



REGIONAL ASPECTS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Agzamov A. T.

Agzamov Avazxon Talgatovich - Associate Professor of Economics, PhD
Department of Taxes and Insurance Tashkent State University of Economics

Rakhmatullaeva F. M.

Rakhmatullaeva Firuza Mubinovna - Associate Professor of Economics

Giyazova N. B.

Giyazova Nozima Bayazovna – Senior Teacher;
Department of Economy, Bukhara State University, Bukhara, Uzbekistan.

Abstract

This article discusses regional tourism. The main signs and conditions of tourism development in the region were also identified. In the national economy, tourism is one of the young, developing industries that correspond to the general trends of structural development. This specific branch of the economy includes the activities of tourist enterprises to provide a complex or individual services to tourists and sell tourist goods in order to meet the needs of a person who arises during his journey (trip).

Keywords: tourism, regional tourism, tourism development, tourism activity, Tourism potential, administrative center, demand, tourist, travel, the Silk Road, potential tourist, tourism industry.

Аннотация:

В статье рассматривается региональный туризм. Также были определены основные признаки и условия развития туризма в регионе. В национальной экономике туризм - одна из молодых, развивающихся отраслей, отвечающих общим тенденциям структурного развития. Эта специфическая отрасль экономики включает в себя деятельность туристических предприятий по оказанию комплексных или индивидуальных услуг туристам и продаже туристических товаров с целью удовлетворения потребностей человека, возникающего во время его путешествия (поездки).

Ключевые слова: туризм, региональный туризм, развитие туризма, туристическая деятельность, Туристический потенциал, административный центр, спрос, турист, путешествие, Шелковый путь, потенциальный турист, индустрия туризма.

Modern tourism is a complex and mass phenomenon, a form of recreation organization, a way of learning about the world, an area of interregional and international cooperation, the sphere of services and entrepreneurship, part of regional and state policy.

In the national economy, tourism is one of the young, developing industries that correspond to the general trends of structural development. This specific branch of the economy includes the activities of



tourist enterprises to provide a complex or individual services to tourists and sell tourist goods in order to meet the needs of a person who arises during his journey (trip). The tourism sector, in addition to the tourism industry, covers a number of related industries, namely: the activities of sanatorium-resort enterprises, collective accommodation facilities, catering enterprises, excursion services, leisure services, etc. In addition, the participants of tourist services are transport enterprises, enterprises of the household sector and housing and communal services, enterprises of the light and food industry, trade enterprises, insurance companies and banks, pharmaceutical enterprises, etc. Thus, the tourism sector can be considered as an intersectoral complex that allows you to get a multiplier effect and ensure the socio-economic development of the region.

The most convincing argument for the development of the tourism industry in the region is its positive impact on the economy. It contributes to the effective use of the natural resource potential of the country's regions, solving employment problems, and attracting investment in the economy. The development of domestic tourism allows you to organize the rest of the local population, meet the needs for cultural development and education of the younger generation, etc.

Almost every region of Uzbekistan has certain resources for the development of tourism. But when planning the development of the tourism sector, it is necessary to take into account the natural and climatic conditions, historical prerequisites for the development of regions, their industrial development, as well as elements of the institutional environment that affects the development of the tourism sector.

As a rule, the location of attractive tourist areas on the territory of a particular region is of a focal nature, since tourism centers tend to attract attractive natural and historical and cultural objects, but require the presence of infrastructure facilities. Therefore, the assessment of the region's resources should be carried out in the context of municipalities. It is important to note that the development of regional and domestic tourism is an important task of the state.

Many scientists consider regional tourism as a development tool at regional and local level, and have underlined the importance of tourism for the development of the country and its regions. The development of tourism in regions is the part of country's socio-economic development and is based on local and country wide resources.

Tourism as a special type of activity imposes special requirements on the resource support of the consumer service process: to provide a certain tourist product to the consumer, more numerous and diverse resources are required than for other types of activities. In this regard, in the science and practice of tourism has been introduced category "tourist resources", in the disclosure of the essence of which various approaches are used.

The basic premise of studying the category "tourist resources" should be considered the statement that these are "natural, historical and socio-cultural factors, including objects of demonstration and study, as well as other objects that are able to meet the spiritual needs of people, contributing to the recovery and development of their physical and moral forces, constitute tourist resources".

Pursuant to the economic definition of 'resource', resources in tourism may be defined as all those means that can be beneficially utilised for the purpose of tourism in a given area. In addition to primary



tourism resources, a resource base is also made up of other direct tourism resources (tourism and catering facilities, related facilities and services, staff, agencies, organisation) and indirect tourism resources (preserved environment, geo-transportation position, municipal infrastructure, political stability). In terms of genetics, resources are classified as natural (that nature has created) and anthropogenic (that humans have created).

The world tourism organization expands the boundaries of the concept of tourism resources, highlighting the following groups [3]:

- Natural resources;
- energy wealth;
- The human factor (demographic and cultural aspects)
- Institutional, political, legal and administrative aspects;
- social aspects, features of the social structure, level and traditions in the field of education, health and recreation;
- various goods and services, transport, communications, recreation and entertainment infrastructure;
- * economic and financial activities.

The main task in developing a long-term strategy for socio-economic development of the region is to determine its intended specialization in the national economic system and form a concept and strategy for the development of the regional economy on this basis. The prerequisite for regional specialization is formed by the comparative and sometimes absolute advantage of a certain set of resources. For effective use, they should be sought out and expanded both in breadth and depth using their potential. This is common in international practice, the criterion suggests that any area has its own set of resources through which you can create a specific national economy with an effective social and economic development. The strategy of socio-economic development of the region should be considered from these positions:

First, the resource context of the region should be determined;

Secondly, should be determined the effective resource policy of the regional economy, based on its resource context;

Third, it should be developed a concept and strategy for using the existing resource context.

The study of the resource context of dynamically developing regions of the XXI century indicates that the focus is now on resources with high reproductive potential, large market capacity, and active demand. Tourism and recreation resources can become such a resource for the regional economies of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At present, like many industries, the tourism industry is developing rapidly. Tourist business can not be formed due to the existing capital, technology, as well as skilled workers – employees. To do this, first of all it is necessary to have tourism resources.



References

1. Абдуллоев, А. Ж., Таирова, М. М., & Усманова, А. Б. (2020). Особая характеристика агротуризма. Вопросы науки и образования, (11), 95.
2. Абдуллоев, А. Ж., Таирова, М. М., & Усманова, А. Б. (2020). Малый бизнес в сельском туризме и агротуризме. Достижения науки и образования, (5 (59)).
3. Усманова, А. Б. (2019). Квалификация кадров в туристической сфере. Мировая наука, (4), 471-473.
4. Olimovich, D. I., Bakhtiyorovich, T. M., & Salimovna, N. G. (2020). Improving of personnel training in hotel bussines. Academy, (2 (53)).
5. Umarovna, T. M. (2020). IMPACT OF COVID-19 VIRUS ON TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. Вестник науки и образования, (23-2 (101)).
6. Mukhtorovna, N. D., & Mukhtorovich, N. M. (2020). The important role of investments at the macroand microlevels. Economics, (2 (45)).
7. Abdullayevna, Q. Z., Anvarovich, Q. A., & Muxtorovna, N. D. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. GWALIOR MANAGEMENT ACADEMY, 87, 54.
8. Olimovich, D. I., Samatovich, R. S., Farmanovna, E. A., Khabibulayevna, K. S., & Saymurodovich, N. Z. (2020). The economic impact of innovations in tourism and hospitality. Journal of Critical Reviews, 7(9), 258-262.
9. Muhammedrisaevna, T. M. S., Bayazovna, G. N., & Kakhramonovna, D. A. (2020). Goal and objectives of integrated marketing communications. Economics, (2 (45)).
10. Mukhammedrizaevna, T. M., & Bakhriddinovna, A. N. (2020). Requirements for quality, logistics and safety when growing agricultural products. Достижения науки и образования, (10 (64)).
11. Rakhmatullaeva, F. M., & Nishonova, Z. A. (2017). Agrotourism and its influence on the economy of agro-industrial complex. in современное экологическое состояние природной среды и научно-практические аспекты рационального природопользования (pp. 1918-1919).
12. Shoimardonkulovich, Y. D., & Hamidovich, R. O. (2020). Elaboration of regional strategies for the development and improvement of land and water in agriculture. Academy, (2 (53)).
13. Samatovich, R. S., Olimovich, D. I., & Jafarbekovna, K. N. (2020). Functional improvement of hotel staff as a key to develop the quality of services in bukhara hotels. Proceeding of The ICECRS, 6.
14. Khalimova, N. J. (2020). Analysis of foreign experience in hotel career enhancement programs. Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education, 2020(2), 3-14.
15. Bayazovna, G. N. (2020). Marketing communication strategy and its essence. Вопросы науки и образования, (1 (85)).
16. Рахматуллаева, Ф. М., & Болтаева, Ш. Б. (2014). Совершенствование системы управления персоналом на промышленных предприятиях. Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан), (5).
17. Mubinovna, R. F. (2020). Investment as a factor of regional tourism development. South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research, 10(10), 71-76.