

STATE REGULATION OF REGIONS IN UZBEKISTAN AND ABROAD

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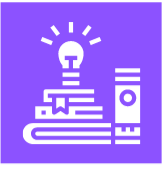
Abstract:

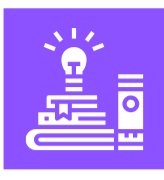
This article describes the requirements for state regulation of the economy, the need for it, the role of the state in economic development. As a developing country, Uzbekistan's economy is entering a market economy, and the role of the state is high. In particular, in the development of tourism, the main task of the state is to preserve the historical monuments of Uzbekistan, their modernization and attraction of tourists, and the work to be done in this direction.

Keywords: state regulation of the economy, tourism, development, influx of tourists, travel agencies, tourism logistics, tourism, domestic tourism, regional tourism, economy, regional economy, public private, partnership, promotion, stimulating demand, encouraging supply.

There is a wealth of experience in regulating the development of the region and tourism abroad. State management of tourism can be divided into three models. The first model is the lack of a central governing body to regulate tourism in the country. At the same time, the main problems of tourism are solved on the territory of developed countries.

The second model is managed by a separate tourism ministry. Such countries include Malaysia, Egypt, Bulgaria and Turkey. The main issue is to create favorable conditions for attracting tourists, the development of infrastructure. The second model is managed by a separate tourism ministry. Such countries include Malaysia, Egypt, Bulgaria and Turkey. The main issue is to create favorable conditions for attracting tourists, the development of infrastructure.





In the third model, the system of government is managed by a multi-sectoral ministry, which coordinates the ministries, departments and enterprises operating in the tourism market, and prepares the necessary legal documents (Spain, UK, Netherlands).

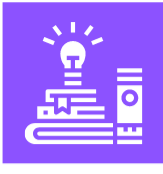
The main problem in all of the above models is to ensure a balance between the central government, line ministries and enterprises, and regional governments. Relative assessment of the use of state regulatory mechanisms for the development of regions in Uzbekistan and abroad. Sodiqov's monograph "Fundamentals of Regional Development: Theory, Methodology, Practice" (Table 1).

Table 1 Comparative analysis of the use of state regulation levers in the regions of Uzbekistan and abroad

Mechanisms for regulating the development of regions	Foreign countries	In Uzbekistan
Adoption of various laws and regulations on the development of the country's regions	++	-
Activities of public administration bodies regulating the development of regions	++	-
Programming and indicative planning of regional development	++	+
Establishment of "growth poles", development corridors, free economic zones, industrial parks and zones	++	-
Establishment of state-funded production infrastructure in the country: roads and railways, irrigation systems, pipelines, etc.	+	++
Establishment of state-funded social infrastructure facilities in the regions	+	++
Regulation of the location of industrial enterprises and agricultural crops	+	++
Restriction of industrial development in districts developed by administrative means	++	-
Encourage start-ups	+	-
The state will cover part of the cost of construction of new industrial enterprises	+	++
Subsidizing regional and local budgets	++	++
Incentives for attracting private capital to troubled areas	++	-
Providing various benefits to foreign investors	+	+
Providing preferential loans and tax incentives for the location of enterprises in sustainable areas	++	+

Symbols 1) ++ - wide, in many countries; 2) + - partially, in some countries; 3) - - does not apply.

The problems of creating growth points and special economic zones aimed at supporting and stimulating regional development, which are widely used in



foreign regions, are sufficiently far from the mechanisms of attracting private capital to the regions in Uzbekistan.

These measures, as well as the development of infrastructure (roads and railways, information technology and communication systems, special warehouses, etc.) are crucial in increasing the competitiveness of the country's regions.

In general, the economic mechanisms of regulating the development of regions in foreign countries T.M. Akhmedov, A.M. Sodikov and other local scientists have done enough research, we look at mechanisms such as infrastructure development and the creation of special free zones, cluster formation, based on the object of our research.

The need for these mechanisms is due, firstly, to their adequacy in the Uzbek context, secondly, the lack of special research on them, and thirdly, to the need to increase the competitiveness of the above-mentioned regions (sectors).

In countries with market economies, the main mechanisms of regional regulation are the creation of infrastructure and assistance to individual companies and firms in areas with relatively low levels of development.

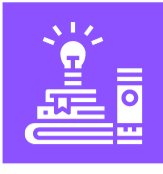
The main mechanism for the development of the region, in particular, the tourism facilities located there, is to support infrastructure. It is distinguished by the fact that the measures for the development of infrastructure and the provision of benefits to enterprises are different.

For some regions, transport concessions are of great interest. This mechanism has played an important role in the development of tourism in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden and Finland. This mechanism can also be used in the context of Uzbekistan.

Mechanisms to support small enterprises, which are widely used in global operations, should be one of the main directions of the system of stimulating regional development.

Assistance to small private enterprises in foreign countries, including tourism companies, is a key part of almost all programs developed and implemented. Such programs include assistance in the restructuring of enterprises, training, lending and direct financing of enterprises, the establishment of guarantee funds, the provision of consulting services and other benefits.

One of the mechanisms of regional policy is the establishment of special free zones (SEZs) by the state. Unlike other mechanisms, SEZs are established not



only to stimulate the development of individual regions, but also to ensure the sustainable growth of certain sectors.

The following benefits and mechanisms are used to stimulate entrepreneurial (tourism) activities in SEZs in foreign countries:

- foreign trade privileges provided for by the special regime of customs and tariff procedures, simplified procedure of foreign trade operations;
- tax incentives related to tax incentives;
- financial incentives through various subsidies for utilities, rent for the use of industrial buildings and areas;
- simplification of the process of registration of enterprises and visa procedures, as well as administrative privileges provided by the zonal administration in the provision of various services.

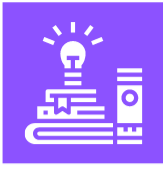
According to the data, there are more than 1,200 oil refineries in the world, of which 400 are free trade, 300 are industrial production, 400 are the introduction of new technologies and 100 are service areas.

One of the new forms of tourism organization in the regions is the tourism cluster. At the same time, this system of governance is developing rapidly in the Baltic states. The main goal of the tourism cluster is to unite interconnected tourism entities in achieving efficiency and competitiveness.

The Rivaniemi tourist cluster in Finland includes 120 service companies, 26 tour operators and 60 service companies. The Svalbard tourist cluster in Norway consists of 16 organizations that supply tourism products, 20 tour operators, 13 hotels, 10 restaurants and 8 cruise ships.

Tourist clusters have been formed in 21 regions of Russia. For example, the tourism cluster in the Republic of Buryatia includes 27 tour operators, 411 accommodation facilities, and 4 professional companies working in the field of tourism. 70% of investments in the cluster are accounted for off-budget. Benefits for the main cluster entities: profit tax is reduced by 4.5%, land tax is exempted, land lease is reduced, modern infrastructure facilities are offered to existing investment sites, the only principle is to implement investment projects.

It is expedient to develop a concept for the formation of a tourist cluster in the regions of Uzbekistan, taking into account the experience of foreign countries.

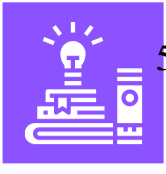


In general, the results of the analysis of foreign experience in the socio-economic development of the regions and the state regulation of tourism in them, and in general, the use of the following in the context of Uzbekistan:

- The need for a well-developed strategy for integrated socio-economic development of the country's regions;
- gradual adaptation of regional policy to general trends, such as decentralization, interregional integration, environmental protection, taking into account the national model of economic reform;
- In the development of regions (tourism), along with the solution of inter-budgetary relations, it is expedient to pay attention to the implementation of investment policy, taking into account the level of regional socio-economic development;
- The integrated and sustainable development of the regions, including the development of infrastructure as a key factor in regulating tourism, is important;
- In the absence of ideal mechanisms of regional policy, each of them has not only a positive, but also a certain negative side;
- Carrying out of special scientific researches on use of growth concepts, SEZ, cluster concepts in regulation of development of regions (tourism) in many foreign countries;
- It is necessary to develop a concept of effective use of the competitive advantages of the regions (tourism enterprises located in them) in Uzbekistan, taking into account the achievements and existing problems.

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