

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
“СЕРВИС СОҲАСИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТИ” ВА “ТУРИЗМ ВА МЕҲМОНХОНА
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**“ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИ ТОП ЎН ТУРИСТИК ҲУДУДЛАР
ҚАТОРИГА КИРИТИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ: БАРҚАРОР
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“Ўзбекистонни топ 10 туристик ҳудудлар қаторига киритиш истиқболлари: барқарор ривожланиш имкониятлари” мавзусидаги халқаро онлайн илмий-амалий анжуман Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2020 йил 7-февралдаги 56-Ф-сонли Фармойишига асосан ташкил этилган, тезислар тўплами тайёрланган ва нашр этилган.

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Мазкур тўпламга киритилган мақолалар ва маъруза тезисларининг мазмуни, ундаги статистик маълумотлар, саналарнинг тўғрилигига ҳамда танқидий фикр-мулоҳазаларга муаллифларнинг шахсан ўзлари масъулдир.

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Жамғармага Молия вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Инқирозга қарши курашиш жамғармасининг маблағлари ҳисобот йилида фойдаланилмаганда олиб қўйилмайди ва кейинчалик туризмни ривожлантириш давлат қўмитаси ҳузуридаги жамғармалар маблағларидан фойдаланиш учун белгиланган тартибда ва мақсадларда фойдаланилади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Туризм соҳасини санитария-эпидемиологик хавфсизликнинг кучайтирилган режими талабларига қатъий риоя қилган ҳолда ривожлантиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида” 2020 йил 19 июндаги ПҚ-4755-сон қарорига мувофиқ Туризмни ривожлантириш давлат қўмитаси ҳузурида Хавфсиз туризм жамғармаси ташкил этилди.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2020 йил 10 июлда №433-сонли “Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризм соҳасини тиклаш ва ривожлантириш учун қулай шарт-шароитларни яратиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарори қабул қилинди.

Қайд қилиш жоизки, қабул қилинган меъёрий-ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар билан биргаликда соҳани инқироз давригача бўлган даражага етказиш ва барқарор ривожланишини таъминлаш мақсадида бир қатор қуйидаги ишларни амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади. Хусусан:

а) туристик ва турдош инфратузилмаларни ривожлантиришни давом эттириш, барқарор туризмни таъминлашнинг асосий шартларидан бири туризм зоналари ва кластерларини ташкил қилиш, уларнинг фаолиятини қайта ташкил этиш (бошқариш, режалаштириш, туризм зоналарини лойиҳалаштириш, инвестицияларни жалб қилиш ва. ҳ.к.з.);

б) пандемия шароитида туризм соҳасини барқарор ривожлантиришнинг устувор ва долзарб йўналишларидан бири янги маркетинг стратегияларини ишлаб чиқиш, бунда Ўзбекистон бўйлаб хавфсиз саёҳат қилиш асосий элементлардан бири бўлиши лозим;

в) ҳудудларнинг туризм имкониятларини инобатга олиб, минтақавий турмахсулот ишлаб чиқаришнинг ихтисослашуви асосида туристик хизматларни диверсификация қилиш;

г) туризм соҳасида кадрлар етишмаслиги ва уларнинг жаҳон бозоридаги рақобатбардошлигини таъминлаш мақсадида, туризм соҳасида кадрлар тайёрлайдиган давлат ва нодавлат таълим муассасаларининг сонини ошириш, таълимнинг халқаро стандартларини тадбиқ этиш ва халқаро мутахассисларни жалб қилиш, амалий ва назарий дарсларнинг нисбатини кўриб чиқиш, амалиёт билан интеграцияни кенг йўлга қўйиш талаб қилинади.

Умуман олганда, юқоридаги ишларни амалга оширилиши Ўзбекистонда туризм соҳасини ривожлантириш, жаҳон туризм бозорида ўз мавқеини тиклашга олиб келади.

PILGRIMAGE TOURISM AND ITS PROSPECTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Say: "Travel through the earth and see how it created the creatures from the beginning ..."
(Surat al-Ankabut, 20)

The fact that people of different religions, including Muslims, travel around the world for various purposes, performing religious prayers (hajj, umrah, etc.), seeking food, and other reasons in general, has led to the establishment of unique approaches and standards in tourism. This, in turn, led to the formation of a specific direction of tourism - pilgrimage tourism.

At this point, tourism experts have expressed their views on how Muslims should travel for whatever reason without complying with their religious requirements, so that it is equally clear to all. Various terms have been suggested in this regard: pilgrimage tourism, Islamic tourism, religious tourism, sharia tourism, halal tourism, and so on.

All of the above terms had problematic aspects. For example, when we say pilgrimage tourism, most Muslims only understand Hajj and Umrah, Islamic tourism and religious tourism do not include shopping, travel and leisure, not all travel can be completely Shari'ah, etc. Various debates and discussions were preferred the term Muslim-friendly travel (convenient tourism for Muslims).

Thus, tourism, which is convenient for Muslims, is based on the personal needs of the followers of Islam, who travel in conditions that meet their religious requirements.

Convenient tourism for Muslims is not just about traveling to religious places or Muslim countries for religious reasons. Perhaps it refers to an environment where tourists can travel without abandoning their religious practices and demands.

Based on Islamic Sharia, offering tourist services to mostly Muslim travelers (such as halal hotels, halal resorts, halal restaurants, and halal travel) is called affordable tourism for Muslims.

Uzbekistan has entered the tenth directive on pilgrimage tourism among members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) according to the Global Muslim Travel Index 2019 (GMTI). This report was published on the basis of Singaporean company Crescent Rating and Mastercard. GMTI is based on such factors as climate, security, economy, religions, transport infrastructure and services in foreign countries.

The list of the best directors, including Uzbekistan, entered Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Morocco, Iran, Bahrain, Malaysia, the UAE, Kazakhstan and Indonesia.

Take into the point that the promotion of Uzbekistan in the rating is based on the results of the State Committee Development of Tourism and the agency Crescent Rating International. For the last year, within the framework of cooperation, the agencies have repeatedly visited Uzbekistan with the aim of studying and analyzing the development of pilgrimage tourism in the country.

In addition, in recent years, the liberalization of the visa regime for citizens of foreign countries and the introduction of a visa-free regime have increased the attractiveness of Uzbekistan tourism market in the world.

In Uzbekistan, in the near future, it is planned to introduce a rating of Muslim hospitality among hotels, restaurants, as well as entrepreneurs providing transport services and tour packages.

Uzbekistan is intensively opening up to the world and its famous religious places can become the basis of the tourism boom in the country. Such famous scientists of the Muslim world as Imam al-Bukhari, Imam at-Termizi, Imam al-Maturidi, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, al-Zamakhshari and others lived and worked on the territory of modern Uzbekistan. Their mausoleums will play an important role in the development of tourism in the country.

In addition, Uzbekistan is located in the center of Central Asia. The country has a rich cultural and historical heritage. Today, the authorities are making certain efforts to open the country to the world, paying special attention to the tourism sector.

According to the forecasts of "Crescent Rating", by 2026 the number of pilgrim tourists will reach 230 million. Considering the centuries-old Islamic heritage of Uzbekistan, the development of pilgrim tourism has great prospects for the country.

However, Uzbekistan is not yet a benchmark in this area. In a survey by the Center for Business and Tourism Development conducted among those who visited Uzbekistan in 2017, only 2.2% answered that they would like to visit the country as a tourist pilgrim. At the same time, according to the Crescent Rating on the World Muslim Tourism Index for 2017, Uzbekistan ranked 29th, while Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were in higher places.

Since 2017, tourism has become a strategic sector of the national economy. The President signed a decree aimed at the active development of this industry. The main directions here are the introduction of halal certification, training of halal tourism guides and the construction of halal hotels.

Uzbekistan is actively developing bilateral relations with other states in the field of pilgrim tourism. For example, agreements on the organization of special pilgrimage tours in Uzbekistan were concluded with Pakistan and Turkey.

Today, most of the tourists visiting Uzbekistan come from the CIS countries. Whereas close interaction of Uzbekistan with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in this area will contribute to: a) increase the flow of tourists from Muslim countries; b) expanding mutually beneficial trade and investment relations within the OIC.

Support for specialized tours of important Islamic shrines in Uzbekistan could increase the overall flow of tourists. The country has unique holy places, especially for Hanafi Muslims, including Sufis.

The long-term absence of a unified tourism policy and strategy in the country is considered an urgent problem that impedes the development of this sector. Now the government of Uzbekistan has clearly stated its intentions to develop the tourism sector. Under President Sh. Mirziyoyev, more than 50 legal norms were adopted in the field of tourism.

Today is the time for Uzbekistan to show its rich cultural, historical and religious heritage. The country's authorities are aware of the importance of tourism for economic growth and national prestige.

Uzbekistan is moving forward decisively, paying particular attention to the Islamic world and pilgrim tourism. Whether you are a religious or secular person, the Great Silk Road beckons to you.

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Ministers of Culture, which took place on November 2-4, 2015 in Muscat (Oman), adopted a resolution in which the city of Bukhara was declared one of the three capitals of Islamic culture for 2020. The Islamic Ministerial Conference, organized by ISESCO, which took place on November 27-29, 2018 in Manama (Bahrain), declared 2019 the Year of Islamic Heritage.

2019 February 22, Friday, (17 Jumada al-saniy 1440) at the First International Forum on Ziyorat Tourism in the city of Bukhara, the Bukhara Declaration on the recognition of Uzbekistan as one of the centers of Ziyorat tourism was adopted.

Realizing that Ziyorat tourism, as one of the types of tourism, has shown significant growth and becoming one of the leading directions of tourism development in the 21st century, contributing to increased product diversification and mutually beneficial cooperation, Encouraged by the positive impact of Ziyorat tourism on improving the living standards of the population and transforming society that, given its sustainable development, Ziyorat tourism has great potential for improving cultural and humanitarian ties in general.

Noting the changes that tourism information technologies bring to Ziyorat, especially in the field of promotion, marketing, differentiation and specialization of tourism products. Reaffirming the belief that ziyorat tourism should contribute to personal growth and the strengthening of fundamental social norms and values.

Pilgrimage tourism is one of the growing sectors in recent years. In 2018, 63 million women-travelers from all over the world will travel to the United States with planned expenditures of 80 billion dollars. They will show a unique set of preferences for the image of life and models of behavior in their own time.

Sacred shrines, one of the pillars of the Uzbek national spiritual values, play an important role in revealing the historical roots of the Uzbek mentality. Clearly, holy shrines play an important role in shaping higher feelings in people. The sacred shrines of the Uzbek people are in fact the embodiment of the national spiritual values and ethno culture of the Uzbeks, formed over thousands of years under the influence of biological, geographical, economic, linguistic and cultural factors. Despite the fact that during the historical regeneration all factors changed their function as a result of postindustrial development, the influence of national shrines on the national mentality, which is one of the national and spiritual values of cultural life, is constantly increasing as a reflection of national beliefs.

The holy shrines are called tombs in Central Asia and play an important role in the religious life of Muslims. Tomb is an Arabic word meaning "sacred place of worship", "place of pilgrimage".

According to statistics, the total number of shrines in the region exceeds ten thousand. For example, the famous Takhti Suleiman shrine in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, Ahmad Yassavi in Turkestan, Hazrat Bahovuddin Naqshband in Bukhara, Pahlavon Mahmud in Khorezm, Imam At-Termizi in Surkhandarya, Zangiota in Tashkent and other shrines are among the largest and most famous shrines in the region.

Historical ethnology explains the history of the past from the time of their emergence on the basis of the collection and analysis of materials on the customs and traditions of peoples. In order to comprehensively study and truly understand the history of folk culture, it is important to understand all its parts, including not only written sources, but also oral legends, myths, memoirs and ceremonies. Because no matter how important and valuable written sources are, they cannot fully reflect all aspects of human life. This is especially true of the castles, various folk beliefs and oral traditions associated with the holy places, which have lived for centuries and still play an important role in the life of society and in the private life of each person.

Holy shrines also play a positive role in the formation of feelings of devotion in people. The holy shrines also embody the spirit of the people, in which legends various wise stories, passed down from century to century, form an integral part of our spiritual heritage as an example of folk oral art. In particular, the existing ancient shrines and shrines in our country serve as an important source of research in the study of the history of various historical and ethnographic regions.

In addition, the role of the cult of saints in the shrines is invaluable in strengthening the qualities of diligence in the population. As the nobles worked tirelessly to reach the level of sainthood, the attitude of the people towards labor became imitative in the lives of the saints. These views are in line with the motto of Bahauddin Naqshband, "Dil ba yori, dast ba kor" ("The soul must be turned towards God and the hands should be in work"). In the public opinion regarding the holy shrines, purity is the main criterion, and such vile deeds as blasphemy, indifference to others, prostitution, and drunkenness are strongly condemned.

ТУРИЗМ ИНФРАТУЗИЛМАСИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ

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Аннотация: мақолада туризм инфратузилмасини ривожлантириш масаласи соҳани ривожлантириш учун ўта муҳим эканлиги кўрсатиб берилган. Туризм инфратузилмасининг асосий қисмини ташкил қиладиган меҳмонхона хўжаликлари ишлари самарадорлигини ошириш масалалари, бу борада айрим хорижий мамлакатлар тажрибаси ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: туризм, инфратузилма, меҳмонхона, транспорт, овқатланиш, меҳмонхона бизнеси.

Аннотация: В статье показано, что вопросы развития туристической инфраструктуры очень важны для развития отрасли. Освещены вопросы повышения эффективности гостиничного бизнеса, составляющего основную часть туристической инфраструктуры, в связи с этим изучено опыт некоторых зарубежных стран в этом отношении.

Ключевые слова: туризм, инфраструктура, гостиница, транспорт, общественное питание, гостиничный бизнес.

Annotation: The article shows that the issue of tourism infrastructure development is very important for the development of the industry. The issues of improving the efficiency of the hotel industry, which is a major part of the tourism infrastructure, the experience of some foreign countries in this regard are covered.

Keywords: tourism, infrastructure, hotel, transportation, catering, hotel business.

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**“ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИ ТОП ЁН ТУРИСТИК ҲУДУДЛАР ҚАТОРИГА
КИРИТИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ: БАРҚАРОР РИВОЖЛАНИШ
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