

Elimination of Risks in Tourism Using Historical Experience of Countries

Guzal A. Egamberdiyeva^a

Mirzo Ulugbek National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Keywords: Socio-Economic, Sectors, Scientists, Health, Pilgrimage Tourism, Shopping Tourism, Russia, Thailand, Egypt, Cyprus, China.

Abstract: The essay looks at Uzbekistan's tourist situation during the coronavirus outbreak. One of the earliest and most severely impacted industries globally by the coronavirus epidemic was tourism. This had tremendous impact on Central Asian nations as well, especially Uzbekistan, which saw tourism as a vital economic industry. Specifically, the revival of the travel and tourism sector amid the coronavirus outbreak via promoting both domestic and foreign travel. Additionally, after the quarantine procedures, potential domestic tourism spots in Uzbekistan were researched through interviews. We have examined the laws and rules that have been passed to assist the nation's tourist sector. We specifically took into account travel to remote areas, health, shopping, pilgrimages, and weekends.

1 INTRODUCTION

Currently, tourism is recognized as one of the world's economic activities. As the importance of these activities has increased, so has the attention of governments, organizations in both the public and private sectors, and scientists.

The tourist sector has grown in significance in many nations in terms of GDP and national revenue generation, as well as improvements to the foreign trade balance, job growth, and job creation. Important economic areas and industries that are directly impacted by tourism include consumer goods manufacturing, communications and transportation, building, and agriculture in general. As a result, in many nations around the world, it serves as a sort of stabilizer for socioeconomic progress.

However, tourism as an economic activity is quite a vulnerable area of the economy, especially in the case of various types of risks, whether it is an economic, social or epidemic risk and responds to any changes faster than any other area of economic activity. At the same time, the recovery period is much shorter than for others. As a result of globalization, these risks often have one common characteristic — they affect the economies of all countries, and it becomes clear


that no country will be able to avoid the consequences of the crisis.

2 TYPES OF RISKS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism business, like any type of business, includes a huge number of obvious and hidden threats that are equally dangerous for both tourists and companies in the field of tourism services, such as travel agencies, hotels, restaurants, casinos, airlines and other businesses in the tourism industry - Zolotovskij, V. A. (2019).

The following risk groups are identified in the tourism sector

- 1) Risks for tourists (offenses, theft, terrorism, social conflicts and wars, lack of social and legal protection for tourists, chronic diseases that have worsened during the trip, problems with the traditions and law of the host countries)
- 2) Risks for institutions, enterprises, tourism and recreation facilities, as well as employees of the tourism sector (political, financial and functional risks, as well as the risk of loss of reputation, the risk of non-compliance with performance standards, personnel risks)

^a <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2410-992X>

3) Risk for tourist centers (problems of interference in the traditional way of life of the local population, damage to objects of cultural and historical heritage, damage to the environment of the host region due to the impact of tourists)

4. Tourism is also sensitive to such a factor as epidemic. The outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic is no exception.

On the other hand, the pandemic scenario is a catalyst that has the power to both destroy and develop new business models, as well as alter customer perceptions and behavior. In the setting of a pandemic, downtime offers chances for enjoyment and the growth of one's own potential.

The UN world tourism organization (UNWTO) rates the current crisis as the worst for the industry since 1950.

According to the organization's estimates, domestic tourism may be the first to start reviving — most experts who took part in the study believe that this will happen in late 2020 or early 2021.

Unlike international tourism, domestic tourism does not require adhering to tourist procedures because it does not entail crossing state borders. It symbolizes the movements of individuals who come to visit the nation where they are permanent residents. The daily medium of exchange remains the national money, and the tourist's mother tongue serves as a medium of communication - Hamidov O.H, & et. al. (2017).

These travels are comparatively simple to plan. Some estimates place the percentage of domestic tourism at 80–90% of all traveler trips, and the total amount spent on domestic travel is five to ten times more than that of traveler trips abroad - Hamidov O.H, & et. al. (2017).

There are many similarities between domestic and foreign tourism, despite their notable distinctions. International tourism is somewhat stimulated by domestic tourism. It supports the growth of fresh recreational opportunities and landscapes, the building of fundamental tourism infrastructure, the education of experts, and ultimately the processes of integration that result in the construction of a single, worldwide tourism region. Three scenarios are being considered for restoring international tourism after the pandemic, depending on when countries start opening their borders. According to the most optimistic forecasts, if the state borders begin to open in July, the tourist flow will decrease by 58% compared to last year. In the worst case scenario, if travel restrictions continue until December, tourist traffic is expected to fall by 80% - Birzhakov M.B (2004).

It is often recognized that domestic tourism dominates foreign tourism in many nations, both in terms of volume and economic impact. Still, only recently have scholars started to pay attention to this phenomena, its effects on the economy, and its potential to lessen inequality in less developed parts of the world. As a result, studies on the factors influencing tourists' decisions inside national boundaries are relatively uncommon and often concentrate on the effects of economic factors. But lately, several materials that highlight the possible impact of non-economic variables on domestic demand in a specific destination place have started to surface in the literature on international tourism. These variables might include the standard of the region's natural and cultural resources as well as the destination nation's capacity to manage and arrange its resources in a way that promotes competitive tactics.

3 THE CONCEPT OF RISKS IN THE RESEARCH OF VARIOUS SCIENTISTS

Montfort, V. et al. (2010) examine inter-regional tourist flows in Spain between 2005 and 2009 and emphasize the significance of domestic demand for tourism services using a variety of statistical techniques. For the internal traffic flows between the various regions of Spain, they employ a "gravity model". The authors come to the conclusion that a number of distinct factors, such as the regions' sizes, the cost of transportation, relative pricing indicators, and a variable reflecting the significance of second homes in the destination region, influence the yearly volume of visitor flows between each pair of regions - Zolotovskij, V. A. (2019).

A strategy for domestic tourism in Vietnam that focuses on encouraging domestic travel was presented by Bui, H. T., and Jolliffe, E. (2011). They see domestic tourism in Vietnam within the framework of the country's shift from a centrally planned to a market economy. The writers draw the conclusion that Vietnam's domestic travel industry is growing quickly. Travelers inside their own country are 'pushed' towards tourism by factors such as disposable cash, a desire for familial unity, and the possibility of a sponsored holiday through their employer - Klyuchevskaya N. Turizm (2020).

Demunter, C., and Dimitropulo (2011) state that since 2011, the entire amount of money spent by tourists in Europe on domestic business travel

exceeds the total amount of travels abroad. Seventy-seven percent of European tourists traveled within their own nations, and over fifty percent of their vacation funds were allocated to domestic business travel. France achieved the largest domestic spending at 77 billion euros. Travelers from France and Austria spent the most money. They stress that the emphasis on domestic travel as the primary engine of tourist growth is emphasized in the national tourism strategy as well as the state of Goa's program, with 400 and 362 euros per trip, respectively. After Kerala, Goa is the only state where the primary hub of the tourist sector is its beaches. Goa is referred to be India's beach country for this reason. One of the main economic areas in Ukraine is tourism, and domestic travel has fierce competition in the industry. (Gustul, D. (2011)).

Having studied the international experience in such countries as Slovenia, Turkey, Greece, Portugal, Russia, Thailand, Egypt, Cyprus, China and the restoration of tourism in these countries, it is interesting to adapt the following aspects: improving domestic tourism, developing health, rural, ethnographic tourism for incoming tourists. Consider the measures taken in these States to encourage tourism during the pandemic.

3.1 China's Experience in Eliminating Risks in Tourism

China is a powerful nation with a vast and varied domestic tourist industry. The significant growth in China's tourist industry between 2000 and 2019 served as crucial evidence of this. China's contemporary tourism complex consists of travel agents, hotels, restaurants, transportation companies, and tourism management, monitoring, and supervisory services. The current tourist services sector in the nation is based on three fundamental pillars: hotel management, travel agents, and transportation. According to Petersen (1995, cited in Sofield & Li, 1998), domestic travel within China is a choice undertaken voluntarily by the people, more akin to a pilgrimage to significant historical, cultural, and political sites in order to validate their poetic understanding of these locations - Postanovlenie Kabineta (2020).

China's tourism industry is expanding rapidly in scope. The government implemented the required economic restructuring, generated hundreds of thousands of new employment, and established connections with several remote provinces and districts in order to accelerate the growth of tourism. The well-established tourist industry already

regularly contributes significantly to the growth of the national economy.

As an independent direction, domestic tourism in China actually began to develop only from 1994 to 1995.

The People's Republic of China's State Council passed an ordinance in 1994 establishing a five-day workweek. Since May 1, 1995, the country has established an 8-hour working day and a five-day working week in the public sector. In 2007, the country began to gradually introduce regular annual leave of 5 days (with a working experience of 1 to 10 years), 10 days (with a working experience of 10 to 20 years) and 15 days (with a full 20-year experience).

These changes had a huge direct impact on Chinese society, but still did not affect a significant part of the population, since they did not affect farmers and employees of small private enterprises.

In 1999, the government increased the total number of official holidays, thereby stimulating the tourist interests of many residents of the country. There were, as it is commonly called in China, three "Golden weeks" ("huangjin zhou"): - traditional Spring Festival (Chinese new year); - "May Day" holidays.

- "October holidays" (Republic Day). "Golden weeks" have become essentially "tourist weeks", turning into a significant factor in the intensive development of domestic tourism in the country - Narodnoe slovo (2018).

In 2008, the May "Golden week" was abolished and the total number of holidays during the year was increased. The country's authorities have realized the need to regulate tourist flows and ensure their balance. In addition, in recent years, annual leave has ceased to be a rarity, they have become a prerequisite for the majority of employees - Lazurnyj bereg (2020). Thus, domestic tourism has become a new important driver of economic growth in many regions of China.

The process of sustainable growth of domestic tourism should be divided into 4 phases.

The first phase lasted until 1989. During this period, tourism was characterized by relatively low indicators (up to 300 million man-days per year) and low growth rates.

The second phase covered the period 1990-1995. The number of man-days increased to 500 million, and the growth rate of this indicator accelerated.

The third phase is typical for 1996-2003. The scale of tourism continued to increase, but still did not reach 1000 million people-days. At the same time, there was a slight slowdown in the growth rate of

domestic tourism. A massive epidemic of SARS that affected the country had a clearly negative impact on tourism in 2003.

The fourth phase started in 2004 and continues to this day. It is characterized by a rapid growth of domestic tourist flows. It is domestic tourism that the Chinese government considers as the main direction of development of the tourism sector of the economy in the near future. And it is this type of mass tourism that has been emphasized in the new tourism strategy in China.

In China, domestic tourism has the largest market in the world, which is why, recently, there has been a constant growth, the conclusions are confirmed by official statistics. After the outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic during the mayday holidays, Beijing received 4.63 million domestic tourists and earned 4.18 billion yuan from tourism. Tourists have shifted from traveling abroad to local tourism or to nearby regions. In order to avoid mass crowds, the booking system limits the flow of visitors to 30% of the maximum in popular tourist destinations. With the support of the government, 4,000 tourist attractions were opened across the country specifically for the may holidays. Most tourists come from Shanghai, Ganzhou, Shenzhen, Chengdu, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Beijing, Chongqing, Xi'an and Changsha. Previously, a significant part of bookings were made for numerous groups, but now there is an increase in orders for 3-6 people, and there is an increased demand for 3-4-day trips. Booking tour services with a guide in a private car has become popular. It is also noted that car rental is the main trend this year, the number of bookings reached 70% of last year's figure. Local guides have also become more popular. The main driving force and catalyst of the resurgent tourist flow in China was the youth – a group of consumers under 30 years old formed 57% of all bookings for the may holidays. Demand has shifted to four – and five-star hotels-55% of tourists book accommodation in them.

3.2 Turkey's Experience in Eliminating Risks in Tourism

Turkey as an object of research is defined by the fact that in recent years it has become one of the leading countries in terms of tourist arrivals in the world. The most prosperous economic sector in Turkey in recent years has been tourism, which also helps the nation integrate into the global economy. Zekelman A. (Seckelmann, Astrid) (2002) states that... In Turkey, domestic tourism presents an opportunity for regional development. The local tourist sector presents a

viable socio-economic substitute for the ongoing growth of foreign mass tourism, as noted by tourist Management (23-29) and 85-92. Because of their wealth of historical and ecological attractions, the underdeveloped regions of South-Eastern and Eastern Anatolia can therefore provide new vacation destinations for domestic tourists, promoting the sustainable development of these areas. But the success of Turkey in the international tourism market is also due to the support of the state and active advertising campaigns. The state policy in the field of tourism in Turkey is aimed at providing comprehensive support and stimulating the development of entrepreneurial activity through the establishment of preferences, budget subsidies, tax holidays, and preferential lending to the tourism industry. The strategy of diversifying the tourist product and extending the duration of the tourist season within the framework of the "tourism development Strategy until 2023" adopted in Turkey is one of the key opportunities that have allowed Turkey to get into the top ten most visited countries in just a few years. With over 45 million international visitors in 2019, Turkey's tourism sector had a major setback ahead of the forthcoming vacation season as a result of a novel coronavirus that has resulted in waves of travel restrictions and cancellations. The new coronavirus pandemic struck the world at the same time as Turkey's tourism sector began to rapidly recover, having taken strong steps to rebuild the sector following the 2018 currency crisis. At that point, the country witnessed a dramatic rise in visitor numbers. Every year, the tourism industry brings in 34.5 billion dollars for Turkey, either directly or indirectly supporting 54 different industries and having the capacity to balance the country's total international trade deficit. Nearly 1.5 million people are employed by it in the country. For this reason, it is crucial to preserve tourism. Bulut Bagci is the president of the World Economic Forum (WEF). "In the past, the world has not faced such a crisis, so it is difficult for the authorities of countries to take quickly effective measures to support business. Due to the coronavirus pandemic in Turkey, 80% of companies involved in tourism have been closed. It is worth noting that Russia is the leader in inbound tourism, so if there are no political conflicts between the countries, then after the normalization of the epidemiological situation, Turkey, first of all, will open to Russian tourists", it is Noted that since June, the Ministry of health will organize the work of special laboratories that will test passengers for the presence of the virus in the main airports of Turkey.

The government of the country will launch the program "Certification of healthy tourism" from the beginning of the summer season. It will include a number of measures to ensure the safety of tourists and industry workers. It is expected that tourism will resume in the country in June. First of all, all local museums will start working, and it will also be possible to hold open-air cultural events. In addition, there is a possibility of resuming domestic and international flights to a number of European, Asian and middle Eastern countries.

Next, it is planned to open hotels, hotels and tourist areas that have received certificates of absence of coronavirus infection, confirming that there were no cases among the staff and visitors, and currently all necessary security measures are observed on the territory.

In addition, the country will operate beaches that meet the requirements of social distance, and pools with a sufficient level of chlorine in the water. At the same time, spas and gyms will be closed during the upcoming tourist season.

In particular, in Turkey in the post-coronavirus era, it is planned to design all objects for social distance, install thermal cameras at entrances to measure the temperature for employees and guests, use a disinfection system for customer Luggage, cancel buffets, sun beds will be placed at a distance of 1.5 or 2 meters, everything will be disinfected from keys to pens for filling out forms, rooms will not be used for 24 hours after the departure of previous visitors, remote control of TVs and air conditioners in the rooms will be disinfected, and all textiles will be washed at a temperature of 70 degrees Celsius.

It should be emphasized that Uzbekistan and Turkey closely cooperate in many sectors of the economy.

3.3 Russia's Experience in Eliminating Risks in Tourism

Russia. Tourism in the Russian Federation is an important and dynamically developing sector of the economy, a source of income for budgets of all levels, provides employment for the population, and acts as an effective factor in the socio-economic development of regions. However, according to Vinokurov M. A. () in modern Russia, for ten Russian tourists traveling abroad, there are four incoming foreign tourists and one domestic one, which also can not be considered normal. At the same time, the negative balance between inbound and outbound tourism is estimated at \$ 4-6 billion. annually. If this situation persists, Russia, providing a significant flow

of outbound tourism abroad, will lose its potential income. Currently, 15-20% of the country's population makes trips to Russia for tourist purposes every year. According to foreign experts, in Russia, with an appropriate standard of living, about 80% of the population will be able to travel around the country. At the same time, domestic tourism will increasingly move from Amateur, "wild" forms to quite civilized and comfortable forms of active recreation with maximum use of the updated tourist infrastructure - Postanovlenie Kabineta (2020). One of the first areas of the Russian economy to be impacted by a novel coronavirus epidemic was the tourist sector. We are talking about not only a medical and viral blow, since the initial outbreak of the disease in Russia was brought on by returning citizens from overseas travel, but also a financial blow, since current tours had to be canceled or postponed due to the global spread of COVID-19. Under these circumstances, tour operators, travel agencies, carriers, and other players in the tourism services industry sustained significant losses.

Acknowledging that the tourism sector alone would not be able to handle the challenges, the government made the decision to implement many support programs, mostly aimed at small and medium-sized enterprises. In mid-May, Rosturizm created and presented a full list of current support measures for tourism industry enterprises on its website. It comprises particular actions as well as general measures for all sectors most impacted by the epidemic. We are specifically discussing the following: tour operators' contributions to the Association "Turpomoshch" reserve fund for 2020; subsidies for damages associated with air travel; access to the Fund; and the tour operator's personal liability (i.e., the ability to use the accumulated funds FPO to reimburse the tourists), the reimbursement of funds in the event that events are canceled or postponed; interest-free loans for salary payments (which are offered at 0% interest for the first six months and 4% interest for the remaining six months); grants for salaries, emergency needs, utility payments; financial assistance for SMEs to access loans at a preferential rate; postponed rental payments (possible future agreements to lease state property with SMEs that allow for postponed lease payments starting in 2020); moratoriums on tax sanctions (prohibition of sanctions for late document submission); and moratoriums on inspections (tax, customs, and exit).tax holidays, which allow businesses in the impacted industries to receive prorated or installment payments for taxes.

At the first stage, it is expected to develop domestic tourism, taking into account the improvement of the epidemiological situation in specific regions. This year, the holiday season is scheduled to start on June 1 with the opening of health resorts that have a medical license. And the development of outbound and inbound tourism depends on the timing of opening the borders of Russia and foreign countries.

3.4 The Tourism Sector in Uzbekistan

It is one of the first and most acutely affected by the spread of coronavirus infection in the world. In addition to completely eliminating the revenue of travel agencies, the closing of borders—first external, then internal—also occasionally resulted in large losses. All domestic tours, both air travel and ground transportation, were suspended. All activities of tourist companies, public organizations and large industrial enterprises were suspended. Also, all types of public events planned on the territory of the Republic, international events and sports competitions, theater, cinema and concert programs were temporarily suspended in accordance with the decision of the special Commission of the Cabinet of Ministers on preventing the penetration and spread of coronavirus in our country on March 17, 2020. This factor has greatly affected the tourism industry in Uzbekistan and the economy of the state as a whole.

Uzbekistan has also taken a number of measures to restore the tourism industry. A proclamation "on urgent measures to support the tourism sector to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic" was signed by Uzbek President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. The document states that the Republican Commission's proposals for the Program of Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of a New Type of Coronavirus in the Republic of Uzbekistan, Public Organizations, and Tourism Subjects were approved. The proposals call for the reinstatement of domestic tourism in the regions classified as "green" and "yellow" on June 1, 2020, with the start of activities involving related organizations (tour operators, travel agencies, lodging facilities, cultural heritage, and others) in strict compliance with established sanitary standards and requirements.

The steps that will be taken to revive tourism in the Republic were discussed by Aziz Abdukhakimov, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Committee for Tourism Development, during the international online conference on tourism "The Path of Revival," which was organized by the world

tourism organization and took place at Uzbekistan's initiative.

At the first stage, starting from June 1, domestic tourism is resumed in regions with "green" and "yellow" levels of quarantine. Tour operators, travel agencies, accommodation facilities, cultural and cultural heritage sites have already been allowed to return to work in strict compliance with the established sanitary standards and requirements.

The first phase of the plan will focus on reviving domestic tourism as 63% of tour operators and 81% of lodging establishments (hotels and hostels) in Uzbekistan have ceased operations. Additionally, a security system will be implemented in Uzbekistan at this point. To get ready for the start of foreign inbound tourists again, safe travel is assured.

Restoring structured regional travel among CIS and adjacent nations is the second phase. Goskomturizma suggested that colleagues in the region jointly develop new combined thematic tours: gastronomic, vitamin, nomad tours, motorcycle tours, swim tours, archaeological and others.

In order to promote the tourist potential of the Silk Road nations as well as promising regional tourism goods and itineraries, the Committee also established a unique Silk Road Project platform.

In light of the pandemic scenario, Uzbekistan will progressively restart inbound tourism at the third stage, along with a list of foreign nations whose nationals are permitted entry into the Republic.

It is noteworthy that Uzbekistan has extended several tax benefits to tour operators, travel agencies, and lodging establishments. These benefits include a 50% reduction in income tax rates from June 1 to December 31, 2020, and a suspension of the accrual and payment of tourist (hotel) fees until January 1, 2021. The state budget was used to partially fund "startup" projects and creative business ideas in the tourism industry, such as information programs and services that primarily focused on providing amenities for visitors in line with the protocol for organizing activities. Grants were given to project initiators to set up themed food outlets in the Republic's regions (apart from Tashkent), with a focus on foreign cuisine or a different direction, offering food delivery services and souvenir delivery in the amount of thirty percent of the project cost, but no more than one hundred million soums for each project. Grants were also given to guides for the development and promotion of new tourist products and routes. Direct state support will be given at the State Fund's expense for business support by partially offsetting the costs of previously issued loans from commercial banks for the construction of lodging

facilities and the expenses of tourism entities for such loans, up to a maximum of 10 percentage points, over the Central Bank's main rate.

It should be noted that initially all the tourist activities were commercial in nature and carried out for profit. According to Alexandrova A. Yu, in the tourism sector, as in any other sector of the economy, profit is the main source of funds for the development and expansion of production, as well as the payment of dividends to shareholders. It is one of the most important resulting indicators of a tourist enterprise, which is used by a potential investor when evaluating the company's capabilities. In an effort to maximize their income, travel companies are looking for an optimal ratio between the amount of costs and the price of a tourist product. Their products and services are designed mainly for people with high and medium income who are ready to fully pay for tourist expenses from family budgets.

4 PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN ELIMINATING RISKS IN TOURISM

It should be noted that initially all the tourist activities were commercial in nature and carried out for profit. According to Alexandrova A. Yu, in the tourism sector, as in any other sector of the economy, profit is the main source of funds for the development and expansion of production, as well as the payment of dividends to shareholders. It is one of the most important resulting indicators of a tourist enterprise, which is used by a potential investor when evaluating the company's capabilities. In an effort to maximize their income, travel companies are looking for an optimal ratio between the amount of costs and the price of a tourist product. Their products and services are designed mainly for people with high and medium income who are ready to fully pay for tourist expenses from family budgets.

Social tourism has evolved as an alternative to commercial tourism. The idea of social tourism is founded on three key ideas: first, it offers leisure to all members of society by allowing low-income individuals to participate widely in the tourism industry; second, it provides subsidies for travel to the underprivileged; and third, it actively involves the central government, local governments, public institutions, and private businesses in the industry's growth. To contact all types of travelers in Uzbekistan and provide welcoming circumstances for them

following the epidemic. Uzbekistan has launched a social tourism association that will work to promote inclusive travel there and build partnerships with other organizations in the same field. Izatillo Khodzhayev, the chairman of the Uzbek Association of Social Tourism's Council, says that the organization supports the Association of people who wish to support the growth of tourism in our nation and will focus their efforts on the development of social tourism, which includes organizing travel for young people, the elderly, and those with disabilities. Additionally, a charity trip for our fellow citizens with disabilities, entitled "Travel for all!", will be planned in collaboration with the State Committee for Tourism Development. Additionally, work will be done to determine whether it is feasible for our citizens with disabilities to visit the tourist attractions in our nation. Additionally, a resolution "on additional measures to further improve the system of state support for the elderly" was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In accordance with this document, the "month of tourism for the elderly" will be held from 1 to 30 November each year. There are voluntary discounts and promotions for travelers at tourist infrastructure facilities in the regions (accommodation facilities, food outlets), as well as on interregional bus, air and train tickets. For the elderly, discounts of up to 50% are available on visits to tangible cultural heritage sites, museums and theaters, as well as on additional services. Also, by October 1 of each year, a list of elderly people with disabilities of group I will be formed for travel within the framework of the charity project "Travel for all!". Trips will be organized around the country no more than once a year. In addition, the local budget and its accumulated part will be used to repair nursing homes, as well as to support elderly people who need care and are alone.

5 CONCLUSION

The current economic situation of the countries dictates conditions for improving the efficiency of its activities, which are primarily associated with the activation of mutually beneficial cooperation between business and the state, where a significant impact factor will be state support for the development of public-private partnership (PPP) for most areas of society, in particular in tourism. It is also necessary to gradually start the development of virtual tourism, in order to prevent such risks as epidemics, natural disasters, increased competition, currency risks, etc. The provision of tourist services

that meet international standards, the establishment of national tourism as a competitive sector, and the consequent achievement of notable growth in both domestic and inbound tourism in Uzbekistan are all contingent upon the formulation of a well-defined concept for the industry's development.

REFERENCES

- Hamidov O.H., Safaeva S.R., Ochilova H.F. Bezopasnost' pitaniya turistov. Monografiya.-T.: IQTISODIYOT, 2017.-145s
- Birzhakov M.B. Vvedenie v turizm: Uchebnik. -Izdanie 6-e, pererabotannoe i dopolnennoe. SPb: "Izdatel'skijdom Gerda", 2004. 448 s.
- Bogolyubov, V. S. Menedzhment v turizme i gostinichnom hozyajstve: uchebnik dlya akademicheskogo bakalavriata, 2019. — 293 s.; Zolotovskij, V. A. Pravovoe regulirovanie turistskoj deyatel'nosti: uchebnik dlya SPO — M.: Izdatel'stvo Yurajt, 2019. — 247 s.
- Klyuchevskaya N. Turizm-2020 i COVID-19: turisticheskaya otrasl' v usloviyah pandemii i posle nee//<https://www.garant.ru/article/1376805> (9.06.2020)
- Supporting jobs and economies through travel and tourism. UNWTO.- p.3
- Postanovlenie Kabineta Ministrov Respubliki Uzbekistan ot 23.03.2020 g. N 176 "O dopolnitel'nyh merah po predotvrashcheniyu rasprostraneniya koronavirusnoj infekcii//https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=618387_postanovlenie_kabineta_ministrov_respubliki_uzbekistan_ot_23_03_2020_g_n_176_o_dopolnitelnyh_merach_po_pr edotvrashcheniyu_rasprostraneniya_koronavirusnoy_i_nfekcii (data obrashch 4.04.2020)
- Vosstanovlenie turizma v Uzbekistane budet prohodit' v tri etapa//<https://www.podrobno.uz/cat/podrobno/vosstanovlenie-turizma-v-uzbekistane-budet-prokhodit-v-tri-etapa/> (data obrashch 7.06.2020) Sm.ofic.sajt //unwto.org.
- Narodnoe slovo, 2018.21 sentyabrya.
- Lazurnyj bereg podozhdet. V Buharskoj oblasti startovalo stroitel'stvo ekoturisticheskoy zony//<https://www.podrobno.uz/cat/podrobno/lazurny-y-bereg-podozhdet-v-bukharskoy-oblasti-startovalo-stroitelstvoekoturisticheskoy-plyazhnoy-zo/> (data obrashch 12.04.2020).