

International Experiences in the Use of Tourist Recreational Resources in Our Country

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Annotation: This article covers the tourist-recreational potential in our country as well as foreign experience in the development of this area.

Keywords: Tourist services, environmental tourism, treatment tourism, Tourism Infrastructure, Public Administration, international organizations.



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According to experts, the most popular types of tourism are adventure, environmental, cultural, educational, and thematic. For Uzbekistan, the most important segments of the global tourism market are adventure and sports tourism, for the development of which the country has sufficient tourist and recreational resources.

Today, the concept of global society is gaining great popularity in the world scientific community, according to which all inhabitants of our planet are citizens of a single global society consisting of many individual societies of the countries of the world community. The development of concepts for the development of tourism in the world is becoming global in nature and should be based on forecasts of the long-term development of mankind.

On the basis of this concept, the formation of a global network market economy (geo-economics) and its infrastructure will take place, the destruction of the sovereignty of countries that have been the main actors in international relations for many centuries. Globalization is a consequence of the evolution of state-designed market systems.

In modern conditions, tourism is gradually forming into a large branch of the non-productive sphere, developing new recreational territories and requiring the rational use of tourist and recreational resources in the production of tourist products capable of competing internationally. In the first decades of the 21st century, tracking and formulating the main trends in the development of the world tourism market is the competence of analysts of the World Tourism Organization. According to the results of the conducted research, the indicators of the share of interregional tourism in the total volume of arrivals by 2022 were identified as large-scale regional trends in the development of the world tourism market, which will be determined as follows: South Asia - 85%, the Middle East – 63%, Africa – 43%, America – 38%, Europe – 15%. According to analysts, the most important segments of the modern tourist market are:

adventure tourism, nature tourism, cultural tourism, urban tourism, rural tourism, various cruises, theme parks, congress tourism, long-distance trips, special segments, combined trips, winter sports, water sports, etc.;

various combinations of tourist programs; the dominance of electronic technologies; trips "without worries"; the establishment of tour conditions by consumers of a tourist product;

the orientation of the market on the following aspects of the tourist product: entertainment, thrill, education; the attitude of tourist centers to their "image"; the growing interest in tourists from Asia;

sustainable tourism development and "fair trade" in the tourism market.

Our country has a rich historical and cultural heritage. Uzbekistan is located in the center of Asia, at the crossroads of the world's oldest civilizations, the intersection of the most important transport arteries. In ancient times, the Great Silk Road passed through the steppes of our country. In different eras of history, states with distinctive culture and history arose and developed on the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. In terms of the number and variety of cultural and architectural monuments, Uzbekistan is not inferior to countries such as India, China, the states of the Mediterranean and the Middle East and is considered a kind of open-air museum.

Many monuments are recognized by UNESCO as monuments of world importance. The development of the tourism and hospitality industry in the presence of significant tourist and recreational potential is an urgent task for the economy of Uzbekistan. The lack of a strategic integrated plan for the development of tourism, high taxation, high interest rates on loans, lack of investment, and increased competition in the international market are the main obstacles to the effective use of existing opportunities in the tourism industry of the republic and getting the most out of our advantages. To date, the weaknesses of the country's tourism are the lack of proper quality of services provided and limited places of residence, non-compliance of accommodation facilities with international standards, a limited number of international flights, insufficient information and advertising; poor quality of infrastructure, communications, transport services, lack of highly qualified personnel who speak foreign languages. Our country has unique recreational and natural resources, objects of world, national historical and cultural heritage.

The availability of various tourist resources implies the development of almost all major types of tourism: cultural, educational, business, recreational, active, ecological tourism.

The tourist attractiveness of our country is determined primarily by the presence of unique natural areas and reserves, as well as historical and cultural attractions of world importance. The rational use of these resources will contribute to the development of almost all types of tourism. Tourism is recognized as one of the most important economic clusters and entered as cluster in the list of seven priority non-resource sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan.

There are more than 100 health resorts and boarding houses in the country. There are about 40 children's sanatoriums, more than 50 sanatoriums, more than 20 holiday homes and boarding houses. Extensive use of these opportunities, the development of appropriate infrastructure and advertising will yield good results. Recreation and tourism are closely linked; Travel, recreation, and short-term vacations all contribute to spiritual wealth, good mood, and health. Rising urbanization in the country's cities is also driving up the need for recreation. Today, our government is always focusing on sending schoolchildren to traditional summer camps, as well as restoring health and cultural recreation, and restoring physical and mental strength in sanatoriums during the summer months. Recreational activities not only refresh the human psyche, increase their ability to work, but also enrich their understanding of nature, and teach that nature is always a source of human needs, as a result, nature lovers spend their labor on good deeds.

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