

UZBEKISTAN IS AMONG THE BEST COUNTRIES TO TRAVEL IN 2024

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Annotation:

This article talks about the impact of tourism on the economic industry of our country, its place and role, as well as reforms and efforts aimed at the development of tourism.

Keywords: tourism, Academy of Tourism, tourists, export, logistics, domestic and foreign tourism, restoration.

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada turizmning mamlakatimiz iqtisodiy sanoatiga ta'siri, unda tutgan oʻrni va roʻli, shuningdek, turizmni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan islohotlar, sa'yharakatlar toʻgʻrisida soʻz borgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: turizm, turizm akademiyasi, sayyohlar, eksport, logistika, ichki va tashqi turizm, restavratsiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о влиянии туризма на экономическую отрасль нашей страны, его месте и роли, а также о реформах и усилиях, направленных на развитие туризма.

Ключевые слова: туризм, академия туризма, туристы, экспорт, логистика, внутренний и внешний туризм, реставрация.

Introduction

Tourism is considered one of the leading sectors of the economy of not only our country, but also the whole world. Even in times of Global problems, terrorist acts, racial tensions, tourism can capture its effectiveness and effectiveness. A clear



example of this is COVID-19 and beyond. Tourism is currently on its way back to prepandemic levels. According to the World Tourism Organization(UNWTO), in the first 3 months of 2023, there were approximately 235 million people traveling internationally, more than double that of the same period in 2022. These results matched UNWTO's scripts for 2023.

Like other countries, Uzbekistan also pays significant attention to the tourism sector and demonstrates its tourism potential adequately. According to the State Statistics Committee, in 2022, 558,600 citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan traveled abroad. Additionally, in recent years, there has been an increase in travel among Uzbek citizens, especially in the 'Umra' direction.

The anniversary 25th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) held in our country, precisely in the city of Samarkand, is a notable example of this. Furthermore, during this session, the opening of the UNWTO International Tourism Academy (TOURISM ACADEMY SAMARKAND) and the establishment of a thematic office in collaboration with UNWTO have created opportunities for our country to occupy a leading position in the tourism market among the Silk Road countries. It has also laid the groundwork for attracting new projects and investments for the innovative development of the tourism sector.

Literary Analysis and Methodology

Tourism's Impact on the Country's Economy and its Significance have been the subject of numerous studies conducted by scholars and researchers. For example, X.M. Mamatqulov explains the demand for tourism services worldwide primarily with socio-economic reasons (such as increasing overall income and the rise in leisure time due to technological advancements). Additionally, the growth in transportation infrastructure, its affordability, and the accessibility of destinations, as well as the reduction or elimination of currency restrictions and liberalization of visa regimes, have been identified as contributing factors. Subsequently, as a result of these ideas, starting from February 1, 2019, a visa-free regime for a period of 30 days was established for citizens of 45 countries visiting Uzbekistan, marking a significant milestone. Furthermore, the list of countries allowing their citizens to obtain electronic entry visas has been expanded starting from that year. Currently, our country offers visa-free entry for citizens of 93 foreign countries, electronic entry visas for 56 countries, transit visas for a five-day stay in 47 countries, and a streamlined process for tourist visas for 76 countries. Visa-free entry for citizens of China, the United States, and Vietnam, who are aged 55 and above, and intend to visit Uzbekistan

for tourism purposes for more than 30 days, has also been established. Additionally, new types of entry visas, such as 'Citizen,' 'Student visa,' 'Academic visa,' 'Medical visa,' and 'Pilgrim visa,' have been introduced.

In the course of the current year, a series of legislative acts aimed at comprehensive development of tourism in our country have been adopted:

Resolution No. 5 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 7, 2023, "On Additional Measures for the Development of Local Air Routes, Internal Tourism, and Regional Aviation," amending and introducing additions to the Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution No. 100 of February 24, 2021, in accordance with the decision related to specifying additional provisions.

Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution No. 98 dated March 7, 2023, "On Measures to Organize the 25th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) at a High Level in the city of Samarkand and to Obtain the Title 'Tourism Capital of the Economic Cooperation Organization in 2024' for the city of Shahrisabz";

Presidential Decree No. PQ-135 dated April 26, 2023, "On Additional Measures to Rapidly Develop the Republic's Tourism Potential and Further Increase the Number of Local and Foreign Tourists.

"Presidential Decree No. PQ-223 dated July 12, 2023, "On Preparation and Implementation Measures for the International Event 'Xiva - Tourism Capital of the Islamic World in 2024";

Presidential Decree No. PQ-238 dated July 27, 2023, "On Further Enhancing Reforms in the Tourism Sector and Establishing an Efficient State Management System in the Field of Tourism";

Presidential Decree No. PF-114 dated July 27, 2023, "On Measures to Establish Effective State Management in the Fields of Culture and Tourism within the Framework of Administrative Reforms."

"Presidential Decree No. PQ-281 dated August 18, 2023, "On Improving the System of Utilizing Water Reservoirs for Fish Farming Needs and Measures to Develop Fish Farming and Water Tourism Infrastructure";

On September 11, 2023, President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev signed the Decree on the "Strategy of Actions." [4]

Debate: The following plans have been outlined to increase the number of tourists in Uzbekistan by creating favorable conditions for the development of both inbound and domestic tourism:

Increasing the number of foreign tourists to 15 million, domestic tourists to 25 million, and visitors interested in pilgrimage tourism to 3 million.

Attracting private investments, the country aims to establish 30 major tourism clusters, enhance the number of accommodations by at least 2 times, construct 25 mountainous roadways, and extend tourism facilities to cover 175 areas.

The goal is to boost the export of tourism services to reach 5 billion dollars and achieve an annual export of 1.5 billion dollars in medical and educational tourism.

Establishing a 'Tax-Free' system for products purchased in the Republic and officially declared for foreign tourists at all international airports.

Developing the national program 'Ancient Historical Heritage,' which includes creating a cultural heritage and restoration of historical monuments, as well as organizing 'Open Sky Museums' to preserve artifacts.

Results: The following measures have been planned to enhance Uzbekistan's integration into global transport and logistics networks and improve the efficiency of the national transportation system:

Encouraging the establishment of companies providing intercity bus services within the country.

Setting up more than 1,000 electric charging stations, as well as catering and rest areas, trade, and service points.

Increasing the volume of transit cargo transportation through the Republic's territory to 16 million tons.

Reducing transit times for cargo transportation by rail in the northern direction by 40%.

Tripling the volume of passenger and cargo transportation services.

Extending the electrified railway network coverage to 65% of the country.

Increasing the number of airports fourfold.

Constructing and repairing 56,000 kilometers of roads.

Adopting market-oriented approaches in shaping tariffs for passenger and cargo transportation services in railway and air transport, attracting both local and foreign operators.

Constructing a total of 5,500 kilometers of roads with concrete and asphalt pavement from regional centers to rural settlements.

Building highways under state-private partnerships on the routes Tashkent-Samarkand and Tashkent-Fergana Valley.

Completely integrating city and district transportation with public transport, increasing the number of new buses to 5,000, and electric buses to 2,000.

Constructing new high-speed railways on the Tashkent-Samarkand, Samarkand-Navoiy-Bukhara routes, and increasing passenger capacity in high-speed trains by 2.5 times.

Modernizing and ensuring efficient management of regional airports with low efficiency through state-private partnerships.

Modernizing the Republic's six major airports, including state-private partnership-based upgrades, and increasing the number of private airlines to 10.

Implementing the 'Open Sky' regime in all airports through strategic partnerships, and expanding the national aviation fleet to 100 aircraft.

Conclusion:

Lonely Planet, a globally recognized travel expert, has named Uzbekistan as one of the top destinations to visit in 2024, along with 9 other countries worldwide.[5] Lonely Planet Global, in anticipation of its 50th anniversary celebrations, expanded its traditional list of 'Best in Travel' for the year 2024 by adding two new categories: 'Best Value' and 'Most Sustainable Destinations,' alongside broadening the list to include the top 10 cities, countries, and regions. Uzbekistan made it to the top 10 list of the world's best countries to visit. This list also includes Mongolia, India, Morocco, Chile, Benin, Mexico, Pakistan, Croatia, and Saint Lucia. It is worth mentioning that while Uzbekistan had approximately 1.3 million visitors in 2016, the number increased to 5.2 million tourists in 2022. In just the first 8 months of 2023, Uzbekistan welcomed 4.3 million tourists from abroad. These developments are a clear testament to the country's growing appeal and demonstrate its promising future in further enhancing its tourism potential.

References:

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