

SOME PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is divided into categories of internal and international tourism, regardless of the structure of service provision, according to the place of service provision and the group of tourists who consume these services.

Internal tourism means providing services to tourists within the territory of a certain country. Such tourists belong to the category of local (or national) tourists.

International tourism means the visit of tourists from other countries to a country and the provision of services to them. So, it is self-evident that such tourists belong to the category of foreign tourists.

Keywords: internal tourism, international tourism, problems.

Tourists are provided with tourism services in the territory of another country (mobile) tourism. In the same way, if tourist services are provided to foreign tourists in the territory of the country, then such tourism is called "inbound tourism".

There are also general concepts such as "receiving tourists" and "departing tourists", which apply to both internal and international tourism. The term "tourist arrival" is also used in tourism statistics. The tourist flow is determined according to the number of tourist arrivals. Based on the internal nature of the concept of tourist, it can be said that if a tourist has come to a place, then he must go from this place to his country or place of permanent residence. It comes and goes temporarily.

According to the Presidential Decree 5611, the Pilgrim visa will be issued to foreign nationals who come to study the cultural, historical, religious and spiritual heritage and traditions of Uzbekistan from January 5 this year for up to 2 months. was done. The first international tourism forum in Bukhara was attended by the Mufti of Perlis, Malaysia Mohd Asri bin Zainul Obiddin and the leadership of Islamic Tourism Center, Institute of Halal Studies and Management, Association of Travel Agencies and Travel Agencies of Malaysia. There are lots of historical, cultural, art, architectural and unique archeological excavations in Samarkand region for the development of tourism. Natural health landscapes, charming waterfalls, mineral water and healing salts provide great opportunities for agro, eco, mountain and medical tourism. The traditions and customs of this ancient country, as well as national crafts are of great interest in the world.

The region's rich history, sacred places and pilgrimages are important for the introduction of pilgrimage tourism in the region, expanding the flow of tourists not only locally but also abroad. However, until now, the region has been neglecting to effectively use its potential in this area. Developing pilgrimage tourism as part of the objectives set out in the Action Plan for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the years 2020. The "roadmap" promotes the implementation of this work at a new level. During his visit to Samarkand region, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev focused on the tourism potential of the region, creating new jobs and increasing the incomes of the population. In this regard, the region has adopted a program of measures to develop tourism potential of Samarkand region. It pays special attention to such important issues as creating a modern, modern appearance of the region, improving transport infrastructure, and providing quality services to tourists from abroad.

In tourism statistics, there is also the concept of transit tourist, in which it is understood that tourists stop in the territory of another country while going from the territory of their own country to the territory of another country. In order to become such an interstate transit tourist, special transit visas are required. The period of stay of transit tourists in the country is limited. For example, in the trips of European tourists to India or China, Uzbekistan is a transit area (country), and tourists are transit tourists. On such a trip, tourists will be in Uzbekistan for a short time. During this period, they can stay in hotels, eat, get acquainted with historical monuments of the country, buy souvenirs from markets and stalls.

"Tourist reception" category is characterized by the arrival of tourists to this region or tourist center and the services provided to them. From this activity, all the tourism infrastructure for the organization of tourism - the employment of transporters, hotels and restaurants - is derived. As a result of the provided services, the mass of national (and through foreign tourism, foreign) currency increases. When receiving tourists, jobs are quickly created in the tourist region or center, the economy of the region develops due to the use of local tourist resources. The balance of reception of internal and foreign tourists is included.

The development of tourism depends on the economic and political factors of the country. At the same time, foreign currency from tourism affects the growth of the state economy. During the Soviet era, foreign tourist trips were very cheap. Also, there was a big difference between the types of services provided to Soviet citizens and foreign tourists. After our republic gained independence, the difference between them decreased, and tourism became a huge source of income for tourist centers and companies in a number of historical cities.

"Sending tourists" is also an important category. Such activities always lead to the outflow of money to other regions or foreign countries. Therefore, sending tourists has never been a dominant field for the local area or for tourist agencies. Taking this into account, countries come up with severe economic barriers that prevent the development of internal tourism and the sending of tourists. One day, the governor of St. Petersburg took part in a tourist exhibition and came to the stand of a large tourist company, and the head of the company proudly spoke about sending thousands of tourists to foreign countries every week. The governor angrily orders to cancel the company's license and suspend its activities. The head of the company protested: "The city treasury does not need my billion-ruble tax paid to the local budget." As a result, a large tax-paying company was liquidated and the treasury was left without these tax payments.

It should not be forgotten that both sending tourists and receiving tourists can fill the local treasury with taxes.

The concept of national tourism also has its place, and it includes all the activities of the residents of their country in providing services to tourists in the fields of internal and outbound tourism.

Apart from these, there are such concepts as planned and amateur tourism, individual and group tourism.

In developed countries, tourism develops in a harmonious state, there is a balance between internal and reception tourism. Internal tourism contributes to the efficient use of national tourism resources and the development of the tourism industry and infrastructure.

However, in practice, not all countries are able to do this. Of course, the country's economy depends on tourism, that is, only those countries whose economy is related to tourism, that is, cannot live without tourism, follow this. For example, 50-60 thousand local Andorrans receive 12 million foreign tourists every year. Naturally, they are ordered to leave their country. According to statistics, only 3 people from this country visited Russia in 1997. Some countries, under the pretext of the internal state system, limit the travel of their citizens abroad or introduce measures to manage tourist activities by the state. That is, it will be very difficult to go somewhere without the permission of the state, and the role of tourism management will be transferred to the state.

We would like to draw your attention to the statistical data: except for Hungarian babies and pensioners, every citizen goes to foreign countries twice a year for tourism purposes. This indicator is only 2% of the population of Russia. Of course, two conditions must be emphasized for tourism here: 1. Free time. 2. Amount.

Although it is bitter, it should be noted that the inhabitants of many countries on earth are not able to go abroad for the purpose of tourism. The main reason is the low salary or poverty of the population. It should be recognized that among them there are also citizens of independent commonwealth states. With its huge natural and cultural-historical resources, Uzbekistan has the ability to meet the demand of tourists and to welcome a huge influx of tourists in the future. However, further development of the tourism industry, raising the tourism infrastructure, attracting more investments in tourism, adjusting the service in tourism to the requirements of the times, reducing the price of service in the service entities, creating an environment of mutual competition in them, going abroad and By simplifying the mechanism for obtaining visas from abroad, we will make a greater contribution to this work by training qualified personnel. True, in the following years, our government and foreign investors allocated funds for tourism infrastructure to the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara. Large hotels were built and modernized, buses and airliners were purchased. Large tourist centers, monuments were repaired, roads were built. Private hotels and national houses are being built and are receiving local and foreign tourists. Recreational areas, for example, Charbog - Chimyan region, were allocated a large amount from the republican budget. Cultural and historical monuments are being repaired. However, apart from these, the issue of internal tourism in our republic is not satisfactory. Even the majority of the population of our republic did not have the opportunity to see the world famous historical cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrizabz even once.

Therefore, it is appropriate to use touristic resources to the maximum extent in order to develop internal tourism and fully satisfy the tourism and recreation needs of our population. We should also pay great attention to the arrival of foreign tourists to our independent republic. Only then, we will get national and foreign currency to the bank accounts of our state treasury and tour operators. The result of this is obvious - we will contribute to the development of our economy, the welfare of business entities will increase, and the lifestyle will improve.

There are other economic factors that make us think. For example, tourists are generally not satisfied with the level and price of tourist services, especially transportation, hotel, and catering services. The same price is set for both internal and foreign tourists. But what is the standard of living between the residents of New York and Tashkent cities? Don't they have the same income?

To sum up, tourism is reflected in internal and international aspects. Of course, tourist activities carried out in the territory of one's own country are related to internal tourism, and organized tours to other countries are related to international tourism. Every country with tourist resources tries to develop international tourism in its territory. After all, the goal is clear - economic benefit. This is not a matter that happens by itself. Investment and more investment is needed. It would not be bad if countries with less developed economy pay the main attention to tourism.

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