

Ushbu chora-tadbirlarlarni samarali kichik biznes sohasida ko'proq ish o'rmini yaratishga, jahon bozoriga kirish imkoniyatlarini oshirishga yordam berib, mamkakatni eksport salohiyatini oshirishga va aholi daromadlarini oshirishga imkon yaratadi.

FEATURES OF THE PRODUCTION OF TOURIST ROUTES

Radjabova Mohichehra Abdukholikovna
lecturer, Bukhara State University

The basis of economic reform in Uzbekistan is the ideal development of principles for improving economic governance. In this direction, of course, the priority is the rapid development of long-growing sectors of the economy.

The most important of these new economic sectors is tourism. Tourism, which is developing rapidly in the world, is the most profitable sector of the country's economy.

Therefore, the development of tourism in Uzbekistan is a matter of national importance. The relevance of this issue lies in the fact that the international development of the tourism market has its own characteristics, and today it is necessary to know market relations in order to correctly identify the problems of tourism development.

Tourism employment 2019

Table-1

Tourist networks	Number of employees in legal entities, people			Actual hours worked, man-hours
	Total	Men	Women	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	54 536	36 178	18 358	92 990 367
2. Catering services	66 646	40 902	25 744	110 249 174
3. Railway passenger transport services	5 273	3 891	1 382	10 605 518
4. Land passenger transport services	70 919	66 083	4 836	116 974 245
5. Air passenger services	1 040	310	730	1 412 903
6. Car rental services	1 788	1 460	328	2 887 043
7. Travel agency and other booking services	3 192	1 866	1 326	5 223 752
8. Services in the field of culture	11 042	5 873	5 169	21 140 898
9. Services in the field of sports and leisure	16 028	11 050	4 978	28 143 138
Total:	230 464	167 613	62 851	389 627 038

The analysis of statistical data on the level of employment in the tourism sector in our country for 2019 was as follows. The composition of the staff of legal entities in the field of tourism has changed as follows. The share of men in accommodation services was 66.3%, and the share of women was 27.5%. The share of men in the services of public catering enterprises was 61.4%, women - 38.6%.

The share of men in passenger rail transport services was 73.8%, the share of women - 26.2%. The share of men in land passenger transport services was 93.2%, and the share of women was 6.8%.

The share of men in the field of passenger air transportation was 29.8%, women - 70.2%. The share of men in car rental services was 81.6% and the share of women - 18.3%. The share of men in the services of travel agencies and other booking services was 58.4%, the share of women - 41.5%. The share of men in the field of cultural services was 53.2%, and the share of women - 46.8%. The share of men in sports and leisure services was 69.9%, while the share of women was 31.1%.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that in 2019 the employment rate of our women in the tourism sector was very low in some areas. Creation of benefits and vacancies in all branches of tourism in order to increase the employment of women. Providing employment for women on preferential terms in accordance with the legislation of the Republic.

Today, in addition to our compatriots, pilgrims from India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Central Asia visit the sacred complexes in Bukhara. They are pleased that in this blessed place, which in the Middle Ages was called "Qubbat ul-Islam" - "the dome of Islam", religious educational institutions still operate, and much attention is paid to the development of Muslim morality and culture.

People do not leave the shrine of Khoja Abdukholik Gijduvani. He was the greatest of the seven pirs, the founder of the Khojagan sect, and the Muslims of the world revered him as the Lord of the World. In particular, the enlightened ruler Mirzo Ulugbek built a madrasah, a library and a stone bathhouse in his honor. This place, unfortunately, was trampled by the dictatorial regime. The madrasah was turned into a

warehouse of chemical fertilizers, and the area around the tomb turned into a straw market. Thanks to independence, such unpleasant situations have disappeared. The shrine has been renovated. The scope of work in this direction was further expanded by the Presidential Decree of July 1, 2017 "On the preparation and celebration of the 915th anniversary of Abdukholik Gijduvani and the 700th anniversary of Bahauddin Naqshband". The complex is currently undergoing complete reconstruction. The sidewalks are paved with special stone, and the adjacent territory is landscaped.

Mamlakat Toshtemirova and her family came from the Kadamjai district of the Batken region of the Kyrgyz Republic. The mother was from Fergana and came to the neighboring republic as a bride. "This is my first visit to Bukhara," he said. - For me it was a big dream. When I was about thirteen years old, I came across the book of Alisher Navoi "Nasoim ul-muhabbat". Among the saints and salaf, written by the great poet in the play, the compositions about the Lord of the Worlds made a deep impression on me. Hazrat Navoi writes: "Their form is a document of teaching ... They always went to the Kaaba in prayer."

See, he became so great that everything he did regulated the path of the sect. I was deeply attached to the Lord. The desire to visit their graves haunted me. Fortunately, cooperation between our countries has strengthened, the borders have opened. The two fraternal peoples came to visit each other, and they held weddings together without any obstacles. I was planning to go on Hajj. But, first of all, I would not be disappointed if I had not visited the holy places for all Muslims after Mecca and Medina - monuments in Samarkand and Bukhara. Here I am a guest of the Lord of the Worlds. Finally, my half-century dream has come true.

The fact that the footprints of the saint are being repaired not only adds to the beauty of our village, but also improves the atmosphere and lifts the mood of the people," said Abdulatif Shirinov, an activist of the Boboy Samosiy gathering of townspeople. "As a person who was born and raised here, I know that once the temple was completely abandoned.

In order to further develop and support pilgrimage tourism in our country:

1. The Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Bukhara region, together with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Finance, within two months submits proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers on the concept of construction and development of an innovative museum in Bukhara.

2. The Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Karakul, the Ministry of Agriculture and the administration of the Samarkand region created a mulberry tree plantation on 64 hectares of land around the Imam Bukhari complex and the Samarkand silk paper tourist complex until August 1, 2021 as a source. Raw silk. To provide.

3. Together with the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan and the International Research Center of Imam Bukhari, in order to popularize and promote large-scale promotion, create a satellite TV channel "Imam Bukhari" in Indonesian, Bengali, Malay, Turkish, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Pashto and other foreign languages with the presence of its correspondents in foreign languages. Countries. Development concept, such proposals have been made.

Considering the above analysis in our country, it can be noted that an increase in the diversification (diversity) of religious tourism plays a special role in the development of pilgrim tourism. Religious tourism, that is, the spiritual needs of people, also contributes to an increase in the number of visitors.

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ЖОНДОР ТУМАНИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ ИМКОНИАТЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ЙУЛЛАРИ
Саидова Фируза Камаловна
ўқитувчи, Бухоро давлат университети

Америка Қўшма Штатларининг Гарвард университети тадқиқотларига кўра, мамлакатимиз 50 дан ортик саноат маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқаришда барча имкониятлар ва нисбий устунликларга эга. Айниқса, нефтгаз-кимё, металлургия, машинасозлик, электротехника, фармацевтика, қурилиш материаллари, тўқимачилик, чарм-пойабзал, озик-овқат ҳамда “яшил иқтисодиёт” билан боғлиқ саноат тармоқлари иқтисодиётимиз “драйверлари”га айланиши учун барча етарли шароитлар мавжуд.

Бир нарсани алоҳида таъкидлаш керак, пандемия даврида иқтисодиётнинг барқарор ишлаши учун тадбиркорлар давлат билан тепша-тенг ҳисса қўшдилар. Шунинг учун барчамиз тадбиркорларга елкадош бўлиб, уларни доимо қўллаб-қувватлашимиз шарт. Бу борада ишбилармонларнинг ҳақ-хуқуқларини, айниқса, хусусий мулк дахлсизлигини таъминлаш – барча

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