



TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE IN UZBEKISTAN DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th April 2021 Accepted: 30 th April 2021 Published: 31 th May 2021	This article deals with the estimation of the development of tourism infrastructure in Uzbekistan, the development of tourism model that covers Uzbek hospitality and international standards of service, as well as the organization of tourist flows in tourist destinations in all regions of our country.
Keywords: Tourism infrastructure, buildings, engineering, earth Turan, investment, road, culture.	

INTRODUCTION

Today, most countries of the world are developing their national economies by developing the tourism economy. The fact that our country has the same opportunities in the formation of tourism as any other foreign country is the main source of our success in this area. With this in mind, the ongoing reforms in our country since the early years of independence to create and develop modern tourism infrastructure are yielding positive results. Tourism infrastructure is a system of buildings, engineering and communication networks, including roads, various tourism enterprises and their activities, as well as other systems that provide these activities, which provide tourists with easy access to tourist resources. These include road, rail, air, sea and river traffic control systems, heating, electricity and telephone communications.

Uzbekistan's tourism infrastructure dates back to the former Soviet Union. However, the problem of redistribution of income from this sector was, as usual, solved by the center. In 1985-89, the volume of domestic and regional tourism in Uzbekistan amounted to 1.4-1.6 million. The number of foreign tourists was only 130-180 thousand people. By this time, in 1985, there were 1.5 million people in Turkey. In 1992, 7 mln. In 2003, 11 mln. around were visited by foreign tourists. In 1981, Hungary had a population of 14.2 million. In 1991, the number of tourists reached 19.1 million. In 1992, the Uzbek tourism industry offered only 27 services to foreign tourists, and in 2008 - more than 50 services. In countries such as Turkey, Italy and Spain, the figure is 250-400. After the independence of our country, the development of tourism has become a priority with the direct initiatives of our President.

MAIN PART

In general, the development of tourism infrastructure in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be divided into five stages. [1]

Phase I (including 1992). This stage is characterized by the initial formation of national tourism in the country. At this stage, the Uzbektourism National Company, a leader in tourism infrastructure, was established.

The second stage (1993-1995). At the same time, a national model of tourism development has been developed. This stage is associated with the development of new tourist routes, improvement of services, expansion of the material and technical base of tourism, improvement of the organizational system of management and other similar tasks, along with the increase in the volume of tourist services. created a number of problems that could not be solved only within the national company "Uzbektourism". The company operates in countries such as Germany (Frankfurt-Main), England (London), USA (New York), United Arab Emirates (Sharjah) and Russia (Moscow) in order to establish direct contacts with tour operators. opened its offices.

The third stage (1995-1997). At the same time, the process of privatization in the field of tourism services has begun. At the beginning of 1996, about 90% of the total number of tourist facilities in the system of the national company "Uzbektourism" was denationalized.

Phase IV (including 1998). At this stage, there is an opportunity to increase export potential, to ensure a steady flow of currency, tourists and investment. The country has begun to form national tourism at the level of world standards, to reshape the infrastructure of services directly related to tourism, in particular, border, customs and airport services that welcome tourists from abroad.

The fifth stage (post-May 1999 periods). At this stage, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Program of Tourism Development" not only formed a political basis for strengthening the role of national and international tourism in the country, but also strengthened its economic base. Under this

regulation, tourism companies have been provided with additional customs benefits. In addition, the post of tourism consultant has been introduced in the diplomatic missions of Uzbekistan abroad. In August this year, the country's parliament passed the Law on Tourism, which further improved the legal framework for tourism.

There are no facilities that provide emergency medical care and services to tourists, and the existing ones are not in demand. It should be noted that the construction of such facilities in the field is not paid enough attention. This is an important task not only for tourists, but also for our compatriots traveling on the highway. Once upon a time, there were caravanserais in important places along the Silk Road. The caravanserais served as modern hotels for trade caravans. It has everything from the rooms where caravans and traders spend the night to drinking water, food and other services (doctors, nurses, security guards). Our country has an ancient history and culture. Our archaeologists have provided evidence that the so-called sewer system functioned three thousand years ago. There are enough sources to prove that drinking water was stored in cisterns, that water was brought through special ceramic pipes, and that wastewater also came out of such pipes. The main goal of today is to restore and modernize our historical and traditional heritage. [2,7-b].

Along with other countries of the world, Uzbekistan has a long and unique rich history. According to various historical written and archeological sources, our Motherland, which has been recognized as the land of Turan since ancient times, occupies a worthy place among such ancient and great countries as China, India, Iran, Egypt and Rome. It is no secret that the rich history of ancient, cultural and spiritual monuments, ancient architecture and fine arts have attracted tourists from around the world. Historical monuments and ancient monuments located in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Khiva and other parts of the country serve as the main basis of tourism in our country. The history of our country includes our great scholars who have made a great contribution to the treasury of world history and culture of the Uzbek people - Muhammad Musa al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Ahmad al-Fargani, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Muhammad ibn Ismail al- We should be proud of Bukhari, Abu Isa al-Termizi, Bahauddin Naqshband, Ahmad Yassavi, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Babur and hundreds of other ancestors. Cultural tourism is the activity of tourists who are interested in the culture, history, ethnography, archeology, folklore and lifestyle of other nations. During cultural tourism, more attention is paid to local theaters, places of national art and folk art, in order to acquaint people with the culture of other nations. In fact, some tourists do not hesitate to visit the homes of locals as guests, believing that this is the best way to get acquainted with the culture of the residents. The term historical tourism refers to the activities of tourists interested in labor tools, dishes, coins, military weapons, houses, castles, cities, tombs, paintings, madrasas, mosques and material historical sources that have come down to us from ancient people. . Uzbekistan has great potential for the development of cultural and historical tourism, the development of which contributes to the development of international relations in Uzbekistan. The development of international relations will bring our people closer to other nations, which will strengthen ties and create a great basis for the growth of cooperation and the development of tourism in our country.

President Islam Karimov emphasizes that the development of tourism and the effective use of its potential is one of the urgent tasks: "Tourism, in simple terms, means understanding the world, as well as entering the world stage. Our cities such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Margilan, Shakhrisabz and Khiva have a history of 2500-3000 years. This is a great spiritual wealth, which can be transformed into material wealth through the development of tourism. Tourism is likened to a "golden hen". However, if this hen is not fed, it may stop laying eggs, the size and quality of the eggs may deteriorate, or the hen may die. Accordingly, tourist centers and regions not only earn money from tourism, but also invest heavily in the sustainable development of the tourism industry, the movement of tourism products in domestic and foreign markets. Funding for tourism development may seem like astronomical figures at first glance, but practice shows that these costs are justified and bring the state even greater revenues from tourism [1, p. 111].

The role of banking and financial institutions - services in the tourism infrastructure is special. Tourists want to use a variety of services when traveling and relaxing. That is, they want to buy something at will. At the same time, they spend a lot of money every day for entertainment. Carrying large amounts of money, especially, causes inconvenience and difficulties for tourists. Carrying a large amount of money by a tourist leads to the criminal activity of thieves, robbers and extortionists, as well as various types of criminals. As soon as tourism was established, there was a problem with providing safe money that could not be stolen or confiscated. Thomas Cook addressed this problem in the organization of tourism and studied all aspects of the organization of tourism. As a result, he invented roadside checks. This safe money was created for tourism purposes and could be easily exchanged for local currency in banks around the world. Some time later, the initiative was taken over by the American Express. These two companies in the field of tourism have also become giants in insurance financial services. Later, plastic cards were invented. World payment systems such as Visa, AmEx, Diners Club have been created. The use of these payment methods has limited the ability of tourists to carry large amounts of money with them. Businesses of all shops, restaurants and other tourist centers began to accept cashless payments on cards.

Information services are also very important for tourists and its organizers in the tourism infrastructure. When preparing for a trip and during the trip, the tourist needs additional information about the destination of the country or region, the rules, customs, hospitality, as well as a map of the place, a schedule of highways. Iadi. Such data were published 200 years ago. Information about travel and adventures of tourists is published in the form of popular and special literature, which encourages tourists to travel. In modern tourism, attention is paid to the colorful publication

of information, which will be distributed free of charge to future tourists. It is difficult to imagine tourism infrastructure without modern computer services.

Rapid information and communication, news awareness is another aspect of tourism. The current tourist use of the Internet, fax and other modern technology is another indication of the level of tourism infrastructure. With the help of modern electronic means, the Internet, which has millions of sites with information about tourist services and tourist centers, can not only select tourism and travel agencies, but also pre-arrange tour tickets, payment for services. Tourism organizers use a wide range of information services. They also learn special guidelines when organizing a tourism product. The world-famous World Travel Guide, which is published every two years by Columbus Press, publishes tables of 200 countries, various catalogs of tourist centers and agencies, as well as a schedule of transport in the country and around the world. The availability of ordinary telephones, televisions, fax machines, computers, refrigerators, etc. in hotels - these are the tools we need now, whether we like it or not. This is the tourism infrastructure.

In recent years, a lot of work is being done in our country to adapt the tourism infrastructure to modern requirements. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 1995 "On measures to increase the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the reconstruction of the Great Silk Road and the development of international tourism in the country." This has helped to solve the problem of raising the work to a higher level. The decree aimed at the restoration of a very important international tourism route - the "Great Silk Road", the attraction of foreign investment, as well as the formation of a modern tourism policy. To do this, the following very important and topical issues must be addressed. For example, the establishment of special open economic zones for international tourism in the cities of the Great Silk Road - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent, customs clearance for tourists at the airports and railway stations of these cities in accordance with international standards. An appropriate simplified procedure, as well as the introduction of special customs places for transit tourists. These cities have the opportunity to be exempted from all types of taxes for the period from the establishment of new tourist organizations and enterprises to the receipt of the initial profit, but not later than three years from the date of registration. For this purpose, these organizations and enterprises are required to pay 50% of income (income) tax in the first year, 75% in the second year, and 100% from the third year. In addition, the exemption of foreign investors who set up joint ventures in the tourism sector from paying taxes on profits for a period of 5 years, in addition to the benefits previously provided, was important to further expand opportunities in this area. Currently, there are more than 400 private tourism companies operating in Uzbekistan, of which 290 are based in the capital and more than 200 in all regions. There are 120 hotels in Tashkent and 88 in other parts of the country. In particular, commercial banks will be provided with loans on the condition of repayment for at least five years when entrepreneurs build private hotels and hotel infrastructure, and the investment bank together with the National Bank for Foreign Economic Activity of Uzbektourism - Uzsayohatinvestbank The establishment of the organization has once again proved the correctness of the state policy for the development of the industry. Development of tourism infrastructure is a key stage in the process of planned use of tourist resources. No matter how fascinating the tourist resources, the tourist's use of these gifts of nature depends on his ability to easily access them.

RESULTS

If there is no way or trail to this gift of nature, it will be difficult to attract many tourists to this object. In some cases, this is not possible. For example, the Angel Falls in Venezuela (the largest waterfall in the world, 140 m high) is relatively uncommon for tourists. Because there is no way to get there, no place for the plane to land. This waterfall can be reached by boat along the fast river with great difficulty. It would be useful if tourists could visit the village of Tashkurgan at the foot of the Gissar Mountains in the Yakkabag district of the Kashkadarya region of Uzbekistan and the Hokizburun waterfall on the road to the Amir Temur cave. Iur edi. That is, a large investment is required to build tourism infrastructure in these areas. There are many such places in our country. In addition, on the one hand, the difficulty of getting to places that attract tourists, on the other hand, tourists demand comfortable conditions that are sufficient for them. For example, the standards adopted in the hotel system provide for the accommodation of tourists in rooms with double conveniences (toilet, shower, bath, hot water). This situation hinders the development of tourism in remote areas of Uzbekistan. "Tourism infrastructure" includes tourism organizations, tourist attractions, hotels, catering, transportation, roads and tourism professionals. Currently, a lot of work is being done and funds are being allocated in our country to bring the tourism infrastructure in line with world standards. In our view, tourism infrastructure is an integral part of the overall economic or political system, has an auxiliary, subordinate nature, and serves to ensure the smooth running of the overall structure.

We can group the main factors of adequate infrastructure types as follows:

1. regional manual labor and necessary tools;v tunash komplekslari (hotel, motel, kemping);
2. water supply, mainly drinkable water;
3. sewerage, telecommunications;
4. Adequate food supply;
5. availability of a health care system;
6. vehicles that provide the necessary security resources;
7. ports, reliable railways; development of programs for the protection of historical monuments and traditions;
8. environmental protection;

9. construction of cultural programs and educational institutions, libraries, museums, theaters, private and public cultural centers;
10. Development of measures against pedestrian noise, dust, fog, construction of green areas and beautiful parks;
11. Regulation of roads, buildings, benches and rest areas for pedestrians and cyclists, landfills;
12. training and self-development opportunities for tourism professionals;
13. Disaster prevention measures, firefighting services.

DISCUSSIONS

In his report to the Cabinet of Ministers on January 22, 2011, President Islam Karimov said, "Last year, the service sector grew by 13.4%, and paid services provided to the population over the past ten years. per capita has increased almost 20 times "[3]. Indeed, the rapid development of tourism, which is now an important component of the service sector, is one of the priorities of our economy.

The development of tourism can not be imagined without tourism infrastructure. At the end of the 19th century, the tourism infrastructure was just beginning to take shape in the economies of modern countries. It is no secret that today the tourism industry has become the third most profitable sector in the world.

The study of this field is a matter of time. Today, the tourism industry is a dynamically developing type of international trade in services. According to experts, the development of tourism will continue. According to various estimates, in 2015 the tourism sector is expected to become a major export sector. If tourism continues to grow at the current rate, the number of international tourists in 2015 will reach 1 billion [4].

According to scientists, the development of international tourism is based on the following factors:

- ❖ economic growth and social process;
- ❖ development of vehicles;
- ❖ increase in the number of workers and employees in developed countries and increase their material and cultural level;
- ❖ prolonged labor productivity and employee leave;
- ❖ development of interstate relations and cultural ties, expansion of interpersonal relations at the regional and interregional level;
- ❖ development of the service sector; - technology development (communication, etc.);
- ❖ Reduction of border barriers, currency exchange and export barriers, reduction of paperwork.

The importance of tourism around the world is constantly growing. This is a direct result of the direct impact of tourism on the economy. Today, tourism has become a growing industry in the CIS. Research is underway in all areas of tourism, the level of public sectors, the emergence of tourism business, the expansion of the offer of new jobs and the deepening of specialization. If profit-oriented tourism organizations, marketing services, hotels, transportation services, food services, retail stores and various other means are part of the tourism infrastructure, how much of the benefits come from tourists, how much from cooperation? depends on Tourism infrastructure is a sector that benefits other industries of the economy such as agro-industry.

CONCLUSIONS

With this feature, tourism infrastructure is a profitable sector. Tourism infrastructure has a service relationship with other sectors, namely: - tourism infrastructure - is becoming a very profitable sector of the economy of developing countries; - Tourism infrastructure is becoming a major obstacle to job creation and unemployment in countries with underdeveloped employment opportunities; - tourism infrastructure is a service hospitality industry that mediates between countries and regions, between environmental and cultural dialogue; - The tourism infrastructure can reflect the nature of the industry, which can disrupt its creative resources. The main purpose of this is not to destroy the natural social resources of tourism, but to develop an effective policy of these resources [3,7-p].

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