



## Development of national tourism in Uzbekistan in recent years

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, we can see that the development of domestic tourism in our country from year to year, including the development of various types of domestic tourism, including pilgrimage tourism, and the work of our President in this area, laws and regulations, and also the introduction of several decrees in the development area.

### Keywords:

Tourism, domestic tourism, pilgrimage tourism, laws and decrees, decrees.

First of all, we can see the results of the past and present level of tourism in Uzbekistan, as well as the differences between them, and it is worth talking about tourism.

Tourism (French: tour - travel, journey), tourism - travel (travel); one of the outdoor activities. Tourism is defined as the departure (travel) of an individual from the place of permanent residence for a period of one year without engaging in paid activities in this place (country) for recreational, educational, professional or other purposes.[1] To date, one of the most promising sectors of the national economy is tourism. In recent years, domestic tourism in our country has been developing rapidly, and most of the visitors are young people, especially pupils.

Also on April 6, 2021, President Sh. Mirziyoyev signed a decree on measures to further improve the public administration system in the field of tourism, sports and a number of cultural heritage sites. In particular, special attention was paid to the reconstruction of the country's ancient monuments, support for local tour operators, creating the necessary conditions for them to carry out their activities, creating local infrastructure, as well as developing other areas of tourism. Thanks to

this, our country, located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, has the opportunity to show the world its unique beauty, diverse traditions and national cuisine, and beautiful nature.

This contributes to an increase in the number of tourists who want to see Uzbekistan, which has a rich history and keeps up with the times. At the same time, in the 1990s, the country was visited by 150 thousand tourists a year, and in 2013 this figure exceeded 1.2 million. Also on June 28, 2018, the Silk Road International Tourism University was established in Samarkand by a special decree of the President. It is important to take a lot of measures to develop tourism in our country, to attract investment in the industry, to increase the human resource.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, our tourism is often limited to our ancient cities, historical and cultural monuments. However, the unique nature of our country, national reserves, mountainous areas have great potential for tourism development.

In particular, the development of medical tourism, pilgrimage tourism and ecotourism will give a great impetus to the development of not only the economy, but also the social sphere. In this regard, in 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers

developed a national concept for the development of tourism for 2019-2025. Based on this, in 2025 it is planned to increase the number of foreign tourists visiting our country to 7 million, and the annual income from tourism exports to 2 billion dollars. Tourism in Uzbekistan is developing as one of the strategic sectors of the economy.

In addition to these amendments, the conditions in this area are being expanded on the basis of a number of decrees and resolutions. In addition, in 2017-2020, the number of countries whose citizens do not require a visa to our country increased from 9 to 86, and an electronic visa system was introduced for 53 countries. In a difficult year for tourism in 2020, industry entities were fully supported, provided with subsidies and loans. In 2021, it is planned to attract 1.7 million foreign and 7.5 million local tourists, increase the export of tourism services to \$370 million. The largest source in this regard is, first of all, pilgrimage tourism[2].

Another direction of domestic tourism is pilgrimage tourism, we know that the number of visitors is growing every year, mainly in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and others. Tourists travel to these three cities all year round because they go everywhere to see old buildings, old landscapes and various artifacts found there.

In addition, as a result of the reforms launched in 2016-2017, Uzbekistan is achieving a significant increase in tourism. The number of international tourists increased from 2.0 million in 2016 to 6.7 million in 2019. According to the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Uzbekistan is one of the top five developing countries in 2019, and is also recognized by The Guardian as the best tourist destination in the world.[3] At the same time, a number of measures are being considered to further develop tourism in Uzbekistan in the coming years. In particular, if we take Samarkand as an example, then in the coming years Samarkand will become a city of Uzbekistan, specializing in tourism, as well as a transition to a business city.

The efforts of all actors in the public and private sectors. At the same time, the government's role is to coordinate and plan tourism development policies at the international, public and private levels.[4] The

prompt and high-quality solution of existing problems will play an important role in the development of tourism opportunities in Uzbekistan in the post-pandemic period.

The government has also taken comprehensive measures to increase the number of accommodation places to meet the demand caused by a sharp increase in the number of tourists. We see all this in the documents signed by our President:

**First**, 22 types of reserve requirements governing the operation of hostels belonging to the type of affordable housing were abolished. In particular, the procedure for mandatory certification of hotel services provided by dormitories has been canceled, and the practice of working from a single register of guest houses and dormitories has been introduced.

**Secondly**, in order to increase the number of small hotels in the country, 8 types of pilot projects up to 50 small hotels were provided free of charge to entrepreneurs based on the experience of Turkey and South Korea. It is estimated that the total value of distributed projects is \$60 billion. more sum.

**Thirdly**, in order to attract more foreign investment in tourism, a number of incentives have been introduced for the construction of hotels on the basis of public-private partnerships. According to him, 30 million rubles will be allocated from the state budget for each room of 3-star hotels, and 40 million rubles for 4-star hotels. Compensation has been set. At the same time, the practice of partial reimbursement of royalties for hotels that attract world-famous hotel brands has been introduced. According to statistics, 28 thousand domestic tourists visited Samarkand this year, which is a significant increase compared to last year. In addition, about 7,000 tourists came from abroad. These statistics are not just numbers, they are one of the key factors in the development of tourism.

In short, it is necessary to transform the tourism industry in Uzbekistan through innovation and digitalization. As an untapped opportunity, it is necessary to develop such market segments as emerging agritourism and ethno-tourism.

The world practice of tourism development shows that in order to turn this industry into a highly profitable sector, it is necessary to unite and strengthen the efforts of all participants in the public and private sectors. At the same time, the government's role is to coordinate and plan tourism development policies at the international, public and private levels.[4] The prompt and high-quality solution of existing problems will play an important role in the development of tourism opportunities in Uzbekistan in the post-pandemic period. In conclusion, it should be noted that during the last pandemic, tourism fell by several percent.

### References

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