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**THEORETICAL BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN  
UZBEKISTAN**

**ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ТУРИЗМА В  
УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.**

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***Abstract.** The article entitled tourism is understood as a type of activity related to people's knowledge of the world, which represents the general system of knowledge that has led to the development and integration of mankind over the centuries. The most important thing in the international classification of types of tourism activities is the correct choice of classification feature. Tourism activities are usually based on the needs of visitors, their spending on consumption of goods and services*

***Key words:** international classification, empirical analysis, Tourism activities, goods and services, economics.*

***Аннотация.** В статье рассмотрены вопросы туристическая деятельности, связанный с познанием мира людьми, который представляет собой общую систему знаний, которая на протяжении столетий привела к развитию и интеграции человечества. Самое главное в международной классификации видов туристической деятельности является правильный выбор классификационного признака. Туристическая деятельность обычно*

*основывается на потребностях посетителей, их расходах на потребление товаров и услуг.*

**Ключевые слова:** *международная классификация, эмпирический анализ, туристская деятельность, товары и услуги, экономика.*

Today, the tourism sector is one of the most profitable and rapidly developing sectors in the world, and its contribution to the volume of gross production (services), ensuring employment, gross accumulation of fixed capital and, as a result, the development of the country's economy is significant. Therefore, as an important branch of the country's economy, it is appropriate to make calculations related to the correct analysis of the activity of this sector on the basis of world standards.

Tourism is understood as a type of activity related to people's knowledge of the world, which represents the general system of knowledge that has led to the development and integration of mankind over the centuries. The most important thing in the international classification of types of tourism activities is the correct choice of classification feature. Tourism activities are usually based on the needs of visitors, their spending on consumption of goods and services [124].

In these processes, the main criterion for selecting tourism activities is the offer of tourism products and services, specialization of enterprises and consideration of needs. It is also appropriate to determine the scale of tourism based on demand. Due to the introduction of the preferential direction of tourism expenses, the additional grouping function made it possible to combine this approach within the standard international classification of tourism activities. The offer of tourism covers the demand of those entering the country for tourism purposes, as well as the main categories of goods and services included in tourism consumption. The activities selected in this process are mutually coordinated and help to fully account for the activities of the sector. Based on these circumstances, countries with developed statistics such as Canada, Australia, and the United States have introduced these accounts into their practice [125]. At the conference held in Ottawa, a project of the tourism development program in the countries of the world was created according to the guide "TST-1993". The process of developing this manual was supervised by a committee consisting of representatives from 36 countries of the world. This organization has organized regional forums in a number of countries of the world. Also, technical assistance missions and regional seminars were organized for a number of countries. User manuals for TST-1993 have been published and distributed. In 1999, JTT hosted the World Conference on Economic Impact Assessment of Tourism. Based on the resolution of the held Conference, the agreement of JTT, IHRT and Eurostat interdepartmental working group was signed. According to it, a single methodological base of TYoH was created. Also, in 2000, the UN Statistical Commission published its manual entitled Tourism Subsidiary Accounts: Recommended Methodological Framework. In this way, TYoH emerged as a unique and perfect statistical tool for evaluating and analyzing the place of tourism in the world economy. Prestigious international organizations also began to widely use these accounts in their analysis. A number of countries have begun to

make extensive use of TYoH in creating their own tourism programs and developing tourism measures in the country.

Work aimed at improving tourism statistics was carried out even into the 21st century. The identification of the important characteristics of tourism led to the acceleration of research in the field of tourism. In the following periods, the importance of the tourism sector is increasing in terms of generating income, making a significant contribution to the growth of the regional economy, reducing unemployment in the countries and ensuring stability in the economy. The growing importance of the tourism sector has led to the need to develop tourism statistics that accurately represent the state of this sector. With the change of the status of the World Tourism Organization to a specialized organization of the UN, this organization was assigned the task of coordinating tourism statistics. Also international standards such as "MHT-2008", "Balance of Payments and International Investment Situation (Part 6)", "Statistics of International Trade Services"[124] and IFUT (Part 2), "Product (Goods and Services) The introduction of classifiers such as "classification" served to improve tourism statistics. As a result of tireless research by international and regional organizations, including the UN, JTT, IHRT, Eurostat and representatives of a number of countries of the world, "Tourism statistics" in accordance with the international standards of "IMH-2008", "Balance of Payments and International Investment Situation (6th)" international recommendations - 2008" and "Tourism auxiliary accounting: recommended methodological framework 2008" manuals were developed [125].

These manuals detail tourism-related concepts, definitions, standards, templates, data sources, and recommendations on how to calculate them. These recommendations are the theoretical basis for the development of tourism statistics, and each country develops its own tourism statistics, taking into account the specific aspects of the country, in order to assess the state of tourism development and compare with other countries of the world. From this point of view, we present the main theoretical concepts, definitions and recommendations related to tourism assessment in the country, resulting from the study of the above-mentioned manuals and other sources.

The concept of "usual environment" is one of the main concepts of tourism, which refers to the geographical area that represents the activities related to the normal life of people. This concept more fully expresses the concepts of country of permanent residence used in national accounts and permanent residence used in household statistics. Researching this concept makes it possible to take into account the travel and usual environmental conditions in the life of the country's inhabitants. Places of permanent residence, work, study or (even if distant) frequented places of the population are considered as usual environment.

Each household has a primary residence, which is determined by the time spent permanently there. Apart from this, housing is considered a "Holiday House". A vacation home (field yard) is a second home that is visited by family members for rest, vacation, or other forms of recreation. In "International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics - 2008" [124] it is recommended to consider the visit to holiday

homes as a tourism trip and to distinguish it separately in order to ensure comparability.

"Visitor" is a person who leaves his/her usual environment for a period of less than one year for any primary purpose (business trip, leisure or other personal purpose) other than the purpose of employment in a registered enterprise in the visiting country or territory. is a traveler who makes a trip.

"Tourism" is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon associated with the movement of people, including as a form of recreation, as a way of learning about the world around us and gathering spiritual experience, or as a field of broad international cooperation, service and business activities, as well as a direction of state policy. can be seen. A special feature of tourism is determined by the temporary status of the consumer during the observed period: it represents a visit to a place outside of his usual environment for a period of not more than one year, not related to employment in an enterprise permanently located in this area. The above-mentioned characteristics make it possible to distinguish between visitors for the purpose of a tourism trip and ordinary consumers. Visitors who stay in the visited area for 24 hours or more are considered tourists. Tourists can be divided into the following groups according to the purpose of travel:

- recreation, vacation, entertainment, religion, education, sports, medicine;
- business trip, for family reasons, business. A traveler (including cruise tourists) who spends less than 24 hours on a tourism trip in the visited area is considered an "Excursionist".

The formation of specific criteria, system of indicators, standards of tourism directly creates the need to conduct scientific research and study special approaches in this field. Compatibility of tourism with types of economic activities requires correct assessment of its indicators, conducting analyzes in connection with socio-economic processes in the visited areas. Auxiliary accounts serve as the basis for the calculation of indicators for the study of areas that are not allocated as a branch in MHT. Subsidiary accounts are compatible with national accounts, the limits of accounts in national accounts are expanded and redefined. In some of the auxiliary accounts, along with production, calculations are also made on costs.

The need for a complete analysis of the tourism sector in the form of a balance of resources and use requires the creation of a separate subsidiary account. TYoH provides a wide coverage of tourism services (goods) production along with its consumption indicators. From the point of view of consumption, the tourism auxiliary account reflects the expenditure made by visitors on tourism services (goods). From the point of view of production, the tourism auxiliary account reflects the production of tourism services (goods) as a whole.

From this point of view, the 6th table of TYoH is compiled in the form of "Resources and use" tables based on the balance of tourism consumption and production.

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