



Volume: 02 Issue: 06 | June 2021 ISSN: 2660-454X

<http://cajitmf.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJITMF>

Problems of Organization of Tourist Zones in Free Economic Zones of Bukhara

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Received 12th April 2021,
Accepted 19th May 2021,
Online 20th June 2021

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ABSTRACT: The features of the development of the process of creating tourist zones in the free economic zones of Bukhara are described and analyzed. Free economic zones of Uzbekistan, their legal organization, narrow and broad analysis were carried out. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Free Economic Zones", a free economic zone is a specially designated area with clearly defined administrative boundaries and a separate legal regime, created to attract domestic and foreign capital, advanced technologies and management experience. for the rapid socio-economic development of the region. The order of requirements is being clarified. There are proposals to improve the process of creating tourist zones in the free economic zones of Bukhara.

Keywords: free economic zone, tourist zone, free industrial zones, free scientific and technical zones, small industrial zones, tourist opportunities, technology parks, regional innovation centers - technopolises

Introduction: In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Free Economic Zones", a free economic zone is a special system with clearly defined administrative boundaries and a separate legal regime, created to attract domestic and foreign capital, advanced technologies and management. experience of rapid socio-economic development is a separate area.

Legal entities and citizens (individuals) are allowed to engage in any economic, financial and other activities on the territory of the free economic zone, with the exception of activities prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The legislation on free economic zones consists of this Law and other legislative acts.

Materials and methods: The free economic zone is created by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The status of the free economic zone, as well as the term of its creation, will be determined by the decision to create this zone.

Free production zones include export-oriented production zones, agropolitan areas, business zones, industrial and economic zones, and other zones.

Free scientific and technical zones consist of separate territories on which research, production and training centers are concentrated, and a special legal regime has been established for them aimed at developing scientific and industrial potential.

Free scientific and technical zones are organized in the form of high-tech zones, technoparks, regional innovation centers - technopolises. The free economic zone will develop in accordance with the program approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Description of free tourist zones that are planned to be created in Uzbekistan

Table 1

Free tourist zones	Location	Land area	Sponsored state or company	Amount of funds allocated
Free tourist zone Charvak	Tashkent region	334,8 km ² .	Consortium of French companies	750 тысяч евро
Tourist and recreational zone "Zomin"	Jizzakh region	2.87 thousand km ²	French Development Agency	250 миллионов долларов
Small tourist zone Shovot	Khorezm region	0,46 thousand km ²	IDEALIST Turkish Republic	250 тысяч евро
Lake Govuk - a small tourist area	Khorezm region	0,1 thousand km ²	French Development Agency	250 тысяч евро

As a result of the placement of projects in free economic zones, without clear calculations, artificial preferences are given to certain types of activity, which, in turn, leads to a violation of the competitive environment in the market. In general, to increase the competitiveness of the country's economy, the main attention should be paid to the use of natural resources and industrial potential of the regions and the strengthening of the export system. In this regard, the creation of modern free economic zones, which is an effective form of attracting foreign investment, is of particular importance. In this regard, it is worth noting a number of economic measures that are widely used in the world and bear fruit.

Results: A number of works in this direction are also being carried out in Uzbekistan. Today the country has 14 free economic zones, some of which are more active. In particular, 62 projects worth \$ 486 million have been implemented in the free economic zones of Navoi, Angren, Jizzak, Urgut, Gijduvan, Kokand and Khazarasp, including 4600 new jobs.

In addition, 7 new pharmaceutical companies specializing in pharmaceuticals have appeared, such as Nukus-Pharm, Zomin-Pharm, Kosonsoy-Pharm, Syrdarya-Pharm, Boysun-Pharm, Bostanlyk-Pharm ". ", " Parkent-farm ". All measures are being taken to develop economic zones. At the same time, a credit line in foreign currency in the amount of \$ 100 million was opened at the expense of the Fund for Reconstruction and Development of Uzbekistan to accelerate the implementation of investment projects in free economic zones, the purchase of high-tech goods. equipment from abroad.

In addition, the fact that the directorates of small industrial zones work in cooperation with the commercial banks attached to each zone in obtaining loans and access to banking services is also important to overcome the problems. Based on the study of market requirements and import

nomenclature, a list of proposals for entrepreneurs, promising projects was formed. Another advantage is that businesses operating in a small industrial area are exempt from all taxes for 2 years.

Also, special attention is paid to the creation of small industrial zones on the basis of free or inefficient production facilities, the creation of new enterprises. So far, their number in our country has reached 96.

To date, 1,021 projects worth 535 billion soums have been implemented in these zones, more than 9,600 jobs have been created. Within the framework of the projects, light industry, chemicals, foodstuffs, electrical goods, modern building materials, furniture and other finished products are produced, which are in demand not only in the domestic but also in the foreign markets. In addition, it is planned to create 11,000 new jobs in the future as a result of the implementation of 248 projects.

But here a natural question arises: are the existing opportunities being used intelligently in this direction? If we analyze the role of small industrial zones in attracting investment, developing entrepreneurship, creating new jobs and increasing the well-being of the population, we will still see lack of initiative, the level of organization of work to develop activities.

For example, the process of reviewing and coordinating projects by the responsible ministries and departments remains complex and formal. Unfortunately, there are still bureaucratic difficulties in resolving the issue of providing land plots to the participants of the free economic zone.

In particular, in the free economic zones of Urgut, Kokand, Gijduvan and Khazarasp, as well as in the free economic zones in the field of pharmaceuticals, there is weak work to attract foreign investment to create new enterprises. There are also problems with a stable supply of electricity, natural gas, water and other communications.

However, this period requires the development of comprehensive measures to create additional opportunities for investors and entrepreneurs in these regions. First of all, it is necessary to revise the regulatory framework for the activities of these zones, if necessary, adapt to the requirements of the time, create an open and understandable mechanism for everyone.

In addition, it is necessary to simplify the procedure for allocating land plots and empty buildings. For example, projects in free economic zones are considered by the Administrative Council under the Cabinet of Ministers. Until now, the council included 17 ministries and departments. By order of the president, 4 people were identified. At the same time, a new system was created - regional commissions, and their powers to review and approve projects were expanded.

In addition, benefits will be created by the state. The criteria for selecting investment projects for placement in economic zones will be revised, and additional measures will be taken to improve the issuance of loans to participants and provide them with engineering structures.

Discussions: According to the best practices of the world economy, the activities of free economic zones and small industrial zones play an important role in accelerating socio-economic development through the effective use of the economic potential of the regions.

Today, there are 23 free economic zones in the country, 20 of which were created after 2016. It should be noted that in addition to general free economic zones, there are free economic zones in certain areas, including tourism, pharmaceuticals.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Special Economic Zones" was adopted on February 17, 2020 in terms of general regulation of the activities of free economic zones, technology parks and small industrial zones. On the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 26, 2016 No. PF-4853 "On additional measures to activate and expand the activities of free economic zones", the status and advantages of all free economic zones were balanced. ^[2]

In addition, 348 small industrial zones have been created and operate in the regions for the purpose of integrated economic development. As a result, 453 projects worth \$ 2.6 billion were implemented in free economic zones, as a result of which about 36 thousand jobs were created. 1,497 projects worth 5 trillion soums have been launched in small industrial zones, more than 36 thousand people have been employed.

Each region of the country has its own tourism potential, and this aspect is regularly recognized by the international community. In order to ensure the existing high tourist potential and its effective use in all respects, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the advanced development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 2, 2016 No. PF-4861, PF-5326 dated February 3, 2018 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan", PF-5611 of January 5, 2019 "On additional measures to accelerate the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" number, PF-6199 of April 9, 2021 "On measures for the further development of domestic and pilgrim tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" PF-6199 of 9 April 2021 "On measures to further improve the system of public administration in the field of tourism and sports." and cultural heritage "Resolution No. PP-3509 of February 6, 2018" On measures to develop inbound tourism "and No. PP-3514 of February 7, 2018" On measures to ensure the accelerated development of domestic tourism "[3].

On December 2, 2016, the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established, which is responsible for the integrated development of tourism. Measures have been taken to support the hotel business in the tourism sector. Comprehensive measures aimed at further developing tourism and sports in the country, widespread involvement of the population in physical culture and sports, improving infrastructure, creating favorable conditions for tourist travel by combining regions with high tourist potential, and protecting cultural heritage. The Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established in April 2021.

Since 2016, the tourism sector in our country has been identified as one of the strategic sectors of the economy. Based on the adopted decrees and resolutions, opportunities in this area have been expanded. "The number of countries whose citizens do not need a visa to our country has been increased from 9 to 86, and a system of" electronic visas "has been introduced for 53 countries." In order to support and develop the tourism industry, the practice of allocating subsidies from the state budget has been established.

Measures are being taken to effectively use the tourism potential of our country, to popularize the national cultural heritage in the national and international community, to develop pilgrimage tourism, ecotourism, gastronomic tourism and their infrastructure.

In 2021, the funds allocated for the regional program for the development of tourism infrastructure were distributed as follows.

Table 2

Provinces	billion soums
Andijan	29,9
Buxoro	82,9
Jizzakh	91,5
Kashkadarya	85
Navoi	54,7
Namangan	37,5
Samarkand	135,1
Surkhondarya region	57,1
Syrdarya	4,5
Tashkent	48,4

Fergana	33,8
Khorezm	238,4
Tashkent city	16,4
Republic of Karakalpakstan	84,9

It is impossible to effectively use the economic potential of the regions on the basis of financing the socio-economic development of regions only through financing from the state budget or bank loans. In this regard, increasing the social responsibility of the private sector, the implementation of projects based on public-private partnership (partnership) also plays an important role in the implementation of strategic objectives. Using these opportunities, a number of projects worth about \$ 2.2 billion are being implemented in the regions in the fields of energy, utilities, health care, water resources management, education, ecology and environmental protection.

Features of the organization of free tourist zones in the country

Table 3

Existing opportunities for organizing free tourist zones in the country	Problems in the organization of free tourist zones in the country
High level of production and resource potential of Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana and Khorezm regions.	Issues related to connection to engineering and communication networks and construction of industrial infrastructure in some free economic zones have not been resolved. This creates difficulties in attracting investors.
High level of tourism potential of Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana and Khorezm regions.	The directorates of free economic zones do not show sufficient initiatives to submit proposals to commercial banks for the implementation of new investment projects.
High level of the country's investment potential to attract foreign investment	As a result of the placement of projects in free economic zones, some regional administrations create artificial preferences for certain types of activities without clear calculations, which, in turn, leads to a violation of the competitive environment in the market.
The presence of localization of the production of high-tech products based on the establishment of strong cooperative relations based on local raw materials and the development of industrial cooperation between enterprises of free economic zones and in the republic as a whole	Strengthening the organizational and legal framework for additional opportunities, benefits and preferences provided to the existing free economic zones and small enterprises, as well as pharmaceutical zones that export products, innovative, high-tech industries and entrepreneurs.

In particular, in order to attract foreign investment, it is necessary to pay attention to the development of regulations aimed at fully demonstrating the country's investment potential to the world business community, establishing an integrated approach to the formation of investment projects in regions and industries. ... At the same time, it is necessary to finalize the law "On free economic zones" in accordance with the requirements of the present day, to finalize it in accordance with the spirit of the times.

The President signed a decree on the creation of free economic zones in Urgut, Gijduvan, Kokand and Khazarasp.

Free economic zones "Urgut", "Gijduvon", "Kokand" and "Khazarasp" will be created in the Urgut region of the Samarkand region, the Gijduvan region of the Bukhara region, the city of Kokand of the Fergana region and the Khazarasp region of the Khorezm region. The decree was signed by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on January 12. The term of the SEZ "Urgut", "Gijduvan", "Kokand" and "Khazarasp" is 30 years with the possibility of further extension. During this period, a separate tax, customs and currency regime will operate on the territory of these SEZs, on the territory of which logistics centers and customs posts will be created. The created directorates of free economic zones are exempt from taxes and mandatory contributions to state trust funds for the entire period of functioning of free economic zones.

Khokimiyats of Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana and Khorezm regions together with the State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee for Architecture and Construction within one month within the Urgut free economic zone. establish the boundaries of land plots for inclusion in the FEZ and ensure their allocation in accordance with the established procedure.

Below are the main tasks and areas of activity of FEZ "Urgut", FEZ "Gizhduvon", FEZ "Kokand" and FEZ "Khazarasp".

- Attraction of direct investments of foreign and domestic investors for the organization of modern production facilities for the production of products with high added value, which are in high demand in foreign markets and replace imports;
- Ensuring comprehensive and effective use of the production and resource potential of Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana and Khorezm regions;
- Deep processing, storage and packaging of fruits and vegetables and agricultural products, textiles, carpet weaving, footwear and leather goods, environmentally friendly chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and automotive, building materials and the organization of new modern production in other industries. directions;
- deepening the process of localizing the production of high-tech products based on the establishment of strong cooperation ties based on local raw materials and the development of industrial cooperation between enterprises of free economic zones and the country as a whole;
- Creation of research and production centers in accordance with international standards of standardization, certification and labeling of manufactured products and taking measures to ensure international recognition of their solutions.
- deepening the process of localizing the production of high-tech products based on the establishment of strong cooperation ties based on local raw materials and the development of industrial cooperation between enterprises of free economic zones and the country as a whole;
- Creation of research and production centers in accordance with international standards of standardization, certification and labeling of manufactured products and taking measures to ensure international recognition of their solutions.

The validity period of FEZ "Urgut", FEZ "Gijduvon", FEZ "Kokand" and FEZ "Khazorasp" will have a validity period of 30 years with the possibility of further extension. There are separate tax, customs and currency regimes in the FEZ and FEZ "Khazorasp". Directorates of SEZ "Urgut", SEZ "Gijduvon", SEZ "Kokand" and SEZ "Khazorasp" were exempted from paying taxes and mandatory contributions to state trust funds for the entire period of functioning of free economic zones.

Tourist zoning is a membership process in a zone where zones are marked with certain signs and are divided into tourist zones of different levels and severity of signs. The WTO divides the world into five

major tourism regions: Europe, America, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Oceania, Africa, the Middle East and the Middle East. The tourist areas of the region are a very important task, because its solution has a large impact, as well as minimal impact on people to relax and develop their culture.

The development of the scientific foundations of tourist zoning and their further development will make it possible to identify new tourist resources and new tourist sources and other conditions for the development of tourism in not yet developed territories; division and creation of new tourist destinations in a different order; correctly define your tourist specialization; cope with the experience of developing tourism from one place to another with similar conditions; To varying degrees in relation to tourist areas.

In the house of the tourist company of the population, the following zoning system is used: zone, area, land plot, microdica, microdica, object, object. It is understood: attraction of tourists, other tourist facilities (hotels, sanatoriums, houses, etc., a part of the national territory where there are two or more centers of the region that contain tourists). In geography, the concept of "tourist area" has a wide scope and reflects the regional accounting in the field of tourism. At the next stage of the gate, priority was noted, and attention was paid to the leading functions of tourism enterprises: medical, well, tourist, excursion. These forms are posted. Empty territory is understood as a combination of natural, historical and cultural resources with tourist infrastructure and specialization objects.

The division into regions is characterized by the geographic location of the tourist area, the same tourist resources and the same tourist resources, and limited opportunities for specialization in tourist sites. Tourists based in resorts, recreation and tourism can serve as a necessary base on earth. It is understood as a combination of engineering and internal systems interconnected by centralization and cooperation of tourism institutions and various tourism institutions and communication departments located on a compact territory ^[4].

Tourist areas are often rich in tourist conditions and tourist resources. The term is used to refer to well-developed tourism areas, which means that most of the area is heavily visited by tourists. It should be noted that individual regions of the economy and entire countries, as well as their landscapes, have a serious impact on the life of the population, the life of the population, consumption resources, consumption resources, and so on. This has a serious impact on the appearance of the sites, often changing their specialization, which acts as a factor shaping an important area.

The most complex requirements for recreation, as well as in the field of international tourism, which directly affect the development of this industry, are:

1. natural and climatic attractiveness;
2. cultural and historical resources;
3. availability of high-quality world-class hotels, cultural and excursion programs in the tourism sector of accommodation, food, tourism infrastructure;
4. availability of operational transport and data;
5. a guarantee of political stability and personal security in the region;
6. international reputation and site reputation.

The system that we offer as a kit does not always have clear boundaries. It can be a part of the region and a tourist center with all the necessary material base for organizing tourist accommodation. Such a region is a tourist destination for any industry, country and even a group of countries for the purpose of tourist travel.

In the concept of "tourist area" we consider the main thing and define it as meaningless. WHO defines a tourist area as an area with a large network of specialized structures and services needed to organize holidays or vacations. A tourist zone must have all the necessary conditions for tourists to stay in a tourist zone, this tourist zone must be designated as a tourist destination or a group of tourists or a group of

tourists and services. The services are sold by the manufacturer. Thus, the purpose of travel to the tourist area and the tourist product are at the same time. ^[5]

Tourist destinations are characterized by the following features: a) time of form, historical features of formation; b) natural, historical, cultural, socio-economic and demographic conditions; c) the level of development of tourism infrastructure; d) tourist specialization.

However, no region can become tourist, only tourists (money transfers, accommodation and meals are provided with an appropriate level of service). b) attracting tourists who know the interests of people to create competition with the region and others; c) is an important tool for working in the tourism market. In the process of successful development, any tourist region goes through a certain period of development. Initially, the main reasons people come to the area are to visit relatives and friends, as well as business trips. Then there is an interest in the natural and cultural attractions of the region you are visiting. These needs are easily met by the existing service sector and visitors leave a good impression.

At this stage of tourism development, a small part of the infrastructure depends on arrival and stay times. But gradually, high-quality services and attractions are spreading, which contributes to an increase in the flow of tourists. Specialized travel companies immediately respond to services for visitors. An article published on CNN, one of the world's leading news sources, "Why Uzbekistan is considered a major tourist destination in 2020" states that Uzbekistan, long unknown to most Westerners, will become one of the most popular cities in the world. popular tourist destinations in 2020.

"The Lonely Planet travel site named this culturally rich and historically attractive country the # 1 tourist destination because it is easy to get to and travel without a visa along with the rest of Central Asia," the article said. The Economist magazine also named Uzbekistan the best country in 2019 for major government reforms that have accelerated over the past year. All this makes Uzbekistan a popular tourist destination, known for its history and excellent cuisine that the world is just discovering.

It is noted that President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has begun serious reforms to make Uzbekistan an attractive destination for tourists, allowing citizens of 65 countries to travel without a 30-day visa, and citizens of 77 countries to receive a simplified e-visa. According to the State Committee for Tourism Development at a briefing on January 10, 6,748,500 tourists visited Uzbekistan in 2019, which is 26% more than in 2018. The majority of tourists - 85.4% - came from the Central Asian region, and from other countries - 14.6%. Among those who visited Uzbekistan, 81.8% came to visit relatives and friends, and 15.5% - on vacation. Other reasons, including medical treatment, shopping, business meetings and education, accounted for 2.7% of foreigners. ^[6]

One of the reasons conservationists are skeptical about the project is that entrepreneurs should have the right to manage tourism sites in ecological zones. It can be a connoisseur's ecstasy that is done in violation of existing rules and regulations. Therefore, environmental organizations should prohibit the construction of tourist complexes in specially protected areas. Such an attack is easier to prevent than to find ways to prevent such a disaster. Moreover, they do not exist. ^[7]

The document expands the conceptual framework: "guide (guide-translator)", "guide-guide", "excursionist", "independent tourism" and other terms.

There was a classification of tourism:

- by form - international (entry and exit) and domestic;
- by type - cultural and historical, pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, business, social, sports, medical, youth tourism, agritourism and other types.

The law defines the powers of the territorial divisions of the State Committee for Tourism and the Coordination Council for Tourism Development, as well as the participation of citizens' self-government

bodies and public organizations in industry activities. A set of accommodation facilities, transport, catering and entertainment, educational, business, medical, medical and other facilities, organizations engaged in tourism activities, organizations providing tourist services, as well as guides (guides-translators) and a set of guides. services is defined as a tourism industry.

The classification and classification of tourist sites is carried out on a voluntary basis by an organization accredited by the State Committee for Tourism. Tourism information centers can be created to inform individuals and legal entities about tourism resources and objects of the tourism industry, as well as to promote tourism products in tourism markets, including on the basis of PPP. Their projects and the list of goods (works and services) sold in them are coordinated with the State Committee for Tourism.

A separate chapter of the new law is devoted to tourist zones and clusters. The first is divided into three types: a free tourist zone, a small tourist zone and a special tourist zone. A tourist cluster is a collection of independent organizations and individual entrepreneurs providing complex tourist services and other additional services necessary to meet the needs of tourists and excursionists.

The following are the pillars of state regulation of the network:

- Licensing of tour operators and travel agents (individual entrepreneurs providing travel services do not need licenses).
- Mandatory certification of tour operator services, accommodation facilities, ski slopes and beaches, as well as guides (guides-translators), guides and guides;
- standardization of tour operators, travel agencies and tourism industry facilities.

In addition, the law reflects the specifics of the formation, promotion and sale of tourism products, the rights and obligations of industry entities, the procedure for their integration, as well as guarantees for the safety of tourists and excursionists.

On the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to accelerate the development of tourism in Bukhara and the Bukhara region in 2017-2019", a free tourist zone "Eternal Bukhara" with an area of at least 10 hectares will be created in Bukhara. It is reported by the information and legal portal Norma. On the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to accelerate the development of tourism in Bukhara and the Bukhara region in 2017-2019", a free tourist zone "Eternal Bukhara" with an area of at least 10 hectares will be created in Bukhara^[8]

In order to provide foreign tourists with the opportunity to have a good rest, hotels, entertainment and shopping complexes with various levels of service, including an amphitheater for 500 people, bowling clubs, dance floors and karaoke, bars, cafes serving national and world famous cuisine. on the territory of ETZ it is planned to build restaurants, shops of souvenirs and other products. In the historical part of the city of Bukhara (on the territory of the Shakhristan market) there will be a two-storey house of artisans and a covered market. There will also be shops selling traditional workshops, national souvenirs, jewelry, books, fruits and vegetables, sweets and other tourist goods.

The Presidential Decree "On measures to create a free economic zone" Bukhara-Agro "was adopted. This was reported by the TV channel "Legal Information". In accordance with the decree, a free economic zone "Bukhara-agro" was created in the Bukhara region. In the historical part of the city of Bukhara (on the territory of the Shakhristan market) there will be a two-storey house of artisans and a covered market. There will also be shops selling traditional workshops, national souvenirs, jewelry, books, fruits and vegetables, sweets and other tourist goods.

A draft resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to accelerate the development of tourist opportunities in Bukhara and Bukhara region in 2017-2019" was presented. According to the project, a free tourist zone "Eternal Bukhara" will be created in the city. A free Wi-Fi

system will be created for the population in this area and in the historical part of the city. In the tourist season, it is proposed to increase the number of Tashkent-Bukhara-Tashkent flights, as well as foreign and domestic flights of the Uzbekiston Havo Yollari airline.

It is planned to promote Bukhara as a unique city-museum, the pearl of the East under the motto "Holy Bukhara - the sacred center of Islam". Once a year, Bukhara hosts an international conference dedicated to the legacy of Ibn Sina, at which the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan presents the Ibn Sina Prize for the best scientific work in the field of medicine. In addition, the festivals "Bukhara Day", "Silk and Spices", "Bukhara Melons" are held annually. In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures to accelerate the development of the tourism potential of the Bukhara region and the city of Bukhara in 2017-2019", it is planned to create a free tourist zone (FTZ.) In the region. In the free tourist zone "Eternal Bukhara" it is planned to build hotels, entertainment and retail facilities for various purposes, including an amphitheater for 500 seats, bowling clubs, discos, karaoke bars, cafes and restaurants.

These establishments serve foreign tourists visiting this ancient land around the clock. Here guests can taste dishes of national and world cuisine, buy souvenirs and other goods in shops, as well as relax in entertainment venues. The project provides that the participants of the Eternal FEZ "Eternal Bukhara" will enjoy all the benefits and preferences provided for by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 4853 of October 26, 2016.

Also in the historical part of Bukhara (in the area of the Shakhristan market) a craft shop and a covered market will be built. The site will consist of two-storey houses, traditional craft workshops, shops selling national souvenirs, jewelry, books, fruits and vegetables, sweets and other goods in demand among tourists ^[9].

The implementation of the above projects will begin approximately from July 1 of this year, and the first phase of the project will be launched in March 2018.

Conclusion: Based on the above, we would like to make the following proposals for the creation of tourist zones in the free economic zones of Bukhara:

1. Due to the fact that the Bukhara region has a long history, the creation of "free tourist zones" in all areas of its seven feasts.
2. In the free tourist zone "Eternal Bukhara", it is necessary in the prescribed manner to build hotels, entertainment and retail facilities for various purposes, including an amphitheater for 500 seats, bowling clubs, discos, karaoke bars, cafes and restaurants.
3. It is necessary to legislatively establish the process of organizing the annual festivals "Bukhara Day", "Silk and Spices", "Bukhara Melons".
4. It is necessary to legislatively promote Bukhara as a unique city-museum, the pearl of the East under the motto "Holy Bukhara is the sacred center of Islam."

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