

Rakhmanova Mukaddas Davronjon kizi

mukaddasrakhmanova98@gmail.com

Abstract: *In order to maintain the legal order in the field of international tourism, mutual cooperation of countries is carried out with specific international rules and agreements. It includes a generalized system of interstate agreements and conditions, visas, legal protection, certificates and other legal frameworks for the regulation of the tourism sector. There is no basic norm in the international legal regulation of the system. But the World Tourism Organization of the United Nations plays an important role in the development of the tourism industry and its regulation.*

Key words: *local development of cuisine, local cuisine, gastronomic tourism prospects, culinary skills, types of national dishes.*

Currently, the tourism industry is one of the most developing industries. The tourism industry is a group of financial, social, and cultural activities related to people and their culture, natural resources, historical and cultural heritage, young people and new professions, travel to other places, stay, and provide services to them.

Before starting to talk about the tourism sector, we will give a definition of the word tourism so that everyone can understand it. Tourism (French: our — walk, trip), tourism — travel; one of the types of active recreation. Tourism means the departure (travel) of an individual from the place of permanent residence for a period of at least 1 year without engaging in paid activities in the destination (country) for health, educational, professional or other purposes. The field of tourism is rapidly developing not only in foreign countries, but also in Uzbekistan. As an example, we can say that since July 27, 1992, the national company "Uzbekturizm" has been operating in Uzbekistan and is leading the field of tourism in Uzbekistan. The main

task of this company is to develop tourism infrastructure, build modern tourist complexes by attracting foreign investment, develop new tourist destinations, expand the range of services, etc.

Usually, tourism is organized according to tourism routes through tourism organizations. Its history dates back to the beginning of the 19th century. First, organized tourism from England to France was established (1815). The English priest Thomas Cook, who is considered the founder of tourism, organized the first railway tour in 1843. After that, he established his own tour company and in 1866 the first tour groups were sent to the United States. In the East, Ibn Battuta, an Arab traveler, started his journey at the age of 21 and traveled almost all the countries of East and North Africa on foot.

Based on the above, we can see that there are many forms and types of tourism. For example, domestic, international, amateur tourism, organized tourism, local travel, long-distance travel, educational tourism, mountain climbing, water tourism, motor tourism, walking tourism, sports tourism, etc. People can easily organize a trip to the country they want in a way that is convenient for them. Tourism is one of the most complex and integrated sectors of the world economy, which has a significant impact on the entire world economy. It applies equally to the economy of individual countries and regions. In some countries, international tourism is the only source of foreign exchange earnings. Thanks to him, a high level of economic development and people's well-being are supported. It should also be noted that tourism users can cause pollution of the environment and degradation of tourism objects.

If tourists do bad things, the attitude of the surrounding population towards tourists will change. This can lead to deterioration of mutual relations. In order to avoid such a situation, each country should have its own legislation in the field. If we turn to Europe in the field of tourism, there are also laws in the field of tourism. Other rules that should be taken into account before starting any related activity include tax and cultural heritage protection issues. To open a travel agency, the tourism industry is subject not only to the special regulations of tourism, but also

primarily to other areas, such as environmental protection, consumer rights protection, and the preservation of cultural and historical heritage. Therefore, those who intend to open an agency should be aware not only of the laws affecting the tourism sector, but also of other general legislative measures that apply to their activities. Tourism regulation has always been closely related to consumer protection. The EU has specific laws to ensure that tourists are not left vulnerable when they encounter problems.

If we have a travel agency or any intermediary agency, this regulation in Europe can be of great interest to us. , aimed at protecting safety and interests. This policy supports consumers' rights to information and education, and the right to protect their interests. According to information, international tourism was first regulated by the Manila Declaration in the 1980s. Later, as the number of tourists increased, it became more difficult to comply with the laws. And as a result, the need for new laws began to be felt. Laws in the field of tourism are compiled from all laws. There are several general laws that regulate and promote tourism.

Including: 1) Laws related to cross-border movement and protection of tourists, including passport, customs, visa regulations, currency regulations, immigration laws, etc. 2) Aviation regulations, laws related to transportation such as railways, road and water, transportation, etc. 3) Hospitality laws related to food, accommodation, rights and obligations of guests and hosts, entertainment, classification, evaluation, rating of hotels, etc. 4) Consumer protection laws related to health, hygiene, service quality standards, etc. 5) Contracts, partnerships, industrial laws and related laws related to sale of goods, land use, infrastructure development, etc. 6) Human resource development laws and labor laws related to employees, working conditions, wages, etc. 7) Laws on the activities of tourist organizations at different levels. 8) Laws on environmental protection, heritage preservation, ancient monuments, historical monuments, etc. 9) Laws on the sustainable development of tourism 10) Laws regulating the quality of service providers and services, etc.

Above, we mentioned the general laws that regulate the tourism sector. A

large organization provides services for the international legal regulation of the tourism sector in the whole world. This organization is the World Tourism Organization. The World Tourism Organization is a subsidiary body of the United Nations, whose main mission is to promote an accountable, sustainable and inclusive system. This organization consists of tasks such as wide promotion of tourism on a global scale, adoption of documents that form its legal basis at the international level, and monitoring of compliance with these international laws. In addition to such international norms, we mentioned above the Manila Declaration on World Tourism (1980), the Ganga Declaration on Tourism (1989), the International Code for the Protection of Tourists, and the promotion of international eco-tourism on a large scale. Convention on making it and we can count many similar norms. Naturally, as the field develops and grows, the norms that regulate it continue to be formed. Legislation is being adopted and new ones are being introduced in order to regulate the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. In particular, one of the main laws regulating the tourism sector is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism", which was adopted in 2019.

All norms related to the tourism sector are generally considered general. Therefore, in order to maintain the legal order in the field of international tourism, mutual cooperation of countries is carried out with specific international rules and agreements. This may include international agreements and terms, visas, legal protection, certifications and other legal frameworks related to the regulation of the tourism sector. In conclusion, we can say that the United Nations World Tourism Organization plays an important role in the legal regulation of international tourism and its development. Although there is no specific norm in the field of tourism, the field is regulated on the basis of general laws. Harmonization of the industry at the international level is a constant problem, but we can say that the efforts of cooperation between countries and international organizations are aimed at creating a more integrated and standardized legal framework for the regulation of international tourism. In order to maintain tourism activity, international laws and legal processes must be taken into account in terms of tourism infrastructure,

protection of cultural and natural objects, habitats and transport networks. In the legal regulation of international tourism, internationally agreed procedures and rules-standards should be followed. This leads to the development of tourism and the creation of favorable conditions for tourists.

References

1. Lex.uz
2. Tashmuradov T. Agzamov S. Marketing of international tourism. T., TGEU, 1998
3. Kamilova F. K. "International Tourism Market" Study Guide Tashkent TSU II. 4. M.: Finance and Statistics, 1998
4. Ribeiro, R. S., Gonçalves, P., & Coelho, A. (2019). Tourism and economic growth in Brazil: Evidence from a panel data analysis. *Revista Brasileira de Estudos de População*, 36(1), 1-19.
5. UNWTO. (2021). UNWTO world tourism barometer. World Tourism Organization. Retrieved from <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-barometer>