

# AN EFFECTIVE USAGE OF TOURISTIC RESOURCES IS A KEY TO DEVELOP TOURISM INDUSTRY

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**Abstract:** this article gives information about existence opportunities which are created by the government to develop tourism industry effectively in Uzbekistan that has great potential in tourism with the availability of historical cities for example, Khiva, Bukhara and Samarkand. In addition to this, it provides analysis of current drawbacks and problems which tourism industry faces nowadays and the development of tourism industry in the regions and touristic resources in the regions of Uzbekistan briefly. And also, recommendations and proposals have been made to tackle the problems in an effective manner.

**Keywords:** service sector, tourism industry, GDP (Gross domestic product), tourist destinations, touristic resource, growth rate.

## ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСУРСОВ - КЛЮЧ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

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**Аннотация:** эта статья даёт информацию о возможностях существования, которые созданы правительством для эффективного развития туристической индустрии в Узбекистане, который имеет большой потенциал в туризме с наличием исторических городов, например, Хивы, Бухары и Самарканда. В дополнение к этому, в нём представлен анализ текущих недостатков и проблем, с которыми сталкивается индустрия туризма в настоящее время, а также кратко рассматривается развитие индустрии туризма в регионах и туристических ресурсов в регионах Узбекистана. А также были сделаны рекомендации и предложения по эффективному решению проблем.

**Ключевые слова:** сфера услуг, индустрия туризма, ВВП (Валовой внутренний продукт), туристические направления, туристический ресурс, темпы роста.

### INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the promising industry in the service sector that shows an incredible growth rates recently all over the world. According to recent statistics, tourism industry is one of the world's largest industries with a global economic contribution (direct, indirect and induced) of over 7.6 trillion U.S. dollars in 2016. The direct economic impact of the industry, including accommodation, transportation, entertainment and attractions, was approximately 2.3 trillion U.S. dollars that year [5].

Generally, Uzbekistan has great potential to attract foreign visitors with the availability of historical cities like Khiva, Samarkand and Bukhara and its green environment, so different measures have been implemented recently for the further development of tourism industry. Particularly, The Presidential Decree "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on February 3, 2018, by Sh.Mirziyoev, on 6 February 2018 "On Measures to Ensure Rapid Development of Domestic Tourism" dated February 7, 2018, which deals with the implementation of the tasks assigned to them, and due to the large-scale of work carried out by the organizations, the intensification of the flow of foreign tourists flowing into the country [1].

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The World Tourism Organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only", as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure and not less than 24 hours, business and other purposes"[3]. Tourism is travel for pleasure or business; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours [2].

The terms tourism and travel are sometimes used interchangeably. In this context, travel has a similar definition to tourism, but implies a more purposeful journey. The terms tourism and tourist are sometimes used pejoratively, to imply a shallow interest in the cultures or locations visited. By contrast, traveler is often used as

a sign of distinction. The sociology of tourism has studied the cultural values underpinning these distinctions and their implications for class relations [4].

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Comparative analysis, logical analysis, structural analysis, statistical grouping, synthesis, induction and deduction methods were used in the research.

### ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

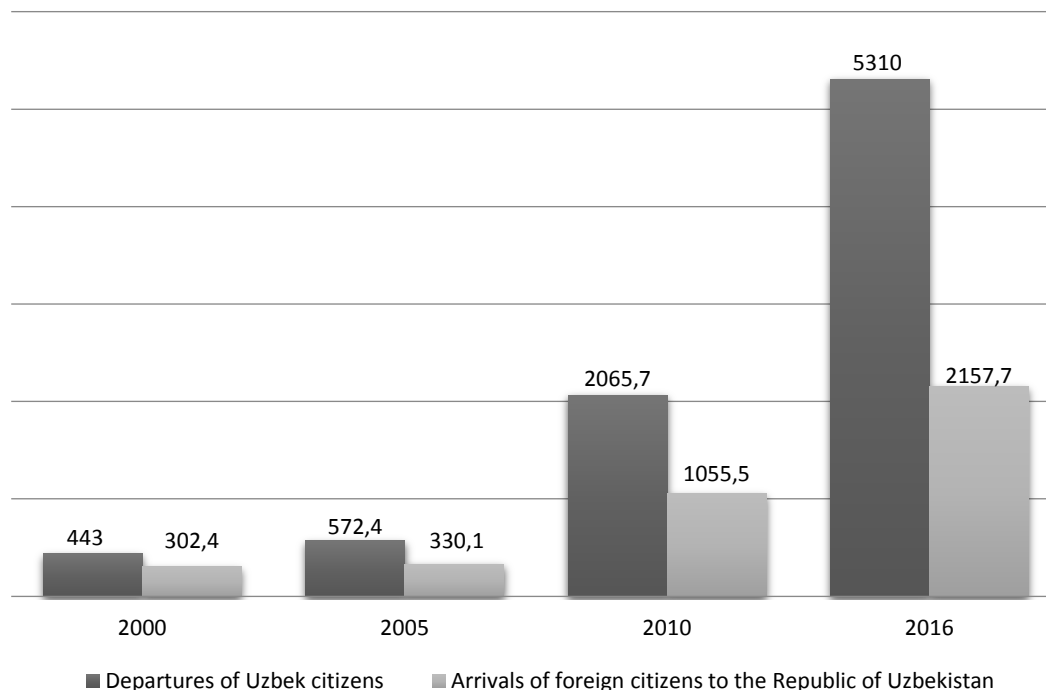


Fig. 1. Arrivals of foreign citizens to the Republic of Uzbekistan and departures of Uzbek citizens, (thousand people) [6]

What stands out from the graph is that 2157.7 thousand foreign citizens arrived in Uzbekistan in 2016, this figure increased by 7 times (1855.3 thousand people) compared to 2000. The number of citizens who left Uzbekistan amounted to 5,310,000 people, and increased by 12 times (4,867,0 thousand persons) compared to 2000 (fig. 1).

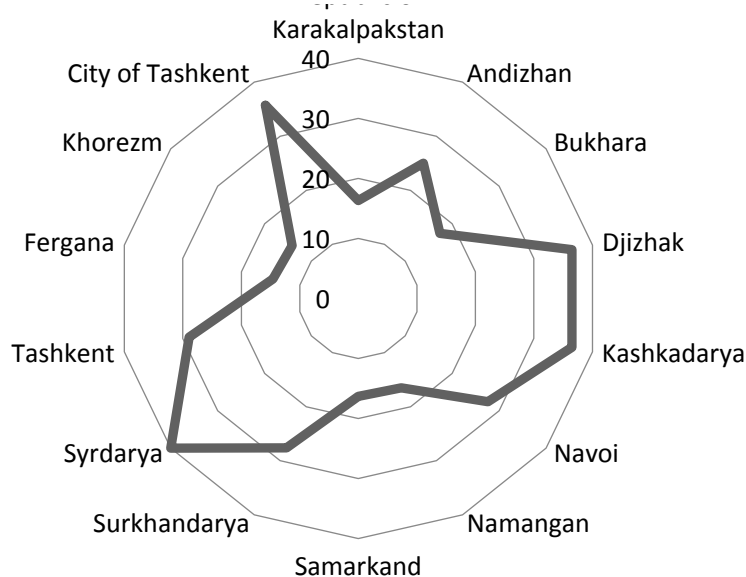


Fig. 2. Occupancy rate of hotel and similar accommodation facilities by region, (in percent) [6]

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the occupancy rate of hotel and similar accommodation facilities by region (places during the year) was 26.1 percent in 2016. In particular, the highest rate was in Syrdarya region - 40.0

percent, in Dzhizak and Kashkadarya regions - 36.5 percent, in Tashkent city - 35.7 percent, in Khorezm region- 14.1 percent and in Fergana region -14.6 percent (fig. 2).

#### **CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS**

Taking opportunities which are directed at further development of tourism industry and using existence touristic resources effectively is important for every countries, by this way it is nearly feasible to attract foreign and local visitors to tourist destinations and this, in turn, helps to increase demand for labor force in touristic regions which means that employment of the population will be provided. Moreover, it causes to rise the contribution of tourism industry in the GDP of countries.

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