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Complex Issues of Tourism Development in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: It is devoted to the issues of complex solution of the problem of inclusion of architectural monuments in the modern tourism infrastructure and to the development of these major urban planning problems. Ziyarat is dedicated to the search for new forms of using architectural monuments in modern life, taking into account the complex requirements of solving the functional task of infrastructure objects.

Keywords: Tourism infrastructure, pilgrimage tourism, historical and architectural monuments, complex issues of urban development, historical cities.

Introduction. There are endless reserves for tourism development in the use of various natural and climatic resources of Uzbekistan, as well as the richest historical and cultural heritage, including architectural monuments.

Socio-political characteristics of our system, which provide working people with ample opportunities for tourist trips and recreation, are supported by practical organizational and economic measures aimed at developing the material base of tourism. It should be noted that so far and in the practice of designing tourist enterprises, the choice of construction site, its size, sequence, as well as a set of structures are determined without sufficient feasibility studies, and most importantly, undiscovered, taking into account the role and purpose of these facilities in the further development of tourism in the external This situation was determined not only by lack of experience, but also low assessment of the possibilities of tourism organization as an economically effective sector of the national economy.

A number of projects, simple proposals and technical and economic bases for creation of large tourist complexes and centers in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent have been completed by the team of the former Institute of Restoration UNIPI [1].

In these works, architects sought to find new methods and techniques for the integrated development of the city, corresponding to the current level and function of tourism as a branch of the national economy. Taking into account the external relations and prospects for the development of route systems on the scale of entire regions, it follows from the fact that the organization of tourism in the volume

corresponding to the constant growth rate of demand for tourist travel can be really provided and cost-effective, or from the fields.

Speaking about the general principles and methods of designing tourist complexes, first of all, it is necessary to define what is included in the concept "tourist complex or center" and, accordingly, to determine what tasks should be solved in the process of designing.

In practice we proceed from the assumption that it is necessary to take into account specific forms of a tourist complex or its tourist center (design, construction, use as a single integrated tourist enterprise), in which systems of tourist objects and service enterprises are designed for a certain flow of visitors. considered as means of production, their products represent certain knowledge and traces (social, aesthetic, historical and cultural landscape) to a potential consumer.

Tourist complex cannot be considered as an isolated institution; long-term viability, sufficiently stable population flow can be ensured only if each of these complexes or separate objects is calculated as one of the links of developed and branched system of routes, taking into account potential possibilities of each of them. An important place in the potential of tourism development is the study and analysis of local tourist traditions and arts and crafts, festivals, legends, national dishes, etc., which can serve as the basis for the creation and organization of the activities of relevant tourist institutions.

The main factors in attracting tourists include historical and cultural monuments, modern architectural ensembles, scientific attractions and other exhibition objects, which are one of the decisive factors in the journey and on the outskirts of its construction.

Based on the analysis of the goals of the visiting areas and, accordingly, the main directions of the tourist flow, the multifaceted development of tourist routes and the choice of objects that determine their plans, we will develop a travel as a detailed route of the trip with precise calculations of all activities - cognitive excursions, transportation, recreation, leisure, etc. A comparative analysis of the feasibility of different options for destinations, taking into account the necessary capital investments and profitability indicators, the basis for the choice of yulex and the most radical solutions

The method of designing route scenarios developed in the process of implementation allows you to choose the optimal system of institutions and enterprises of the tourism industry as a branch of the national economy in the structure of regional planning of the developed zone.

Having solved such a complicated issue as creation of a system of tourist enterprises in Bukhara region, we have developed a system of organization of 7 tourist zones covering the places of construction of interesting exhibition objects as their main structural units. Each zone presumably reflects full themes of tourist travel, and at the same time, with the system of regional routes on Zakapkans, ushitka will have a system of multi-component routes throughout the country[3].

The main elements of tourist complex structure in Bukhara region are 3 zones: mainly Bukhara transit-excursion character, short-term (according to program of routes) Varakhsha zone and long-term rest zone[4], as a result of distribution of flow of different categories of tourists on routes, in terms of borrowing from shelves and blankets,

Territorially-historical association and development of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and other cities included in this zone is connected with the period of formation of national culture and the state itself, creating particularly favorable opportunities for the development of a unified system of routes, covering all these historical cities of the "Great Silk Road".

The unity of traditions is a historical duration of different stages of development of folk architecture and urbanism, and at the same time the obvious difference in the architecture of individual monuments and ensembles that are part of each of these cities, makes an amazing chronicle of the history of folk

architecture. To make this chronicle open to hundreds of thousands of people is a big task of ideological, educational importance, first of all, solving problems of preservation and restoration of many monuments, creating conditions for preservation of historical shape and identity of ancient cities[5].

The first important step in the development of tourism in the "Great Silk Pool" zone is the creation of a tourist center in ancient Bukhara. Proposals on development of tourism in Bukhara laid the foundation for creation of the first large tourist center in the republic, which should have been built now.

This work defines design and economic parameters of the tourist center as a complex enterprise "tourism. Each of the included objects (monuments, museums, exhibitions, etc.) and the system of service enterprises (guests, motels, souvenir production and trade, culture, sports entertainment, recreation, etc.) were designed and calculated one by one. This area of work allows not only solve the architectural and planning problems of placement and construction of facilities, but also to determine the economic efficiency of the tourist center, which hopes to take up to 1000 thousand tourists and excursion centers annually[6].

It is planned to put into operation priority public utilities and engineering facilities of the city and Bukhara tourist center, and this year a comfortable motel for 300 people and Hemi should be put into operation. Bukhara tourist center is only the first stage, the first link to solve the problem of the "Great Silk Road". In conditions of historically established cities the accommodation of complexes of tourist enterprises is one of the most difficult problems of these works. It is solved in each case only individually.

At the initial stages of work conducted a thorough study and a comprehensive study of the history of the city, its architectural, planning and functional structure, features of the natural landscape, the nature of existing buildings, transportation links, engineering equipment, the prospects for development under the master plan and other issues affecting the development of tourism. to establish urban planning principles for placement of tourist facilities, on these issues should apply to the institutions that worked on the general plans of cities and local[.

Bukhara is an ancient city, where amazing dakhtikami of history, culture, art, large architectural ensembles are concentrated. These monuments, coupled with favorable natural conditions for recreation, make Bukhara an interesting tourist attraction.

The planning structure of the old Bukhara is a monument of an important stage in the development of the art of urban planning, which is of interest for its preservation. The task of such preservation should be solved without contradicting the current and future needs of the developing city. For example, the creation of a modern city center with all its various functions was unacceptable for the historically established central core of Bukhara around the Arch, as it would violate the unique architectural uniqueness of the unique old complex. At the same time in the remaining part of the city's old district the task could be reduced to preservation and new development of red lines, scale, rhythmic structure corresponding to the planning unit of the old part, especially within the framework of its connection with the monuments center[8].

Preservation of the central core of the city - its magnificent monuments and ancient civil (mostly commercial) buildings - is full-fledged and appropriate to create a tourist center of Bukhara. Using this central city to become a museum of the art of urban planning XI-XIX centuries and place tourist institutions, including those that complement and expand the historical and ethnographic information of art education, using the interiors of buildings to create the best prospects for the restoration and preservation of the historical image for many[9].

Architectural and planning organization of the tourist center is based on the placement of service facilities in the Protected Zone of the reserve, which provides the closest connection between areas of sightseeing and tourist accommodation.

Tourism is based on a combination of relaxation and relaxation associated with the use of favorable climatic conditions and other factors that can attract the tourist flow. The system of cognitive tourist routes, designed for different periods of travel, organically includes a more or less prolonged recreation, which can be associated with the objects of familiarity, as well as special favorable natural conditions for recreation. A very small number of foods, the range of problems associated with the development of tourism and the design of steep tourist complexes, can be considered in one article.

First of all, as the most important means of promoting the high achievements of ancient and modern culture of the peoples of our republic, it is necessary to demonstrate the problem of competition between architectural monuments and large urban ensembles and the inextricable connection that exists between the development of tourism, while we must become a fundraiser for the maintenance of tourism.

The main source of national income from tourism is the service sector. At the same time, hotels, motels provide the necessary services to receive tourists, form only part of the service system and generate a stable income at a relative retirement rate. Working with clients for profit, we reduce the payback period, which includes special businesses and tourist facilities, including souvenir industry, mass production, as well as special workshops of arts and crafts, catering establishments, recreation areas, games, entertainment, etc., organized according to tourism and international traditions.

The rational organization of the entire tourism system requires solving a number of complex organotonic and economic problems. First of all, there is a need for a unified and coordinated management of the whole complex of enterprises that make up the tourist system, and it is necessary to move from the design of individual facilities in the field of design to develop holistic systems of tourism development not only for individual regions or republics, but for the whole country.

Conclusions and suggestions.

There are changes in the complex development of tourist infrastructure. As a result of the development there is a transition to the highest level. The difference between the two is that the development of tourist infrastructure refers more to the internal state of objects and is characteristic of the development of relationships between objects. For example, in a complex development there may be a relationship between hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, transport companies, tour organizations, performance and chic production facilities. This process has always manifested itself in the development of tourist infrastructure. It is important to analyze all approaches to solve the problem of improvement and integrated development of tourist infrastructure. In our opinion, in general, the main directions of complex development of tourist infrastructure can be divided into several directions:

- Increasing productivity and production capacity in enterprises;
- continuous improvement of the structural elements of tourist infrastructure;
- proportional development of the elements of tourist infrastructure;
- improving the management of the complex of tourist infrastructure;

Taking into account the above, it is possible to define the integrated development of tourism infrastructure. Comprehensive development of tourism infrastructure is an activity aimed at ensuring the effective use of tourist resources, elimination of territorial and administrative barriers, formation of competitiveness of the territorial tourist complex, implementation of practical measures for a balanced and expedient development of its elements. In this article, proposals for further improvement of tourist complexes should include elements of modern infrastructure, which are: parks, landscape areas; buildings

of hotels and motels; parking lots, religious and educational buildings that help pilgrims and tourists live more comfortably.

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