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Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

TURIZM INDUSTRIYASIGA SARMOYADORLARNI JALB QILISHNING IQTISODIY MEXANIZMLARI

Rustamova Gulsevar

O'zMU Jizzax filiali 341-25 guruh talabasi
gulsevarrustamova22@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisdagi O'zbekiston turizm industriyasini rivojlantirishda xorijiy va mahalliy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning ahamiyati hamda zamonaviy mexanizmlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda turizm infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish, investorlar uchun yaratilgan soliq va bojxona imtiyozlari hamda "yashil yo'lak" tizimining samaradorligi ko'rib chiqilgan. Shuningdek, davlat-xususiy sheriklik modeli orqali turizm sohasining investitsion jozibadorligini oshirish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan. Ekoturizm, agroturizm, MICE-turizm va tibbiy turizm kabi yangi yo'nalishlarni rivojlantirish orqali sarmoya oqimini diversifikatsiya qilish zarurligi asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqotda investorlar uchun barqaror huquqiy muhit yaratish, byurokratik to'siqlarni kamaytirish hamda transport-logistika tizimini rivojlantirishning ahamiyati ta'kidlangan. Olingan natijalar turizm sohasiga investitsiyalarni keng jalb qilish va mamlakat turizm salohiyatini oshirish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: turizm industriyasi, investitsiyalar, turizm infratuzilmasi, davlat-xususiy sheriklik (DXSH), ekoturizm, agroturizm, MICE-turizm, investitsion jozibadorlik, transport-logistika, turizm rivoji

Zamonaviy dunyo iqtisodiyotida turizm sektori yalpi ichki mahsulotning (YaIM) shakllanishida, yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratishda va mamlakatning eksport salohiyatini oshirishda yetakchi o'rinlardan birini egallaydi. O'zbekiston o'zining boy madaniy-tarixiy merosi, betakror tabiati va mehmondo'stlik an'analari bilan jahon turizm bozorida ulkan salohiyatga ega[1]. Biroq, ushbu salohiyatni to'liq realizatsiya qilish va raqobatbardosh turistik mahsulot yaratish uchun soha infratuzilmasini tubdan yangilash, bunga esa yirik hajmdagi xorijiy va mahalliy sarmoyalarni yo'naltirish talab etiladi.

Sarmoyadorlarni jalb qilish jarayoni faqatgina moliyaviy resurslar oqimi emas, balki sohaga yangi texnologiyalarni, xalqaro menejment standartlarini va xizmat ko'rsatishning yuqori madaniyatini olib kirish demakdir. Bugungi kunda O'zbekistonda turizm sohasiga sarmoya kirituvchilar uchun "yashil yo'lak" tizimi joriy etilgan bo'lib, investorlar uchun keng ko'lamlilik soliq va bojxona imtiyozlari taqdim etilmoqda[2]. Xususan, yangi tashkil etilgan turizm subyektlari uchun mulk va yer soliqlaridan ozod etish, texnologik uskunalarni olib kirishda bojxona to'lovlarini bekor qilish kabi mexanizmlar sarmoyadorlarning moliyaviy yukini sezilarli darajada kamaytirmoqda.

Turizmda investitsion jozibadorlikni oshirishning eng samarali usullaridan biri bu Davlat-xususiy sheriklik (DXSH) modelidir. Bunda davlat turistik zonalarining tashqi infratuzilmasini (yo'l qurish, elektr, suv va gaz tarmoqlarini

tortish) o‘z zimmasiga oladi, investor esa bevosita turistik ob’ektlarni (mehmonxonalar, dam olish maskanlari, ko‘ngilochar markazlar) barpo etadi[3]. Bunday yondashuv sarmoyadorning dastlabki xarajatlarini 30-40 foizgacha qisqartirish imkonini beradi va loyihaning o‘zini oqlash muddatini tezlashtiradi.

Sohada sarmoya oqimini diversifikatsiya qilish maqsadida nafaqat an’anaviy madaniy-tarixiy turizm, balki yangi yo‘nalishlar — ekoturizm, agroturizm va MICE-turizm (biznes tadbirlar turizmi) loyihalarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash muhim ahamiyatga ega[4]. Masalan, tog‘li hududlarda zamonaviy kemping va glamping zonalarini tashkil etish kam xarajatli, lekin yuqori daromadli yo‘nalish hisoblanib, kichik va o‘rta sarmoyadorlar uchun juda jozibador hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, tibbiy turizm yo‘nalishida zamonaviy sihatgohlar va diagnostika markazlarini qurish ham xorijiy kapital uchun ochiq va istiqbolli maydondir.

Shuni ta’kidlash lozimki, sarmoyadorlarni jalb qilishda faqatgina imtiyozlar berish yetarli emas. Investor uchun eng muhim omil — bu huquqiy kafolat va barqaror iqtisodiy muhitdir[5]. Turizm sohasidagi qonunchilik bazasining takomillashtirilishi, byurokratik to‘siqlarning kamaytirilishi va yer ajratish jarayonlarining shaffof onlayn auksionlar orqali amalga oshirilishi xalqaro hamjamiyatda O‘zbekistonning investitsion nufuzini oshirmoqda. Shu bilan birga, transport logistikasini rivojlantirish, aviaqatnovlar sonini ko‘paytirish va “Open Skies” (Ochiq osmon) siyosatini kengaytirish bevosita turistlar oqimini, demakki, investorning kelajakdagi foydasini kafolatlovchi omillar sanaladi.

Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, turizm industriyasiga kiritilgan investitsiyalar nafaqat ushbu sohani, balki unga turdosh bo‘lgan 30 dan ortiq tarmoqlarni (transport, aloqa, qurilish, qishloq xo‘jaligi, hunarmandchilik va h.k.) rivojlantirishga turtki beradi. Bu esa mamlakatning umumiy iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta’minlashda muhim multiplikativ samara beradi[6].

Kelgusida sarmoyadorlarni jalb qilish samaradorligini yanada oshirish uchun har bir hududning “investitsion xaritasi”ni yaratish, hududiy brandingni kuchaytirish va xalqaro turizm ko‘rgazmalarida O‘zbekistonning investitsion salohiyatini “tayyor biznes-keyslar” ko‘rinishida taqdim etish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Xulosa o‘rnida aytish mumkinki, davlat va xususiy sektorning tizimli hamkorligi turizm industriyasini mamlakat iqtisodiyotining chinakam “oltin poydevori”ga aylantirish uchun asos bo‘ladi.

Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, O‘zbekiston turizm industriyasiga xorijiy va mahalliy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish mamlakat iqtisodiy rivojlanishining muhim omillaridan biridir. Turizm infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, investorlar uchun yaratilgan huquqiy kafolatlar hamda soliq va bojxona imtiyozlari sohaning investitsion jozibadorligini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shu bilan birga, byurokratik to‘siqlar va transport-logistika tizimidagi ayrim kamchiliklar investitsiya oqimiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot davomida turizm klasterlarini shakllantirish, davlat-xususiy sheriklik mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish hamda raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali sohaning samaradorligini oshirish mumkinligi asoslab berildi. Ushbu taklif va tavsiyalar turizm sohasining investitsion jozibadorligini kuchaytirish, mamlakat

turizm salohiyatini kengaytirish va barqaror investitsiya muhitini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

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