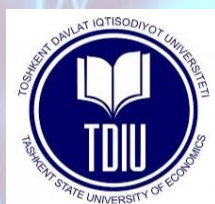


**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ
ВАЗИРЛИГИ
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

ТОШКЕНТ ДАВЛАТ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ



**ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШДА
МЕНЕЖМЕНТ ВА КОРПОРАТИВ БОШҚАРУВНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ**

халқаро илмий-амалий конференцияси маъруза тезислари тўплами

**Ўзбекистон, Тошкент ш.,
2020 йил 20 май**

қисми бўлиб, ишлаб чиқаришда иқтисодий тежамкорлик ва самарадорликни оширишга олиб келади.

Модомики, стратегия ва тактика ҳар қандай ишда, шунингдек, моддий, молиявий ва бошқа ресурслардан фойдаланишида биринчи навбатда, ҳодимлардан тегишли билим ва иш малакани, ресурслардан фойдаланишида масъулликни, бозор иқтисодиёти шароити шартларини ва фан-техника янгиликларидан воқифликни, илмий тадқиқот ва уларнинг ечимларини теран англашни талаб этади.

Хулоса қилиб айтидиган бўлсак, бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида ресурсларга ва улардан фойдаланишига бўлган талаб кучаяётганлиги, улар қийматини ўсиши, улардан фойдаланиш даражаси охир-оқибат корхона фаолиятини инқирозга учрамаслиги учун асос бўлиши ҳар қандай ресурслардан тежамкорлик билан фойдаланишни тақозо этмоқда. Ҳозирги пайтда қайси маҳсулотни ишлаб чиқариш ва қанча ишлаб чиқаришгина эмас, шу билан бирга бу маҳсулотни ишлаб чиқаришга қанча ресурс ва маблағ талаб қилиниши ҳам кўпинча корхоналар учун асосий масалаларга айланмоқда. Бу ҳар бир корхонани бир томондан, талабни қондириш, иккинчи томондан, ресурслар ҳаражатида кам чиқимли йўллари излашга ундайди.

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HOTEL BUSINESS AS A COMPONENT OF THE MODERN TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism, in the modern sense of the word, has long ceased to be just a trip to different places for the purpose of relaxation. Tourism currently plays an important role in society and helps to increase the duration and quality of life. The tourist flow is increasing annually, new tourist products are being developed, tourist infrastructure facilities are being built and restored, and yesterday unattractive regions and localities become popular tourist destinations thanks to the competent use of tourist potential. The tourism services sector is constantly evolving, traditional types of tourism are developing, new types of tourism are emerging and gaining popularity, such as rural, environmental, event and others, involving more and more people in tourism and making this type of activity more popular.

There are many tourism functions, such as: health, cognitive, educational, communicative, meeting the needs for changing impressions, meeting the needs for changing the place of stay, providing economic benefits and services in accordance with the requirements of the tourist, contributing to the rational use of people's free time, contributing to increased employment and improving the living standards of the local population, enriching the socio-economic infrastructure and inter-regional cooperation countries and peoples. This list is not exhaustive, so constantly influencing new types of tourism carry new functions. Tourism industry - a set of enterprises, institutions and organizations of material production and non-production

sphere, providing for the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of tourism product, development and use of tourism resources and creation of tourism material base. The tourism industry includes many components and is a complex interdisciplinary national economic complex [2, p.30]. One of the most important components of tourism is the hotel industry, since placements are the basis for the formation of any tourism product in almost any type of tourism. Hotel industry, as an integral element of the tourism industry, not only contributes to the fulfillment of the above functions of tourism, but also creates the prerequisites for their development and enrichment. The development of hotel enterprises largely determines the availability of a tourist resource, which is especially important for some categories of the population, such as people with disabilities, pensioners, youth, low-income families, etc. The hotel industry as a type of economic activity includes the provision of hotel services and the organization of short-term accommodation in hotels, campsites, motels, school and student dormitories, guest houses, etc.

The development of modern types of tourism leads to an increase in the variety of collective accommodation facilities, primarily hotels, which leads to the emergence of various approaches to the structuring and segmentation of the hotel industry, according to which various groups of accommodation facilities are allocated.

Hotels have their own characteristic features, such as: they consist of rooms the number of which exceeds a certain minimum (usually 5 or more rooms), have a single management; provide a variety of hotel services, the list of which is not limited to daily bedding, cleaning of rooms and bathrooms; grouped into classes and categories in accordance with the services provided, available equipment and country standards; not included in the category of specialized institutions (camps, shelters, etc.) [2, p. 33]. In parallel with the concept of “hotel”, the concept of “hotel” is increasingly being used, which is usually called a hotel enterprise of a higher level, providing a wide range and high quality of services, creating an increased comfort and atmosphere of hospitality. The hotel business is one of the fastest growing industries, accounting for about 6% of global GNP and about 5% of all tax revenues. The development of the hotel business stimulates the development of other areas: transport, trade, construction, agriculture, consumer goods, services, etc. On average, for every 10 tourists living in a hotel, there are about three jobs directly, and two jobs indirectly related to services (employees of travel agencies, transport companies, etc.). The global hotel fund is about 17-18 million beds, and this figure is constantly growing. The hotel business attracts entrepreneurs for many reasons: relatively small start-up investments, growing demand for tourism services, a high level of profitability and, accordingly, an average payback period. Over the past 3 years, thanks to the increasing flow of tourists, the global hotel business is experiencing real growth - hotel loading and accommodation costs have increased markedly, hotel companies have expanded their presence around the world. The Russian hotel industry is also growing rapidly, which by world standards is underdeveloped.

Thus, the hotel business is one of the main components of the development of both internal and external tourism, the psychological aspects of tourism, such as

satisfaction with the trip and high assessment of the organization of the stay of tourists in a particular country, depend on the quality of service. There are many approaches to segmentation and classification of hotels, some of which do not completely characterize the modern hotel market or contradict each other, therefore, for the further development of the hotel business, its new types and forms, it is necessary to improve the legislative framework that takes into account the specifics of the functioning of all forms of hotel business.

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БИЗНЕС ЖАРАЁНЛАРИНИ БОШҚАРИШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ

Ўзбекистонда амалга оширилаётган туб иқтисодий ислохотлар корхоналардан сифатли, рақобатбардош, истеъмолчиларнинг талабларига жавоб берувчи маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқишининг устувор тамойилларига асосланади. Бозор муносабатлари мураккаб жараён бўлиб, унга таваккалчилик ва ноаниқлик элементлари хосдир. Шунинг учун ҳам ушбу омилларни ҳисобга олиб корхоналар ва фирмаларда ҳар бир ишлаб чиқариш "занжири"ни тўғри ташкил этиш, корхонанинг пировард натижаларига эришишида ёрдам беради. Шу муносабат билан замонавий корхоналарда молиявий-хўжалик фаолиятини моделлаштиришнинг математик ва инструментал усуллари қўллаб, илмий асосланган қайта ташкил этиш услубиятини яратишнинг аҳамияти ортиб бормоқда.

Иқтисодиётнинг бозор муносабатларига ўтиши билан жамиятда бозор иқтисодиётининг амал қилиш механизмини, турли мулкчиликка асосланган корхоналарнинг (фирмаларнинг) хўжалик юритиш фаолиятини, уларнинг бозор шароитидаги ҳаракатини, чегараланган ишлаб чиқариш ресурсларидан оқилона фойдаланиш йўллари ва шу асосда уларнинг самарали фаолият юритишларини иқтисодий-математик усул ва моделлар ёрдамида ўргатувчи билимга бўлган эҳтиёж ортиб боради. Бу масалаларни ҳал этишда бизнес-жараёнларини бошқаришнинг аҳамияти катта, чунки корхоналар, фирмалар, бирлашмалар ва бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида республикамиз иқтисодиётининг қуйи бўғинида фаолият юритаётган барча бозор субъектларининг бизнес-жараёнларни кенг миқёсда таҳлил этиш ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини ошириш имконини яратади.

Бозор муносабатлари шароитида иқтисодиётда фаолият олиб борувчи ҳар бир субъект ўзининг самарали ишлашини таъминлаши лозим. Чунки, бозор иқтисодиётига хос бўлган таваккалчилик ва ноаниқлик элементлари таъсирида бўлган иқтисодий субъектлар бозорнинг талабаларига тўлиқ жавоб беришлари керак. Рақобат шароитларига барча ишлаб чиқариш субъектлари жавоб бера олмайдилар, жавоб бера оладиганлари эса, корхоналарнинг ички муҳитини