

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI
O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI**

**TARIX FAKULTETI
ANTROPOLOGIYA VA ETNOLOGIYA KAFEDRASI**



**“TARIXIY OBYEKTAR VA TABIIY MASKANLAR UYG‘UNLIGI
ASOSIDA O‘ZBEKISTONNING TURISTIK SALOHİYATINI
RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ASOSIY YO‘NALISHLARI VA
ISTIQBOLLARI”**

**MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI
MAQOLALARI TO‘PLAMI**

**СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ**

**«ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ
ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА НА ОСНОВЕ
ГАРМОНИИ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ОБЪЕКТОВ И ПРИРОДНЫХ
ОБЪЕКТОВ»**

**COLLECTION OF ARTICLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE**

**"MAIN DIRECTIONS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE
TOURIST ORGANIZATION OF UZBEKISTAN BASED ON THE
HARMONY OF HISTORICAL AND NATURAL OBJECTS"**



Toshkent – 2024-yil, 17-aprel

UO‘K: 725.94(09)(575.1)

Tarixiy obyektlar va tabiiy maskanlar uyg‘unligi asosida O‘zbekistonning turistik salohiyatini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari va istiqbollari [Matn]: xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasidagi maqolalar to‘plami. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2024. – 515 b.

Mazkur to‘plamda 2024-yil 17-aprelda o‘tkazilgan “Tarixiy obyektlar va tabiiy maskanlar uyg‘unligi asosida O‘zbekistonning turistik salohiyatini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari va istiqbollari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasidagi maqolalar o‘rin olgan.

Ushbu xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 18-yanvardagi 16-son buyrug‘i bilan ro‘yxatga olingan hamda Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti rektorining 2024-yil 8-fevraldagi 01-43-son buyrug‘i asosida o‘tkazilgan.

Mas‘ul muharrirlar:

Bababekov A.D. PhD, Antropologiya va etnologiya kafedrasini mudiri
Ubaydullayeva B.M. DSc, Antropologiya va etnologiya kafedrasini dotsenti

Tahrir hay‘ati:

Bababekov A.D.
Ubaydullayeva B.M.
Anarkulov S.M.
Abdusattorov Sh.M.
Abdullayeva M.M.
Abduzohirov R.X.
Babarahimov T.G.
Abdurahmonova K.R.

Nashrga tayyorlovchilar:

Anarkulov S.M.
Abdullayeva M.M.

Mazkur to‘plamdagi maqolalar Antropologiya va etnologiya kafedrasining 26.04.2024-yildagi 23-son majlisida muhokama qilinib, Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Tarix fakulteti Ilmiy kengashining 06.05.2024-yildagi 6-son bayonnomasi bilan nashr qilishga tavsiya etilgan.

Maqolada keltirilgan ma‘lumotlar va mulohazalar uchun mualliflar shaxsan javobgar hisoblanadi.

© Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti
© “Universitet” nashryoti, 2024.

MUNDARIJA

	KIRISH	7
	XOTIRA*	9
Жабборов И.М.	Қадимий обидаларни тилга киритган улуғ аллома	9
Кабиров А.	Сармишсой суратлари - “зангори осмон остидаги музей” (ЮНЕСКО ташкилотининг эътиборига тушган ёдгорлик)	21
Salimov T.U.	Nurota vohasi tarixidan lavhalar	33
1-SHO‘BA. TURIZMNING SHAKLLANISHI, VUJUDGA KELISHI VA RIVOJLANISHINING TARIXIY BOSQICHLARI		
Aimei Zhang	The historical practice and significance of promoting han culture in the western regions during the han dynasty	48
Anarkulov S.M.	Shahar turizmi – sayyohlikning yangi yo‘nalishi sifatida	53
Ауанасова А.М., Черниенко Д.А.	Перспективы развития туристического кластера Акмолинской области Республики Казахстан на основе историко-культурного наследия	60
Mamatov J.Q.	Chust tumani ziyoratgohlari tarixidan (Mavlono Lutfulloh ziyoratgohi misolida)	71
Matxoliqov Q.	Xalqaro turizm rivojlanishining tarixiy bosqichlari	76
Murodov H.	Mustaqillik arafasida O‘zbekistonda turizm rivojlanishi va muammolari	81
Nigmatov A.X.	Shanxay hamkorlik tashkiloti davlatlarning turizm sohasidagi hamkorligini rivojlantirishi	87
Убайдуллаева Б.М.	Этнотуризм тушунчаси, Ўзбекистонда этнотуризм шарт-шароитлари ва муаммолар	97
2-SHO‘BA. ETNOTURIZMNING ILMIY NAZARIY MUAMMOLARI VA METODOLOGIYASI		
Abduqodirov M. A.	Toshkent viloyati ziyoratgohlarining hudud turizmini rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati	110
Avezov M. M., Elmurotova A. M.	Kattaqo‘rg‘on tumanida turizmni rivojlantirish hamda madaniy meros obyektlarini kartalashtirish masalalari	116
Адилова Н., Утебаев М.	Природа и культурные артефакты Муйнакского района в перспективе туристического развития региона	123
Аширов А. А.	Жиззах воҳасида эко ва зиёрат туризмини ривожлантириш бўйича айрим мулоҳазалар	129
Bababekov A.D.	Forish tumanining tarixiy-etnografik turizm resurslari va salohiyati	136

* O‘zbekistonda etnologiya fanining rivojlanishida bir qator olimlar o‘zlarining zabardast mehnatlari va fidoyiliklari bilan ulkan hissa qo‘shib ketdilar. Jumladan, ustoz Iso Murodovich Jabborov qariyb yarim asr davomida O‘zMU Tarix fakultetida talabalarga “Jahon xalqlari etnografiyasi”, “O‘zbek xalqi etnografiyasi” fanlaridan dars berdi va ushbu fanlarning darsligini yaratdi. O‘tgan asrning 2-yarmidan boshlab to bugunga qadar talabalarga etnologiya fanlarini o‘qitishda olim tomonidan yozilgan asarlardan keng foydalanib kelinmoqda. Shunday darg‘alardan yana biri – bu marhum ustozimiz, Abdijabbor Kabirovdir. Olim va mehribon ustoz Abdijabbor Kabirov dastlabki etnografik ekspeditsiyalarga bosh-qosh bo‘ldilar. Talabalarga “Toponimika”, “O‘rta Osiyoning sug‘orma dehqonchiligi tarixi” kabi fanlardan dars berish bilan bir qatorda, o‘rta maktablarning 6-sinf o‘quvchilari uchun “Tarix” darsligini yaratdilar. O‘zbekiston etnologiyasi deyilganda ustoz Tursun O‘sarovich Salimovni yodga olmaslikni iloji yo‘q. Ilmiy va pedagogik faoliyati davomida olim ko‘plab darsliklar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalarni tayyorlab, chop ettirdilar. T.Salimov o‘rta maktablarning 7-sinf o‘quvchilari uchun “Jahon tarix” darsligining muallifi ham hisoblanadi. Yuqorida nomlari qayd qilingan ustozlarimiz o‘zlarining fidokorona mehnatlari tufayli kelajak avlodga ulkan ma‘naviy meros qoldirib ketdilar. Shuningdek, etnologiya fanini rivojlantirishda davomchi bo‘ladigan shogirdlarni tarbiyaladilar. Shu tufayli ular o‘z mehnatlarini ayamagan zahmatkash inson sifatida qalbimizda mangu qoladilar. Ushbu to‘plamga olimlarning maqolalaridan namunalarni kiritish orqali ularning xotiralarni yod etishni maqsad qildik. Zero, ularning xotiralarini kelajak avlodga yetkazish bugungi avlodning vazifasidir.

Davlatova S.T.	Yangi O‘zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirishda Qashqadaryo ziyorat obyektlarida diniy bag‘rikenglikning ahamiyati	143
Jo‘rabekova M.	O‘zbekistonda etnoturizmni rivojlantirishning mavjud imkoniyatlarini o‘rganish va uni oshirishning ahamiyati	151
Islamova Q.	O‘zbekistonda rivojlanayotgan yangi turizm turlarining bayoni	158
Илмуродова Ф.Ш.	Туризм фаолиятини ривожлантиришнинг миллий иктисодиётдаги ўрни	163
Кобзева О.П., Валижонов С.С.	Раннемусульманские объекты на территории Узбекистана, как места для развития паломнического туризма	169
Mirislomov M.M.	Toshkent viloyatining turizm salohiyatini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari	177
Mo‘yudinov H.	O‘zbekiston Respublikasida turizm sohasining huquqiy asoslarini yaratilishi	181
Одилов Б.А.	Ўзбекистонда этнотуризмнинг ривожлантириш имкониятлари хусусида баъзи мулоҳазалар	185
Ozodova O‘.D.	Turizm sohasini rivojlantirish istiqbollari – Toshkent viloyati parkent tumani misolida	192
Салимова С.Ф.	Возможности устойчивого развития туризма за счет диверсификации туристских маршрутов в регионах	196
Solijonov O.U.	Etnoturizm	201
Turdimuratov Y.A.	Etnoturizm shakllari, yo‘nalishlari va ularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari	205
Турсунов Ф.Ф.	Ўзбекистон тожикларига хос кийиниш ва тўқувчилик маданиятининг этнотуризмни ривожлантиришдаги ўрни	212
Убайдуллаева Б.М. Юлдашева Г.К.	Ўзбекистонда туризмни ривожлантириш амалиёти ва истиқбол режалар	217
G‘aniyeva O.B.	Buxoroda etnoturizmni rivojlantirish istiqbollari (shirin etnoturizm qishlog‘i misolida)	224
3-SHO‘BA. TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA JAHON TAJRIBASI		
Abduvohidov A.M., Komilov D.R.	O‘zbekistonda turizm sohasini rivojlantirish va diversifikatsiya qilishda innovatsion omillardan foydalanish	231
Ерметов А.А.	Ўзбекистон Республикасида туризм соҳасини ривожлантириш борасидаги ислохотлар	235
Kurbanova M.X.	Ziyorat turizmni rivojlantirishning ilg‘or xorijiy tajribasi va uni O‘zbekistonda qo‘llashning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy afzalliklari	240
Mukhtarova U.K.	Development of tourism in Uzbekistan and world experience	246
Raxmonova N.Y.	O‘zbekiston nomoddiy madaniy merosini turizmda qo‘llash usullari (jahon tajribasi asosida)	251
Sayfullayeva M.S.	Sustainable agritourism services: enhanced quality control in Uzbekistan	255
Tilavoldiyev A.U.	Turizmni rivojlantirishda Koreya Respublikasi tajribasi	259
Turdimuratov Y.A.	O‘zbekistonda turkiy davlatlar bilan turizm sohasidagi hamkorlikni rivojlantirish masalalari	265
Хауназаров В.В.	Hududlar iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda tarixiy-madaniy turizmning ahamiyati	272
Хашимов Б., Эшгаев А.	Қорақалпоғистон Республикасида туризмни ривожлантириш ва унда хориж тажрибаси	279
Хашимов Ш.Ж.	Ўзбекистоннинг халқаро имиджини юксалтиришда халқаро туристик ташкилотларнинг туган ўрни	288
Шакиров И.	Туристический потенциал стран ASEAN	294
O‘ralov O.X.	Yaponiya turizmi: tahlil va tajribalar	299
Ғуломова Н.	Туризм - мамлакат иктисодий тараққиётининг муҳим омили	303

3. *José Antonio Folgado-Fernández, Nuria Huete-Alcoer*. Information sources and tourism heritage: a sustainable economy perspective. January 2024. *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development*. DOI:10.1108/JCHMSD-05-2023-0062
4. *Shuhan Yang*. Research on the Coordination between Cultural Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism Development. March 2024. DOI:10.1051/shsconf/202418703010
5. *Rumpapak L*. Enhancing innovation in cultural heritage tourism: navigating external factors. January 2024. *Cogent Social Sciences* 10(1). DOI:10.1080/23311886.2024.2301813

Sayfullayeva Madina Sirojiddinovna

Buxoro davlat universiteti Turizm va mehmonxona xo‘jaligi kafedrası doktoranti

SUSTAINABLE AGRITOURISM SERVICES: ENHANCED QUALITY CONTROL IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. In recent years, Uzbekistan has gained recognition as a unique agritourism destination, attracting visitors from around the world with its traditional farming practices, rich cultural heritage, and serene natural landscapes. To ensure the delivery of high-quality agritourism services, a heightened focus on quality control is imperative. This article explores the essential components of sustainable agritourism services and the significance of enhanced quality control in Uzbekistan's evolving agritourism sector with the experience of European countries.

Key words: *agritourism, quality labelling, sustainability criteria.*

In recent years, agritourism has emerged as a popular and sustainable form of tourism that connects visitors with rural agricultural areas. This unique travel experience allows tourists to engage in farm activities, learn about sustainable food production, and immerse themselves in the natural beauty of rural landscapes. As the demand for agritourism continues to grow, it is essential for service providers to prioritize enhanced quality control measures to ensure a memorable and sustainable experience for visitors [1]. In 2023, the global agritourism market was valued at US\$65.6 billion. The market is expected to grow at a rate of 11.45% between 2024 and 2032, reaching a valuation of US\$ 176.6 billion, according to predictions made by IMARC Group.

One of the key factors in delivering high-quality agritourism services is maintaining a strong focus on sustainability. Sustainable agritourism practices encompass a wide range of environmentally friendly and socially responsible approaches that minimize the impact on the natural environment and support local communities [2]. Through the implementation of sustainable farming methods, resource conservation, and eco-friendly accommodation options, agritourism service providers can contribute to the preservation of the environment while offering an authentic and enriching experience for visitors [3].

In addition to environmental sustainability, ensuring the quality and authenticity of the agritourism experience is vital. Visitors are drawn to agritourism to gain an insight into agricultural practices, connect with local farmers, and savor fresh, locally produced food. Therefore, it is essential for agritourism services to maintain transparent and genuine interactions between visitors and the agricultural community [4]. By offering educational farm tours, hands-on agricultural activities, and opportunities to participate in traditional harvesting or food preparation, agritourism service providers can offer an authentic and immersive experience that fosters a deep appreciation for the agricultural way of life [5].

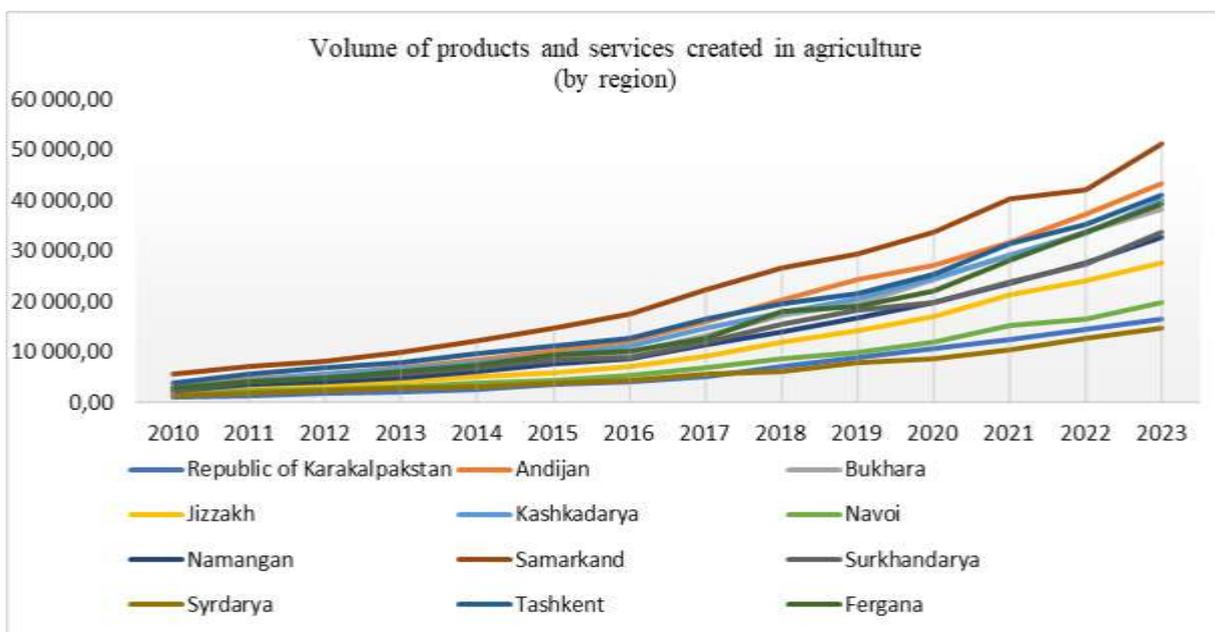
Enhanced quality control in agritourism also involves creating a safe and enjoyable environment for visitors. Implementing strict quality and safety standards for accommodations, facilities, and activities is crucial in ensuring the well-being of guests. Whether visitors are staying on a working farm, participating in outdoor activities, or dining on farm-fresh meals, maintaining high standards of cleanliness, safety, and comfort is paramount [6].

Moreover, effective customer service and clear communication are essential components of quality control in agritourism. Service providers should prioritize providing accurate and detailed information about their offerings, including the types of experiences available, accommodation options, and expectations for visitor participation. Clear communication helps to manage visitor expectations

and ensures that guests have a comprehensive understanding of the agritourism experience they will enjoy [7].

Uzbekistan's rural regions offer a captivating blend of age-old farming traditions, warm hospitality, and picturesque countryside, making it an ideal setting for agritourism experiences. As interest in agritourism continues to grow, it is critical for service providers to implement stringent quality control measures to uphold authenticity, sustainability, and visitor satisfaction.

Opportunities and challenges associated with agritourism in Uzbekistan: Following independence, the country started focusing on other industries in addition to agriculture, and tourism emerged as a popular trend among them [8]. Nearly all of these travellers came to Uzbekistan on vacation [9].



Given the enormous potential of the country in this sector as a competitive destination, the Uzbek government, along with all other economic sectors, has worked to create an environment that is particularly friendly and supportive to the tourism industry's long-term growth [10]. In recent years, agritourism in rural regions has also drawn more attention from the government. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of Uzbekistan have been collaborating closely to develop agritourism projects. As a result, over the preceding five years, Uzbekistan has seen a notable rise in the number of

foreign visitors. Around 6.6 million foreign visitors visited Uzbekistan in 2023, according to data from the World Bank.

Supporting the growth of vertically integrated clusters—of which 633 were registered as of 2022—and cooperative systems that provide a full production chain "from the field to consumer" in order to boost productivity is one of the main objectives of ongoing agricultural reforms. Figure 1 illustrates how the quantity of agricultural goods and services has increased over time in all areas. To facilitate this expansion, the government is developing many incentives. Grants and loans totaling \$600 million will be directed at digital agriculture, improving land fertility, and implementing modern agricultural technologies.

In conclusion, sustainable agritourism services with enhanced quality control are instrumental in offering memorable and meaningful experiences for visitors in Uzbekistan. By upholding sustainable practices, providing authentic agricultural experiences, prioritizing safety and comfort, and maintaining clear communication with guests, agritourism service providers contribute to the promotion and preservation of rural landscapes while providing visitors with a truly enriching and sustainable travel experience.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Peri G., Rizzo G., and Traverso M. (2010). Is There a Need for More Effective Quality Awards for Agritourisms? *World Applied Sciences Journal* 10 (Special Issue of Tourism & Hospitality): 153-163, ISSN 1818-4952, IDOSI Publications
2. Ammirato, S., Felicetti, A. M., Raso, C., Pansera, B. A., & Violi, A. (2020). Agritourism and sustainability: What we can learn from a systematic literature review. *Sustainability*, 12(22), 9575.
3. Barbieri, C. (2013). Assessing the sustainability of agritourism in the US: A comparison between agritourism and other farm entrepreneurial ventures. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 21(2), 252-270.
4. Pratt, S., Suntikul, W., & Dorji, U. (2018). Economic sustainability? Examining the linkages and leakages between agriculture and hotels in B hutan. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 20(5), 626-636.
5. Bhatta, K., Itagaki, K., & Ohe, Y. (2019). Determinant factors of farmers' willingness to start agritourism in rural Nepal. *Open Agriculture*, 4(1), 431-445.
6. Choi, H. C., & Sirakaya, E. (2006). Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism. *Tourism management*, 27(6), 1274-1289.
7. De Rosa, M., McElwee, G., & Smith, R. (2019). Farm diversification strategies in response to rural policy: a case from rural Italy. *Land use policy*, 81, 291-301.

8. Ibragimov, N., & Khamidov, O. (2023). Stages of formation of theoretical knowledge on the competitiveness of tourist destinations. *E3S Web Conf.* 431, 07048. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202343107048>

9. Sayfullayeva, M. S. (2022). Directions for the Practice of Sustainable Tourism for Ecotourism Destinations in Uzbekistan. *American Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 5(12), 98-109.

10. Rakhmanov, A., & Ibragimov, N. (2019). The path: From agricultural country to popular travel destination. In *Community-Based Tourism in the Developing World* (pp. 141-151). Routledge.

Tilavoldiyev Asrorjon Ulug‘bek o‘g‘li
O‘zMU Tarix fakulteti Jahon tarixi kafedrasi doktoranti

TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA KOREYA RESPUBLIKASI TAJRIBASI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Koreya Respublikasining yillar davomida turizm siyosatini rivojlanib borish sabablar va omillari haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Bu strategiyalarni amalga oshirish va mamlakatning ma‘daniy-tarixiy tomonlariga e‘tibor qaratish orqali o‘zining eng yaxshi sayyohlik yo‘nalishi sifatidagi mavqeyini yanada yaxshilashi va butun dunyodan tobora ko‘proq tashrif buyuruvchilarni jalb qilinishiga erishdi. Shuningdek, mamlakat aholisining aksariyat qismi chet davlatlariga sayohatlardan ko‘ra ichki turizmni afzal ko‘rishining sabablari ham ko‘rib chiqildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: infratuzilma, hanok, hanji, hallyu, atribut, destinatsiya, rekreatsion o‘rmon.

Аннотация. В данной статье говорится о причинах и факторах развития туристической политики Республики Корея на протяжении многих лет. Реализуя эти стратегии и сосредоточив внимание на культурных и исторических аспектах страны, она смогла еще больше улучшить свои позиции в качестве ведущего туристического направления и привлечь все больше и больше посетителей со всего мира.

Также были рассмотрены причины, по которым большая часть населения страны предпочитает внутренний туризм поездкам в зарубежные страны.