



Theoretical Issues Of Research Of Hotel Farms In The Development Of The Economy Of Our Country

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ABSTRACT

The focus on the formation and development of tourism in Uzbekistan began mainly after the independence of our country. Today, the development of tourism and related hotel services in our country has risen to the level of public policy as a priority of economic development. Necessary organizational, legal and economic mechanisms for the development of tourism have been created, the relevant normative and legal documents have been adopted by our government, and work in this direction is still ongoing.

KEYWORDS

Tourism Development, Hotel Management, Socio-Economic System, Average Life Expectancy, Tourist Resources, Economic Function Of Tourism.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the uneven development of tourism, on the instructions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a working group on tourism development was established in each regional administration. The organization has developed regional programs for the development of tourism in each region.

However, the issues of comprehensive use of tourist potential, the formation of tourism infrastructure and its provision with hotels in our country have not been sufficiently studied. As a result, there are still significant gaps in the development of tourism in the regions and the hotels that form its basis.

Now there is a need to study the economic, geographical, natural, regional aspects of the development of tourism in the country in accordance with tourism. But there is very little scientific research in this area. Uzbek tourism experts were among the first to argue that the geography of tourism and the development of regional tourism are promising areas.¹

Preliminary research in this area has shown that in the sustainable development of tourism in the region, all the tourist resources of the region and hotels for tourists play a key, decisive role.

It should be noted that preliminary research on the study of tourist resources in Jizzakh region has also been published².

These scientific data provide only general recommendations for the use of tourist resources in Jizzakh region. However, the development of the hotel system has been neglected. All this requires a study of the development of tourism in the region and the hotel industry, which is a key factor in its development.

A statistical analysis of tourism flows shows that the number of adult travelers is constantly growing and that people over the age of 55 have begun to play an important role in international tourism. The main part of this category of tourists falls on many countries with a large population of the elderly, such as

the United States, Canada, Japan. The average life expectancy increased from 1985 to 1995 by 1-2 years in Japan and 1 year in Europe and the United States. Not only do people live longer, but they also maintain high levels of physical activity as they get older. Older people began to be much healthier. This is important in terms of economic security and requires the creation of the necessary conditions for travel. People between the ages of 55 and 59 travel 2-4 times a year within their own country and 0.8 times abroad. As of 2005, there were 18.8 million people aged 55-59 in the UK, the US and Japan. the population is about 6.3 million abroad. man traveled. It is noteworthy that family tourism has been developing recently. Its distinctive feature is that family-related tourism can be divided into two groups, i.e., the first with children and the second without children. Based on the requirements for tourism by occupation, it is possible to cite groups of people united by a specific occupation working in an institution or a particular sector of the economy.

Tourism as a complex socio-economic system performs various functions. These include: introductory, recreational or health, political, economic, educational areas. Through travel, a person gets to know the world, gains experience, discovers new things, forms his own worldview, and as a result, develops science, culture, art and becomes a key factor in social development. Through travel, people

¹. Soliev A.S., Usmonov M.R. Geography of tourism. Samarkand, SamSU, - 2005. - 131 p., Usmonov M.R. Regional features of tourism development in Uzbekistan (on the example of Samarkand region). Geography fan. candidate dis. abstracts. Tashkent. National University of Uzbekistan, 2003. - 25 p., Ruzimetov B. Strategy ustoychivogo development of tourism in Khorezm region. // Actual problems of tourism - 2009. Tashkent. - 135 -137 p., Tanisheva I. Basic directions and problems of development of the tourist market in Uzbekistan // Uzbekistan:

tourism, economy and ecology. Samarkand. SIES, 2009. - 145 - 149 p.

² Oga Burgutli Shrines of Jizzakh region. Tashkent, "Fan" publishing house, 2008. - 50 p., Haitboev R., Amriddinova R. Special types of tourism. Samarkand, SamISI, 2008. - 46 p., Jumaboev T.J., Boboev Sh. Current state and prospects of use of recreational resources in Jizzakh region. // Uzbekistan: tourism, economy and ecology. Samarkand, SIES, 2009. - 258 - 260 p.

restore their health, gain new impressions and improve their physical and psychological condition. With the help of tourism, countries establish foreign economic relations. Because historically, tourism has always connected countries as a symbol of peace and friendship. All this expanded the culture of the nation and served to establish peaceful relations between them.

The economic function of tourism is that it is an advanced sector in the country and contributes to the development of certain types of economic activities in cooperation with the industry. The educational function of tourism is that as a result of travel a person acquires knowledge and experience, as well as hardens, overcomes difficulties, misses and appreciates his country, respects the worldview and traditions of other nations.

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