

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 FOR AWARDING
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY
AND DIPLOMACY UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

THE UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY

BEKMURODOVA FERUZA AZAMAT QIZI

**THE ROLE OF TOURISM EXPORT IN THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF
UZBEKISTAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT TRENDS
(on the example of foreign countries)**

08.00.09 – World Economy

**ABSTRACT
of doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation in ECONOMIC SCIENCES**

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. Tourism stands as a pivotal sector within the global economy, exerting significant influence on the economic development of both local and international markets. Despite the fact that tourism export is the youngest sector, it has become the support of many countries. In 2023, tourism export accounted for the 9.2% of global GDP, while 320 million people worked in this industry¹. In order to improve tourism export, globally 2232 projects with overall \$175.5 bn investment were pledged over the past 5 years².

The statistical data underscores the economic significance of tourism export on a global scale. Furthermore, its relevance is evidenced by its integration into four distinct sections of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030³. The heightened attention devoted to tourism export by countries can primarily be attributed to the disruptive impact of the global pandemic in 2019. This period underscored the pivotal role played by tourism in economic frameworks and its consequential influence on economic growth. As a result, there has been increased investment directed towards mitigating the repercussions of the tourism shock and fostering improved export prospects for the future. Moreover, the enhanced interest for tourism export can be outlined as the result of its impact on economic growth. Whether the country is tourism dependent or not, tourism export is a crucial contributor to economic growth due to its ability to generate foreign exchange earnings, create jobs, diversify economies, develop infrastructure, support small businesses, promote cultural exchange, encourage conservation, and provide revenue for public services.

Uzbekistan's focus on enhancing its tourism industry aligns with its potential to significantly contribute to economic growth, much like it has in other countries worldwide. Uzbekistan being the second biggest tourism exporter in Central Asia after Kazakhstan, is solely trying to enhance the industry. Uzbekistan's commitment to enhancing its tourism industry has the potential to drive significant economic growth, create jobs, improve infrastructure, preserve cultural heritage, and elevate its standing on the global stage. With strategic planning and investment, Uzbekistan can leverage its tourism assets to achieve sustainable development and prosperity for its people. According to the statistics of 2023, 6.9 billion people visited Uzbekistan⁴, resulting in the \$9.9 billion net international receipts⁵. Tourism export accounted for the 3.7% of total GDP of Uzbekistan in the previous year with \$2.7 bln revenue, as it was 0.3% more than 2022⁶.

¹ Travel And Tourism Economic Impact 2023. [Electronic resource]. URL: https://www.slovenia.info/uploads/RR%202023/Priloge_WTTC/EIR2023-Factsheet-World.pdf

² Tourism Investment report 2023. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.fdiintelligence.com/content/news/tourism-investment-bounces-back-from-pandemic-lows-82951>

³ UNWTO Sustainable Development Goals, Tourism section. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-in-2030-agenda>

⁴ The International Trade Administration report. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://tourcentralasia.com/uzbekistan/uzbekistan-tourism-industry-statistics/>

⁵ Travel And Tourism Economic Impact report – Uzbekistan 2023. [Electronic resource]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f14cb29945e231c474e49_EIR2023-Uzbekistan.pdf

⁶ Travel And Tourism Economic Impact report – Uzbekistan 2023. [Electronic resource]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f14cb29945e231c474e49_EIR2023-Uzbekistan.pdf

The government of Uzbekistan is actively working on the development of the tourism sector, implementing a number of reforms and laws. The importance of tourism export is widely outlined in the “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy⁷. The strategy is oriented towards achieving specific targets, including a rise in the export value of tourism services to 5 billion dollars, an augmentation of medical and educational tourism exports to 1.5 billion dollars annually, and an escalation in the influx of foreign tourists to 15 million individuals⁸. Additionally, regulation of the industry is based on several laws, for instance, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. PQ-135 “On additional measures to rapidly develop the tourism potential of the Republic and further increase the number of local and foreign tourists”⁹, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated on 15th of August in 2019 “On measures for further development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan”¹⁰, “On the measures of rapid development of cooperation in the field of tourism with Turkish countries”¹¹ and Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Tourism” dated June 21, 2019¹². The main goals of these documents are to deepen the reforms aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the tourism industry as well as to fundamentally improve the tourism export.

Relevance of the topic on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic. This study was carried out in accordance with the first priority direction of the development of science and technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan entitled “Spiritual, moral and cultural development of a democratic and legal society, formation of an innovative economy”.

The degree of knowledge of the problem. While analyzing the works of other researchers, it became clear that various aspects of the tourism industry have been studied by several researchers. The research related to tourism export and economic growth were studied mostly by foreign scientists, while many Uzbek researchers paid attention to the different aspects of tourism export and related industry. From foreign researchers Y.Sag’lam¹³, N.Akbulaev¹⁴, O.Ozcan¹⁵, C.Tang¹⁶, M.Jaforullah¹⁷, M.Lingaraj¹⁸, F.Kreishan¹⁹, A.Rehman²⁰, H.Chanta²¹,

⁷ “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6600413>

⁸ “Uzbekistan-2030” strategy. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6600413>

⁹ National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. . [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/-6456786>

¹⁰ National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/-4474527>

¹¹ National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/-6137065>

¹² National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/-4428097>

¹³ Sağlam Y., Egeli H.A. The nexus between tourism and economic growth: Case of Commonwealth of Independent States. // Journal of Multidisciplinary Academic Tourism. 2018. –pp.45-51.

¹⁴ Akbulaev N., Salihova S. Relationship between tourism sector and export: Var analysis using Kazakhstan as case study. // Journal of International Studies. 2020. –pp.184-195.

¹⁵ Ozcan O., Maryam A. The contribution of tourism to economic growth: The case of Qatar. // **Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism**. 2021. –pp.598-607.

¹⁶ Tang C.F., Cheam C.L., Ong S.C. Comparing the contributions of tourism and non-tourism exports to economic growth in Malaysia. // Current Issues in Tourism. 2015. –pp.1232–1245.

¹⁷ Jaforullah M. International tourism and economic growth in New Zealand. // Tourism Analysis. 2015. –pp.413–418.

¹⁸ Lingaraj M., Ummalla M., Jaganath B. Does tourism affect economic growth in Indian states? Evidence from panel ARDL model. // Theoretical and Applied Economics, Vol.13. 2016. –pp.183-194

J.Zang²², G.Miller²³, F.Shane²⁴, T.Lorde²⁵, H.Rasool²⁶ and C.Costa²⁷ studied the nexus between tourism export and economic growth through. They tested the impact of tourism export on the economic growth through different variables in order to see the significant relations. From Uzbek researchers the topic was studied by G.Abdurakhmanova, R.Oqmulloyev, M.Karimov²⁸, A.Muhammad²⁹, B.Safarov³⁰, N.Safarova³¹, A.Isajanov³², S.Turayeva³³ and S.Zakirova³⁴ devoted their works to the whole tourism industry of Uzbekistan, analyzing the impact of different types of tourism export in the economic stability of Uzbekistan.

Sh.Sharifxodjayev, L.Tashpulatova, R.Djurayeva and M.Vohidova³⁵ conducted studies related to especially tourism economic zones, their impact on economic growth. The works dedicated to legal, environmental and other economic aspects of tourism export were conducted by S.Usmanova³⁶, U.Umurzakov, R.Salakhodjayev³⁷ and U.Kholbadalov³⁸.

¹⁹Kreishan F.M. Empirical study on tourism and economic growth of Bahrain: An ARDL bounds testing approach. // International Journal of Economics and Finance. 2015. –pp.9-18.

²⁰ Rehman A., Ma H., Irfan M., Ahmad M., Traore O. Investigating the influence of international tourism in Pakistan and its linkage to economic growth: Evidence from ARDL approach. // SAGE Open. 2020. –p.10.

²¹ Chantha H. Modeling international tourism demand in Cambodia: ARDL model. // Review of integrative business and economics research, Vol. 4. 2015. –pp.106-120.

²² Zhang J. The effects of tourism on income inequality: A meta-analysis of econometrics studies. // Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management. 2021. –pp.312–321.

²³ Miller G.A. Consumerism in sustainable tourism: A survey of UK consumers. // Journal of Sustainable Tourism. 2003. –pp.17–39.

²⁴ Shane F. System mechanics of sustainable nature-based tourism: producers, consumers, and facilitative actors. // USA. 2022. –p.190.

²⁵ Lorde T., Francis B., Drakes L. Tourism services exports and economic growth in Barbados. // The International Trade Journal. 2011. –pp.205–232.

²⁶Rasool H., Maqbool S., Tarique M. The relationship between tourism and economic growth among BRICS countries: a panel cointegration analysis. // Future Business Journal. 2021. –p.11.

²⁷ Costa C.S. Tourism policy instruments: an empirical analysis of Portuguese local governments. // EGPA Annual Conference. 2011. –p.33.

²⁸ Abdurakhmanova G., Young Ji., Oqmulloyev R., Karimov M. The impact of tourism on employment and economic growth in Uzbekistan: an ARDL bounds testing approach. // The 5th international conference on future networks & distributed systems. 2021. –pp.431–439.

²⁹ Muhammad A., Bilal A., Ilhan O. Causal relationships among tourism, international trade, pollution, and economic growth: Evidence from Central Asian countries. // Indonesian Journal of Sustainability Accounting and Management. 2021. –pp.34-44.

³⁰ Safarov B., Hisham M., Buzrukova M., Janzakov B., Illies A. Forecasting the volume of tourism services in Uzbekistan. // Sustainability. 2022. –p.18.

³¹ Safarova N. Drivers of international tourism in Uzbekistan: Empirical analysis with the gravity model. // 관광연구. 2016. –pp.273-283.

³² Isajanov A., Gulmuratov I. O'zbekistonda turizmni rivojlantirish: zamonaviy tendensiyalar va milliy ustuvorliklar. // The Light of Islam, 2020. Vol.2. –pp.192-202.

³³Тураева С. Возможности имплементации зарубежного опыта в развитии экотуризма в Узбекистане. // Международная научно- рецензируемая онлайн конференция на тему «Перспективы развития специального Нишевого туризма в Узбекистане. 2021. –p.7.

³⁴ Zakirova S., Nasriddinov D. Turizm sanoatining mamlakat iqtisodiyotidagi o'rni va sohani rivojlantirish istiqbollari. // Theoretical Aspects in the Formation of Pedagogical Sciences. 2022. –pp.245–250.

³⁵ Sharifxodjayev Sh., Tashpulatova L., Djurayeva R., Vohidova M., Achilova Sh. Erkin iqtisodiy hududlar bazasida venchur moliyalashtirish tizimini institutsional mexanizmini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga taklif etish (xorij tajribasi asosida). // Toshkent. 2021. –p.230.

³⁶ Usmanova S., Mirkhamidova M. Impacts of Islamic tourism on international peace and security: opportunities and threats. // International Journal of Social Sciences. 2021. –pp.325-334.

³⁷ Umurzakov U., Tosheva S., Salahodjaev R. Tourism and sustainable economic development: Evidence from Belt and Road Countries. // J Knowl Econ. 2023. –pp.503–516.

The relation of the dissertation topic with the scientific research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted in. The dissertation work was carried out in accordance with the research plan of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy – on the topic “Issues of innovative development of the national economy in the conditions of integration into the world”.

The purpose of the dissertation is to study main problems and aspects of tourism export in Uzbekistan and elaborate recommendations for its further development at the local and international level to boost the economic growth and enhance well-being.

Specific tasks of the research work:

Analyze the development stages and diversification of tourism trade;

Study evolution of tourism trade theories and its effect on tourism demand and supply;

Analyze the impact of tourism trade on economic growth;

Study importance of tourism exports in world trade and economic growth;

Study the role of Tourism Economic Zones in the development of international tourism exports;

Compare capital movement, innovative strategies and forecast in tourism exports of foreign countries;

Analyze the current state of tourism export and industry in Uzbekistan;

Calculate the impact of tourism exports on the economic growth in Uzbekistan;

Analyze prospects for the development of tourism export in Uzbekistan and establish recommendations for implementing foreign experience.

The object of the research. The object of this research is tourism export of foreign countries and Uzbekistan

The subject of research - mechanism and factors of tourism export's impact on the economic growth in Uzbekistan.

Research methods: Social survey, quantitative, comparative, structural analysis, synthesis and econometric modeling methods are implemented. The main statistical data are scrutinized on the basis of comparative analysis and ARDL (Autoregressive Distributed Lag) model is applied in the research.

Scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

1. Based on a thorough study of modern foreign literature, the results of scientific theoretical, methodological, empirical research to identify the main variables that determine the mutual influence of economic growth and the dynamics of development of the tourism sector are classified and systematized into a single matrix.

2. Conducted an econometric analysis based on the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model in order to identify patterns and determine the

³⁸ Xolbadalov O'.Sh. O'zbekistonda turizm sohasidagi soliq imtiyozlari samaradorligini baholash yo'llari. // Logistika va iqtisodiyot. 2021. –pp. 420-432.

relationship between economic growth and the dynamics of export of the tourism sector.

3. Developed an innovative management structure to enhance the benefits of the development of Tourism Economic Zones (TEZs) and their impact on the economic growth of Uzbekistan through a detailed assessment of problems in the tourism sector.

4. Proposed a systematic, comprehensive strategy for expanding tourism exports in Uzbekistan based on a four-stage approach named “Quadrilateral matrix” to effectively address the key challenges of the industry and developed a tourism platform design aiming to strengthen the export potential in the tourism sector.

5. Developed the “Blue Ocean” business strategy based on foreign experience, to expand tourism exports and new aspects of tourism industry development were explained through detailed graphical analysis.

The practical results of the research are as follows: The results of the research can be implemented for further development of tourism export and tourism industry. In addition, sectors connected to tourism directly and indirectly, such as investment, marketing, service, banking, logistics, and medicine can receive support from the developed recommendations. The problems dealing with the increase of the tourism export of the Republic of Uzbekistan at international level have been revealed and the ways to solve those problems have been suggested.

The reliability of the research results. The reliability of the research results can be explained with the substantiation of the approaches and methods used in the study, the fact that the data base was acquired from the official sources, as well as the fact that the conclusions and suggestions made within the research were thoroughly examined and approved by the authorized organizations in the tourism industry.

The scientific and practical significance of the research results is determined by the relevance of the goals and their focus on solving practical problems. The scientific and practical significance of the research is that the proposed concepts, new strategies and methodological approaches can be useful in the development of the tourism sector, improvement of service provision, more precisely, in increasing tourism export. The strategy and recommendations developed by the author of the research work allow to improve the investment environment for tourism, creation of new jobs, in particular, to get the maximum benefit from TEZs. Ways and solutions to the current main problems of the tourism industry will help to understand the changing standards of consumer demand on a global scale and how to direct young visitors to Uzbekistan. The recommendations and strategies given at the end of the dissertation will give impetus in terms of tourism export, economic growth and competitiveness in the world market.

Implementation of research results. From the results of the study and the recommendations presented by the author following authorities used in the development of reform measures aimed at expanding tourism exports;

The Ministry of economy and finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the study in the implementation of the 58th goal of the "Uzbekistan-2030" strategy "Increasing the number of tourists by creating ample conditions for the development of external and internal tourism in Uzbekistan";

The Tourism Committee of Uzbekistan, PQ-135, PF-52 , PF-6199, PQ-5054, VMQ-543 in ensuring the implementation of decisions, in the implementation of the "Road Map" project, the mechanisms for further expansion of tourism areas in Uzbekistan, attracting foreign brands to them and encouraging their financing;

The Bukhara City Government to ensure the implementation of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 543 of September 28, 2022. In addition, Tourism Committee of Bukhara region used novelties of the reasearch to ensure the implementation of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 135 of April 26, 2023, and to solve issues related to the development of tourism in Bukhara region.

Approbation of the results of scientific research. The results of this research were discussed at 13 scientific-practical conferences, including 2 international and 11 national conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 23 scientific works on the topic of the dissertation were published. In particular, 10 scientific articles were published in the journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Comission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 7 of them are articles in foreign scientific magazines.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices. The volume of the dissertation, including the appendix is 167 pages.

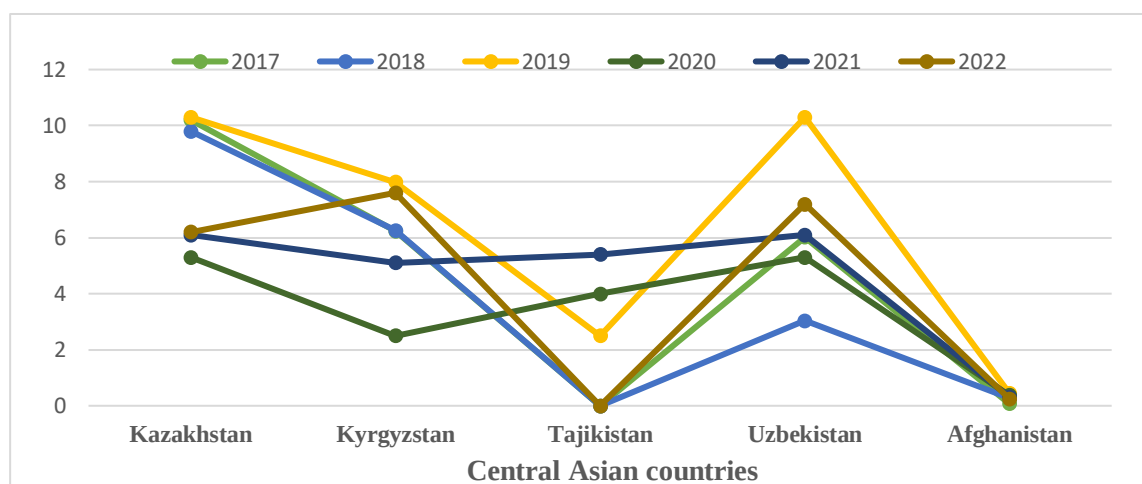
THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introductory** section of the dissertation purpose, tasks, object and subject of the scientific work, the relevance of the research topic to the priority directions of the development of science, novelty and practical results of the research are described.

The first chapter of the dissertation "Theoretical and conceptual foundations of tourism export" presents the detailed information about development stages of tourism export, types, diversification in tourism industry, international tourism export theories and its relevance to economic growth. Studies shows that "Tourism Led Growth" theory, "Diffusion" theory, "Dependency" theory, "New Growth" theories are considered main tourism export theories. Besides, the chapter analyzes the nexus between economic growth and tourism export. Overall 37 (20 for economic growth, 17 for economic development) foreign reasearch works were learned in order to see what indicators were chosen for tourism export and economic growth. The collective findings of the aforementioned research studies consistently highlight a central theme: tourism export exerts a positive impact on both economic growth and economic development. There exists a symmetrical and positive correlation between tourism and economic growth, as evidenced by various indicators such as GDP, FDI,

exchange rates, tourism arrivals, Real GDP per capita, tourism export share of GDP and total export share. Across a spectrum of countries ranging from Asia to Balkan nations, these studies indicate that tourism export contributes to economic growth differently regarding to country's dependency on tourism. Furthermore, the results underscore the inverse relationship between inflation, unemployment rates, tourism prices on goods and transportation, and economic growth, while highlighting the direct impact of both economic growth factors and tourism-related factors on overall economic growth.

The second chapter of the dissertation "Experience of foreign countries in increasing tourism exports" analyzes the dynamic of capital movement in tourism industry globally, the macroeconomic scale of tourism export in the world by regions, selectively in Middle East, Asia, Europe and Central Asia. Comparative analysis shows the dynamics of tourism share on GDP in different countries, how they changed over the period of 2017-2022, their sensitivity to COVID-19 shock (see picture1).



Pic.1. Tourism export share on GDP in Central Asian countries

Source: Compiled by author collectively based on the World Travel and Tourism council reports^{39 40}

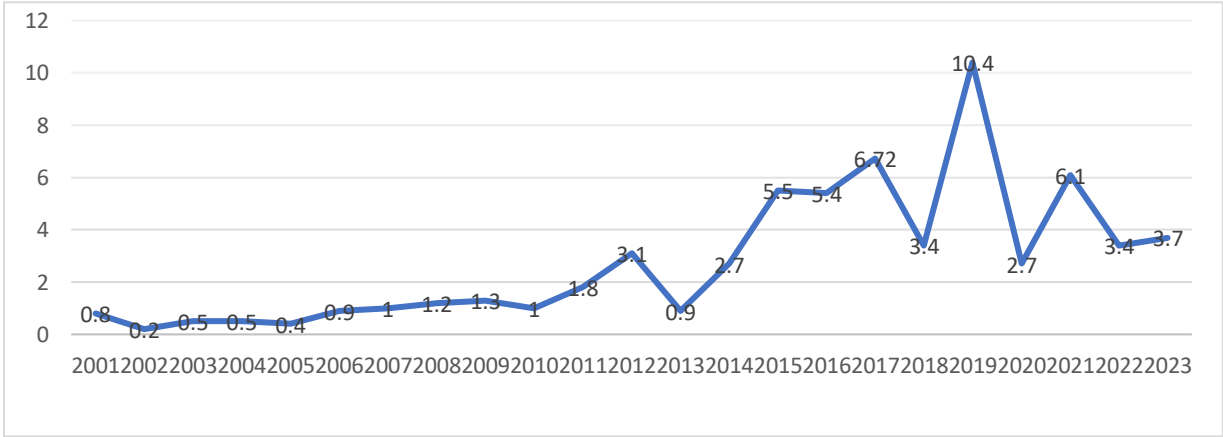
In this chapter, most beneficial tourism economic zones in the world were thoroughly examined and how they contribute to the economic well being of the country through tourism were calculated. Comparative analysis of TEZs in USA, Japan, China and Uzbekistan were analyzed in the work based on 3 notions: requirements, privileges and economic overall benefits. Legal aspect of managing TEZs in the selected countries helped to get detailed image of tourism zones in Uzbekistan, helping to come up with solutions to existings problems.

The third chapter of the dissertation titled as "Problems and opportunities of tourism export development in Uzbekistan" is devoted to an in-depth examination of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, with a particular focus on

³⁹ World Travel and Tourism council reports Kazakhstan. [Electronic resource]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f131c4274e0290d90e0e8_EIR2023-Kazakhstan.pdf

⁴⁰ World Travel and Tourism council reports Uzbekistan. [Electronic resource]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f14cb29945e231c474e49_EIR2023-Uzbekistan.pdf

tourism export and its influence on economic growth. Beginning with an analysis of tourism prospects and the exploration of key tourist regions, this chapter endeavors to uncover the challenges and prospects associated with tourism export in Uzbekistan. It commences by scrutinizing primary tourism-related indicators and their present status within the country. Within this chapter, a survey incorporated by the author helps to get a comprehensive assessment of the current state of tourism export in Uzbekistan, to identify internal strengths and weaknesses, explore external opportunities and threats, prescribe actionable solutions to mitigate existing issues, and provide strategic suggestions for fostering continual improvement in the realm of tourism export within the country. One of the main tourism related indicators is the share of tourism export in GDP (gross domestic product). This figure marks a stable increase in the dynamic of tourism export growth until global pandemic, leading to notable decrease in 2020. This abrupt change showed the sensibility of the tourism industry to external factors, as well indicating importance of tourism in foreign exchange earnings for Uzbekistan (see picture 2).



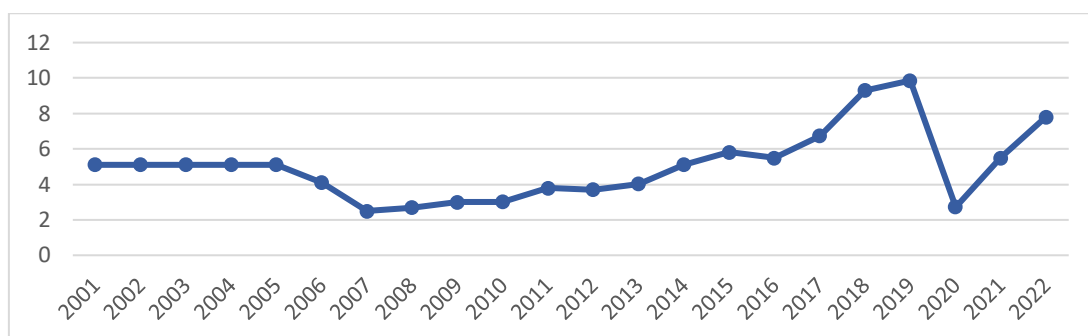
Pic.2. Uzbekistan tourism export share in GDP (in %)

Source: Compiled by author based on the data of World Bank⁴¹and UNWTO⁴² collectively

An analysis of the share of tourism export relative to the total export of Uzbekistan reveals a consistent trend over the past seven years, averaging approximately 5% (see picture 3). From 2012 to 2015, the share of tourism GDP remained relatively stable, hovering between 4-5% annually without significant fluctuations. Subsequently, from 2015 to 2018, the tourism GDP share experienced a slight increase, ranging between 5.4-6%. However, this trend was disrupted in 2020, due to the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic. This fluctuating pattern underscores the vulnerability of the tourism sector to external shocks and highlights the challenges posed by the ongoing pandemic on the tourism export landscape in Uzbekistan.

⁴¹ World Bank report. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TX.VAL.SERV.CD.WT?locations=UZ>

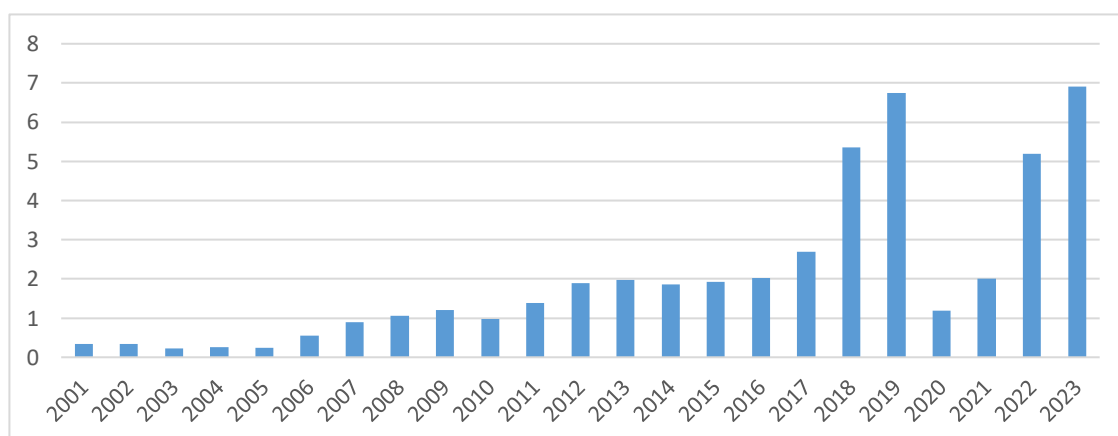
⁴²World Travel and Tourism council reports Uzbekistan. [Electronic resource]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f14cb29945e231c474e49_EIR2023-Uzbekistan.pdf



Pic.3. Share of tourism export on total export of Uzbekistan (in \$ billion)

Source: Compiled by author based on the data of UNWTO and World Bank⁴³

Another main tourism related indicator is the number of arrivals to Uzbekistan. The depicted graph (see picture 4) illustrates a fluctuating trend in the number of visitors to Uzbekistan, reflecting how the pandemic-induced disruptions led to a significant decrease in the number of arrivals, with this indicator declining by threefold. Over the course of the past three years, Uzbekistan has actively pursued strategies aimed at revitalizing tourism export, with a particular emphasis on increasing the influx of foreign visitors.



Pic.4. The number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan in million people

Source: Compiled by author based on the data of Tour CentralAsia⁴⁴ and World Data⁴⁵

This concerted effort culminated in a notable uptick, with arrivals reaching 6.9 million in 2023. Such endeavors signify the country's commitment to rejuvenating its tourism sector and leveraging it as a driver for economic growth and development in the aftermath of the pandemic.

In order to estimate the sensitivity of economic growth to tourism export in Uzbekistan, ARDL model was used. In the model following variables were chosen: GDP growths as dependent variable, tourism export, foreign direct investment, gross fixed capital, trade share on GDP and total labor force as independent variables. The data on the variables in the study is collected from 1997 to 2022.

⁴³ World Bank report. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TX.VAL.TRVL.ZS.WT?locations=UZ>

⁴⁴ Tour Central Asia platform report. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://tourcentralasia.com/uzbekistan/uzbekistan-tourism-industry-statistics/>

⁴⁵ World Data global platform report. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.worlddata.info/asia/uzbekistan/tourism.php>

The sources of the data are the World Bank's database and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics. According to the results, variabilities of GDP growth, trade, and total labor force are smaller than other variables, since the ratio of the standard deviation to mean is smaller than that of other variables. Based on different test results we came up with 5 models, 5th model being better choice compared to the others due to its higher R-squared value, inclusion of more variables, greater number of statistically significant coefficients and absence autocorrelation. The OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) estimation results showed that from variables FDI, labour and capital are insignificant, resulting in the elimination of those variables in order to see clear results. These factors collectively contribute to a more accurate and reliable model for explaining the dependent variable. Based on the test results we can form the following ARDL model specification:

Table 1

OLS estimate results for different ARDL model specifications

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
$\Delta \ln TE_t$	1.972**	2.241***	1.929**	1.609**	2.271***
	(0.866)	(0.625)	(0.708)	(0.702)	(0.648)
$\Delta \ln FDI_t$	0.964	0.882*	0.964**	0.885*	
	(0.618)	(0.445)	(0.454)	(0.436)	
$\Delta \ln CAP_{t-1}$			-3.228	-5.328	
			(3.404)	(3.481)	
TR_t				0.0287	0.0367***
				(0.0169)	(0.0105)
$\ln LAB_t$					
G_{t-1}		0.555***	0.613***	0.663***	0.645***
		(0.120)	(0.135)	(0.132)	(0.0967)
Constant	5.809***	2.533***	2.537***	0.884	
	(0.347)	(0.749)	(0.751)	(1.209)	
Observations	25	25	25	25	25
R-squared	0.280	0.645	0.660	0.705	0.967
Breusch– Godfrey LM Chi-square test statistics for autocorrelation	12.842***	0.129	0.123	0.059	0.026

Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

$$G_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \Delta \ln TE_t + \beta_5 TR_t + \beta_6 \ln LAB_t + \beta_7 G_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

In equation (1), the data-generating process for the ARDL model is given. In this equation lagged value of the GDP growth is also included as an independent variable to avoid possible autocorrelation in error terms (ε_t). We use the OLS estimation results of $\beta_1, \beta_2 \dots \beta_7$ parameters in table 1.

$$G_t = 2.227 * \Delta \ln TE_t + 0.0367 * TR_t + 0.645 * G_{t-1}, F(3,22) = 214.76, R^2 = 0.967 \quad (2)$$

OLS estimation results are given in (2). F statistics of the estimated regression coefficients are equal to 214.76 and statistically significant at a 0.1 % significance level which also indicates the overall significance of the model. R^2 is equal to 96.7% which means that the independent variables in the model can explain 96.7% variability in the dependent variable. When it comes to the regression coefficients, the impact of tourism export on GDP growth is statistically significant at a 1 % significance level. Other things being equal, if the tourism export growth increases by 10%, on average, GDP growth rates will increase by 0.227%. According to the Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan in 2018 GDP growth rate was 5.4% and in 2019 5.7%. From 2018 to 2019, the GDP growth rate increased by 0.3%. Thus, the magnitude of 0.227% is quite high considering the changes in GDP growth rates in pre-pandemic years. If the share of the trade in GDP increases by 10%, on average GDP growth rate will increase by 0.37%.

Main analysis of the research work in order to tackle the existing issues in tourism export in Uzbekistan were based on the author's survey named "Tourism in Uzbekistan".

Table 2

Information about "Tourism in Uzbekistan" survey

Basic information	Purpose of the visitors	Country of origin
Time line: 2018-2019, 2020-2022. Participants: 172 people Frequency: First time visitors: 102 Second time visitors: 70 Age: 23-40 – 39 people 41 and older – 133 people Quantity: alone – 55 In a group - 117	educational purposes – (35%) 61 people; travel and vacation – (33%) 57 people family visit – (19%) 32 people business – (13%) 23 people	European countries: France, Germany, UK, Italy, Spain, Poland, Belarus, Russia; Asian: India, Pakistan, Japan, China, South Korea, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia; Middle East: Egypt, Jordan, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran. Other: USA, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Australia, Central Asian countries

Source: complied by author

The survey is dedicated to find internal and external problems of tourism export of Uzbekistan, through foreign visitors' vision. The research was carried in two different periods, main part being conducted in 2020-2022. Overall 172 foreign visitors, divided into regarding to age, quantity, frequency of the visit, origin of the country and purpose of the visit (see table 2).

The results of survey gave opportunity to get clear vision of tourism export in Uzbekistan (see table 3). The results of survey showed what foreign visitors think about Uzbekistan, the purpose of their visits, what they expect and we lack in that sphere. Participants answered questions related to rating different aspects of

tourism industry in Uzbekistan on the scale of 1 to 5. Moreover, the suggestions given by visitors were also included in the results in detail.

Table 3

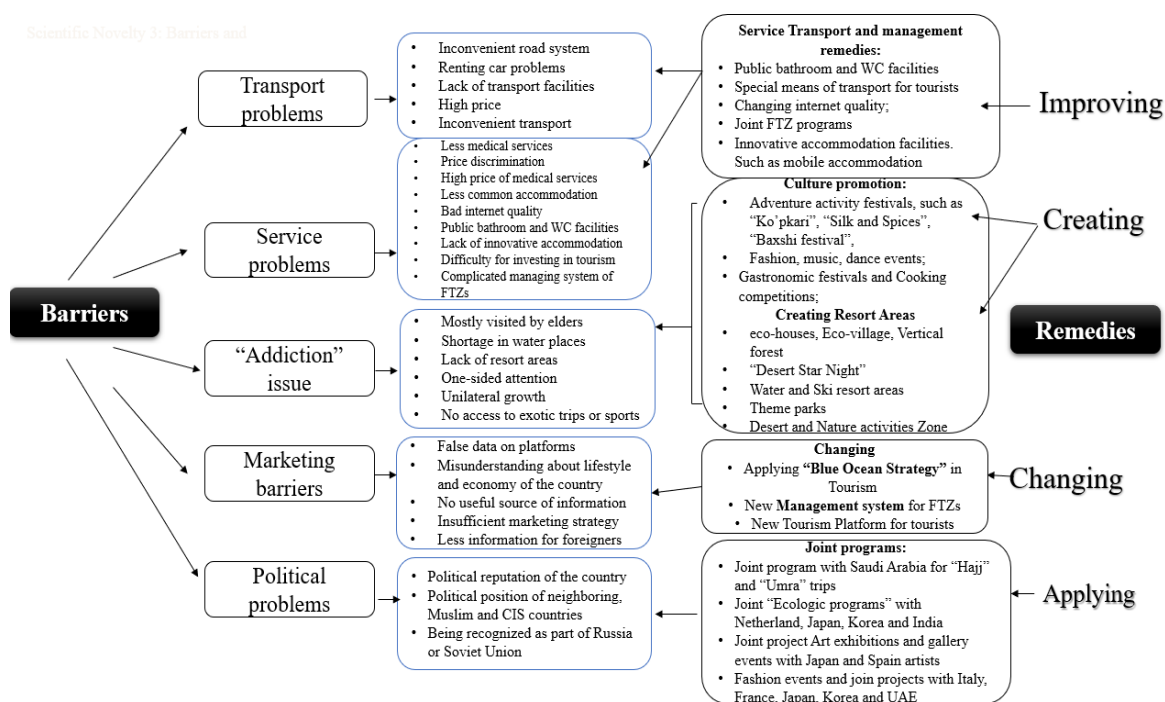
Result of the “Tourism in Uzbekistan” survey

Transportation	Cheap – 62% Expensive – 38%
Medical service:	Used – 12% Not – 88%
Have you tried to invest or work on business tourism in Uzbekistan?	Yes – 31.5% (tried to work with trade, or invest in hotel management) No – 49.5% (never got interested) Willing to- 19% (if no problems occur during the process)
Rate marketing of tourism in Uzbekistan from 1 to 5 (5 being the highest)	3 – 4.3% (Response: better than expected but only locally) 2 – 84% (Response: not enough information about tourism places on the internet) 1 –11.7% (Response: not enough information both locally and globally)
Rate accommodation facility from 1 to 5 (5 being the highest)	1 –3% (response: only paying attention to modern places) 2-5% (response: prefer more traditional places) 3-73% (response: lack of accommodation for ecotourism and for one-night stayers) 4-17% (response: better than expected) 5-2% (response: better than expected, but did not get excited)
Rate adventure tourism in Uzbekistan from 1 to 5 (5 being the highest)	3- 44% (not enough adventurous places) 2- 53% (just water places and some theme parks) 1-3% (should work on adventure tourism)

Source: complied by author

It is important to mention that, the result of the survey gave the opportunity to make SWOT analysis of tourism export in Uzbekistan. As followings were considered as strengs: less language barrier, several cultural heritages, presentable fashion opportunities, availability of geographical opportunities for tourism activities adapted for desert and mountain zones. It became clear that, Uzbekistan tourism has great opportunities for applying joint programs in tourism related industries, for pilgrimage tourism, creation of desert and nature-based resort areas. On the other hand, The lack of tourism facilities, traffic inconvenience, artificial price discrimination by locals, lack of resort areas suitable for youth, no availability of convenient mobility for short trips can be outlined ss disadvantages and threads.

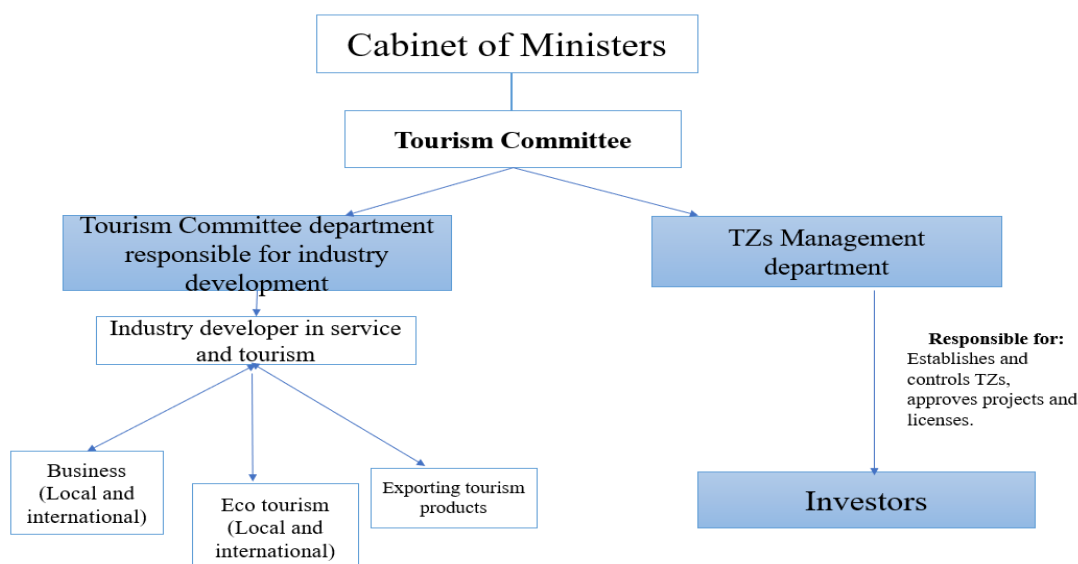
As the result of survey and SWOT analysis, we constructed the “Remedy Matrix” for tourism export of Uzbekistan (see picture 5). The matrix shows key barriers and remedies to tackle them.



Pic.5. Barriers of Tourism export in Uzbekistan and remedies for them

Source: Compiled by author based on the results of personal survey

All remedies are made as a strategic way dividing into subgroups and showing remedy for each barrier. Each subgroups named with the aim of the remedy, which are establishing (1), applying (2), changing (3) and improving (4). every suggestion is considered as the step to tackle export issues in tourism for Uzbekistan, and may play a role of accelerator for economy. There are several recommendations for tourism export enhancement, one of them being new management system for FTZs (Free Tourism Zones) (see picture 6).



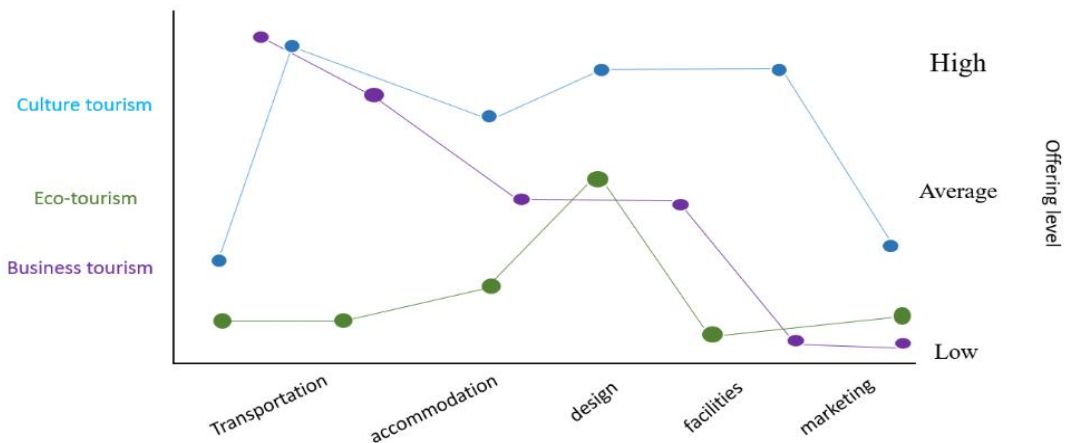
Pic.6. New Managing system for FTZs

Source: Compiled by author

New managing system for FTZs will create easy access to local authorities for foreign investors, improving the condition of existing FTZs. The main reason for

new system is to tackle investment barriers for tourism export. Survey showed how investors are struggling with time consumption and extra documentary system, resulting in the change of mind for investor in the industry. For solving this issue new system for tourism economic zones would be better option. The interesting point is that, this managing system can be used for all free economic zones.

As for the further development of the tourism export in Uzbekistan, we suggested applying “Blue Ocean” strategy (see picture 7). The graph was complied based on survey’s results, showing 3 main tourism export types in order to increase economic growth of Uzbekistan (see table 3).



Pic.7. Suggested strategic canvas of “Blue Ocean Strategy” for tourism export in Uzbekistan

Source: Compiled by author

On the y axes 3 main types of tourism export, on the x axes stay points to pay attention with 3 level of offering: High, low or average. Among all of them marketing for tourism stays as main problem, as visitors suggested good marketing for tourism export in order to get better information. Strategic canves suggests to direct invetsment more to eco and business tourism. Among 5 peak points, Uzbekistan’s tourism industry is leading in accommodation, that’s why directing more money to it does not give expected profit. If we try to apply given strategies and recommendations to tourism export, it will led further economic growths of Uzbekistan.

In order to see how much investment it needs, probabale mechanism to enhance eco-tourism is calculated through applying 7 nature-based activities (see table 4). Main reason for chosen 7 activities in order to improve eco-tourism in Uzbekistan is that, the majority of survey participants complained about the lack of tourism diversification in youth activities and innovative acommodations.

Due to this reasons, following activities in the table 4 were suggested to implement. As the calculation shows, with the almost \$53 000 investment, all the 7

activities for eco tourism can be implemented within 4 years of time to earn profit (see table 4).

Table 4

Total cost and revenue of activities for eco-tourism

Name of the activity	Desert camping	Quad biking and sandboarding	Alula Ziplining	Camel/horse back riding	Parachuting
Information ticket price	Difficulty level: Easy Duration: at least 1 day Minimum age: not specific Ticket price: For 1 person: 30\$ For 4 people: 120-130\$	Ticket price of quad biking: For kids: 12\$ For adults: 15 - 27 \$ Ticket price of sandboarding: For everybody: 8\$ for an hour	Minimum age: 7 years Minimum height: 110cm Minimum/maximum weight: 40kg to 100kg Ticket: 30 minutes: 32\$ 1 hour: 78\$	Ticket price of camel ride: For kids: 5\$ for an hour For adults: 8-12\$ for an hour	Ticket: For everyone: 30 minutes 84\$ 1 hour 140\$
Cost of the activity	Price of building desert camp: 2500-3000\$	Price of one quad bike: For kids: 70-82\$ For adults: 450-750\$ Price of one skate: 35-51\$	Price of zipline and equipment: 5000 – 10 000\$	Price of one camel: 1000-3.500\$ Price of one Horse: 1400-3000\$	Price of one hot air balloon: 10000 - 40000 \$
Total Cost and Revenue (If all activities are used only 12 times a year)	TC= \$3000 TR= only 12 times= 120x12= 1440 \$ Result: 2 years 8 days will start to earn profit	TC (quad bike)= (750x3) + (82x3) = \$ 2250 + \$ 246 = \$ 2496 TC (sandboard)= 51x3= \$153 TC for both: 2649\$ TR(quad bike)= 27x12= \$324 TR (sandboard)= 8x12 = \$96 TR for both: \$420 Result: 6 years will start to earn profit	TC= \$10 000 TR= 78x12= \$234 Result: 11 months will start to earn profit	TC = \$3000 + \$ 4200 = \$7200 TR= 24x12 + 8x12= \$ 384 Result: 19 months will start to earn profit	TC= \$30 000 TR= 140x12= 1680\$ Result: 20 months will start to earn profit Total required investment: \$52 696

Source: calculated by author

From the experience of foreign countries it became clear that, youth travel with the purpose of backpacking, or engaging in ecotourism mostly. People being more concerned about nature, global climate issues, made them closer to environment. For this purpose they require accommodation easy to get anywhere. Additionally, for visitors with short trip it is financially inconvenient to rent a house or book in a hotel. If mobile accommodation in the form of bus is applied, it

would help to attract youth. In the following table we would like to show how much is the total cost and rent price of the mobile bus regarding to the prices in USA and China (see table 5).

Table 5

Rent price of mobile bus

Capacity	Cost price in \$	Rent for an hour in \$	Rent for a day in \$
1 person	13,800-16,500	\$ 110-130	\$ 1100-1200
2 people	27,500-28000	\$ 120-160	\$ 1200-1500
3 people	30,000-49,700	N/A	\$ 1350-1750
4 people	50,000-72,000	N/A	\$ 1900-2500
5 and more	Starts from \$ 93,000	N/A	From \$ 3000

Source: calculated by author

In order to calculate how much it would cost and we will earn money back, we decided to apply it in 3 regions: Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarqand. Due to the fact the bus for 4 and more people is expensive, we would like to implement the first 3 types in each region. This means we will buy 9 buses. As it is new for everyone and attracting people for it would take time, we considered that the buses will be used only 3 times in a year (it is very minimum) (see table 6). As calculation shows, with the amount of \$283 500 investment, in 2 years and 8 months the cost will cover itself and enter the profit.

Table 6

Total cost and Total revenue of mobile bus

TC(1 person bus)= 16 500x3= 49 500 TC(2 people bus)= 28 000x3= 84 000 TC(3 people bus)=50 000x3= 150 000 TC= \$ 283 500	TR=(1100+1200+1350)x3=7950 TR/TC= 7950:283500= 0.028 x 100= 2.8 Result: In 2 years and 8 months, the cost will cover itself and enter the profit.
--	---

Source: calculated by author

Another weak point of tourism export in Uzbekistan is finding information. Thus, we consider that it is necessary to implement new platform for visitors, especially for youngsters. We prepared a homepage of suggested platform. The aim of the platform is to give full information about tourism in Uzbekistan. From places and types to how to reach the destination, where to stay. Each section allows to see price list, work schedule, including events for tourists to visit. Through implementing this platform we can achieve creation of job opportunities, prevention of false information and artificial price increase by locals, resulting in enhanced tourism export receipts. We consider that findings of the research work will help for further economic growth in Uzbekistan through enhanced tourism export. Recommendations will play a role of accelerator tool for tourism industry, helping to achieve goals set by government for upcoming years.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research allowed us to formulate the following conclusions:

1. The analysis of tourism export in Uzbekistan showed that, tourism export has significant impact on economic growth, with some obstacles standing on its development way. Institutional framework, legislation, sightseeing, zones and facilities show Uzbekistan's strong determinants in tourism export. Trying to improve remaining problematic facilities would increase potential of Uzbekistan's tourism export in upcoming years;

2. The conducted survey to gain insights into visitors' perceptions of tourism in Uzbekistan was based on categorizing participants by age, frequency of visits, purpose of visit, and country of origin. Through this survey, a clearer understanding of the tourism export in Uzbekistan emerged. Among the identified strengths are Uzbekistan's leadership in certain types of tourism such as religious tourism, its appeal for gastronomic tourism, the conducive environment for producing and consuming touristic products, minimal language barriers. Conversely, the weaknesses encompass factors such as the lower-than-expected profitability of Free Tourism Zones (FTZs), limited inflow of investment, high costs associated with medical services, inadequate internet infrastructure, inconvenient transportation systems, limited attractiveness for foreign students, insufficient marketing efforts, a dearth of international events, a scarcity of amusement parks, and a limited number of water recreation areas.

3. The research employed the Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model to analyze the impact of tourism export on economic growth. This model was estimated using various statistical techniques including Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) tests, and Breusch-Godfrey tests. Through these methodologies, the research aimed to assess the export potential of tourism in Uzbekistan. The results obtained from the ARDL model indicate a significant relationship between tourism export and economic growth. Specifically, the findings reveal that for every 10% increase in tourism export, GDP growth rates experience an average increase of 0.227%. This demonstrates the substantial contribution of tourism export to the overall economic growth of Uzbekistan, as elucidated by the empirical analysis conducted in the research.

4. Uzbekistan has great opportunity for improving several types of tourism, instead of relying on only religious or gastronomic visits. Further enhancement in medical services, business opportunities, free zones and requirements would accelerate the willing demand for medical, business and nature-based tourism for everybody.

5. To further enhance tourism export in Uzbekistan, the following recommendations are proposed:

New Platform for Tourism industry of Uzbekistan tackles the issue of lack of information for foreign visitors, attracting people to new areas, preventing artificial price increase in transportation system by locals, problems with immediate and beforehand hotel checking, lack of information about opportunities for youth. The

suggested platform works for everybody for locals, foreigners, youth and elders. The new platform would create marketing image of tourism export in Uzbekistan.

Training workers in tourism- as Uzbekistan lacking in service facilities, training workers equal to global standards would stop the issue of complains and false image about tourism in Uzbekistan.

Improving tourism infrastructure – lack of accommodation, price discrimination, shortage of public restroom facilities demotivate people to revisit to Uzbekistan. In order to tackle this issue following step should be taken into consideration:

Improving public bathroom facilities – learning from Japan's experience creating paid public bathroom and restroom facilities will create amenity for not only tourists but also for anybody in the country.

Creation of resort zones - offering resort zones to attract young people, from modern tourism methods such as eco-village, eco-house, vertical forest, desert active zones, theme parks and water areas, "Sky Night" and desert camping. use will serve to increase tourism exports by attracting young people, as defined in the "Uzbekistan 2030" strategy.

Joint programs for religious tourism – as Bukhara and Samarkand play major religious role from Islamic point of view, making joint travel to Mekka and Madina would help to improve tourism export noticeably.

Educational summits and short-term programs – as Uzbekistan has less barrier with language among youth, it would be comfortable to take place international summits, weekly programs and even festivals would attract mostly young people.

Joint art exhibitions and events – as most of the participants of our survey say “Uzbekistan's traditional clothing has its own place in the “war of style and fashion””. Improving number of joint programs in order to show our dance, music, art and fashion would benefit tourism export significantly.

Ecological joint programs – paying attention to global nature problems and having joint programs to tackle them would help foreigners to get interested into us.

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI TASHQI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI
JAHON IQTISODIYOTI VA DIPLOMATIYA UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

JAHON IQTISODIYOTI VA DIPLOMATIYA UNIVERSITETI

BEKMURODOVA FERUZA AZAMAT QIZI

**O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTI O‘SISHIDA TURIZM EKSPORTINING
O‘RNI VA UNING RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI
(xorijiy davlatlar misolida)**

08.00.09 – Jahon iqtisodiyoti

**IQTISODIYOT FANLARI bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2024

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.4.PhD/Iqt3561 raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Tashqi ishlar vazirligi huzuridagi Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (ingliz, o‘zbek, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengash web-sahifasida (uwed.uz) va “ZiyoNet” axborot ta’lim portali (www.ziynet.uz) manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

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Yetakchi tashkilot:

Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil «__» _____ kuni soat ____ dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 100007, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Toshkent shahri Mustaqillik shoh ko‘chasi, 54-uy. Tel.: (+99871) 267-67-69. Faks: (+99871) 267-09-00, e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz)

Dissertatsiya bilan Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (____ raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100007, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Toshkent shahri Mustaqillik shoh ko‘chasi, 54-uy. Tel.: (+99871) 267-67-69. Faks: (+99871) 267-09-00, e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz)

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil «__» _____ kuni tarqatildi.
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KIRISH

Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Turizm global iqtisodiyotning asosiy tarmog'i bo'lib, mahalliy va xalqaro bozorlarning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Turizm eksporti eng yosh soha bo'lishiga qaramay, u ko'plab mamlakatlarning qo'llab-quvvatloviga aylandi. 2023-yilda turizm eksporti jahon yalpi ichki mahsulotining 9,2 foizini tashkil etdi, bu sohada 320 million kishi mehnat qilgan¹. Turizm eksportini yaxshilash maqsadida so'nggi 5 yil ichida jahon miqyosida umumiy qiymati 175,5 milliard dollarlik investitsiyalar bo'yicha 2232 ta loyiha amalga oshirilishi rejalashtirilgan².

Statistik ma'lumotlar turizm eksportining jahon miqyosidagi iqtisodiy ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, uning dolzarbligini 2030-yilgacha Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarining³ to'rtta alohida bo'limida ko'rsatilgan maqsad va vazifalar orqali ham ko'rishimiz mumkin. Mamlakatlar tomonidan turizm eksportiga e'tiborning kuchayishi, birinchi navbatda, 2019-yildagi global pandemiyaning salbiy ta'siri bilan bog'liqdir. Bu davr turizmning iqtisodiy o'sishdagi muhim rolini ko'rsatib berdi. Natijada, turizm zarbasi oqibatlarini yumshatish va kelajakda eksport istiqbollarini yaxshilashga yo'naltirilgan investitsiyalar ko'paydi. Bundan tashqari, turizm eksportiga bo'lgan qiziqishning ortishi uning iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri natijasi sifatida ko'rsatilishi mumkin. Mamlakat turizmga qaram bo'ladimi yoki yo'qmi, turizm eksporti valyuta tushumlari, ish o'rinlari yaratish, iqtisodiyotni diversifikatsiya qilish, infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, kichik biznesni qo'llab-quvvatlash, madaniy almashinuvni rivojlantirish, tabiatni muhofaza qilishni rag'batlantirish va ta'minlash qobiliyati tufayli iqtisodiy o'sishning hal qiluvchi omilidir.

O'zbekistonning turizm industriyasini rivojlantirishga qaratayotgan e'tibori dunyoning boshqa mamlakatlaridagi kabi iqtisodiy o'sishga salmoqli hissa qo'shish salohiyati bilan hamohangdir. Markaziy Osiyoda Qozog'istondan keyin ikkinchi yirik turizm eksportchisi bo'lgan O'zbekiston, turizm sanoatini yanada rivojlantirishga harakat qilmoqda. O'zbekistonning turizm industriyasini rivojlantirishga harakat qilishi sezilarli iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlash, ish o'rinlari yaratish, infratuzilmani yaxshilash, madaniy merosni asrab-avaylash va jahon miqyosida o'z mavqeini oshirish imkoniyatiga ega ekanligi bilan bog'liqdir. Strategik rejalashtirish va sarmoya kiritish orqali O'zbekiston o'z turistik aktivlarini barqaror rivojlanish va xalq farovonligiga erishish uchun ishlatishi mumkin. 2023-yilgi statistik ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, O'zbekistonga 6,9 milliard kishi tashrif buyurgan⁴, natijada 9,9 milliard dollarlik sof xalqaro tushumlar olingan⁵.

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² "Tourism Investment" 2023 yilgi hisoboti. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://www.fdiintelligence.com/content/news/tourism-investment-bounces-back-from-pandemic-lows-82951>

³ UNWTO Barqaror Rivojlanish Maqsadlari. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-in-2030-agenda>

⁴ "The International Trade Administration" hisoboti. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://tourcentralasia.com/uzbekistan/uzbekistan-tourism-industry-statistics/>

⁵ "Travel and Tourism Economic Impact" hisoboti, O'zbekiston. [Elektron resurs]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f14cb29945e231c474e49_EIR2023-Uzbekistan

O'tgan yili turizm eksporti O'zbekiston yalpi ichki mahsulotining 3,7 foizini tashkil etib, 2,7 milliard dollar daromad keltirdi, bu esa 2022-yilga nisbatan 0,3 foizga ko'pdir⁶.

O'zbekiston hukumati turizm sohasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha faol ish olib borish bilan birga, qator islohotlar va qonunlarni joriy qilmoqda. "O'zbekiston – 2030"⁷ strategiyasida turizm eksportining ahamiyati keng yoritilgan bo'lib, strategiyada turizm xizmatlari eksportini 5 milliard dollarga oshirish, tibbiy va ta'lim turizmi eksportini yiliga 1,5 milliard dollarga ko'paytirish, xorijiy sayyohlar oqimini 15 million dollarga oshirish kabi aniq maqsadlar belgilangan⁸. Bundan tashqari, sohani tartibga solish bir qancha qonunlarga, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Respublikaning turizm salohiyatini jadal rivojlantirish, mahalliy va xorijiy turistlar sonini yanada ko'paytirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi PQ-135-son qarori⁹, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 15-avgustdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasida turizmni yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori¹⁰, "Turk davlatlari bilan turizm sohasida hamkorlikni jadal rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi¹¹ va O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2019-yil 21-iyundagi "Turizm to'g'risida"gi¹² qonuniga tayanadi. Mazkur hujjatlarning asosiy maqsadlari turizm sohasining raqobatbardoshligini oshirishga qaratilgan islohotlarni chuqurlashtirish, shuningdek, turizm eksportini tubdan yaxshilashdan iborat.

Mavzuning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi. Mazkur tadqiqot O'zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining "Demokratik va huquqiy jamiyatni ma'naviy-axloqiy va madaniy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish" nomli birinchi ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.

Boshqa tadqiqotchilarning ishlarini tahlil qilar ekanmiz, turizm sohasining turli jihatlari bir qancha tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o'rganilganligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Turizm eksporti va iqtisodiy o'sish bilan bog'liq tadqiqotlar asosan xorijiy olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan bo'lsa, ko'plab o'zbek tadqiqotchilari turizm eksporti va unga aloqador sanoatning turli jihatlari e'tibor qaratgan. Xorijlik tadqiqotchilardan Y.Sag'lam¹³, N.Akbulaev¹⁴, O.Ozcan¹⁵ C.Tang¹⁶, M.Jaforullah¹⁷,

⁶ "Travel and Tourism Economic Impact" hisoboti, O'zbekiston. [Elektron resurs]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f14cb29945e231c474e49_EIR2023-Uzbekistan

⁷ "O'zbekistan-2030" strategiyasi. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6600413>

⁸ "O'zbekistan-2030" strategiyasi. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-6600413>

⁹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi milliy qonunchilik bazasi. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/-6456786>

¹⁰ O'zbekiston Respublikasi milliy qonunchilik bazasi. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/-4474527>

¹¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi milliy qonunchilik bazasi. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/-6137065>

¹² O'zbekiston Respublikasi milliy qonunchilik bazasi. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://lex.uz/docs/-4428097>

¹³ Saqlam Y., Egeli H.A. The nexus between tourism and economic growth: Case of Commonwealth of Independent States. // Journal of Multidisciplinary Academic Tourism. 2018. –pp.45-51.

¹⁴ Akbulaev N., Salihova S. Relationship between tourism sector and export: Var analysis using Kazakhstan as case study. // Journal of International Studies. 2020. –pp.184-195.

¹⁵ Ozcan O., Maryam A. The contribution of tourism to economic growth: The case of Qatar. // Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism. 2021. –pp.598-607.

¹⁶ Tang C.F., Cheam C.L., Ong S.C. Comparing the contributions of tourism and non-tourism exports to economic growth in Malaysia. // Current Issues in Tourism. 2015. –pp.1232–1245.

M.Lingaraj¹⁸, F.Kreishan¹⁹, A.Rehman²⁰, H.Chanta²¹, J.Zang²², G.Miller²³, F.Shane²⁴, T.Lorde²⁵, H.Rasool²⁶ va C.Costa²⁷ turli modellar orqali turizm eksporti va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rgananlar.

Ushbu mavzu O'zbekistonlik tadqiqotchilardan G.Abduraxmanova, R.Oqmulayev, M.Karimov²⁸, A.Muhammad²⁹, B.Safarov³⁰, N.Safarova³¹lar tomonidan o'rganilgan. A.Isajanov³², S.Turayeva³³ va S.Zakirova³⁴ o'z ishlarini O'zbekistonning butun turizm industriyasiga bag'ishlab, O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy barqarorligiga turizm eksportining turli turlarining ta'sirini tahlil qilganlar. Sh.Sharifxodjayev, L.Tashpulatova, R.Djurayeva va M.Vohidovalar³⁵ turizm iqtisodiy zonalari, ularning iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borganlar. Turizm eksportining huquqiy, ekologik va boshqa iqtisodiy jihatlariga

¹⁷ Jaforullah M. International tourism and economic growth in New Zealand. // *Tourism Analysis*. 2015. –pp.413–418.

¹⁸ Lingaraj M., Ummalla M., Jaganath B. Does tourism affect economic growth in Indian states? Evidence from panel ARDL model. // *Theoretical and Applied Economics*, Vol.13. 2016. –pp.183-194

¹⁹ Kreishan F.M. Empirical study on tourism and economic growth of Bahrain: An ARDL bounds testing approach. // *International Journal of Economics and Finance*. 2015. –pp.9-18.

²⁰ Rehman A., Ma H., Irfan M., Ahmad M., Traore O. Investigating the influence of international tourism in Pakistan and its linkage to economic growth: Evidence from ARDL approach. // *SAGE Open*. 2020. –p.10.

²¹ Chantha H. Modeling international tourism demand in Cambodia: ARDL model. // *Review of integrative business and economics research*, Vol. 4. 2015. –pp.106-120.

²² Zhang J. The effects of tourism on income inequality: A meta-analysis of econometrics studies. // *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*. 2021. –pp.312–321.

²³ Miller G.A. Consumerism in sustainable tourism: A survey of UK consumers. // *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*. 2003. –pp.17–39.

²⁴ Shane F. System mechanics of sustainable nature-based tourism: producers, consumers, and facilitative actors. // *USA*. 2022. –p.190.

²⁵ Lorde T., Francis B., Drakes L. Tourism services exports and economic growth in Barbados. // *The International Trade Journal*. 2011. –pp.205–232.

²⁶ Rasool H., Maqbool S., Tarique M. The relationship between tourism and economic growth among BRICS countries: a panel cointegration analysis. // *Future Business Journal*. 2021. –p.11.

²⁷ Costa C.S. Tourism policy instruments: an empirical analysis of Portuguese local governments. // *EGPA Annual Conference*. 2011. –p.33.

²⁸ Abdurakhmanova G., Young Ji., Oqmulayev R., Karimov M. The impact of tourism on employment and economic growth in Uzbekistan: an ARDL bounds testing approach. // *The 5th international conference on future networks & distributed systems*. 2021. –pp.431–439.

²⁹ Muhammad A., Bilal A., Ilhan O. Causal relationships among tourism, international trade, pollution, and economic growth: Evidence from Central Asian countries. // *Indonesian Journal of Sustainability Accounting and Management*. 2021. –pp.34-44.

³⁰ Safarov B., Hisham M., Buzrukova M., Janzakov B., Illies A. Forecasting the volume of tourism services in Uzbekistan. // *Sustainability*. 2022. –p.18.

³¹ Safarova N. Drivers of international tourism in Uzbekistan: Empirical analysis with the gravity model. // *관광연구*. 2016. –pp.273-283.

³² Isajanov A., Gulmuratov I. O'zbekistonda turizmi rivojlantirish: zamonaviy tendensiyalar va milliy ustuvorliklar. // *The Light of Islam*, 2020. Vol.2. –pp.192-202.

³³ Тураева С. Возможности имплементации зарубежного опыта в развитии экотуризма в Узбекистане. // *Международная научно- рецензируемая онлайн конференция на тему «Перспективы развития специального Нишевого туризма в Узбекистане*. 2021. –p.7.

³⁴ Zakirova S., Nasriddinov D. Turizm sanoatining mamlakat iqtisodiyotidagi o'rni va sohani rivojlantirish istiqbollari. // *Theoretical Aspects in the Formation of Pedagogical Sciences*. 2022. –pp.245–250.

³⁵ Sharifxodjayev Sh., Tashpulatova L., Djurayeva R., Vohidova M., Achilova Sh. Erkin iqtisodiy hududlar bazasida venchur moliyalashtirish tizimini institutsional mexanizmini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga taklif etish (xorij tajribasi asosida). // *Toshkent*. 2021. –p.230.

bag'ishlangan ishlarni S.Usmanova³⁶, U.Umurzakov, R.Salahodjayev³⁷ va O' Xolbadalovlar³⁸ o'rganishgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universitetining "Jahon iqtisodiyotiga integratsiyalashuv sharoitida milliy iqtisodiyotni innovatsion rivojlantirish masalalari" mavzusidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi O'zbekistonda turizm eksportining asosiy muammolari va jihatlarini o'rganish hamda uni iqtisodiy o'sish va farovonlikni oshirish uchun mahalliy va xalqaro miqyosda yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Turizm savdosining rivojlanish bosqichlari va diversifikatsiyasini tahlil qilish;
Turizm savdosi nazariyalarining evolyutsiyasi va uning turistik talab va taklifga ta'sirini o'rganish;

Turizm savdosining iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sirini tahlil qilish;

Jahon savdosi va iqtisodiy o'sishida turizm eksportining ahamiyatini o'rganish;

Turizm iqtisodiy zonalarining xalqaro turizm eksportini rivojlantirishdagi rolini o'rganish;

Xorijiy davlatlarning turizm eksportidagi kapital harakati, innovatsion strategiyalar va prognozlarini bashorat qilish;

O'zbekistonda turizm eksporti va sanoatining hozirgi holatini tahlil qilish;

Turizm eksportining O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining o'sishiga ta'sirini baholash;

O'zbekistonda turizm eksportini rivojlantirish istiqbollari tahlil qilish va xorijiy tajribani joriy etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot obyekti. Mazkur tadqiqot obyekti xorijiy mamlakatlar va O'zbekistonning turizm eksporti hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot predmeti – O'zbekistonda turizm eksportining iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri mexanizmi va omillari.

Tadqiqot usullari: Ijtimoiy so'rov, miqdoriy, qiyosiy, tarkibiy tahlil, sintez va ekonometrik modellash usullari amalga oshiriladi. Qiyosiy tahlil asosida asosiy statistik ma'lumotlar analiz qilingan va tadqiqotda ARDL (Autoregressive Distributed Lag) modeli qo'llanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Zamonaviy xorijiy adabiyotlarni har tomonlama o'rganish asosida iqtisodiy o'sish va turizm sohasining rivojlanish dinamikasi o'zaro ta'sirini

³⁶ Usmanova S., Mirkhamidova M. Impacts of Islamic tourism on international peace and security: opportunities and threats. // International Journal of Social Sciences. 2021. –pp.325-334.

³⁷ Umurzakov U., Tosheva S., Salahodjaev R. Tourism and sustainable economic development: Evidence from Belt and Road Countries. // J Knowl Econ. 2023. –pp.503–516.

³⁸ Xolbadalov O'.Sh. O'zbekistonda turizm sohasidagi soliq imtiyozlari samaradorligini baholash yo'llari. // Logistika va iqtisodiyot. 2021. –pp. 420-432.

aniqlovchi asosiy omillarni aniqlash bo'yicha ilmiy, nazariy, uslubiy, empirik tadqiqotlar natijalari yagona matritsaga tasniflandi va tizimlashtirildi.

2. Iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlari va turizm sektori eksporti dinamikasi o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik va qonuniyatlarni aniqlash maqsadida ARDL modeli asosida ekonometrik tahlil o'tkazildi.

3. Turizm sohasidagi muammolarni batafsil baholash orqali Turizm iqtisodiy zonalarini rivojlantirishning afzalliklari va ularning O'zbekiston iqtisodiy o'sishiga ta'sirini oshirish uchun innovatsion boshqaruv tuzilmasi ishlab chiqildi.

4. Sohaning asosiy vazifalarini samarali hal etish uchun "To'rt tomonlama matritsa" deb nomlangan to'rt bosqichli yondashuvga asoslangan O'zbekistonda turizm eksportini kengaytirish bo'yicha tizimli, kompleks strategiya taklif qilindi va turizm sohasida eksport salohiyatini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan sayyohlik platformasi loyihasi ishlab chiqildi.

5. Xorij tajribasidan kelib chiqqan holda turizm eksportini kengaytirish maqsadida "Moviy okean" biznes strategiyasi ishlab chiqilgan va turizm eksportida yangi rivojlanish jihatlari batafsil grafik tarzda tahlil orqali tushuntirib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Tadqiqot natijalari turizm eksporti va turizm industriyasini yanada rivojlantirish uchun joriy etilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, turizm bilan bevosita va bilvosita bog'liq bo'lgan investitsiya, marketing, xizmat ko'rsatish, bank, logistika va tibbiyot kabi sohalar ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalardan foydalanishlari mumkin. Tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi sifatida O'zbekiston Respublikasining turizm eksportini xalqaro miqyosda oshirish bilan bog'liq muammolar aniqlanib, ularni hal etish yo'llari taklif etilganligini ham ko'rsatish mumkun.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligini tadqiqotda qo'llanilgan yondashuv va usullarning asoslanishi, ma'lumotlar bazasi rasmiy manbalardan olinganligi, shuningdek, tadqiqot doirasida berilgan xulosa va takliflarning asosli ekanligi bilan izohlash mumkin. Ilmiy ish doirasida berilgan natijalar har tomonlama ko'rib chiqildi va turizm sohasidagi vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlandi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati maqsadlarning dolzarbligi va uning amaliy muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilganligi bilan belgilanadi. Tadqiqotning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, taklif etilayotgan konsepsiyalar, yangi strategiyalar va uslubiy yondashuvlar turizm sohasini rivojlantirish, xizmatlar ko'rsatishni yaxshilash, turizm eksportini oshirishda qo'l kelishi mumkin. Tadqiqot ishi muallifi tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan strategiya va tavsiyalar turizm uchun investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash, yangi ish o'rinlari yaraish, xususan, TEZlardan maksimal foyda olish imkonini beradi. Turizm industriyasining dolzarb asosiy muammolarini hal qilish yo'llari va yechimlari jahon miqyosida iste'mol talabining o'zgaruvchan standartlarini va yosh mehmonlarni O'zbekistonga qanday yo'naltirishni amalga oshirishda yordam beradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Tadqiqot natijalari va muallif tomonidan taqdim etilgan tavsiyalardan turizm eksportini kengaytirishga qaratilgan

islohotlarni ishlab chiqishda quyidagi iqtisodiy subyektlar tomonidan foydalanilgan:

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Iqtisodiyot va Moliya vazirligi “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasining “O‘zbekistonda tashqi va ichki turizmni rivojlantirish uchun keng sharoitlar yaratish hisobiga sayyohlar sonini ko‘paytirish” 58-maqsadini amalga oshirish bo‘yicha o‘rganishda qo‘llanilgan. Shuningdek, ilmiy natijalardan O‘zbekiston Turizm qo‘mitasi tomonidan PQ-135, PF-52 , PF-6199, PQ-5054, VMQ-543 qarorlari ijrosini ta‘minlashda, “Yo‘l xaritasi” loyihasini amalga oshirishda, O‘zbekistonda turizm sohalarini yanada kengaytirish, ularga xorijiy brendlarni jalb qilish va moliyalashtirishni rag‘batlantirish mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqishda foydalanildi. Buxoro shahar hokimligi tomonidan esa Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 28-sentabrdagi 543-son qarori ijrosini ta‘minlash maqsadida ilmiy ishdagi amaliy natija va yangiliklar qo‘llanilgan. Bundan tashqari, Buxoro viloyati Turizm qo‘mitasi tomonidan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 26-apreldagi 135-son qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 28-sentabrdagi 543-sonli qarori ijrosini ta‘minlash va Buxoro viloyatida turizmni rivojlantirishga doir masalalarni hal etishda foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatyasi. Ilmiy tadqiqot natijalari 13 ta ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro va 11 ta respublika miqyosidagi konferensiyalarda muhokama qilindi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 23 ta ilmiy ishlar nashr qilingan. Jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan tavsiya etilgan jurnallarda 10 ta, jumladan, xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda 7 ta ilmiy maqola nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uchta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Dissertatsiya hajmi ilova bilan birga 168 betni tashkil etadi.

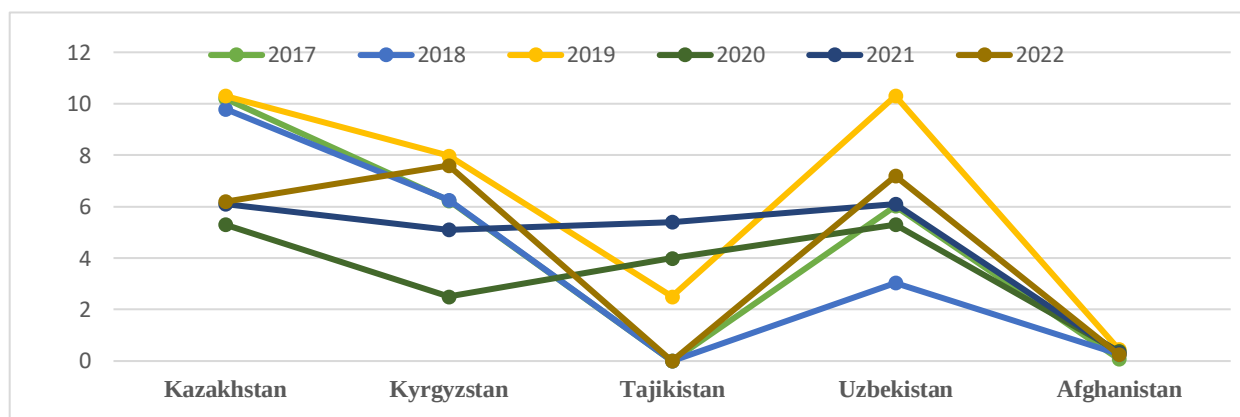
DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Tadqiqot ishining **kirish** qismida ilmiy ishning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti, tadqiqot mavzusining fanni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi, tadqiqotning yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan.

“Turizm eksportining nazariy va konseptual asoslari” nomli dissertatsiyasining birinchi bobida turizm eksportining rivojlanish bosqichlari, turlari, turizm industriyasidagi diversifikatsiya, xalqaro turizm eksporti nazariyalari va uning iqtisodiy o‘shish bilan bog‘liqligi haqida batafsil ma‘lumotlar berilgan. Turizm eksportining asosiy nazariyalari sifatida “Tourism Led Growth” nazariyasi, “Diffuziya” nazariyasi, “Tobelik” nazariyasi, “Yangi o‘shish” nazariyalarini keltirishimiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari, bobda iqtisodiy o‘shish va turizm eksporti o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik tahlil qilinadi. Turizm eksporti va iqtisodiy o‘shish bo‘yicha qanday ko‘rsatkichlar tanlanganligini ko‘rish maqsadida jami 37 ta (20 ta iqtisodiy o‘shish, 17 ta iqtisodiy rivojlanish) xorijiy tadqiqot ishlari o‘rganildi. Yuqorida aytib o‘tilgan 30 ta tadqiqotning umumiy natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, turizm eksporti ham iqtisodiy o‘shishga, ham iqtisodiy rivojlanishga ijobiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. Turizm

va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasida simmetrik va ijobiy bog'liqlik mavjud bo'lib, buni YaIM, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar, valyuta kurslari, xorijlik sayyohlar soni, aholi jon boshiga real YaIM, YaIMdagi turizm eksporti ulushi va umumiy eksport ulushi kabi turli ko'rsatkichlar tasdiqlaydi. Osiyodan Bolqon davlatlarigacha bo'lgan turli mamlakatlarda ushbu tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, turizm eksporti mamlakatning turizmga bog'liqligi bilan bog'liq holda iqtisodiy o'sishga turlicha hissa qo'shadi. Bundan tashqari, natijalar inflyatsiya, ishsizlik darajasi, tovarlar va transportdagi turizm narxlari va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi teskari bog'liqlikni ta'kidlaydi, shu bilan birga iqtisodiy o'sish omillari va turizm bilan bog'liq omillarning umumiy iqtisodiy o'sishga bevosita ta'sirini ko'rsatadi.

Ishning **“Turizm eksportini oshirishda xorijiy davlatlarning tajribasi”** nomli ikkinchi bobida turizm sanoatida kapital harakatining jahon miqyosidagi dinamikasi, mintaqalar bo'yicha dunyoda turizm eksportining makroiqtisodiy ko'lami tanlab olingan Yaqin Sharq, Osiyo, Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqalarida tahlil qilingan. Qiyosiy tahlil turli mamlakatlarda turizm ulushining YaIMdagi dinamikasini, 2017–2022-yillar davomida qanday o'zgarganini, ularning COVID-19 zarbasiga sezgirlikni ko'rsatadi (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari turizm eksportining yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi

Manba: Jahon Sayohat va Turizm kengashi hisobotlari^{39 40} va Statista.com asosida⁴¹ muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Ushbu bobda dunyodagi iqtisodiy jihatdan eng yuqori foyda keltiradigan turizm iqtisodiy zonalarini atroflicha ko'rib chiqilgan hamda ularning turizm orqali mamlakat iqtisodiy farovonligiga qanday hissa qo'shishi hisoblab chiqilgan. Tadqiqot ishida AQSh, Yaponiya, Xitoy va O'zbekistondagi TEZlarning qiyosiy tahlili 3 ta omil: talablar, imtiyozlar va umumiy iqtisodiy manfaatlar asosida tahlil qilingan. Tanlangan mamlakatlarda TEZlarni boshqarishning huquqiy jihatlari O'zbekistondagi turizm zonalarini haqida batafsil tasavvurga ega bo'lishga, mavjud muammolarni hal qilish yo'llarini topishga yordam bergan.

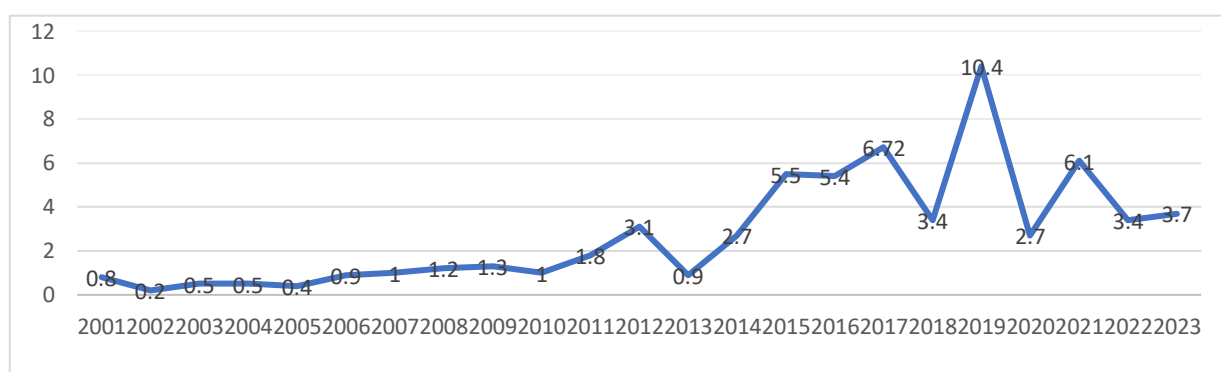
³⁹ Jahon sayohat va turizm kengashi hisoboti, Qozog'iston. [Elektron resurs]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f131c4274e0290d90e0e8_EIR2023-Kazakhstan.pdf

⁴⁰ Jahon sayohat va turizm kengashi hisoboti, O'zbekiston. [Elektron resurs]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f14cb29945e231c474e49_EIR2023-Uzbekistan.pdf

⁴¹ Statista global platformasi. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://www.statista.com/forecasts/1153625/tourism-sector-gdp-share-forecast-in-the-united-arab-emirates>

Tadqiqot ishining **“O‘zbekistonda turizm eksportini rivojlantirish muammolari va imkoniyatlari”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobi O‘zbekistonda turizm sohasini chuqur o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, turizm eksporti va uning iqtisodiy o‘sishga ta‘siriga alohida e‘tibor qaratilgan. Ushbu bob turizm istiqbollari tahlil qilish va asosiy turistik hududlarni o‘rganishga, O‘zbekistonda turizm eksportidagi muammolar va istiqbollarni ochib berishga, turizm bilan bog‘liq asosiy ko‘rsatkichlar va ularning mamlakat ichidagi hozirgi holatini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Ushbu bobda muallif tomonidan o‘tkazilgan so‘rovnoma O‘zbekistondagi turizm eksportining hozirgi holatini har tomonlama baholashga, ichki kuchli va zaif tomonlarni aniqlashga, tashqi imkoniyatlar va tahdidlarni o‘rganishga, mavjud muammolarni yumshatish uchun amaliy yechimlarni belgilashga, mamlakat ichida turizm eksporti sohasini doimiy takomillashtirishga ko‘maklashish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi.

Turizm bilan bog‘liq asosiy ko‘rsatkichlardan biri turizm eksportining YaIMdagi (yalpi ichki mahsulot) ulushidir. Bu ko‘rsatkichga e‘tibor berilsa, turizm eksporti 2019-yildagi global pandemiyagacha barqaror o‘sib borayotganligi, 2020-yilda sezilarli pasayishga olib kelganligini ko‘rish mumkin. Bu keskin o‘zgarish turizm sanoatining O‘zbekiston uchun valyuta tushumidagi ahamiyatini, shuningdek, tashqi omillarga sezgirlikni ko‘rsatdi (2-rasm).



2-rasm. O‘zbekiston turizm eksportining YaIMdagi ulushi, (%da)

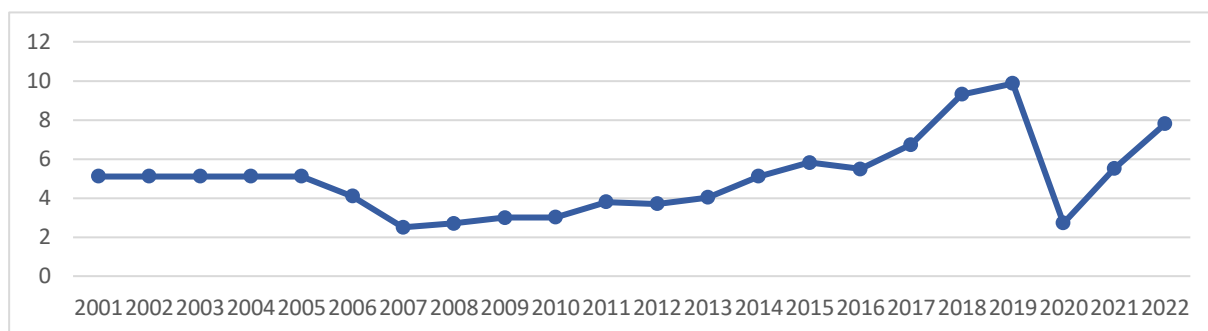
Manba: Jahon banki⁴² va UNWTO⁴³ ma‘lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Turizm eksportining O‘zbekiston umumiy eksportiga nisbatan ulushi tahlil qilinganda, ushbu ko‘rsatkich so‘nggi yetti yil ichida o‘rtacha 5%ni tashkil etganligini ko‘rish mumkin (3-rasm). 2012-yildan 2015-yilgacha turizmning yalpi ichki mahsulotidagi ulushi sezilarli tebranishlarsiz 4-5 foizni tashkil etib, nisbatan barqaror bo‘lib qolgan. Keyinchalik, 2015-yildan 2018-yilgacha turizm yalpi ichki mahsuloti ulushi 5,4-6 foiz oralig‘ida biroz o‘sgan. Biroq, bu tendensiya 2020-yilda global COVID-19 pandemiyasining ta‘siri tufayli o‘zgargan. Ushbu o‘zgaruvchan tendensiya turizm sektorining tashqi ta‘sirlarga nisbatan zaifligini va

⁴² Jahon Banki hisoboti. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TX.VAL.SERV.CD.WT?locations=UZ>

⁴³ Jahon sayohat va turizm kengashi O‘zbekiston haqida hisoboti. [Elektron resurs]. URL: https://assets-global.website-files.com/6329bc97af73223b575983ac/647f14cb29945e231c474e49_EIR2023-Uzbekistan.pdf

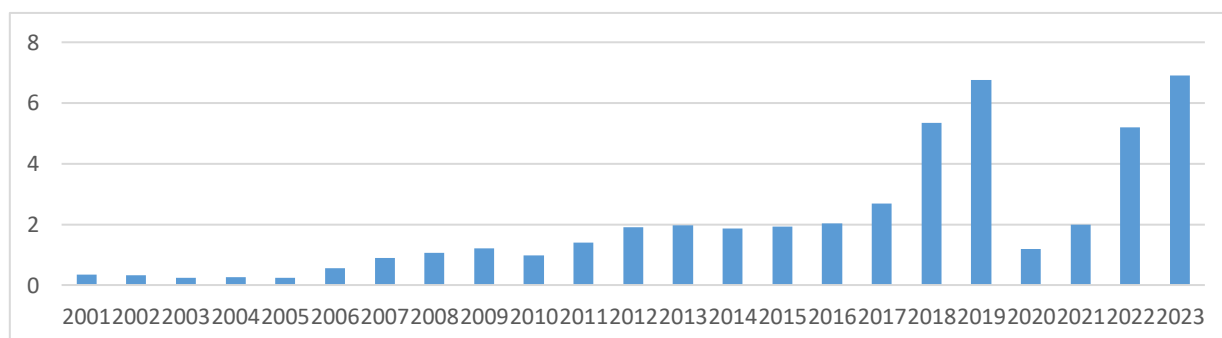
pandemiya natijasida O‘zbekistonda turizm eksportida vujudga kelgan muammolarni ko‘rsatadi.



3-rasm. Turizm eksportining O‘zbekiston umumiy eksportidagi ulushi, (mlrd dollar)

Manba: Jahon banki va UNWTO⁴⁴ ma’lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

Turizm bilan bog‘liq yana bir asosiy ko‘rsatkich bu O‘zbekistonga tashrif buyurganlar sonidir. Quyidagi grafik orqali (4-rasmga qarang) O‘zbekistonga tashrif buyuruvchilar sonining o‘zgaruvchan tendensiyasini, pandemiya natijasida kelganlar sonining sezilarli darajada kamayganligini, ya’ni uch baravarga qisqarganligini ko‘rish mumkun. Oxirgi uch yil davomida O‘zbekiston turizm eksportini jonlantirishga, xorijlik mehmonlar oqimini ko‘paytirishga oid strategiyalarni faol amalga oshirishi natijasida 2023-yilda kelganlar soni 6,9 millionga yetgan.



4-rasm. O‘zbekistonga kelgan sayyohlar soni, (mln kishi)

Manba: Muallif tomonidan Tour Central Asia⁴⁵ va World Data⁴⁶ bazasi ma’lumotlari asosida tuzilgan.

Iqtisodiy o‘shishning O‘zbekistonda turizm eksportiga nisbatan sezuvchanligini baholash maqsadida ARDL modelidan foydalanildi. Modelda quyidagi o‘zgaruvchilardan foydalanilgan: bog‘liq o‘zgaruvchi sifatida YaIM

⁴⁴ Jahon Banki hisoboti. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TX.VAL.TRVL.ZS.WT?locations=UZ>

⁴⁵ “Tour Central Asia” platformasi hisoboti. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://tourcentralasia.com/uzbekistan-tourism-industry-statistics/>

⁴⁶ “World Data” platformasi hisoboti. [Elektron resurs]. URL: <https://www.worlddata.info/asia/uzbekistan/tourism.php>

o'sishi, turizm eksporti, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xorijiy investitsiyalar, yalpi asosiy kapital, yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi savdo va jami ishchi kuchi mustaqil o'zgaruvchilar sifatida olindi. Tadqiqotda o'zgaruvchilar bo'yicha ma'lumotlar 1997-yildan 2021-yilgacha to'plangan bo'lib, ma'lumotlar manbalari Jahon banki ma'lumotlar bazasi va O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat statistika qo'mitasidir. Natijalarga ko'ra, YaIM o'sishi bilan savdo va umumiy ishchi kuchining o'zgaruvchanligi boshqa o'zgaruvchilarga qaraganda kichikroq, chunki standart og'ishning o'rtachaga nisbati boshqa o'zgaruvchilarnikidan kichikroq. Turli xil test natijalariga asoslanib, 5 ta model ishlab chiqildi, 5-model boshqalarga qaraganda yuqori R-kvadrat qiymati, ko'proq o'zgaruvchilarni kiritish, statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli koeffitsiyentlarning ko'pligi va avtokorrelyatsiyaning yo'qligi sababli eng maqbul model, deb hisoblandi. OLS (Oddiy eng kichik kvadratlar) baholash natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, o'zgaruvchilardan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri investitsiyalar, mehnat va kapital ahamiyatsiz bo'lganligi sababli, aniq natijalarni ko'rish uchun bu o'zgaruvchilar chiqarib tashlandi. Sinov natijalariga asoslanib, biz quyidagi ARDL modeli spetsifikatsiyasini shakllantirishimiz mumkin:

1-jadval

Turli ARDL modeli spetsifikatsiyalari uchun OLS taxmin natijalari

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
$\Delta \ln TE_t$	1.972**	2.241***	1.929**	1.609**	2.271***
	(0.866)	(0.625)	(0.708)	(0.702)	(0.648)
$\Delta \ln FDI_t$	0.964	0.882*	0.964**	0.885*	
	(0.618)	(0.445)	(0.454)	(0.436)	
$\Delta \ln CAP_{t-1}$			-3.228	-5.328	
			(3.404)	(3.481)	
TR_t				0.0287	0.0367***
				(0.0169)	(0.0105)
$\ln LAB_t$					
G_{t-1}		0.555***	0.613***	0.663***	0.645***
		(0.120)	(0.135)	(0.132)	(0.0967)
Constant	5.809***	2.533***	2.537***	0.884	
	(0.347)	(0.749)	(0.751)	(1.209)	
Observations	25	25	25	25	25
R-squared	0.280	0.645	0.660	0.705	0.967
Breusch–Godfrey LM Chi-square test statistics for autocorrelation	12.842***	0.129	0.123	0.059	0.026

Qavslar ichidagi standart xatolar *** $p < 0,01$, ** $p < 0,05$, * $p < 0,1$

$$G_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \Delta \ln TE_t + \beta_5 TR_t + \beta_6 \ln LAB_t + \beta_7 G_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

(1) tenglamada ARDL modeli uchun ma'lumotlarni yaratish jarayoni berilgan. Ushbu tenglamaga yalpi ichki mahsulot o'sishining kechikkan qiymati ham xatolik sharoitida avtokorrelyatsiyani oldini olish uchun mustaqil o'zgaruvchi sifatida kiritilgan (ε_t). Biz 1-jadvaldagi $\beta_1, \beta_2 \dots \beta_7$ parametrlarining OLS baholash natijalaridan foydalanamiz.

$$G_t = 2.227 * \Delta \ln TE_t + 0.0367 * TR_t + 0.645 * G_{t-1}, F(3,22) = 214.76, R^2 = 0.967 \quad (2)$$

OLSni baholash natijalari (2)da keltirilgan. Hisoblangan regressiya koeffitsiyentlarining F statistikasi 214,76 ga teng va 0,1% ahamiyatlilik darajasida statistik ahamiyatga ega, bu ham modelning umumiy ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi. R^2 96,7 %ga teng, ya'ni modeldagi mustaqil o'zgaruvchilar qaram o'zgaruvchidagi 96,7 % o'zgaruvchanlikni tushuntirishi mumkin. Regressiya koeffitsiyentlari haqida gap ketganda, turizm eksportining YaIM o'sishiga ta'siri statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli bo'lib, 1 % ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari, agar turizm eksporti o'sishi 10 foizga oshsa, yalpi ichki mahsulotning o'sish sur'atlari o'rtacha 0,227 foizga oshadi. O'zbekiston Statistika qo'mitasi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 2018-yilda YaIM o'sish sur'ati 5,4 foizni, 2019-yilda esa 5,7 foizni tashkil qilgan. 2018-yildan 2019-yilgacha YaIM o'sish sur'ati 0,3 foizga oshdi. Shunday qilib, pandemiyadan oldingi yillarda YaIM o'sish sur'atlarining o'zgarishini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, 0,227 % kattalik juda yuqori. Agar savdoning yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi ulushi 10 foizga oshsa, o'rtacha yalpi ichki mahsulotning o'sish sur'ati 0,37 foizga oshadi.

O'zbekistonda turizm eksportidagi mavjud muammolarni hal qilish maqsadida olib borilgan tadqiqot ishlarining asosiy tahlili muallifning "O'zbekistonda turizm" nomli so'roviga asoslanadi.

2-jadval

"O'zbekistonda turizm" nomli so'rovnoma haqida ma'lumot

So'rovnoma haqidagi ma'lumot	Tashrif buyuruvchilarning maqsadi	Qaysi davlatdan tashrif buyurgan
Vaqt: 2020-2022 Qatnashuvchilar soni: 172 kishi Tashrif takroriyiligi Birinchi marta kelganlar: 102 Ikkinchi marta kelganlar: 70 Yosh: 23-40 – 39 kishi 41 va undan yuqori – 133 kishi Hajmi: Yolg'iz – 55 Guruh bo'lib – 117	Ta'lim maqsadida – (35 %) 61 kishi Sayohat maqsadida – (33 %) 57 kishi Oilaviy tashrif – (19 %) 32 kishi Biznes tashrifi – (13 %) 23 kishi	Yevropa davlatlaridan: Fransiya, Germaniya, Britaniya, Italiya, Ispaniya, Polsha, Belarussiya, Rossiya Osiyo davlatlari: Hindiston, Pokiston, Yaponiya, Xitoy, Janubiy Koreya, Indoneziya, Singapur, Tayland, Malayziya O'rta Sharq: Misr, Iordaniya, BAA, Saudia Arabistoni, Turkiya va Eron Boshqa: AQSh, Braziliya, Meksiko, Kanada, Avstraliya va O'rta Osiyo davlatlari

Manba: muallif tomonidan tuzildi.

Ilmiy ishdagi so'rovnoma O'zbekiston turizm eksportidagi ichki va tashqi muammolarni chet ellik tashrifchilar nuqtayi nazaridan aniqlashga va ularni bartaraf etishga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu so'rovnoma muddatli uzilish hisobiga ikki

xil vaqt oralig'ida qilingan bo'lib, asosiy qismi 2020–2022-yillarda olib borilgan. Jami 172 nafar chet ellik tashrif buyuruvchilar yoshi, soni, tashrif chastotasi, qaysi mamlakatdan tashrif buyurganligi va maqsadlariga qarab guruhlariga ajratilgan (2-jadval).

3-jadval

“O‘zbekistonda turizm” nomli so‘rovnoma natijasi

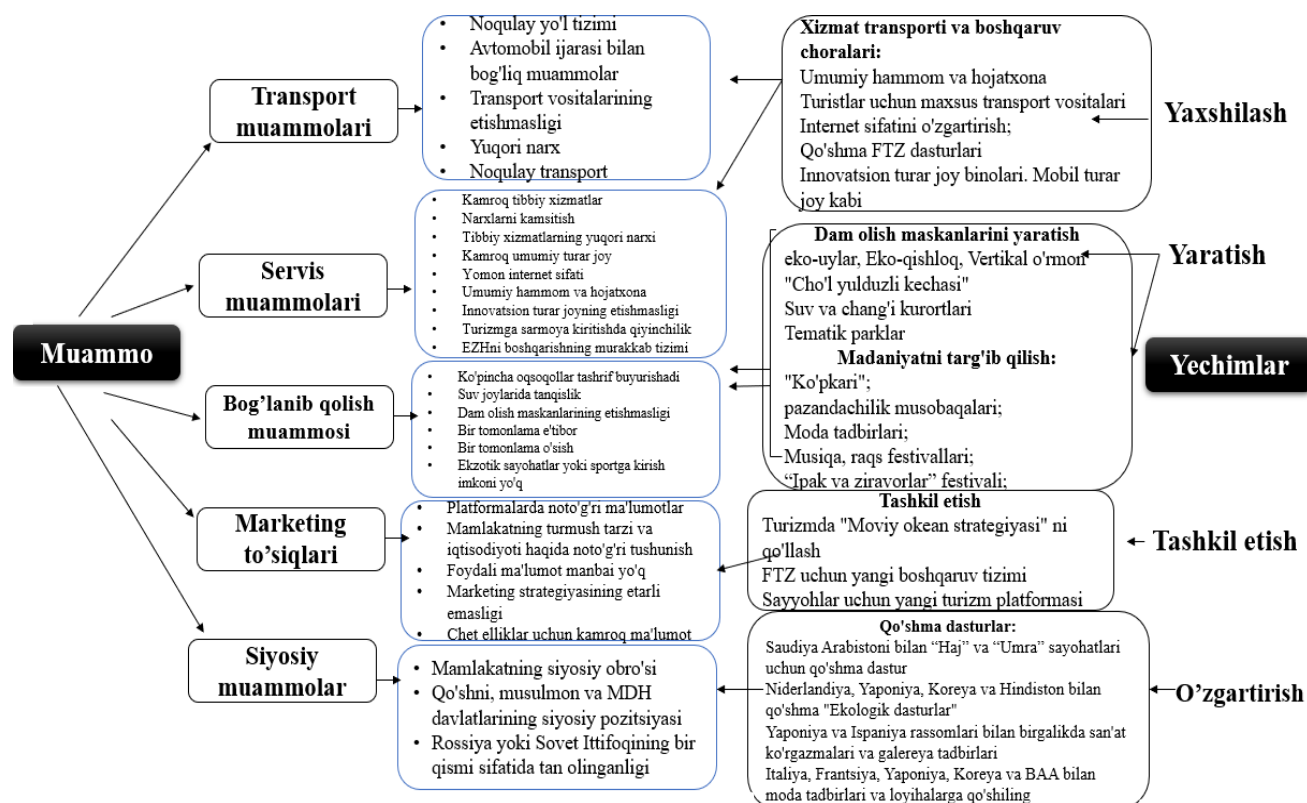
Transport	Arzon – 62% Qimmat – 38%
Tibbiy xizmat:	foydalangan – 12% foydalanmagan – 88%
O‘zbekistonda biznes turizmi bo‘yicha sarmoya kiritishga yoki ishlashga harakat qildingizmi?	Ha – 31,5% (savdo bilan ishlashga yoki mehmonxona boshqaruviga sarmoya kiritishga harakat qilgan) Yo‘q – 49,5% (hech qachon qiziqmagan) Bo‘lishi mumkin – 19% (jarayon davomida hech qanday muammo yuzaga kelmasa)
O‘zbekistonda turizm marketingi darajasini 1 dan 5 gacha baholang (5 ta eng yuqori)	5 – 0 4 – 0 3 – 4,3 % (Javob: kutilganidan yaxshiroq, lekin faqat mahalliy) 2 – 84 % (Javob: internetda sayyohlik joylari haqida yetarlicha ma'lumot yo‘q) 1 – 11,7 % (Javob: mahalliy va global miqyosda yetarli ma'lumot yo‘q)
O‘zbekistonda turizm turar joy imkoniyatlarini 1 dan 5 gacha baholang (5 ta eng yuqori)	1-3 % (javob: faqat zamonaviy joylarga e'tibor berish) 2-5 % (javob: an'anaviy joylarni afzal ko'rish) 3-73 % (javob: ekoturizm va bir kecha-kunduz turuvchilar uchun turar joy yo'qligi) 4-17 % (javob: kutilganidan yaxshiroq) 5-2 % (javob: kutilganidan yaxshiroq, lekin hayajonlanmadi)
O‘zbekistonda sarguzasht turizm darajasini 1 dan 5 gacha baholang (5 ta eng yuqori)	3-44 % (sarguzashtli joylar yetarli emas) 2-53 % (faqat suv joylari va ba'zi tematik parklar) 1-3 % (sarguzasht turizmida ishlashi kerak)

Manba: muallif tomonidan tuzildi.

So‘rov natijalari O‘zbekistondagi turizm eksporti haqida aniq tasavvurga ega bo‘lish imkonini beradi (3-jadval). So‘rov natijalari xorijlik mehmonlarning O‘zbekiston haqida qanday fikrda ekani, tashrifidan maqsad, ular nimani kutayotgani va bu borada bizda qanday kamchiliklar mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Ishtirokchilar O‘zbekiston turizm industriyasining turli yo‘nalishlarini 1 dan 5 gacha bo‘lgan oraliqda baholab, turli savollarga javob berganlar. Shuningdek, tashrif buyuruvchilar tomonidan berilgan takliflar ham natijalarga batafsil kiritilgan.

Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, so‘rovnoma natijalari O‘zbekistonda turizm eksportining SWOT tahlilini o‘tkazish imkonini berdi. Kuchli tomon sifatida quyidagilar misol qilinishi mumkin: til to‘siqlarining kamligi, ko‘plab madaniy

meroslar mavjudligi, zamonaviy moda va san'at imkoniyatlari, cho'l va tog'li zonalarga moslashtirilgan turizm faoliyati uchun geografik imkoniyatlarning mavjudligi. Imkoniyatlar sifatida esa shuni ta'kidlash joizki, O'zbekistonda turizm bilan bog'liq bo'lgan sohalarda qo'shma dasturlarni qo'llash, ziyorat turizmi, cho'l va tabiatga asoslangan kurort zonalarini yaratish uchun keng imkoniyatlar mavjud. Boshqa tomondan esa, zamonaviy turizm obyektlarining yo'qligi, yo'l harakati bilan bog'liq noqulayliklar, mahalliy aholi tomonidan narxlarning sun'iy ko'tarilishi, yoshlar uchun qulay dam olish maskanlarining kamligi, qisqa muddatli sayohatlar uchun qulay harakatlanishning yo'qligi kabi kamchiliklar mavjud.



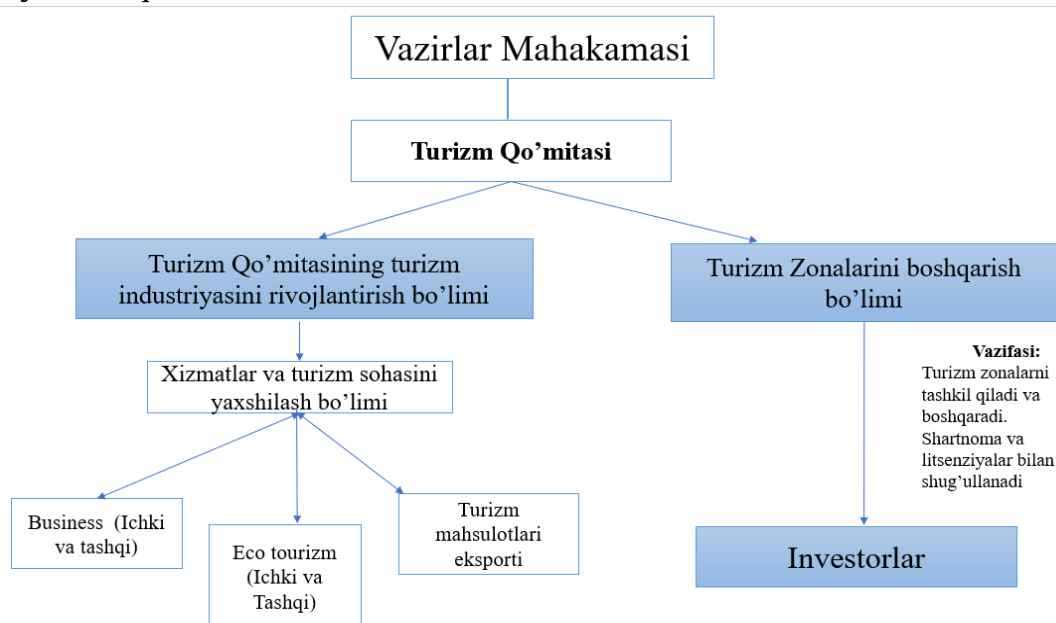
5-rasm. O'zbekistonda turizm eksportidagi to'siqlar va ularni bartaraf etish choralari

Manba: muallif tomonidan muallifning shaxsiy so'rovi asosida tuzilgan.

So'rov va SWOT tahlili natijasida biz O'zbekistonning turizm eksporti uchun "Remedy Matrix"ni tuzdik (5-rasm). Matritsa asosiy to'siqlar va ularni bartaraf etish usullarini ko'rsatadi. Barcha muammolarni bartaraf etish vositalari kichik guruhlarga bo'lingan va har bir to'siq uchun chora strategik usulda bosqichma-bosqich ishlab chiqilgan. Har bir kichik guruhlar yaxshilash (1), yaratish (2), tashkil etish (3) va o'zgartirish (4) sifatida nomlangan. Har bir taklif O'zbekiston uchun turizmdagi eksport muammolarini hal qilish uchun qadam sifatida qaraladi va iqtisodiyotni tezlatuvchi vosita sifatida rol o'ynashi mumkin. Turizm eksportini oshirish bo'yicha bir qancha tavsiyalar mavjud bo'lib, ulardan biri erkin turizm zonalarini (Erkin turizm zonalarini) uchun yangi boshqaruv tizimidir (6-rasm).

ETZni boshqarishning yangi tizimi xorijiy investorlar uchun mahalliy hokimiyat organlari bilan qulay bog'lanish imkoniyatini yaratib, mavjud ETZlar

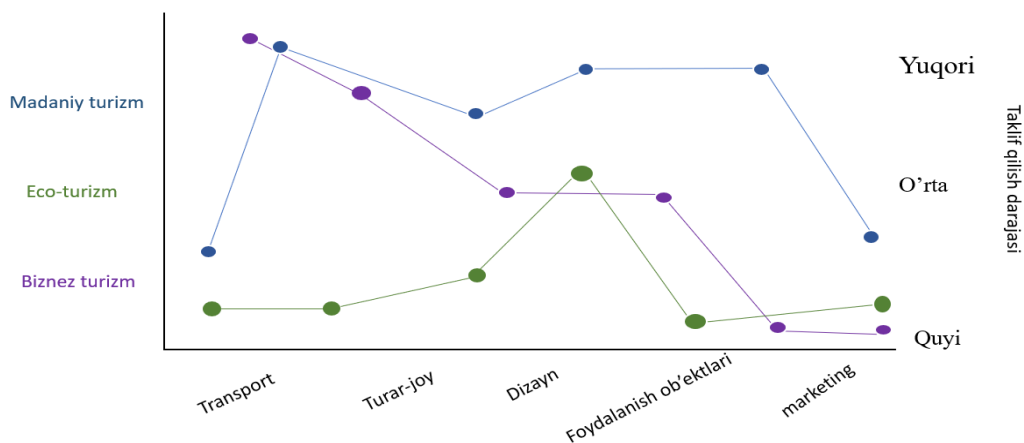
holatini yaxshilaydi. Yangi tizimning asosiy sababi turizm eksporti uchun investitsiya to‘siqlarini bartaraf etishdir.



6-rasm. ETZ uchun yangi boshqaruv tizimi

Manba: Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.

So‘rovnoma ko‘ra investorlar o‘z loyihalarini amalga oshirishda hukumat ruxsatini olishda ancha vaqt sarflayotgani va ortiqcha hujjatlar kabi muammoga duch kelishayotgani, natijada ular boshqa davlatlarda investitsiya qilishga majbur bo‘layotgani ma’lum bo‘ldi. Bu masalani hal qilish maqsadida turizm iqtisodiy zonalarini uchun yangi boshqaruv tizimini joriy etish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘lar edi.



7-rasm. Moviy okean strategiyasi turizm eksportida

Manba: Muallif ishlanmasi.

O‘zbekistonda turizm eksportini yanada rivojlantirish maqsadida “Moviy okean” strategiyasini qo‘llash ham taklif etildi (7-rasm). U grafik so‘rovnoma natijalariga ko‘ra tuzilgan bo‘lib, unda O‘zbekistonning iqtisodiy o‘sish sur‘atlarini oshirish maqsadida turizm eksportining 3 asosiy turi ko‘rsatilgan (3-jadval). Y o‘qida turizm eksportining 3 ta asosiy turi, X o‘qida esa ularni amaldagi holati darajasi yuqori, past yoki o‘rtacha sifatida keltirilgan. Grafikka ko‘ra tanlab

olingan uchchala turizm turida marketing asosiy muammo bo'lib, tashrif buyuruvchilar yaxshiroq ma'lumot olishda maqsadida turizm marketingini yaxshilashni taklif qilishdi. 7-rasmdagi ma'lumotlar investitsiyalarni ko'proq eko va biznes turizmga yo'naltirishni taklif qiladi. Agar berilgan strategiya va tavsiyalarni turizm eksportiga tatbiq etishga harakat qilsak, bu O'zbekistonning yanada iqtisodiy o'sishiga olib keladi.

4-jadval

Ekologik turizm bo'yicha faoliyatning umumiy qiymati va daromadi

Faoliyat turi	Cho'lda lager	Kvadrat velosiped va sandboarding	Alula Ziplining	Tuya va ot minish	Parashut
Ma'lumot va chipta narxi	Davomiyligi: k amida 1 kun. Chipta narxi: 1 kishi uchun: 30\$ 4 kishi uchun: 120-130\$	To'rt velosipedda chipta narxi: Bolalar uchun: 12\$ Kattalar uchun: 15 - 27 \$ Sandboarding chiptalari narxi: Hamma uchun: bir soat uchun 8\$	Minimal bo'y: 110cm Minimal/maksimal vazn: 40kg dan 100kg gacha Chipta: 30 daqiqa: 32\$ 1 soat: 78\$	Tuyada sayr qilish uchun chipta narxi: Bolalar uchun: bir soat uchun 5 dollar Kattalar uchun: bir soat uchun 8-12 dollar	Chipta: Hamma uchun: 30 daqiqa 84\$ 1 soat 140\$
Faoliyat xarajati	Cho'l lagerini qurish narxi: 2500-3000\$	Bir kvadrosiklning narxi: Bolalar uchun: 70-82\$ Kattalar uchun: 450-750\$ Bitta sandboard narxi: Hamma uchun: 35-51\$	Zipline va uskunalar narxi: 5000 - 10 000\$	Bitta tyaning narxi: 1000-3500\$ Bitta otning narxi: 1400-3000\$	Bitta issiq havo sharining narxi: 10000-40000\$
Umumiy xarajat va daromad (agar 12 martadan ishlatilsa)	TC= \$3000 TR=120x12= 1440 \$ Natija: 2 yil 8 kunda foyda olishni boshlaydi	TC (kvadrosikl)= (750x3) + (82x3) = \$ 2496 TC (sandboard)= \$51x3= \$153 TC for both: 2649\$ TR(kvadrosikl)= 27x12= \$324 TR (sandboard)= 8x12 = \$96 TR for both: \$420 Natija: 6 yilda foyda olishni boshlaydi	TC= \$10 000 TR= 78x12= \$234 Natija: 11 oyda daromad olishni boshlaydi	TC = \$3000 + \$ 4200 = \$7200 TR= 24x12 + 8x12= \$ 384 Natija: 19 oyda foyda olishni boshlaydi	TC= \$30 000 TR= 140x12= 1680\$ Natija: 20 oyda foyda olishni boshlaydi. Jami zarur investitsiyalar \$52 696

Manba: muallif tomonidan hisoblangan.

“Moviy osmon” strategiyasiga ko'ra ekoturizmni rivojlantirish maqsadida 7 ta tabiatda amalga oshiriladigan faoliyat turlarini qurish hisoblab chiqilab, taxminan qancha investitsiya kerakligi hisoblandi (4-jadval).

O'zbekistonda ekoturizmni rivojlantirish maqsadida 7 ta faoliyat turi tanlanishining asosiy sababi shundaki, so'rovnoma ishtirokchilarining ko'pchiligi yoshlar faoliyati va innovatsion mehmonxonalarda turizmni diversifikatsiya qilishning yo'qligidan shikoyat qilgan. Shu sabablarga ko'ra, 4-jadvaldagi

tadbirlarni amalga oshirish taklif qilindi. Hisob-kitoblar shuni ko'rsatadiki, deyarli 53 000 AQSh dollari miqdoridagi investitsiyalar bilan ekoturizm bo'yicha taklif etilayotgan 7 ta faoliyat amalga oshirilib, 4 yil ichida foyda olish mumkin (4-jadval).

Xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasidan ma'lum bo'ldiki, yoshlar asosan "backpack" yoki ekoturizm bilan shug'ullanish maqsadida sayohat qilishadi. Odamlarning tabiat, global iqlim muammolari haqida qayg'urishi ularni atrof-muhitga yanada yaqinlashtirdi. Buning uchun ular har qanday joyga osongina kirish uchun turar joy talab qiladilar. Bundan tashqari, qisqa muddatli sayohatga tashrif buyuruvchilar uchun uy ijarasi yoki mehmonxonada qolish moliyaviy jihatdan noqulay. Shu sababli avtobus ko'rinishidagi ko'chma turar joy qo'llanilishi yoshlarni jalb qilishga yordam berishi mumkin. Quyidagi jadvalda AQSh va Xitoydagi narxlarga nisbatan mobil avtobusning umumiy narxi va ijara narxi qancha ekanligini ko'rsatilgan (5-jadval).

5-jadval

Mobil avtobusning ijara va xarid narxlari

Hajm	Narxi \$	1 soatlik ijara narxi \$	1 kunlik ijara narxi \$
1 kishilik	13,800-16,500	\$ 110-130	\$ 1100-1200
2 kishilik	27,500-28000	\$ 120-160	\$ 1200-1500
3 kishilik	30,000-49,700	N/A	\$ 1350-1750
4 kishilik	50,000-72,000	N/A	\$ 1900-2500
5 kishilik va undan ko'p	\$ 93,000 dan boshlanadi	N/A	\$ 3000 dan boshlanadi

Mobil avtobuslarning narxini chiqarib olish maqsadida uni 3 ta viloyatda: Toshkent, Buxoro va Samarqandda qo'llashga qaror qilindi. 4 va undan ortiq odamga mo'ljallangan avtobus qimmat bo'lgani uchun har bir viloyatda dastlabki 3 ta turni tatbiq etilsa, jami bo'lib 9 ta avtobus sotib olish kerak bo'ladi. Mobil avtobus barcha uchun yangilik va buning uchun odamlarni jalb qilish vaqt talab qilishi sababli avtobuslardan yiliga atigi 3 marta (bu juda kam) foydalaniladi, deb hisoblandi (6-jadval). Hisob-kitoblar shuni ko'rsatadiki, 283 500 AQSh dollari miqdoridagi investitsiya bilan 2 yil 8 oy ichida xarajatlar o'zini qoplaydi va foyda keltiradi.

6-jadval

Mobil avtobusning xarajat va daromadlari

TC(1 kishilik) = 16 500x3= 49 500	TR=(1100+1200+1350)x3=7950
TC(2 kishilik) = 28 000x3= 84 000	TR/TC= 7950:283500= 0.028 x 100= 2.8
TC(3 kishilik) =50 000x3= 150 000	Natija: 2 yil 8 oy ichida xarajat o'zini qoplaydi va foydaga kiradi
TC= \$ 283 500	

Manba: Muallif tomonidan hisoblangan.

O'zbekistonda turizm eksportining yana bir zaif tomoni bu chet elliklar uchun ma'lumot topishdir. Bu muammoni oldini olish maqsadida barcha tashrif buyuruvchilar, ayniqsa yoshlar uchun yangi platformani joriy etish zarur. Platformaning maqsadi O'zbekistondagi turizm haqida to'liq ma'lumot berishdir. Har bir bo'lim manzilga qanday yetib borish, qayerda qolish, narxlar ro'yxati, ish jadvali, shu jumladan, sayyohlar tashrif buyurishi mumkin bo'lgan tadbirlarni ko'rish imkonini beradi. Ushbu platformani amalga oshirish orqali yangi ish o'rinlari yaratishga, mahalliy aholi tomonidan noto'g'ri ma'lumotlar va sun'iy narxlarning oshishiga yo'l qo'ymaslikka va buning natijasida turizm eksporti tushumini oshirishga erishish mumkin. Tavsiyalar turizm industriyasi uchun tezlashtiruvchi vosita rolini o'ynaydi va hukumat tomonidan kelgusi yillar uchun belgilangan maqsadlarga erishishga yordam beradi.

XULOSA

Tadqiqot natijalari quyidagi xulosalarni chiqarishga imkon beradi:

1. O'zbekistonda turizm eksporti tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, turizm eksporti iqtisodiy o'sishga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi, ammo uning rivojlanishi yo'lida bir qator to'siqlar mavjud. Institutsional asoslar, qonunchilik, diqqatga sazovor joylar, hududlar va inshootlar O'zbekistonning turizm eksportida kuchli belgilovchi omillari hisoblanadi. Muammoli tomonlarni yaxshilashga harakat qilish kelgusi yillarda O'zbekistonning turizm eksporti salohiyatini oshiradi;

2. O'zbekistonga tashrif buyuruvchilarning turizm haqidagi tasavvurlari haqida tushunchaga ega bo'lish uchun o'tkazilgan so'rov ishtirokchilarni yoshi, tashriflar chastotasi, tashrif maqsadi va kelib chiqqan mamlakati bo'yicha toifalarga ajratishga asoslangan. Ushbu so'rov orqali O'zbekistondagi turizm eksporti haqida aniqroq tushuncha paydo bo'ldi. Aniqlangan kuchli tomonlar qatorida O'zbekistonning diniy turizm kabi turizmning ayrim turlari bo'yicha yetakchiligi, uning gastronomik turizm uchun jozibadorligi, turistik mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqarish va iste'mol qilish uchun qulay muhit mavjudligi, til to'siqlarining minimalligi qayd etilgan. Aksincha, zaif tomonlari Erkin turizm zonalarining kutilganidan past rentabelligi, investitsiyalar oqimining cheklanganligi, tibbiy xizmatlar bilan bog'liq yuqori xarajatlar, noto'g'ri internet infratuzilmasi, noqulay transport tizimlari, marketing harakatlari, xalqaro tadbirlarning yetishmasligi, madaniy dam olish hududlarining yetishmasligi, chet ellik talabalar uchun cheklangan jozibadorlik kabi omillarni o'z ichiga oladi.

3. Tadqiqotda turizm eksportining iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sirini tahlil qilish uchun Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) modeli qo'llanildi. Ushbu model oddiy eng kichik kvadratlar (OLS), kengaytirilgan Dikki-Fuller (ADF) testlari va Breusch-Godfrey testlari kabi turli statistik usullar yordamida baholandi. Ushbu metodologiyalar orqali tadqiqot O'zbekiston turizmining eksport salohiyatini baholashga qaratilgan. ARDL modelidan olingan natijalar turizm eksporti va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi muhim bog'liqlikni ko'rsatadi. Xususan, topilmalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, turizm eksportining har 10 foizga o'sishi uchun YaIM o'sish sur'atlari o'rtacha 0,227 foizga oshadi. Bu tadqiqotda olib borilgan empirik tahlillardan ma'lum bo'lganidek, turizm eksporti O'zbekistonning umumiy iqtisodiy o'sishiga salmoqli hissa qo'shganini ko'rsatadi.

4. O‘zbekistonda faqat diniy yoki gastronomik turizmga e’tibor qaratish bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, turizmning bir qancha turlarini yaxshilash uchun katta imkoniyatlar mavjud. Tibbiy xizmatlar, biznes imkoniyatlari, erkin zonalar va talablarni yanada yaxshilash tibbiyot, biznes va eko-tabiat turizmini oshirish uchun xizmat qiladi.

5. O‘zbekistonda turizm eksportini yanada oshirish bo‘yicha quyidagilar tavsiya etiladi:

“O‘zbekiston turizm industriyasining yangi platformasi” xorijiy sayyohlar uchun axborot yetishmasligi, odamlarni yangi hududlarga jalb qilish, mahalliy aholi tomonidan transport tizimidagi sun’iy narxlarning oshishiga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik, mehmonxonalarni oldindan band qilish bilan bog‘liq muammolar, yoshlar uchun imkoniyatlar haqida ma’lumot yo‘qligi kabi masalalarni hal etadi. Tavsiya etilgan platforma mahalliy aholi, chet elliklar, yoshlar va oqsoqollar, umuman hamma uchun ishlaydi. Yangi platforma O‘zbekistonda turizm eksportining marketing imijini yaratadi.

Turizm sohasida kadrlar tayyorlash – O‘zbekistonda xizmat ko‘rsatish obyektlari yetishmasligiga, jahon andozalari darajasida kadrlar tayyorlash esa O‘zbekistonda turizm bo‘yicha shikoyatlar va noto‘g‘ri tasavvurlar paydo bo‘lishiga chek qo‘yadi.

Turizm infratuzilmasini yaxshilash – zamonaviy va innovatsion turar joyning yetishmasligi, narxlarning mahalliy yashovchilar tomonidan suniy oshirilishi, jamoat hojatxonalari yetishmasligi tashrif buyuruvchilarning salmog‘ini kamaytirishga sabab bo‘lmoqda.

Umumiy hammom jihozlarini yaxshilash – Yaponiya tajribasini o‘rganish pullik jamoat hammomi va hojatxonalarni yaratish nafaqat sayyohlar uchun, balki mamlakatdagi har bir kishi uchun qulaylik yaratadi.

Kurort zonalarini yaratish – yoshlarni jalb qilish uchun kurort zonalarini taklif qilish, ekologik qishloq, eko uy, vertikal o‘rmon, cho‘l faol zonalar, mavzuli bog‘lar va akvatoriyalar, “Osmon kechasi” va cho‘l kempingi kabi zamonaviy turizm usullaridan foydalanish “O‘zbekiston 2030” strategiyasida belgilangani kabi yoshlarni jalb qilish orqali turizm eksportini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Diniy turizm bo‘yicha qo‘shma dasturlar – Buxoro va Samarqand islom nuqtayi nazaridan katta diniy rol o‘ynaganligi sababli Makka va Madinaga birgalikda sayohat qilish turizm eksportini sezilarli darajada yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

Ta’lim sammitlari va qisqa muddatli dasturlar – O‘zbekistonda yoshlar o‘rtasida til muammosi kamroq bo‘lgani uchun xalqaro sammitlar, haftalik dasturlar va hattoki festivallar o‘tkazish turizm eksportini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Qo‘shma san’at ko‘rgazmalari va tadbirlari – so‘rovnoma ishtirokchilarining aksariyati ta’kidlaganidek, “O‘zbekiston milliy liboslari “uslub va moda urushi”da o‘z o‘rniga ega. Raqs, musiqa, san’at va modamizni namoyish etish maqsadida qo‘shma dasturlar sonini takomillashtirish turizm eksportiga katta foyda keltiradi.

Ekologik sammitlar – global tabiat muammolariga e’tibor qaratish va ularni hal etish bo‘yicha qo‘shma dasturlarga ega bo‘lish xorijliklarning O‘zbekistonga qiziqishini oshirishga yordam beradi.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.11/25.08.2022.I.24.03
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ
МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ДИПЛОМАТИИ МИНИСТЕРСТВА
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ДИПЛОМАТИИ

БЕКМУРОВОДА ФЕРУЗА АЗАМАТ КИЗИ

**РОЛЬ ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОГО ЭКСПОРТА В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ
РОСТЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ЕГО РАЗВИТИЯ
(на примере зарубежных стран)**

08.00.09 – Мировая экономика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Ташкент – 2024

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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Университета мировой экономики и дипломатии (зарегистрировано за № ____). Адрес: 100077, г. Ташкент, ул. Мустакиллик, 54. Тел.: (99871) 267-67-69; e-mail: rektorat@uwed.uz.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Цель исследования является изучение основных проблем и аспектов туристического экспорта в Узбекистане и разработка рекомендаций по его дальнейшему развитию на местном и международном уровне для стимулирования экономического роста и повышения благосостояния.

Задачи исследовательской работы:

1. Анализировать этапы развития и диверсификации туристической торговли;
2. Изучить эволюцию теорий туристической торговли и ее влияние на туристический спрос и предложение;
3. Анализ влияния туристической торговли на экономический рост.
4. Изучить значение туристического экспорта для мировой торговли и экономического роста;
5. Изучение роли туристических экономических зон в развитии международного туристического экспорта;
6. Сравнить движение капитала, инновационные стратегии и прогноз туристического экспорта зарубежных стран;
7. Проанализировать современное состояние туристического экспорта и индустрии туризма в Узбекистане;
8. Рассчитать влияние туристического экспорта на экономический рост Узбекистана;
9. Проанализировать перспективы развития туристического экспорта в Узбекистане и разработать рекомендации по внедрению зарубежного опыта.

Объект исследования. Объектом исследования является туристический экспорт зарубежных стран и Узбекистана.

Предмет исследования – механизм и факторы влияния туристического экспорта на экономический рост в Узбекистане.

Методы исследования: Реализованы методы социального опроса, количественного, сравнительного, структурного анализа, синтеза и эконометрического моделирования. На основе сравнительного анализа изучены основные статистические данные и использована модель ARDL (Autoregressive Distributed Lag).

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

1. На основе тщательного изучения современной зарубежной литературы классифицированы и систематизированы в единую матрицу результаты научно-методологических, эмпирических исследований по выявлению основных детерминант, определяющих взаимовлияние экономического роста и динамики развития туристического сектора.
2. Проведен эконометрический анализ на основе методологического аппарата модели ARDL с целью выявления закономерностей и определения взаимосвязи между экономическим ростом и динамикой экспорта туристического сектора.
3. Разработана инновационная управленческая структура для усиления преимуществ развития туристических экономических зон и их влияния на

экономический рост Узбекистана посредством детальной оценки проблем в туристическом секторе.

4. Предложена систематизированная комплексная стратегия расширения экспорта туризма в Узбекистане на основе четырехэтапного подхода для эффективного решения ключевых задач отрасли, а также разработан дизайн туристической платформы, направленный на усиление экспортного потенциала в туристическом секторе.

5. Разработана бизнес-стратегия голубого океана на основе зарубежного опыта для расширения туристического экспорта, а новые аспекты развития туристического экспорта были объяснены посредством детального графического анализа.

Внедрение результатов исследований. По результатам исследования и рекомендациям, представленным автором, следующие авторитеты использованы при разработке реформаторских мер, направленных на расширение туристического экспорта:

Министерство экономики и финансов Республики Узбекистан исследования в реализации 58-й цели стратегии «Узбекистан-2030» «Увеличение количества туристов путем создания широких условий для развития внешнего и внутреннего туризма в Узбекистане». Также, судя по научным результатам, при реализации проекта «Дорожная карта» в Узбекистане он был использован для дальнейшего расширения туристических отраслей, привлечения в них иностранных брендов, разработки механизмов стимулирования финансирования. В целях обеспечения реализации решения Кабинета Министров от 28 сентября 2022 года №543 администрация города Бухары использовала практические результаты и инновации в научной работе. Кроме того, Комитет по туризму Бухарской области обеспечит реализацию Постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан от 26 апреля 2023 года № 135, Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 543 от 28 сентября 2022 года и популяризация туризма в Бухарской области используется для решения вопросов развития.

Апробация результатов научных исследований. Результаты исследований обсуждались на 13 научно-практических конференциях, в том числе 2 международных и 11 национальных конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации всего опубликовано 23 научные работы. В частности, 10 научные статьи опубликованы в журналах, рекомендованных ВАК Республики Узбекистан, 7 статей в зарубежных научных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Объем диссертации, включая приложение составляет 168 страницы.

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2. Moyliyev E., Bekmurodova F. The role of international organizations in economic development. // "Agro ilm" agrarian-economic scientific and practical journal. 2023. –pp.98-101. (08.00.00; No.15)
3. Sharifxo'jaev Sh., Bekmurodova F. The role of Tourism Economic Zones (with the example of India, Japan and China. // Journal of advanced scientific research. 2023. –pp.87-96. (OAK ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati 3-bet 39 indekslangan)
4. Bekmurodova F. The role of tourism export on macroeconomic indicators in the world. // Academic leadership. 2023. –pp.56-60. (OAK ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati 3-bet 39 indekslangan)
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7. Bekmurodova F. Blue Ocean strategy: Economic importance of applying in tourism. // International journal of multicultural and multireligious understanding. 2022. –p.7. (OAK ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxati 3-bet 5, 12, 40 indekslangan)
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