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Mamayunus Qarshiboyevich Pardaev
Tashkent State University of Economics
Doctor of Economics, Professor,
<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6670-4404>
pardaevmk@gmail.com

Bokhodir Ibragimovich Isroilov
Tashkent State University of Economics
Doctor of Economics, Professor,
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0669-5355>
b.isroilov@tsue.uz, isbokhodir@gmail.com

COVID-19: ECONOMIC CRISIS, CONSEQUENCES AND PROSPECTS

Abstract: *Travel is one of the crucial sectors of the economy. The tourism industry covers various industries, businesses, products and services. Because of this, it is a very comprehensive field. According to 2018 results, the tourism inflow to the world economy amounted to 8.8 trillion US dollars. The share in world GDP is 10.4%. The sector employs 319 million people. It is obvious that this sector occupies a leading position in the world economy. However, despite the fact that our country has such a tourist potential, its share in GDP is 2.5%, which still requires a sharp development of this sector.*

The state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the tourism is significant in that it is aimed at the sustainable development of this sector, ensuring the safety of tourists, making a significant contribution to the economy development in each region. In this way, great opportunities will be created to improve the welfare, living standards and life quality of the population by solving the existing socio-economic problems through tourism.

Key words: *A pandemic, A tourist product, Coronavirus, Covid-19, Regulation of economic crises, The crisis, The economic crisis, The global economic crisis, The tourism market capacity, Tourism services.*

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Introduction

However, due to the somewhat complexity of fixing this area, it is still difficult to make accurate forecasts. UNWTO tourism experts are in no hurry to develop appropriate forecasts for the resumption and sustainable development of tourism. Because in many countries quarantine restrictions have not been lifted, only in some cases they are relaxed. However, it should be noted that the tourism development, if the pandemic rises completely, may increase the number of trips later than in the previous case, because it is natural for people who want to see the world to stay at home for a long time, it increases their desire to travel. This could lead to a boom in tourism.

If this sector is not balanced, the sustainable development of the whole economy will also be complicated. Currently, the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) notes that losses in the global tourism industry amount to \$ 2 trillion, noting that the crisis could lead to 75 million jobs loss in the global tourism industry. It is obvious that the tourism sector is bound to cause not only economic but also global social problems. However, the UNWTO reminds that taking into account the tourism sector has made a significant contribution to mitigating the crisis during the 2008 crisis, the sector recovery today will provide a way out of the crisis. It is also clear that a coordinated policy to rehabilitate the tourism sector is also an important factor in mitigating the current

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economic crisis. Due to this, the study of this area is very relevant.

On the problems of the Uzbek economy in the pandemic, in particular, in the tourism and their solutions.

Today, the emergence of the coronavirus pandemic in the world, its impact, its socio-economic consequences are having an impact. This issue is constantly being discussed by scientists around the world. As a result of the pandemic, there has been a significant decline and unemployment in all real sectors of the world economy in industry, agriculture, trade, construction, transport, tourism and other services.

Mankind has experienced many tragedies in its history. There have been several crises of various kinds. But as 2019 pandemic-related crisis, it is acknowledged that there is no crisis. Today, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have repeatedly stressed that the profound social and economic consequences of the global pandemic are worsening. As a result, the WHO and the IMF need to acknowledge that certain restrictions are being imposed in countries around the world, as well as deal with their consequences.

In the past, crises were mainly economic, and to some extent had a negative impact on social life. Today's crisis is taking place socio-economically. In particular, in the global financial and economic crisis, which began in 2008, mainly affected the economy, the economy sectors did not stop completely, as it is today, only economic growth "slowed down". As a result, it had little effect on our economic lives either. Everyone was able to work more comfortably in their workplace and work harder, more productively and more efficiently than before. Today's crisis is different from the previous ones in that we have to sit without leaving home. WHO president Tedros Aden Gebreigus warned at a daily briefing at the organization's headquarters in Geneva that quarantine measures could lead to a global economic slowdown if they are not removed urgently. Apparently, this issue is very serious today. Due to this, this topic is relevant.

According to international experts, world trade will fall by 30%, and more than 40 million people are likely to lose their jobs. While the EU unemployment rate averaged 6.2 percent in early 2020, the figure is expected to rise to an average of 12 percent in European countries such as Spain, Italy, France and Greece. In May of this year, the unemployment rate is rising at an unprecedented rate in the United States due to the pandemic impact.

According to the International monetary fund's basic forecasts for the first half of this year, the world economy is expected to shrink by 3% in 2020. The economic decline is projected at 6.1 percent in developed countries (including 5.9 percent in the United States, 7.5 percent in the eurozone) and 1

percent in developing countries, as well as 5.5 percent in Russia and 2.5 percent in Kazakhstan.

This situation in the world also affects Uzbekistan. In 2020, the economic growth rate in Uzbekistan will slow down by 1.6% compared to last year. This has led to a slowdown in economic growth. In addition, despite the fact that our external debt increased slightly compared to last year during this period, the investment disbursements volume also decreased significantly. This is stated in the report of the Ministry of economic development and poverty reduction on the current state and expected trends of the Uzbek economy. In the 2nd quarter of 2020, the economic growth rate was 4.1%, which is 1.6% slower than in the same period last year (5.7%). It is also clear that the pandemic had a significant negative impact on the growth rates of our economy.

This situation in the world also affects Uzbekistan. In the 1st quarter of 2020, economic growth in Uzbekistan slowed by 1.6% compared to the same period last year. In addition, the investments volume has decreased significantly during this period compared to last year. This is stated in the report of the Ministry of Economic development and Poverty reduction on the current state of the Uzbek economy and expected trends. In the 2nd quarter of 2020, economic growth was 4.1%, slowing by 1.6% compared to the same period last year (5.7%).

These cases cause lots of problems in our country and exacerbate some existing problems. Under the head leadership of our state, drastic measures are being taken to address these issues. Along with the general problems in our country, the problems in some areas require appropriate attention. These include, first and foremost, unemployment and issues directly related to food security. The second direction is the structural changes occurrence in the country's gross domestic product formation (GDP). The third problem has created many other problems in this regard as a result of the sharp decline in tourism.

Uzbekistan has developed its own ways to address the common problems that have arisen in this pandemic. This experience of Uzbekistan is noteworthy for many other countries. In particular, in order to prevent the pandemic impact, Uzbekistan has developed many regulations. In particular, the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 19, 2020 "On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic coronavirus and the global crisis on economy sectors" and another on April 3, 2020, "On additional measures to support the population, the economy and businesses sectors during the coronavirus pandemic". According to it, the Anti-crisis fund has been established under the Ministry of Finance. The deadline for paying taxes to individuals and legal entities engaged in the economy has been delayed, and some entities have been exempted from paying taxes until the end of this year. Many benefits were provided to businesses and

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enterprises, some debts were delayed, the indebtedness application for receivables was discontinued, audits were canceled by the end of the year, a lot of other concessions were made to reduce the losses seen due to the coronavirus pandemic. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said at a video conference on April 8, 2020 that the horticulture development is an important source of food security, population employment and increase their revenue, "leaving the garden unattended during such a period should be considered treason. "

One of the macroeconomic indicators of our economy is the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The GDP formation problem in our country is related to its structural structure. It is known that the role and place of the service sector in the GDP creation in our country was significant, accounting for almost half of it. At present, the services sector share in GDP is higher than 35% on average, but the services share with limited activities in this indicator is less than 10%. A decrease in service ensures that demand is higher than supply, which also has a negative effect on the price balance. The economic downturn persistence will exacerbate the unemployment problem, increase its level and lead to a sharp decline in the population's ability to pay.

To solve the GDP growth problem in our country, it is necessary to further improve the leading industries activities and gradually restore all sectors activities and achieve their innovative development. Although the tourism share in the country's GDP is small, its negative impact, combined with its impact on other sectors, is also significant. Now, if we turn our attention to the problems that have arisen in the pandemic, they are primarily related to the unemployment problem.

Unemployment problem in pandemic conditions

Unemployment problem caused by the pandemic is one of the main problems in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in other countries. If we focus on what caused this problem, it also had its own peculiarities. First, many businesses have ceased operations, as in other countries. Especially services such as tourism, catering, household. Second, our compatriots who worked abroad came back, and their chances of going back again were limited. The ready-made jobs here were not deliberately reserved for them. The opportunity to create new jobs was also limited. Third, thousands of new able-bodied people emerge every year. All of this will require new jobs. At a time when existing jobs were stagnant, their ability to create new jobs and find employment was also limited.

The unemployment process of employees in our country has become more pronounced, mainly in the service sector, the service sector - aviation, railways, tourism, the hotel chain, catering, etc. - has come to a standstill as a result of near-shutdown. According to

industry experts, in the pandemic, due to the mandatory "economic holidays" in some service sector areas has become more limited. The fact that about 3 million Uzbek labor migrants work in Russia and Kazakhstan, as well as in these countries due to the current pandemic, the fact that some of them are in our country as a result of unemployment, the borders closure, the labor migration cessation, has a negative impact on economic processes. It should be noted that 12-15% or 4-5 million people living in Uzbekistan live in poverty. Most of these are also those who do not have decent jobs and are unemployed. It is obvious that the unemployment problem, along with global problems, is one of the most difficult to solve in our country.

The food problem in a pandemic

In the pandemic, the food problem has not bypassed our country. This problem is one of the most sensitive problems in our country as a result of the coronavirus pandemic impact. There are many reasons for this, of course. First, while there is a work relative "stagnation" during quarantine, another problem is related to the international relations disruption, the borders closure, the decline in transportation services, the goods and services exchange. In many countries, the epidemiological situation and quarantine have completely halted agricultural activities. Many countries around the world apply many administrative and economic restrictions to ensure food security. As a result, our partners also stopped selling their products to us.

In particular, Russia has disallowed the wheat export until July 1. Russia has also suspended other grain products exports - rye, barley and corn, this explains by the need to meet the country domestic needs. Kazakhstan has introduced quotas for 200,000 tons wheat export and 60,000 tons of flour per month to its neighbors Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan until August 1. The onions, garlic, rye, turnips, rice, cereals, grains, buckwheat, millet, whole grain flour, refined buckwheat, soybeans, sunflower seeds export outside the Euro-Asian Economic Union territory is prohibited until June 30. The main producers of these products will be Russia and Kazakhstan. Ukraine has disallowed the buckwheat export until July 1 this year. Asian countries have set quotas on exports of legumes and rice. In general, all countries have begun to develop measures to address the food problem at home. What should Uzbekistan do in such conditions, what should be done to solve these problems and the question of what else can be done remains to be seen.

One of the ways to solve unemployment and food security problems today is to use the land efficiently and develop domestic tourism. Today, the government has allocated 350 billion soums from the state budget for new projects implementation in the field, it should be noted that practical measures are being taken to implement such tasks as "Every family

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is an entrepreneur" program, doubling the fruit and vegetable and livestock production volume, family cooperation establishment in cattle breeding, incentives of 500,000 soums for each family for the period of poultry farming.

One of the simplest and most convenient ways to solve food and unemployment problem in our country today is the efficient use of land, the domestic and ecological tourism development, along with the agricultural products cultivation. Of course, at a time when the entire population lives of the country are going on at home, what else can be an important factor in living a full life other than benefiting from land and agriculture in rural areas? If work is done on the farm, first of all, the local and unemployed population will be busy. Second, it brings extra income to the family. Even if it does not come, it is self-sufficient in agricultural products, i. e. food products. The majority of our labor migrants from Russia, Kazakhstan and other countries are in rural areas. Taking into account the closed borders between the countries and the temporary consideration of international labor migration, it would be expedient for labor migrants who are temporarily unemployed to take an active part in the efficient use process of land and agricultural production.

On April 8, 2020, our President held a video conference on food security and horticultural development, and on April 14, 2020, aimed at further deepening this issue and further increasing food production, he noted that the crisis was a big test for the agricultural and food sectors, but also a period of great opportunities. Ways to take immediate action in this regard were also shown. After all, our country population does not limit food consumption by staying at home due to temporary quarantine. Based on this, the head of our state paid special attention to the agricultural sector. This is not in vain, of course, because more than 80 percent of the demand for food is grown in this area.

Today, agriculture as an important sector in our country, along with increasing incomes, employment, complete food insecurity elimination, as well as the fruits and vegetables export to foreign countries, has great potential. Because all opportunities have been created for industry employees to work to the fullest, to have an unlimited interest in their work results. To achieve this, the need to double the agricultural production volume, especially fruits and vegetables and potatoes, has been repeatedly mentioned by the President in video selectors.

The impact of the pandemic on the tourism development and Uzbekistan experience in overcoming its negative consequences

Today, the coronavirus pandemic emergence in the world, its impact, socio-economic consequences are having a negative impact on the world economy crisis. The issue of survival from this catastrophe is constantly being discussed by scientists around the

world. As a result of the pandemic, there is a significant decline and unemployment in all real sectors of the world economy in industry, agriculture, trade, construction, transport, tourism and other services. Taking into account this situation, the main focus of this article is on the impact of the pandemic on the tourism development in Uzbekistan and ways to overcome its negative consequences, as well as the specific experience of our country in this regard.

It is known that the world economy, including the tourism industry, has experienced a major crisis in the pandemic and continues to do so. It is well known how the quarantine rules introduced in such conditions, the borders closure affected tourism and its consequences. According to the UN, the world economy growth rate has slowed by 3,2% over the past period due to the pandemic. Countries around the world have lost \$ 8,5 trillion in revenue due to the pandemic. According to the UN forecast, by 2020, more than 34 million people are expected to fall into poverty as a result of job losses, they mainly occur in African countries (American Airlines, 2020). According to the World Tourism Organization, by 2020, international travel is expected to international travelers by 89 percent, jobs by 74 million, and total tourism losses to \$ 800 billion US dollars (Yuldashev K. M. , Shermatov A. A. , 2020). It is very important today to highlight what was paid attention to in this process in Uzbekistan and what measures were taken.

It is known that no matter how developed the infrastructure in the tourism, no matter how excellent the services quality, it is highly dependent on the external factors influence. The crisis that the world economy is currently experiencing as a result of the pandemic has been even more acute than the global financial and economic crisis in 2008-2009. From January to July 2020, i. e. for half a year, the number of trips to various international destinations has sharply decreased. This has certainly had a huge impact on the tourism industry as well. As a result, the industry lost \$ 460 billion in profits. This is 5 times more than the damage recorded in 2009 during the global financial crisis (Interfax, 2020.). It is obvious that overcoming the crisis in the tourism industry in the world, including in our country, is one of the first tasks. In this regard, Uzbekistan is taking drastic measures to reduce the negative impact of the pandemic on tourism in the country by presidential decree and government decree. Taking into account the global importance of the tourism industry and its future economic efficiency, the domestic and inbound tourism development has been identified as one of the state policy priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the situation in the country, it was signed the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 28, 2020 PD-6002 "On urgent measures to support the tourism sector to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic". In order to show concrete ways to ensure this decree

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implementation, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 19, 2020 adopted a resolution "On additional measures for the development of tourism in strict compliance with the requirements of the enhanced regime of sanitary and epidemiological safety. "These documents pay special attention to the rapid recovery issues of the tourism industry and the new directions formation of its development after the sanitary-epidemiological situation stabilization in the country.

The normative and legal acts adopted to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the tourism industry set out additional measures for the tourism industry development in Uzbekistan. They identified ways to implement sanitary and epidemiological security in the country in strict compliance with the regime requirements. These activities include:

First, 50% of the tourist (hotel) fee amount charged for the accommodation category at the end of the relevant year is returned to the accommodation from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2023, provided that the category assigned to the hotel in the prescribed manner.

Second, from August 1, 2020 in our country at the international airports "Andijan", "Bukhara" and "Urgench" in accordance with the international law norms "Open Skies" regime will be introduced to provide foreign airlines with the fifth level of "air freedom". This procedure provides for the restrictions abolition on the flights number and route and the regular flights possibility to international airports.

Third, It is noteworthy that the tariffs and fees for foreign airlines operating flights to international airports in our country, where the "Open Skies" regime has been introduced, will be applied in the same amount as for airlines that are residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan for three years. This event is convenient for our country population, and slightly cheaper for foreign tourists.

Forth, in accordance with the relevant standards in the tourist zones and rural areas territory, the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for tourism development and model projects of the Ministry of Construction provide for the accommodation facilities construction with prefabricated structures (nomadic wagons, containers, sandwich panels). For this purpose, business entities costs part will be reimbursed until the number of places for this accommodation type reaches 50 thousand, and if not by December 31, 2023 from the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the amount of up to 5 million soums per place.

Fifth, in the development and approval process of cities and districts master plans for the tourism development and its infrastructure in all regions of the country, the relevant authorities must agree with the State committee for tourism development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This situation creates

opportunities for sustainable development of the regional economy. Another convenience for this is that the rural areas history and all the information are well known to the people who live in this very place. In this view, in order to attract guides (guide-interpreters) from such places, it is allowed to appoint and involve them. To make this easier to solve, the tour guide and guides services along with a guide-interpreter are included in the list of activities (services, works) that can be engaged by self-employed persons.

Sixth, it has been established "Uzbekistan. Safe travel GUARANTEED" sanitary-epidemiological security system and Safe tourism fund in our country. The tour operator, a resident of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in compliance with the requirements of the system "Uzbekistan. Safe travel GUARANTEED", in case of foreign tourists infection with coronavirus (COVID-19) during a trip on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan they will be compensated in the amount of \$ 3,000 by the Safe Tourism Fund.

Seventh, further liberalization of the visa regime for foreign citizens, as well as the persons' attraction with significant capital, higher academic knowledge or the "Uzbekistan - my second home" immigration program, which envisages attracting people with special skills to permanent residence in the Republic of Uzbekistan from January 1, 2021, has also been proposed.

Eighth, the State committee for tourism development plans to work with a number of ministries and agencies to introduce active recreation (walk in the city, terrainkur, trekking and hiking), including, "Pedestrian tourist route" Which aims to reduce heart disease, medical tourism program development "Uzbekistan - hope and healing land", which provides for the systematization and expansion of the medical services provided to foreign countries citizens, "green" technologies introduction for power supply in the cultural heritage sites territories of the republic, waste disposal, the "Clean & Eco" system introduction which provides for the morbidity level, including efficient use of water resources.

Ninth, in order to the State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for tourism development for the systematic implementation of tourism development in our country a number of additional tasks have been assigned such as planning and design of potential forest fund areas allocated for the tourism infrastructure facilities location, except for protected natural areas, monitoring the Government decisions implementation on the tourism development in reservoirs and forestry, the promotion of the country's cinemas abroad, including with the involvement of public organizations and business entities.

Tenth, based on the current situation, from March 1, 2021, a visa-free regime has been established for 5 countries citizens who have issued

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air tickets to their home country or a third country for 10 days period from the entry date into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions of the People's Republic of China, including the Kingdom of Bahrain, Katar, Kuwait, the Sultanate of Oman and the People's Republic of China).

Eleventh, great attention is paid to the pilgrimage tourism development in our country, in particular, from 2021, one of the holiest shrines in the Islamic world - Imam Bukhari mausoleum will be reconstructed in its current form. For the local and foreign pilgrims convenience, the tomb under the Mausoleum will be expanded to visit, modern hotels, consumer services and sanitary facilities will be built around the complex, which will fully meet international standards. An 8,000-seat mosque with four huge minarets will also be built around it.

Twelfth, in our country, places with attractions for tourists are given the status of "Tourism neighborhood", "Tourism village" and "Tourism auls". In 2020, Konigil tourist village was established in Samarkand district. In 2020, Konigil tourist village was established in Samarkand district, and in 2021, "Choshtepa" makhalla in Payarik district of Samarkand region will be given the status of "tourist village". A tourist center is being established in Samarkand district, which includes 8 hotels, a conference hall, restaurants, parks. For the tourists convenience, the streets connecting the center with Samarkand International Airport, railway station, Imam Bukhari Mausoleum, Registan Square and other attractions are being repaired, new roads are being opened and 10 new hotels are being built in Samarkand alone.

All these measures are aimed at creating appropriate conditions for the further tourism development in our country in the future. One of the tourism development peculiarities in our country is the tourism promotion and popularization in conjunction with physical culture and sports events. "Today, the global tourism market is about \$ 9 trillion. One in ten of the world's employed population works in this field" he said. (UzA, 2020.) This means that 10% of the world's working-age population is engaged in tourism. But in our case, this figure is still lacking in comparison. In this regard, the tourism development issue has become one of the most pressing issues.

Problems of post-pandemic tourism development

Our research has shown that the tourism development in our country during the pandemic and beyond has become one of the most important issues. This is because the tourism sector, which has entered a rapid development period, has become one of the areas most affected by the pandemic. However, the tourism industry development issues in crisis and post-crisis situations have hardly been studied. This situation requires research on this topic. With this in

mind, a number of proposals and recommendations have been developed for the tourism development in our country. These include:

First, It is expedient to develop domestic tourism in our country until tourism is fully operational, borders are opened and restrictions are removed. To do this, the existing green zones of the country's tourist facilities should be selected separately and organized population trips to these areas. Of course, these measures are being implemented from 2021 and are bearing fruit in a short time.

Second, for incoming and outgoing tourists flow, it is necessary to introduce a medical certificate in accordance with the established procedure in our country and strictly adhere to it. The medical certificate usually states the tourist health, who passed the coronavirus test. The time spent passing the test before each tourist travels should not be less than 5 days (120 hours). Due to the fact that a similar procedure should be introduced for incoming tourists, appropriate measures have been taken.

Third, it is necessary to pay more attention to the sanitary-epidemiological tourists situation in ensuring their safety in transport, accommodation, travel to tourist facilities, catering, entertainment venues, their non-interference with strangers. For this purpose, a service for security in tourism has been established in the domestic production departments of the country. These are also operating in the appropriate order.

Forth, in the international tourism organization, the order to "Green Corridors" and "Safe Corridors" use for tourists traveling from one country to another. However, in order to ensure the tourists safety in this process, it is necessary to take into account those who go to or return home from countries where quarantine has been relaxed and allowed to travel. In other cases, if there is a risk that the infection may be a carrier, such a situation requires a special approach. An appropriate procedure has been established in this regard as well.

Fifth, the sanitary-epidemiological condition of tourist accommodation (hotels, guest houses, etc.), catering (kitchen, teahouse, restaurant, etc.) and vehicles (cars, buses) in tourist safety should be constantly monitored by relevant organizations. special attention should be paid to the provision.

Sixth, we believe that in the domestic tourism development in our country it is necessary to increase the use of fully justified transport "Automobile" and high-speed train "Afrosiyob". It is also advisable for citizens to use their own cars when organizing such trips, especially family trips. Because there are many advantages to traveling by road. Importantly, some travel-adapted cars will also be able to be used as insulation and hotels. This transport advantages also show that it is possible to stop anywhere on the road and organize spectacles by traveling.

Seventh, in the domestic tourism development, it is desirable to organize various events in one area, as

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well as to create opportunities to get acquainted (visit) with tourist facilities in their free time. This allows you to do both work and rest at the same time. In addition, it is advisable to pay more attention to the individual and family forms of tourism, which have certain skills and experience.

CONCLUSION

The decrees and resolutions adopted to alleviate the economic crisis caused by the pandemic in our country, to revive many sectors have set a lot of priorities for the population, especially agricultural workers. It is also noted that these tasks, no matter how complex, are urgent. Summarizing these, the following can be noted.

First of all, it is necessary to ensure the efficient use of irrigated and arable lands in our country, so that not a single inch of land is wasted and neglected. It is necessary to take measures to harvest each inch from the ground as much as possible, or twice. It is also clear how to achieve this, and exemplary work is being done in this regard. However, in the effective organization of this work, all population segments throughout the country should pay great attention to this.

Second, the crops planting suitable for each region, new high-yielding varieties cultivation, greenhouses expansion based on modern innovative technologies where possible, the efficient use of land are also identified as important and priority issues on the agenda. The work to be done in this direction should be popularized throughout the country. It will create opportunities for the domestic tourism development through the use of various innovative technologies and these practices popularization.

Third, increasing the number of productive and fertile livestock is also one of today's urgent tasks, one of the most pressing issues is the need to pay attention to achieving appropriate productivity factors through the imported livestock distribution adapted to our country in all regions. It is expedient to organize these events in an appropriate way and create opportunities for the study of experiences and the ecotourism development in order to popularize these practices.

Fourth, one of the priorities is to pay special attention to new lands development, the seed production development, the imported seeds cultivation and the corresponding production of mineral fertilizers. It is necessary to focus on new lands development not only for crops, but also as a tourist attraction, and to build ecological houses there. In this way, along with food security, unemployment problems can be solved at the same time.

Fifth, it is necessary to take measures to compensate for the agricultural products import,

especially grain and other products, as well as to take into account the fact that the fruits and vegetables export issue is one of the priorities. To do this, one of the important issues on the agenda is the need to work, to work effectively, to work on the basis of science. This requires the science, education and practice integration.

Sixth, special attention is paid to the fodder cultivation for livestock and mineral fertilizers for agricultural crops. At the same time, it is expedient to pay special attention to the specialized farms establishment and their activities development. For such enterprises effective use, it is necessary to establish innovative and digital technologies use. Such objects should be studied firstly as an experimental area, and secondly as a tourist object. Such facilities will prove to be the new tourist attractions of New Uzbekistan.

Seventh, one of the important priorities is to develop many activities aimed at employment at home, in particular, the cattle breeding and other animal husbandry types development, such as poultry, fishing, silkworm breeding, beekeeping, home-based work. At the same time, it is necessary to direct people to work on the self-employment principle. In the current situation, there are great opportunities for self-employment. In this regard, it was adopted the Presidential Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 5, 2019 PR-4227 "On the state order on employment and creation of new jobs in 2019", aimed at ensuring this resolution implementation of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 9, 2019 №566 "On the procedure for issuing temporary employment certificates to self-employed citizens". The decision was aimed at regulating the labor activities of self-employed persons at the self-employment expense. Accordingly, from September 1, 2019, a procedure will be introduced to provide self-employed citizens with temporary labor certificates, the right to register their work experience and the use of incentive benefits.

Eighth, all activities financing, as well as the further mechanism improvement of the effective use of commercial banks funds, where possible, at the expense of entrepreneurs, including those engaged in tourism, are also considered important issues. It is advisable to make effective use of these opportunities. This is due to the fact that huge budget funds and foreign loans have been directed to the economy recovery, including tourism.

The implementation of the above measures will increase the welfare, living standards and life quality of the population by solving the employment problem in the economy and tourism, in particular, by reducing unemployment and, accordingly, poverty.

Impact Factor:	ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
	ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 9.035	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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