

Consequences of Effective Use of Cultural Heritage Objects in the Development of Tourism in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This article discusses in detail the positive aspects of the development of tourism in the country's economy.

Keywords: Nationwide, mirror, pilgrimage, attractiveness, mechanism, communication, depreciation, privilege.

INTRO

As a result of the goals of the new development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, it is planned to significantly develop the tourism sector in the coming years through the preservation, restoration and conservation of cultural heritage objects. In particular, the new development strategy envisages increasing the number of people employed in tourism until 2026, as well as adopting a state program for the development of the infrastructure of tourism and cultural heritage objects and the effective use of more than eight thousand cultural heritage objects. As a result of the implementation of these directions, the goal is to increase the number of tourists visiting our country, create jobs and achieve the development of the tourism sector, as well as to reconstruct and increase the number of tangible and intangible cultural heritage objects of our country.

During the development of the tourism sector, the interest in cultural heritage, historical monuments and culture of other peoples is considered as a means of stimulating tourism in the whole community. Improving the economic mechanism of increasing the importance of cultural heritage in tourism and passing it on to the next generation is the main priority.

In particular, attracting public-private partnerships to cultural heritage sites, developing and improving the digital map of existing historical sites, developing sustainable tourism development into a nationwide movement, and attracting tourists to cultural heritage assets are in the constant focus of the world community.

Effective use of the existing cultural heritage resources in the regions of our country, increasing the economic efficiency of the development of the tourism sector should not become an urgent problem based on the changes as a result of the current socio-economic reforms, assessment of the negative consequences of political situations, digital transformation of the tourism sector and the development of cultural heritage resources based on innovative approaches.

Cultural heritage should be considered as a mirror reflecting the history of every nation. Because, as a result of the historical development of people, each person is formed as a heritage from their ancestors and under the influence of society, and the culture and history of peoples create a sense of

belonging to a certain nation. For example, the culture of each nation goes back almost a long time, and this history is worth being proud of.

People's efforts to preserve their cultural heritage is an important process, and the main goal is to preserve their identity and pass it on to the next generation through works and culture.

Ensuring the rate of growth of the flow of tourists by increasing the number of cultural objects will certainly allow for the effective restoration of natural and cultural productivity within the framework of sustainable tourism development, and will effectively increase the ability of local tourists to participate in tours. It is intended to increase the income of the local population from tourism.

"We will continue consistent reforms in the development of tourism in 2021. Special attention is paid to the development of pilgrimage tourism and domestic tourism. This, in turn, is the purposeful and effective use of opportunities in the tourism sector, increasing the efficiency of services in tourism, developing ways to effectively use the mechanisms of state support for the necessary conditions for the development of tourism, improving the methods of evaluating tourism activities, and conducting scientific research on the prospects of increasing the attractiveness of the sector. set as the goal of implementation.

One of the problems and issues in the management of cultural heritage objects in Uzbekistan is the issue of financing. The management of cultural heritage sites, such as heritage buildings, is extensive and expensive for some people, usually funded by government or private institutions. In Uzbekistan, national heritage is under the control of the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage.

Although the approaches in tourism are widely discussed, in practice, intervention in the tourism sector can be carried out in order to ensure the implementation of relevant decisions. On the one hand, the state acts by removing barriers to tourism development, ensuring the rule of law and punishing, on the other hand, excessive intervention by the state can interfere with the operation of the market mechanism and negatively affect the competitive environment.

In fact, due to the rapid development of information technologies in the field of tourism, it is appropriate to add the factors of information communication and state regulation to Michael Porter's five forces in the formation of demand and supply in the tourist market.

At the stage of development and creation of tourism and cultural heritage objects, the government should provide market incentives such as interest-free subsidies, tax credits and additional depreciation aimed at building hostels and facilities required by the tourist market. In addition, it is necessary to analyze the widespread distribution of prices for cultural heritage objects, specifically for foreigners.

This is the significant loss of cultural heritage objects shows that the currently existing immovable monuments of the state protection institute for the safety of cultural heritage objects cannot provide, because modern socio-economic A system of measures has not been formed in accordance with the relationship. Immovable

preservation and use of cultural heritage funds regulatory, legal, informational, economic provision of a single economic forms, methods and means of influencing the mechanism It is necessary to improve on the basis of integration.

The development of the market of tourist services in our country, the effective use of cultural heritage resources in the field will certainly increase the flow of foreign and national tourists, as

well as the increase of the role of tourism in socio-economic development, the perfect development of socio-economic development programs of the region and the strategy of tourism development.

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