

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Kalit so'zlar: Turizm, milliy iqtisodiyot, ijtmoy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish, turizmning ta'siri, bevosita ta'sir, bilvosita ta'sir.

Ключевые слова: Туризм, национальная экономика, социально-экономическое развитие, влияние туризма, прямое воздействие, косвенное воздействие.

Keywords: Tourism, national economy, socio-economic development, the impact of tourism, direct impact, indirect impact.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, in accordance with the orders and instructions of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the interaction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade has been strengthened in the implementation of unified foreign political and foreign economic activities. Appropriate structures were established to coordinate the joint actions of both ministries. Attracting investments and technologies, expanding local exports, promoting the brand of national companies in foreign markets, strengthening the competitiveness of our country's economy, and developing tourism are the main tasks of economic diplomacy. Today, this direction has become an integral part of our work. In order to diversify the export of products and services, attract investments and advanced technologies to the republic, and increase the flow of tourists, new approaches are being introduced to the work style and system of the Ministry and diplomatic missions of Uzbekistan abroad. Based on the initiative of the head of Uzbekistan, exchange of high-level visits with all countries of the region was carried out in the last three years. The political dialogue between the leaders of the regional states gained regularity and continuity based on mutual trust. During such dialogues, important joint decisions of regional and international importance are made in the fields of security, economy, investment, tourism, culture, health and ecology, which are of interest to Central Asian countries.

The state and practical visits of the President of Uzbekistan to India in 2018-2020, as well as the 20 agreements signed as a result of them, were undoubtedly of great importance. About 20 more documents are being prepared for signing today. Taking into account the growing economic and technological potential of India, there are prospects for deepening cooperation with this country in the fields of healthcare, pharmaceuticals, education, tourism, construction, as well as in the development of transport and logistics capabilities of the region. The Department of Economic Diplomacy has been established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is directly involved in promoting foreign economic interests of the country, attracting foreign investments and financial and technical assistance, and developing international cooperation in the field of tourism.

Tourism is one of the most promising and rapidly developing sectors of the economy. Neither global problems nor terrorist threats can be an obstacle for tourism. Because it has already become an integral part of human life. According to the World Tourism Organization, in 2019, the number of international tourist visits worldwide reached 1 billion 460 million, while the income from international tourism exceeded 1 trillion 481 billion US dollars. 330 million people are employed in this sector. Between 2009 and 2019, income from international tourism increased by 54%. This means more than the growth in the world gross national product (44%)[6].

Many countries, including Uzbekistan, have recognized the tourism sector as one of the priority areas of national economic development. Because tourism contributes to the growth of GDP, the increase of foreign exchange earnings and the volume of investments, the development of industry, trade and social infrastructure. In today's world, tourism is an important sector of the economy.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Many scientists have conducted research on the impact of the tourism sector on the socio-economic development of the country. For example, the Ministry of Tourism positively assesses the impact of tourism on the country's economy and increases the national income of the tourism sector; creation of new jobs; development of all sectors related to the production of tourist services; development of social and industrial infrastructure in tourist centers; activation of the activities of folk crafts and cultural centers; ensuring an increase in the standard of living of the population; states that it helps to increase foreign exchange earnings[1]. AVStrelnikov found that creating one new job in this network is 20 times cheaper than in the industrial network [2].

Yu.V. According to Bogdanov, 30 tourists directly create one or indirectly two new jobs [3]. Researcher ZM Mukhammedova said that if the share of income from tourism in the GDP of Uzbekistan reaches at least 5%, the number of people employed in this sector will be 2433 people. The volume of GDP per capita will increase by 392.1 thousand soums[4].

P. Vukadinovich emphasizes that tourism has not only positive, but also negative socio-economic effects, and distinguishes the following negative effects of tourism: economic dependence on tourism; increase in the price of everyday goods and services for the local population; dominance of multinational companies in the tourism market; sensitivity to work cycles and changes in work attitudes; destruction of national traditions and values, etc. [5].

In this study, the results of the research conducted by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and the statistical reports of the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) were used in order to quantitatively justify the impact of the tourism sector on the socio-economic development of the country. data was used.

RESULTS

By the end of 2019, the tourism sector has become the world's third largest export sector after the fuel and chemical industries. Exports in this sector reached 1.7 trillion US dollars. The daily export volume corresponding to tourism is 5 billion. amounted to US dollars[6]. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, the share of tourism in the world GDP was 10.3%, the annual growth rate was 3.5%. The growth rate in this sector has been higher than the global GDP growth rate for nine years in a row[7].

Tourism is an important locomotive of the world economy in terms of creating new jobs. A quarter of the new jobs created in the last five years in the world belong to the tourism sector. This is one of the few sectors of the economy that does not lead to a reduction in personnel with the introduction of new technologies.

We believe that the tourism sector will continue to be a crucial sector in the recovery of the global economy in the post-Covid-19 era by creating new jobs and returning visitors to tourist destinations.

According to the World Tourism and Travel Council, the share of tourism in Uzbekistan's GDP in 2019 was 3.4%, and the annual growth rate was 12.3%. The number of people employed in tourism is equal to 601,700 people, which is 4.6% of the total employment. The share of the export of tourism services in the total export of the country was equal to 21.1%.

According to the methodology of the World Tourism and Travel Council, tourism has a direct and indirect impact on the country's economy, and is also embodied as a full-fledged branch of the national economy.

Tourist trips create demand for certain goods and services by tourists and lead to more production of these goods and services. As a result, the country's GDP will increase. Also, the tourism sector creates more added value than the sectors close to it in terms of development.

DISCUSSION

Through its participation in the international tourism market, the country ensures the inflow of foreign currency and improves the balance of payments situation. The generation of income from

international tourism also affects investments in other sectors of the economy. This leads to economic growth and development through a multiplier effect. Thus, in addition to the development of production, the country improves its infrastructure and transport, communication lines, trade relations, etc., which ultimately leads to the restructuring of the economic system. In addition, tourism directly stimulates the production of industries indirectly serving the tourism market due to the demand of tourists for various goods and services in tourist destinations and diversifies the economic structure of the country by creating new industries and forms of activity. New jobs will be created in the tourism sector and in the sectors that indirectly support it, and they will reduce the unemployment rate in the country. Tourism develops market relations and establishes cooperation between different local enterprises related to tourism, as well as between firms operating in other sectors of the economy. Often, such cooperation leads to the emergence of economic clusters.

Taxes from tourism activities fall into budgets at different levels, and this indicates the multi-level impact of tourism on the economy.

CONCLUSION

In short, tourism plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the country. For this reason, in order to further increase the level of socio-economic development of the country, it is necessary to form complex, interconnected mechanisms of using tourism potential.

Taking into account the above points, we found it necessary to make the following suggestions:

The state should create more favorable conditions for its development and sustainable operation, considering the tourism sector as one of the priority areas of the economy.

Greater attention should be paid to the formation of the image of Uzbekistan as an attractive country for tourism and to the promotion of national tourism products at the international level.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, national tourism enterprises should be fully supported.

REZYUME

Maqolada turizmning xalqaro hamda mamlakat ijtimiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ta'siri va uni baholashning dolzarb muammolari ko'rib chiqilgan, turizmning mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga bevosita va bilvosita ta'siri o'rganilgan. Turizm YalMning o'sishiga, valyuta tushumlari va investisiyalar hajmining ortishiga, sanoat, savdo va ijtimoiy infratuzulma rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Bugungi dunyoda turizm iqtisodiyotning sohasi sifatida muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi borasida so'z yuritilgan.

РЕЗИОМЕ

В статье рассматривается влияние туризма на международное и социально-экономическое развитие страны и актуальные проблемы его оценки, прямое и косвенное влияние туризма на экономику страны. Туризм способствует росту ВВП, валютных поступлений и инвестиций, развитию промышленности, торговли и социальной инфраструктуры. В современном мире говорят о важности туризма как отрасли экономики.

SUMMARY

The article discusses the impact of tourism on international and socio-economic development of the country and the current problems of its assessment, the direct and indirect impact of tourism on the country's economy. Tourism contributes to GDP growth, foreign exchange earnings and investment, and the development of industry, trade and social infrastructure. In today's world, there is talk of the importance of tourism as a sector of the economy.

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