



OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPORTANCE OF REFORMS IN TOURISM INDUSTRY OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Malika D. Kaypova
Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the opportunities and importance of reforms in tourism industry of Karakalpakstan. In the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, there are historical and cultural monuments that provide rich information about the past history of our nation, the level of development of its national culture. Due to their importance, these monuments have taken a firm place in the treasury of the culture of the republic and the whole world, attracting the attention of many scientific courts and scientists.

KEYWORDS: Opportunities, importance, tourism industry, Karakalpakstan.

INTRODUCTION

Today, tourism has become part of the daily life of almost a third of the world's population. Moreover, at the beginning of the XXI century. in terms of income, tourism rightfully took the third place among the leading sectors of the world economy. The economic functions of tourism include, first of all, the economic benefits it provides. Tourism stimulates the development of infrastructure elements - hotels, restaurants, commercial enterprises, etc. This determines the growth of the revenue part of the budget at the expense of taxes. In addition, as mentioned above, tourism has a wide potential for attracting foreign currency and various investments. An equally important economic function of tourism is the diversification of the economy, the formation of industries that serve the tourism sector, increase the income of the population and increase the welfare of the nation. Tourism also affects economic development by increasing business activity and expanding the production of goods and services as a result of increased effective demand from foreign and domestic tourists. In many countries, tourism is one of the three leading sectors of the state, is developing rapidly and has important social and economic value.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, there are historical and cultural monuments that provide rich information about the past history of our nation, the level of development of its national culture. Due to their importance, these monuments have taken a firm place in the treasury of the culture of the republic and the whole world, attracting the attention of many scientific courts and scientists.

In 1996, 237 historical and cultural monuments were registered in our republic, including 122 archaeological, 16 architectural, 80 historical revolution, 15 historical and 4 art monuments, more than 30% of which are located in Tortkul, Beruniy, Ellikkala districts. 15 archeological, 4 architectural, 17 historical, 2 monumental monuments in Tortkul district, 9 archeological-

architectural, 5 historical monumental monuments in Beruni district, 22 archeological-architectural, 4 historical-monumental monuments in Ellikkala district were registered with the state register. Taking into account the importance of the monuments in these places for our people, the government of Karakalpakstan and other commercial enterprises and organizations have developed a number of measures to protect, restore and promote these monuments, and practical work is being carried out today [1]. The decision "On measures to protect, use and promote historical and cultural monuments in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" is especially important for the further development of work in this direction, gaining personal responsibility of local authorities and public organizations.

A total of 50 tangible cultural heritage objects are located in the territory of Kungirotdistrict, which are included in the National list of real estate objects of material cultural heritage approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 846 dated October 4, 2019. Of these, 38 archeology, 1 architectural object, 7 monumental art monuments, 4 noteworthy places are considered.

Currently, the regularly visited objects are "Burakhan Castle" located in the territory of "Kipchak" VAS, "Davut ata maqbarasi (shrine)" located in the territory of "Adabiyot" VAS, "Paygambar Kiz aulie" located in the territory of "Qypshaq" VAS and other objects, about 3500-4000 tourists come and visit (Information of Kungirotdistrict administration). 11 billion soums were allocated based on the decision No. 37 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 16, 2019, to renovate and reconstruct the Hokim-ota shrine in Moynaq district, paying attention to pilgrimage tourism, and today the repair and beautification works in the shrine area have been completely completed. (During the years 2019-2020-2021, all restoration and construction works of Hakim Ota's mausoleum and the complex were carried out by "Road-repair" LLC).

10 km of the inner road of the highway 4P-173 in Moynaq district in the direction of Kungirotdistrict - Moynaq to the "Hakim Ota" shrine was reconstructed, and the road bridge crossing the "Aqbasli" canal leading to the shrine was repaired. Traffic signs were installed on the 4P-173 highway (Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Karakalpakstan). There is a separate parking lot for vehicles (cars and buses) on the territory of the shrine. During the process of organizing prayer rituals (prayer), a scheme for placing pilgrims has been developed. Conditions (seats, waiting rooms and areas, library) have been created for visitors to the shrine. Guides on pilgrimage etiquette and manners have been developed and posted on the shrine grounds and 1 family guest house has been established around the shrine. In 2022, the "Sudoche-Akpetki" state order reserve in the form of a state nature protection institution with a total area of 280 thousand 507 hectares was established in Moynaq district. In order to attract tourists to the territory of the reserve, to familiarize them with the flora and fauna of the area, in August 2022, a tourist complex "Tour to Sudoche Lake" was established at the expense of grant funds. Currently, more than 10,000 foreign tourists can visit the "Sudoche-Akpetki" state reserve.

In 2020-2022, the total cost of tourism in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is 232.1 billion. It is planned to implement 57 investment projects worth 520 soums, as a result of which 520 new jobs will be created. A total of 27 projects were launched in 2020-2021. As a result, 46.8 billion soums of investment were absorbed and 101 new jobs were created.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-104 of January 27, 2022 and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 500 of September 6, 2022 (Paragraph 47 of the Roadmap), it is located in 3 districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Takhtakopir, Khojayli, Ellikkala) Accommodation facilities for tourists in 4 neighborhoods ("Daokara", "Sarishungil", "Sakhtiyon", "Sharq Yulduzi") and the introduction of a special tax regime for business entities operating in service facilities and the decision of the Dzhorghi Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan dated March 7, 2022 No. 621 "On defining tourism areas where a special tax regime will be introduced for business entities providing services in the field of tourism", a special tax regime has been introduced to "Sarishungil" CG in Khojaly district, "Daokara" VAC in Takhtako'pir district, "Sakhtiyon" CAC, "Sharq yulduzi" VAC in Ellikkala district (Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Karakalpakstan).

Also, the Technical Assignment of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the development of the master plan of the tourism area in the "Sarishungil" CG of the Khojayli district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the "Daokara" VAC in the Takhtakopir district and the "Sakhtiyon" CAC in the Ellikkala district, and the "Sharq yulduzi" VAC were developed and approved.

In this case, the sustainable development of tourism helps to focus on the long-term period in which the balance is achieved by all stakeholders (tourists, local residents) in the implementation of development goals and the use of tourism resources.

The analysis of global trends in tourism development shows the feasibility of forming tourist flows related not only to the natural, cultural and historical features of the region, but also to the creation of new tourist products and routes to attract tourists of various activities and profitability.

CONCLUSION

Many studies have shown that the state should take the tourism sector as one of the priority areas of economic policy and contribute to the development of tourism activities and the creation of favorable conditions for its sustainable operation. Stimulate and support strategic directions, contribute to the formation of the image of the region as an attractive country for tourism, and ensure the promotion of domestic tourism products at the international level.

REFERENCES

1. QRMAB Minkultura RQ-1996 year font No. M-515 document No. 1 152-155v.

