it was not until the 20th century that it developed rapidly and became known as the 21st Century Phenomenon as a result of the development of technology and the rise of social relations.

“Tourism is one of the most important sectors of the economy. It is necessary to further improve this sector, effectively using the existing opportunities, as the time demands,” said the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev [1]. Today, tourism is a very powerful sector of the global economy, accounting for 10% of world GDP, and attracting a large number of employees, fixed assets and large capital investments. It's big business, big money, and serious politics on a global scale. The assessment of the tourism potential of the region's resources depends on geographical factors. Geography - natural-climatic, demographic data, their changing trends and prospects, detailed planning of interregional and intra-regional development of tourism, planning of development of facilities, tourism industry, investment in tourism, planning of tourist flows, employment and tourism revenues is very necessary for.

MAIN PART

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" defines the concept of tourism as follows: Tourist - a fee from the place of permanent residence of the individual for health, educational, professional and other purposes (in the country); departure (travel) for a period of one year without engaging in paid activities [2]. Of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev

The Decree of December 2, 2016 "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is important for ensuring the accelerated development of the tourism industry, giving tourism the status of a strategic sector of the economy, effective use of tourism potential in the regions. is becoming a factor. In 2017, 2.5 million tourists visited the country, and exports of tourism services amounted to 1 billion 557 million US dollars. 128 business entities providing tour operator services have been established, and today their number has reached 561. Establishment of "Ancient Bukhara" and "Samarkand City" tourist zones in Bukhara and Samarkand, implementation of a total of about 450 projects, including 50 Restoration and conservation of cultural heritage sites, construction and reconstruction of more than 50 hotels, construction of about 100 public catering facilities are underway. Visas and registration have been simplified for

foreign tourists. Single-entry tourist visas for 30 days for individual foreign tourists have been introduced, and the cost of issuing visas has been reduced from \$ 60 to \$ 40. Of course, information and communication technologies are being gradually introduced into the network. In particular, the automated system "Hotel" has been launched, which unites more than 600 tourist facilities in the country. This allows you to keep track of foreign and domestic tourists. Also, within the framework of the VERUM QR project, implemented jointly by the Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Tourism Development and Techno Dargoh LLC, tourist facilities in Samarkand and Shakhrisabz were provided with QR-codes. These QR codes allow tourists to get information about a historical object, nearby hotels, restaurants and other attractions in a matter of seconds. Information is available in 12 languages.

Uzbekistan has a significant potential for tourism development. This is due to the presence of many unique natural objects (lakes, mountains, peaks), as well as a rich cultural and historical heritage. The number of foreigners visiting the Republic of Uzbekistan is growing every year. In the last 15 years, the number of foreign visits to Uzbekistan has increased 15.5 times, from 442.1 thousand in 2002 to 2,847.9 thousand in 2017. The number of visits of Uzbek citizens abroad in 2017 amounted to 5,182.5 thousand people, which is 6.5 times more than in 2002. When analyzing the purpose of travel of foreign citizens visiting Uzbekistan in 2017: 2272.3 thousand people (84.7%) for the purpose of visiting relatives, 203.7 thousand people (7.6%) for tourist purposes, 159, 9 thousand people (5.9%) for services, 28.7 thousand people (1.1%) for medical purposes, 18.5 thousand people (0.7%) for commercial purposes, 6.9 thousand people (0.3%)) can be seen visiting for reading purposes. The main share of foreign visitors among the CIS countries is the Republic of Kazakhstan - 1783.8 thousand people (or 67.7% of those from the CIS countries), Tajikistan 261.9 thousand people (9.9%), Russia 143 , 9 thousand people (5.5%), the remaining countries 16.9% (these are Turkmenistan (62.5 thousand people), Azerbaijan (4.3 thousand people), Belarus (3.0 thousand people), Ukraine (0, 7 thousand people) and so on. In 2017, the bulk of foreign visitors came to Turkey (55.2 thousand people), followed by Korea (37.4 thousand people), China (19, 7 thousand people), Germany (7.8 thousand people), UAE (5.8 thousand people), France (5.7 thousand people), Israel (4.2 thousand people), Japan (4.1 thousand people), Pakistan (3.8 thousand people), Great Britain (3.3 thousand people), Malaysia (3.2 thousand people), USA (1.5 thousand people) and other countries (61.0 thousand people). As we can see, the number of operating tourism firms and organizations has increased for the year, their number increased from 345 in 2012 to 104 in 2017, reaching 449. The number of visitors served in the same way increased from 203.7 thousand in 2012 to 782.7 thousand in 2017. The number of those admitted increased from 102.4 thousand in 2012 to 167.4 thousand in 2017. In 2017, the majority of tourism companies and organizations in the Republic of Uzbekistan are located in Tashkent (321), which provide services to 70.8 thousand foreigners. In Samarkand region, there are 57 tourism companies and organizations, which provide services to 13.1 thousand foreigners. There are 8 tourism companies and organizations in Khorezm region. They served 51.2 thousand foreigners. In 2017, there were 676 hotels in the country, with 17,703 rooms and 34,140 places. There were 143 one-star hotels, 19 two-star hotels, 96 three-star hotels, 38 four-star hotels and 9 five-star hotels. [5]

Experience shows that it is important to provide knowledge about the geography of tourism, its main directions, types, categories, tourist services, all issues related to tourism science in general, to classify each of the concepts and terms related to tourism. this is a separate subject level issue:

- to describe the concepts of tourism and tourism, to provide scientific and evidence-based sources on their initial appearance, development, formation;

- Providing information on the State policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on tourism (on the basis of regulations);
- Introduction to the best examples of world tourism experience;
- providing information on tourism infrastructure;
- identification of types of tourism and its main types;
- explanation of tourist resources;
- Acquisition of knowledge about tourist routes, special tourist routes.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On priority measures for the development of tourism in 2018-2019, attention was paid to the direction of tourism to visit the holy sites in Uzbekistan, which in turn will be the basis for the development of ethnotourism. The ethnocultural differences of the population have made a significant contribution to the development of world tourism. Many tourists are interested in getting to know the locals and their traditions and way of life. In this case, together with tour operators, travel products are developed, taking into account their requirements. Some modern hotels are built on the basis of traditional ideas of the residential region, ethnic elements are added to the interior design of the hotel, and animators invite hotel customers to join the national games. In the natural conditions of Karakalpakstan, the contrast of the desert and the oasis is reflected in our national games (horseback riding, kid games, camel rides, on our channels for tourists who like extreme conditions).

blow) has a great opportunity to create a database. Our tourists are invited to join the national games with the help of national game masters, not with the help of animators. The fact that the products of this type are enriched with elements of ethnoculture in a new innovative form, and the unique diversity of our ethnoculture shows the impact of attracting more tourists and the spread of ethnotourism.

Ethnic tourism is a type of tourism, the main purpose of which is to understand the real life of the ethnos associated with the historical place of residence. It is clear from this definition that ethnic tourism does not deny the appearance of general tourism, but differs in its purpose to understand the original culture and way of life of peoples who are not influenced by any other culture from the outside.

The Urals region, one of the centers of civilization, has a rich history, as well as the diversity of ethnocultures and well-preserved traditional features of their peoples. The Republic of Karakalpakstan has a rich spiritual and cultural heritage, historical and archeological sites of various districts, favorable natural climatic conditions and multidisciplinary social infrastructure. These ethnogeographic factors serve as a basis for the rapid development of various forms of tourism, mainly ethnotourism. Shrines and shrines for tourists, traditional handicrafts, traditional holidays, traditions and programs, national costumes, traditional houses, national cuisine, as well as sacred places, wells, minerals associated with the forces of nature in the republic. and thermal waters, salt deposits and other natural resources will be the basis for the development of ethnotourism in the country, the collection of information on their importance and the creation of a database using GIS technology. At the same time, the identification of ethnographic sites, their routes and the illumination of their maps will improve the mobility of tourists. Information on the implementation of comprehensive measures to ensure the safety of life and health of tourists and excursionists in the organization of tourism services, primarily in tourist accommodation, restaurants, travel around the country, visits to tourist facilities The collection of directories will help to increase the flow of tourists.

CONCLUSION

Based on the database, a number of ethnographic objects are identified. For example, according to the State Cadastre Inspectorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, there are 291 cultural heritage sites, which may be the basis for the development of ethnotourism and one type of pilgrimage tourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. These objects are fully explored and supplemented with new ones. At the same time - the ways and types of formation of traditional crafts; -Gastronomic tourism, which highlights the importance of our unique traditions and programs at traditional holidays and festivals, national costumes, games and songs, and the importance of our traditional dishes made from ecologically clean products grown in national cuisines. The scientific substantiation of the directions of formation creates the practical significance of the development of ethnotourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

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