



USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING DOMESTIC TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT TO RURAL RESIDENTS

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the effectiveness of the use of advanced experience of foreign countries in providing rural people with new jobs for the development of domestic tourism in Uzbekistan

Keywords: forecast, tourist flow, new age, tourism sphere, types of tourism, project, reform, new destination, leader, aborigines, region, company.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev No. PF-4861 dated December 2, 2016 “On measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan” created a fundamental turning point, a new era, and conditions for promising reforms in the development of tourism in our country. The Presidential Decree stipulates: “The accelerated development of tourism in the country, more complete and effective use of the existing huge tourism potential, the accelerated development of other potential types of tourism, including pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, sports, medical and health, rural, industrial, business tourism and other types, the development of children's, adolescents and youth tourism, family tourism, social tourism for the elderly, the development of domestic, inbound and outbound tourism, the development of national and regional programs for the integrated development of domestic, inbound and outbound tourism” [1].

This decree serves as a legal and regulatory basis and a priority program for the implementation of the issues of the uniform development of tourism in our country, for the territorial and regional development of all types of tourism sectors. From this point of view, it is time to begin scientific and practical research on the use of the unique nature of our villages, fauna and flora, and climatic features in tourism.

The requirements of new tourist needs in the international tourism market put the search for and creation of new tourist products on the agenda. New, advanced experiences in the development of world tourism have repeatedly emphasized the growing demand for tourist products intended for individual and small groups instead of mass tourist products. To respond to these demands, the following should be done:

- organization of new forms in the tourism sector;
- opening up new directions in the tourism industry;
- creation of new tourist products.

Rural tourism can meet these requirements. At the same time, it is necessary to find solutions to many problems. In exploring these solutions, the most serious attention should be paid to the fact that any projects and programs for the development of rural tourism should be aimed at individual tourists and small tourist groups. Because, as is known from the experience of the development of world rural tourism, rural tourism cannot provide tourist services (accommodation, meals, transportation, guided tours, recreation) to groups of 30-40-50 tourists.

From the above notes, it becomes clear that the development of rural tourism in domestic, national tourism of Uzbekistan is a matter of state importance in the socio-economic and spiritual life of our country.

With the transition of our country to free market relations, there have been dramatic changes in the economic activities of our villages. Especially in remote villages, which are inconvenient in terms of

territorial location, unemployment has led to a strong migration of young people in search of work. This situation, of course, has led to unevenness and a rather serious negative environment in the production of regional agricultural products, reduced the income of the rural population, and there is an increasing trend of young people leaving for foreign countries in search of work.

One of the alternative and promising ways out of this difficult situation in our villages is the development of rural tourism. It is known from the results of scientific research on the development of rural tourism in the world that one of the promising areas for ensuring employment of the rural population and socio-economic development of rural areas is the development of rural tourism.

Our country has great potential for providing employment to the rural population. The first of these opportunities is the creation of legal and regulatory frameworks that ensure that only local residents living in the vicinity of this tourist facility should work at a tourist facility.

One of the countries that continues to occupy leading positions in world ecotourism, Australia, has developed similar legal and regulatory frameworks for providing employment to the rural population. An analysis of scientific literature shows that Australia is a leading country in the world in organizing ecotourism based on its principles and developing ecotourism based on scientific and practical rules [2].

When organizing ecotourism in the territories of its state, this state develops state programs for the socio-economic development of the territories and studies the possibilities of developing ecotourism, taking into account the natural resources of the territory.

Most importantly, when organizing ecotourism, the socio-economic interests of the local aboriginal population are taken into account and the implementation of ecotourism services is fully entrusted to them. Secondly, it also fully takes into account the proposals and recommendations of the state administration in the country. From among the residents of villages around any tourist facilities in villages and natural regions (historical monuments, archaeological sites, caves, ecotourism facilities, etc.), specialists in the types of tourism are trained, trained by the Australian state at preferential state expense and sent to work in the villages where they live or in a tourist facility located in a natural region.

That is why they prepare ecotourism products on various topics. Currently, in international tourism, Australia's 9-theme ecotourism routes are very popular and international ecotourism routes that generate large ecotourism flows are operating successfully.

One of the most important factors in the success of the Australian model is that ecotourism services organized in all regions are provided only by local residents of the region. Working in this way ensures employment for the local population and helps to timely solve the socio-economic problems of local villages. In the ranking of the 10 most popular ecotourism routes in the international ecotourism market, Australia has been holding the top positions for the last decade. 9 national companies are engaged in ecotourism in Australia. Only 75 tour products (ecotourism routes) of the national ecotourism company "Australian Eco Adventures" are sold in the international ecotourism market [3].

In Germany, too, since ecotourism resources are located far from cities, mainly in rural areas, the use of these resources in ecotourism is almost entirely left to local authorities. Here are some of their state programs to provide employment to rural residents [4]:

1. The fact that the tourist resources in the villages are the property of local authorities.
2. The fact that the national park is served by local residents.
3. The system of self-management and financing.
4. The dominance of private ownership.
5. 80% of the income is allocated to the national park and 20% to the state.
6. The motto of the national park is to help the state.
7. The fact that it is allowed to be used in international and domestic tourism.

From the above, it can be concluded that using the best practices of Australia and Germany in the socio-economic development of our country's regions, especially in providing employment to the rural population, is an effective way to increase employment in our villages.

Conclusions:

1. Development and implementation of tourism projects and programs to provide new jobs for the rural population in the development of domestic tourism, organization of tourist areas and tourist centers in villages.

2. Organization of management and marketing of rural tourism in the development of domestic tourism and continuous improvement in accordance with modern requirements.

3. Study of the best practices, descriptions and tariffs, goals and objectives of foreign countries in the development of domestic tourism and their application in tourist facilities in our country.

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