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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions

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The main directions of socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan: problems and solutions collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

O‘ZBEKISTON TARIXIY-MADANIY TURIZMINING KELIB CHIQISHI VA RIVOJLANISH TARIXI



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Annotatsiya. Maqolada turizm tushunchasi, tarixiy-madaniy turizmning boshqa sohadagi o‘rni va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi turizmning kelib chiqish davri va uning rivojlanashi keng yoritilib berilgan. Bundan tashqari, hozirgi davrimizda turizmga bo‘lgan e’tibor joy olgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: turizm atamasi, tarixiy binolar, qayta tiklash va qadimiy meroslar.

Har bir davlatning muhim tarmoqlaridan biri va turli xil millat vakillarini o‘ziga jalb qilib keladigan soha bu turizmdir. Turizm tushunchasi aslida nima? Turizm- bu (fransuzcha: our-sayr, sayohat), sayyohlik-sayohat qilish faol dam olish turlaridan biri. Turizm deganda jismoniy shaxsning doimiy istiqomat joyidan sog‘lomlashtirish, ma’rifiy, kasbiy-amaliy yoki boshqa maqsadlarda borilgan joyda (mamlakatda) haq to‘lanadigan faoliyat bilan shug‘ullanmagan holda uzog‘i bilan 1yil muddatga jo‘nab ketishi (sayohat qilishi) tushuniladi.[1] Jahon iqtisodiyotining uzilmas tarmoqlaridan bir ham hisoblanadi. Shu qatori minglab tarixga ega bo‘lgan yurtimizda ham butun jahon tashkiloti YUNESKO tarkibiga kiritilgan yuzdan ortiq tarixiy-madaniy meroslarimiz mavjud. Keng tarixga ega bo‘lgan O‘zbekiston Respublikasining turizmi haqida so‘z ketarkan uning qadimiy shaharlarini ko‘z oldingizdan birma-bir o‘tkazasiz.

Turizm O‘zbekistonda qachon paydo bo‘lgan? Insonlar paydo bo‘lgan asrlarda ular yashab qolish uchun tog‘-u qirlardan, dengizlardan ham yemish topishga harakat qilib o‘z uylarini tark etishgan, o‘sha davrlarda turizm atamasi tor ma’noda qo‘llanilgan. Aynan yurtimiz hududida turizm zamonaviy ma’noda o‘tgan asrning birinchi choragiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Ya’ni 1925-1930-yillarda Markaziy kasaba uyushmasi qoshida turistik jamiyat tuzildi, bu jamiyat dehqonlar qatlamidan boshlab to o‘quvchi-talabalarning xorij oliygohlarida taxsil olishga keng ma’noda yordam berdi.[2]

Rivojlanish bosqichi o‘tgan asrlar davomida asta-sekinlik bilan rivojlanib keldi. Mustaqillikka erishgach eng avvalo, birinchi prezidentimiz Islom Abdug‘aniyevich Karimov davrida alohida e’tibor berila boshlandi. Soha rivoji uchun barcha zarur tashkiliy — huquqiy mexanizm vujudga keltirilib, muhim me’yoriy hujjatlar qabul qilindi va bu ish hozirda ham davom etmoqda. Mamlakatimizda turizmning ravnaqi, uni yangi pog‘onalarga ko‘tarish, yurtimizni jahon turizm markazlaridan biriga aylantirish uchun avvalo huquqiy zamin yaratish

lozim edi. Shu bois, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining mazkur yo‘nalishga taalluqli qonun va kodekslari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining turizmga oid qator Farmonlari, qarorlari, Respublika Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarorlari, Adliya vazirligining va boshqa mutasaddi davlat idoralarining yo‘riqnoma, ko‘rsatma va tartiblari ishlab chiqilib, hayotga tatbiq etildi.[3]

Bugungi zamon turizmi-eng shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgan turizm davridir. Misol uchun, so‘nggi yigirma yil ichida Toshkent shahri chet el dizaynidan foydalanilib, zamonaviy turizmga yo‘l ochdi. Tarixiy-madaniy turizm yo‘nalishiga ham katta e’tibor berildi. Aynan tashrif buyuruvchilarning diqqat e’tiborini tortadigan kuhna shaharlarimizdan Buxoro, Samarqand va Xorazm viloyatlarida ko‘plab ta’minlash ishlari olib borildi. Misol uchun, Imom al-Buxoriy majmuasining o‘tgan yillar davomida qayta tiklanishi sayyohlar sonini keskin oshirdi. O‘tgan asrda chet eldan tashrif buyuruvchilar soni minglarga teng bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, hozirgi yilga kelib tashrif buyuruvchilar soni 5 million nafardan oshmoqda, bu O‘zbekiston uchun kutilmagan ulkan natijadir. Shu sababli, har bir shahrimizda turistik zonalar belgilab qo‘yilib, ularga alohida e’tibor berilmoqda.

Turizimni rivojlantirish barcha davlatlar uchun katta darajada foyda olishiga sabab bo‘ladi, negaki chet eldan kelayotgan turistlar oqimida har bir davlat misli ko‘rilmagan foydaga ega bo‘lishi mumkun. Turistlarni ko‘proq e’tiborini jalb etish uchun ana shu davlat o‘zining tarixiga ega bo‘lishi kerak, yaxshi sharoitlarga ega bo‘lishi, madaniy boyliklari ko‘proq va qiziqarliroq bo‘lishi maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi deb o‘ylayman.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

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