



International Conference of Economics, Finance and Accounting Studies

International Conference of Economics, Finance and Accounting Studies is a double-blind peer-reviewed, open-access journal published to reach excellence on the scope. It considers scholarly, research-based articles on all aspects of economics, finance and accounting. As an international congress aimed at facilitating the global exchange of education theory, contributions from different educational systems and cultures are encouraged. It aims to provide a forum for all researchers, educators, educational policy-makers and planners to exchange invaluable ideas and resources.

Tourism as One of the Important Factors in the Development of Entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan

Doston Ashurov-
The Republic of Uzbekistan
Navoiy state pedagogical institute, Usbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the policy of Uzbekistan aimed at modernizing the tourism sector for the broad development of entrepreneurship structures, and also contributes to the widespread attraction of foreign and domestic tourists, the rapid development of modern infrastructure hotel, transport, household, food, services

Keywords: tourism, entrepreneurship, hotels, motels, cultural monuments, restaurants, retail stores, gastronomic, pilgrimage, ecotourism.

INTRODUCTION

The development of tourism activities as a necessary element of the country's economic development has been considered since the first years of independence. By Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 27, 1992 No. UP-447, the National Company "Uzbektourism" was established to implement the state policy in the field of tourism (1).

In May 1993, with the participation of ministers of trade and transport from 8 countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, the Brussels Declaration was adopted in Brussels, which laid the foundation for the creation of a transport corridor from Europe through the Black Sea, the Caucasus, the Caspian sea with access to the countries of Central Asia. The continuation of the launched large-scale project was the opening of a trade route between Central Asia and Iran (2).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Government of Uzbekistan has repeatedly considered the issues of widely attracting foreign tourists, and for this purpose, in order to attract tourists to the rich heritage of the Uzbek people and restore international tourism along the Great Silk Road, by Decree of the President of

the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 1995 No. UP-1162, a draft national program "Meros" was proposed on the restoration of archaeological, historical and cultural monuments in the ancient cities of the Great Silk Road. Special open economic zones for international tourism began to be created in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent.

In the Bukhara region, 829 objects of material and cultural heritage were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List - these are the ancient settlements of Paikent, Varakhsha and Vardonze, the complexes of Chor-Bakr and Akhauddin Nakshbandi, the minaret in Vobkent and the mausoleum of Chashmay Ayub and others (3). In the Navoi region, 437 objects of material cultural heritage were taken under state protection, of which 340 are archeological monuments, 70 are architectural monuments, and 22 are monumental art (4).

By order of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on the basis of the abolished national company "Uzbektourism", the State Committee for the Development of Tourism was established, which was entrusted with the tasks of mandatory certification of tour operator and hotel services, including the establishment of a classification of hotels and motels of various organizational and legal forms, licensing of tour operator activities and others. Since April 1, 2017, the procedure for obtaining visas has been simplified for tourists from 15 states. The introduction of electronic visas and the "green corridor" customs control system for foreign tourists simplified the procedure for arrival, departure, movement within the country.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

PQ-3217 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan decision amusement parks, culture objects (national museums, galleries), tourist areas helped to establish and expand clusters. (5). As a result, the number of entrepreneurs increased by 2.5-3.5 times (6). A number of works were carried out to create and use existing opportunities in the regions, measures were developed to create tourism clusters for the purpose of broad development of entrepreneurship. In particular, organizational issues related to the increase in the free tourist zone "Kadimiy Bukhara" in the city of Bukhara, the free tourist zone "City of Samarkand" in the city of Samarkand and the implementation of projects for the construction of small tourist zones are being resolved. Hotels, cultural, recreational, shopping, entertainment and other important tourist facilities are being created in new small tourist zones in the regions.

According to statistics, for every 20 people who visit the country as tourists, 1 person is employed in the tourism sector and 2 people are dependent on tourism, which contributes to the creation of new jobs in other sectors of the economy.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

However, for the wide attraction of foreign tourists, not only the services provided for foreigners, but also the state of the air and water basins have an important place. The ecological state of the Bukhara and Navoi regions, where strategically important mining, chemical, oil refining, gas production enterprises are located, have a negative impact on the environment. Emissions of phenols and oil products into the water resources of the region exceed the MPC by 2-3 times, especially high content of oil products in the soil is observed in the area of Mubarek settlement and on the territory of Karaulbazar station. In the production processes of the Navoi region, 898.528 thousand tons of harmful substances are produced (6).

But despite the fact that there are common problems for the regions, significant work has been done in recent years to attract tourists to the studied areas. In the city of Bukhara, in five historical areas, through an open competition among investors, attracting domestic and foreign architects, new hotels, restaurants, and retail shops are being built. In 2022, the number of tourists to the Bukhara region amounted to 3.5 million, including 2.9 million domestic tourists and 550

thousand foreign tourists (7). It was planned not only to equip the centers of the regions, but also to create conditions for the development of gastronomic, pilgrimage, ecotourism. For this, the territories around the lake "Agutma" of the Shafirkan district, the "Visit Center", the ecological center "Jeyran" were selected. Conditions for hunting, beach and sports tourism began to be created on Lake Korakir.

A summer recreation area was built on the territory of the Tudakul reservoir of the Kyzyltepa district on an area of eight hectares. Major construction work was carried out on the site of the historical complex Chashma of the Nurata region to the Langar-Khatyrchinsky complex, at the Sarmyshsay tract of the Navbakhor region. To create living conditions in the foothills, desert areas, cottage houses were built, which became popular among domestic and foreign tourists.

CONCLUSION

The government has set a goal to create at least 200 thousand new jobs in tourism and related industries. To do this, at least one large project with a cost of \$20 million must be launched in each region by the end of the year. The types of tourism services have grown significantly: photo services, insurance, information, finance, banking. The number of tourist goods in the form of perfumes, household appliances, clothing and souvenirs, and various consumer goods is increasing.

Thus, the development of the tourism sector is promoted not only by strengthening economic, social, cultural ties between countries, but also promotes broad development of entrepreneurship, revival of national crafts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Gazette of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1992, No. 9, Art. 375.
2. Timofeeva, V. B. (2016). Cultural and economic significance of the Great Silk Road in the modern world. *Bulletin of the St. Petersburg State Institute of Culture*, (2 (27)), 87-90.
3. New Uzbekistan February 11, 2023
4. New Uzbekistan February 11, 2023
5. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3217 of August 16, 2017.
6. Aminova, A. M. (2022). The Lower Reaches Of Zarafshan Region: Socio-Ecological Problems And Ways Of Their Solution. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(7), 2772-2780.
7. Aminova, A. M. (2023). Features Of Reform And Development Of Agriculture In The Republic Of Uzbekistan (Using The Example Of The Bukhara Region). *BioGecko*, 12(4), 510-515.
8. Аминова, А. М. (2019). Проблемы и особенности реформирования в сельском хозяйстве Узбекистана. *Academy*, (5 (44)), 32-33.
9. Аминова, А. М. (2017). Из истории формирования промышленного потенциала Навоийской области. *Молодой ученый*, (10), 340-342.
10. Аминова, А. М. (2018). Историографическое наследие горной промышленности Навоийского региона второй половины XX-начала XXI века. *Academy*, (5 (32)), 29-30.
11. Аминова, А. М. (2020). СОЗДАНИЕ ТЕХНОПАРКОВ В НАВОИ-НОВЫЕ ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ДЛЯ РЕГИОНА. *Academy*, (12 (63)), 36-37.
12. Аминова, А. М. (2021). ЗАРАФШОН БЎЙИДА САНОАТ ШАҲАРЛАРИНИНГ ШАКЛЛАНИШИ ТАРИХИДАН. *ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ*, 4(7).

13. Norqobilov, M. (2020). PHILOSOPHICAL AND LOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOPHISTIC THINKING IN THE WORK “SHARH AL-AQEED ANNASAFI” BY THE GREAT THINKER SADEDDIN TAFTAZANI. *The Light of Islam*, 2020(3), 133-140.
14. Norqobilov, M. X. (2020). Philosophical interpretation of socio-political issues in Sa'deddin Taftazani's “Sharh al-aqeed”. *EPRA International journal of Research & Development (IJRD) Monthly Peer Reviewed & Indexed International Online Journal ISII. F. Value*, 1, 176-179.
15. Norqobilov, M. X. (2022). SA'DUDDIN TAFTAZONIYNING “SHARH AL-AQOID” ASARIDA “ISHBOSHILARGA ITOAT” MASALASI JAMIYAT BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING MUHIM OMILI SIFATIDA. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(1), 865-873.
16. Norqobilov, M. (2021). THE NOTIONS OF FREEDOM OF THE WILL AND ETHICAL (MORAL) CHOICE IN THE WORK “SHARH AL-AQEED” OF SADEDDIN TAFTAZANI. *The Light of Islam*, 2021(1), 71-81.
17. Norqobilov, M. X. (2022). SA'DUDDIN TAFTAZONIYNING “SHARH AL-AQOID” ASARIDA “ISHBOSHILARGA ITOAT” MASALASI JAMIYAT BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASHNING MUHIM OMILI SIFATIDA. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(1), 865-873.
18. Norqobilov, M. K. (2022). Freedom of Will and Moral Issues in the Views of Sa'uddin Taftazani in a Historical Context. *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education*, 14(6).
19. Norqobilov, M. X. (2020). THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF TEMUR AND THE TEMURIANS PERIOD AND THE PERIOD HE LIVED IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF SA'DUDDIN TAFTAZANI. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (3), 319-322