



ECOLOGICAL TYPE OF TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 30 th March 2024 Accepted: 26 th April 2024	The article shows the need for the development of domestic ecological tourism and state support in Uzbekistan on the example of countries where this type of tourism is actively developing. In the next decade, ecotourism is recognized as the most rapidly developing and promising direction of tourism in Uzbekistan. It was concluded that Uzbekistan is one of the promising countries for the development of ecotourism due to its huge natural potential, unique natural objects included in the list of UNESCO 's natural heritage.
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INTRODUCTION

At present, in most countries of the world, ecotourism is one of the sectors that bring great income to the national economy turning around is going Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the world economy, and according to experts, the growth of ecotourism in the world is 20-30% per year. According to the information of the World Tourism Organization, several trillion dollars of income is received from this sector annually ¹.

It should be noted that this type of tourism is becoming increasingly popular today. According to the prediction of the World Tourism Organization, it is one of the five main strategic directions for the development of tourism until 2030, and according to estimates, the share of ecotourism in the total volume of the world tourism industry has exceeded 10% in recent years, and its growth rate is 2-3 times the corresponding indicator of the entire tourism industry. high².

It is known that our country has wide prospects for the development of ecological tourism, the introduction of a unique and stable network of ecotourism destinations attractive to all categories of tourists, and the further integration of the republic into the international market of such services. Today, Uzbekistan occupies one of the leading places in Central Asia in terms of popular ecotourism destinations.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

R. Khaitboyev , A. N. Norchayev , E. T. Rabbimov such as scientists own scientific in their research ecological of tourism purpose and tasks of ecotourism nature and natural resources protection in doing place , ecotourism in development problems , ecotourism resources , ecotourism routes work exit principles of ecotourism on routes life safety storage and ecotourism advertising preparation issues about those who stopped . Take it went in research nature protection to do , education and scientific studies importance they emphasize that while stable practice promotion ib to do and natural resources protection to do importance about awareness increase with together to the environment effect to minimize directed that 's it visit to the orderers natural the world deeper to understand possibility will give and continue doing research and nature protection to do to his actions contribution adds

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SI

The results of the scientific research of national and foreign scientists, who were engaged in the analysis of the problems of effective development of ecological tourism, served as the theoretical and methodological basis of this study. In the preparation of the article, abstract and analytical observation, comparative and factor analysis, indicative, selective observation, comparison and other methods were used.

ANALYSIS AND THE RESULT

Today, in scientific and popular literature, as well as mass media, there are many views aimed at revealing the role and importance of ecotourism.

Ecotourism is a type of nature-oriented tourism that aims to preserve natural resources, protect the environment, and contribute to the socio-economic

¹ Vsemirnaya turisticheskaya organizatsii organization UNVTO. URL : <http://www2.unwto.org/>.

² Vsemirnaya turisticheskaya organizatsii organization UNVTO. URL : <http://www2.unwto.org/>.



development of the tourist area, without destroying the integrity of the ecosystem, focusing on exploring the wildlife and culture of the destination. It is the only type of tourism that does not lead to the change or deterioration of the ecology of the natural zones of tourist areas, but on the contrary, creates conditions for the protection and preservation of all types of natural resources. The most important components of ecotourism are:

- educating tourists, that is, creating certain educational tourism products focused on natural history, aimed at expanding the knowledge and skills of tourists;
- preservation of ecosystems, careful use of resources along the route, participation of tourists and tour operators in animal protection campaigns;
- respecting the customs and traditions of local communities, which leads to opportunities for intercultural exchange.

Here, "What is the importance of developing ecotourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan?" the question arises. There are several reasons for this :

First, according to the information of international organizations and institutions, most types of tourism are increasing by an average of 5% per year, while ecotourism is increasing by an average of 20-30% per year. The scientific experience and conclusions of many experts and researchers show that, despite the fact that ecotourism is a new and young direction of tourism, its popularity is 2-3 times faster than other tourist directions;

Secondly, a base of certain achievements and experiences has been formed in Uzbekistan in such types of tourism as historical tourism, religious tourism, cultural tourism;

Thirdly, at the moment, there are about 800 tour operator companies, about 600 hotels, more than 30 protected areas (reserves, national parks, rare natural monuments, etc.), 60 forests working, is working ³. There are also more than 400 unique monuments of nature in Uzbekistan.

The goal of ecotourism development is as follows:

- demonstration of the ecotourism potential, natural potential and resources of Uzbekistan in the world tourist service market;
- to encourage scientific research aimed at more effective use of ecotourism resources and

opportunities of regions, especially nature, geosystems;

- increasing the importance and share of ecotourism in the development of tourism;
- Fundamental improvement of the quality of ecotourism services in tourism activities introduced in Uzbekistan and rapid increase in the volume of ecotourism services;
- creation of scientific, innovative and methodological developments aimed at the development of ecotourism in the future;
- Increasing the role of ecotourism in the formation of a positive image of Uzbekistan in the field of tourism, etc

The development of ecotourism, in turn, provides comprehensive support for the environmental protection system, preserves biodiversity and unique natural areas, preserves the income of local residents, and is a promising market for investment projects.

Uzbekistan, located at the crossroads from East to West and from South to North, has a favorable geographical location, natural and climatic features, a unique network of protected natural areas, and colorful landscapes, which open wide opportunities for the popularization of ecotourism destinations.

Ecotourism in Uzbekistan is a trip to the land where the sun shines almost all year round, hot dry summers, warm winters, soft honey autumns and bright blooming springs. The beauty of the nature of Uzbekistan can be seen in the fact that its landscapes are created in colors with the predominance of yellow, copper, ocher, dark green and blue colors . Nature has exquisitely drawn waterless, gray deserts covered with golden sands, green valleys covered with a red velvet carpet of blooming tulips in spring, mountain rivers and beautiful blue lakes, among which the most the mountains turned out to be beautiful: from the low mountain ranges in the northern part to the strong rocky ridge with steep rocks in the south - they will not leave any traveler indifferent.

In Uzbekistan, ecotourists are attracted by unique sights of inanimate nature, unique landscapes, geomorphological, hydrological and other objects (mountains and canyons, caves, lakes and rivers), exotic biocenoses (fir or spruce forests, blooming spring deserts, Ustyurt plateau, etc.). , is attracted by endemic flora and fauna. The nature of Uzbekistan is extremely diverse and is represented by Tien-Shan and Hisar-Aloy mountain systems, steppes, Kyzylkum deserts, groves and spruce forests. During ecotours in Uzbekistan, tourists get acquainted with the culture,

³ANNorchayev, ET Rabbimov. Ecological tourism. – Study guide. - T.: TDIU, 2010. -152 p.10 p.



history, and ethnographic features of the regions inseparable from the natural environment.

Currently, the system of protected natural areas in Uzbekistan includes 8 reserves, 2 natural national and one national park, 1 Lower Amudarya state biosphere reserve, 12 reserves, 7 natural monuments.

The total area of protected natural areas is 20,520 km² (5% of the entire territory of Uzbekistan).

The fauna of Uzbekistan includes more than 600 species of vertebrates, including 97 species of mammals, 424 species of birds, and 58 species of reptiles. The flora of Uzbekistan consists of more than 4100 species of higher plants. Some rare animals can be observed in Jeyron ecocenter, Zarafshan, Nurota, Amudarya, Surkhandarya reserves⁴.

Uzbekistan is very rich in ecotourism resources and opportunities. Eco-tours conducted by tour operator companies on such routes as "Tashkent-Chorvaq-Tashkent", "Tashkent-Bildirsoy-Chimyon-Tashkent", "Tashkent-Zomin-Tashkent", "Tashkent-Aydarkol-Tashkent", camel rides in desert areas walk is receiving great attention and recognition not only from Uzbekistan, but also from tourists from all over the world.

According to the analysis, tour operator companies providing ecotourism services mainly operate within the Chimyon-Chorvoq recreation zone. However, Uzbekistan's Hisar, Bobotog, Kohitangtog (Surkhandarya), Chakchar (Kashkadarya), Nurota (Navoi-Jizzakh), Zarafshan (Samarkand), Turkestan (Jizzakh), Oloy (Fergana), Kurama, Chotkal (Namangan) mountains, residual mountains in the Kyzylkum desert, Kyzylkum desert, dry bottom of the Aral Sea and salty lakes, Ustyurt plateau, Borsa kelmas salt marsh, Mingbulok bog, Aydarko Organization of complex and thematic eco-tours along the banks of Dengizkol, Amudarya and Syrdarya, Muruntov quarry and unique monuments of nature has not been fully implemented[10].

Speleotourism (cave tourism) has great potential in Uzbekistan, which is rich in its own charm and unrepeatable scenery. Currently, there are more than 500 caves in Uzbekistan, and according to information, eco-tours are not organized in any of them due to insufficient tourist infrastructure.

In the deserts and plains of Uzbekistan, there are great opportunities to organize a camel ride aimed at viewing barkhans, dunes, forests, shorkhoks, barrens,

wells, as well as grasses that show the way of life of local shepherds.

have natural geographical conditions for organizing hiking, trekking and mountaineering. Also, there are many rivers and streams flowing from the mountains (Ugam, Chotkal, Piskom, Koksuv, Topolondarya, Shakhimardon, Sangzor, Zarafshan, etc.) with great opportunities for development of rafting tourism[11].

According to the information of scientific research institutions and experts, today the development directions and perspectives of ecotourism are formed in connection with the laws of nature and the stability of geosystems.

In recent years, a number of scientific researches aimed at revealing the scientific and methodological foundations of ecotourism have been conducted in Uzbekistan, candidate and master's theses have been defended, scientific and educational literature has been published. Theoretical aspects of ecotourism and local studies were studied in the traditional mentor-student system[12].

However, the analyzes in this regard show the importance of training bachelor personnel who are familiar with nature and geosystems, who can lead a group in nature and in extreme conditions of nature, and who have the qualification to provide first aid if necessary. The reason is that types of tourism such as historical tourism, religious tourism, medical tourism, cultural tourism are mainly conducted in urban areas, where tourist infrastructure and service facilities are sufficient, while ecotours are mainly conducted in nature and geosystems, most ecotours are characterized by extremes.

Scientists have identified a number of advantages that can make specially protected natural areas a key link in the development of ecotourism:

- it is located in the most beautiful, attractive, interesting places from the point of view of education;
- to have the experience of organizing the established system of providing services to tourist groups, the approved tourist route system, and educational activities;
- availability of certain infrastructure and trained personnel;
- formation of a positive attitude of the local population to a certain reserve and environmental restrictions on economic activity existing in its territory⁵.

⁴ANNorchayev, ET Rabbimov. Ecological tourism. – Study guide. - T.: TDIU, 2010. -152 p.10 p.

⁵ Ecological tourism: informational posobie / Fund development of ecotourism "Dersu Uzala". - Volgograd, 2012. Adaptirovano - po : Ziffer KA et



Specially protected natural areas serve as the main asset for the development of ecotourism. The work carried out on their preservation opens up new economic opportunities for the local economy, especially by developing new directions of entrepreneurship, service and service sector, and creating new jobs. In addition, revenues from tourism products and services can be reinvested in further conservation of natural ecosystems and improvement of their sustainable management mechanisms[13].

In world practice, there are many examples of the introduction of innovative models of regional development through the organization of active activities in protected natural areas, which confirm not only the high natural potential of protected natural areas, but also the existence of an economic, social and cultural leap potential that has not yet been realized.

For example, if we focus on the experience of Finland and Norway, we can see that the ecotourism potential of these countries is being used to the maximum extent ⁶. In Norway, the income from tourism activities is comparable to the contribution of the gas production and oil refining industry to the country's economy.

In the tourism and hotel business, various certification systems and international standards of environmental management are widely used, such as Ecolabel Nordic Swan, Eco Lighthouse, Ecotourism Norway, ISO 14001. To obtain international and northern European certifications, the company must meet strict standards for waste disposal, water and energy consumption, and supplier selection. The company must meet the ever-increasing environmental standards ⁷.

With sustainable management, natural tourism has the resources to support the livelihoods of the inhabitants of protected natural areas – it contributes to job creation and serves as an additional source of income for local people.

However, despite the positive historical trends in the development of the sector, according to some experts, ecotourism is currently developing slowly and

unsystematically in our country. One of the reasons that hinders the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is the underdeveloped infrastructure. No matter how beautiful the natural areas of Uzbekistan are, tourists do not go to places that are not equipped with tourist services: accommodation, food, sanitary facilities. Building infrastructure is a priority. Practice shows that attempts to develop ecotourism without the necessary infrastructure will not only end in failure, but also cause irreparable damage to the environment. Ecotourism infrastructure should, on the one hand, serve tourists, and on the other hand, serve to protect and preserve the natural environment. Ecological tourism can be very comfortable, but at the same time, its organizers and participants must understand that super-comfort at any price, especially in pure nature, is an unacceptable extravagance. Therefore, it is unacceptable to build huge hotel complexes in specially protected natural areas.

Another problem is the distance of ecotourism facilities from the habitats of ecotourists. As a rule, the most beautiful natural areas of Uzbekistan are located far from the traditional habitats of ecotourists. In addition, from the international airport to the ecotourism site itself, as a rule, it is necessary to travel a long way along the roads, the quality of which leaves much to be desired. These factors also have a significant impact on the costs of ecotourism.

The development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan should not focus only on attracting foreign ecotourists. Domestic ecological tourism is actively developing in countries that initially created good conditions for ecological recreation of their compatriots. It is most developed in the USA, Canada, France, Germany and Great Britain. Domestic market demand for ecotourism is increasing in some Southeast Asian countries (Thailand, Indonesia).

The experience of US national parks shows that, if properly organized, you can attract millions of tourists to our country. For this, it is necessary to develop educational activities, actively introduce environmental education, and raise the cultural level of the population. For the successful development of ecotourism in any country, active ecological work is necessary as a basic condition. A sufficiently large and stable stream of tourists can be attracted only when there is something to see. Unique nature and beautiful landscapes are undoubtedly a big plus of the area, but if the natural environment is polluted, there are no or few interesting animals, it will be difficult to attract the attention of tourists. Ecotourism is actively developing in countries where the government actively protects

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⁶Arseneva E.I., Kuskov A.S. Ekoturistskii potentsial osobo okhranyaemyx prirodnyx territoriy i problemy ego ispolzovaniya // Turizmi kulturnoe nasledie: sbornik nauchnyx statey, vyp. 3.– Saratov, SGU, 2005.

⁷Batkilina Yu.M., Gudkova A.A., Koltsov A.V. Improvement of mechanisms and instruments of innovative computing in the Russian Federation // Center for research and statistical science: information-analytical bulletin, 2011, No. 6.



the natural environment, environmental initiatives, projects and actions, all state programs supported at all levels of the government, a favorable political framework for ecotourism has been created, and ecological affairs have become an integral part. Developing countries such as Costa Rica, Belize, Ecuador, Kenya, Tanzania, and Nepal are today world leaders in receiving ecotourists⁸.

It is necessary to establish state environmental promotion and education in Uzbekistan. More attention should be paid to environmental issues in mass media, television and internet sites. It is necessary to inculcate the basic concepts of ecology from kindergarten, and then to teach norms of ecological culture in secondary and higher educational institutions. Ecotourism requires active state support.

We strive to develop "soft tourism", where maximum efforts are made to preserve the environment and natural resources. In fact, along with the positive economic factor and the expansion of intercultural dialogue, there is also the reduction, pollution and destruction of natural areas, historical attractions, and infrastructure overload. There are whole state programs aimed at preserving nature for future generations.

We see that large-scale measures for the development of ecotourism are being implemented in Uzbekistan. This area allows to significantly improve the standard of living of the population, create new jobs, and strengthen international relations. The successful implementation of the tasks set in this direction in Uzbekistan indicates the correct understanding of the importance of the development of the sector as one of the factors of the stable development of the entire country.

We see that the main areas where ecotourism activities can be carried out are specially protected natural areas, reserves, national and natural parks. At the same time, in the reserves, due to their extraordinary ecological status, only strictly regulated and mildest forms of visits are provided. National and natural parks are the main area for the development of ecological tourism in our country, and differ only in the degree of subordination.

Thus, the presence of a rich natural potential, a sufficient number of specially protected natural areas, and natural monuments in the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered the main supporting force for the

development of ecological tourism. On the one hand, ecotourism awakens and satisfies the desire to communicate with nature, prevents negative impacts on nature and culture, encourages tourists to contribute to environmental protection and socio-economic development. On the other hand, the development of ecotourism in the regions of Uzbekistan can serve to increase the well-being of their residents. For the effective development of ecotourism, it is necessary to ensure the diversity of ecotypes, train qualified specialists in the field of ecotourism, improve the infrastructure, and implement complex measures for its development.

Diversification of tourism services and acceleration of the implementation of investment projects, creation of more favorable conditions for the development of ecological tourism due to the rational use of the available resources of our country and attracting foreign direct investments to it, as well as additional opportunities for business entities "Measures for the development of ecological tourism" signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on January 12, 2024 in order to provide employment to the population of mountainous and remote areas and desert regions, and to increase their source of income. The decision on" is becoming an important program in increasing the efficiency of work in this regard⁹.

Ecotourism facilities will be established in state reserves and forests. Ecotourism services will be established in the reserve, national park and forestry. Entrepreneurs will be given land from state reserves and forests for the construction of ecotourism facilities. Buffer zones of the Ministry of Ecology, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city hokims, national nature parks, nurseries (except for zones converted into reserves), forests and forest-hunting. The plots of land located in the water protection zones (eco-zones) of lakes, mountainous and desert areas and water bodies are given to business entities for the establishment of touristic clusters with the establishment of complex tourism services.

It is noted that state reserves are buffer zones, national nature parks, nurseries (except for zones converted into reserves), forest and forest-hunting

⁸ Zvigun, I. V., & Vasiliev, A. Yu. (2013). Problemy and perspective development of ecological tourism in Russia. Baikal Research Journal, (6), 9.

⁹Decision PQ-21 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 2024 "On measures to develop ecological tourism". <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-6759745?ONDATE=18.01.2024%2000>



farms, mountain and desert areas, and water plots of land located in the water protection zones of the objects are leased to entrepreneurs for the establishment of tourist clusters.

Lands are leased for a period of 10 years without changing their category, with the possibility of further extension of the term of operation through the YE-auction electronic trading platform. The tourist facilities to be built there will have to be built with light and quick construction and environmentally friendly building materials.

Also, entrepreneurs are responsible for implementing measures to preserve unique natural objects and complexes, genetic fund of plants and animals in the ecoregion.

Ecozone development programs are developed by the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change. The programs focus on the issue of not having a negative impact on the environment in the provision of tourism services in clusters.

According to the decision, tourist trails, selfie zones and picnic areas, scenic viewing areas and remote animal viewing will be provided in the eco-regions based on the available natural resources of the area.

It is planned to organize photo tours, as well as camping, glamping, camping, eco-houses and other types of accommodation facilities.

At the entrance of these areas, parking lots with charging stations for electric cars and mobile restaurants will be organized. Waste disposal and road signs, as well as sanitary-hygiene stations that meet environmental requirements will be placed.

50% of the income from the rent goes to the permanent users of the buffer zones of state reserves, national nature parks, nurseries, 10% to the Center for the effective use of state property objects, and 40% to the Ecology Fund.

In addition, until September 1, 2024, the "Trip to Nature" electronic platform and its mobile application will be launched. It contains an electronic map of tourist clusters in ecoregions, information about services provided, advance booking, available mountains and caves, tourist trails and their possibilities.

At the same time, until January 1, 2027, business entities that have established resort zones (category hotels, SPA-hotels, sanatoriums and boarding houses) providing recreational tourist services in desert areas will be exempt from profit tax and land tax from legal entities for three years. pays 50 percent of Legal entities that have organized thematic avenues in desert areas will also be exempted from 50% of

property and land tax for three years from the date of commissioning of the avenues.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Summary by doing that's it let's say there are great opportunities for the development of ecotourism, which is one of the promising directions of tourism in Uzbekistan . However , his development positive to the dynamics in spite of it restrictive factors there is . These are are as follows :

- the infrastructure of deployment tools is not sufficiently developed;
- low development of ecological tourism in the southern regions of the region;
- lack of professional guides and excursion guides;
- poor service.

It is difficult to call modern ecotourism still fully developed. In most cases, certain principles of ecotourism can be seen successfully implemented in practice, but today there are not many approaches that fully correspond to the concept of ecotourism.

Today, ecotourism works as an alternative to other types of use of surrounding natural resources, such as hunting, mining and logging, which clearly harm nature.

This type of tourism can become an important element of socio-economic development of individual countries and at the same time a means of nature protection. The geography of ecotourism is formed due to the growing demand for this tourism sector, which leads to the creation of new protected areas.

This new type of tourism fosters a rational attitude to nature, environmental education, respects the interests of local people, and also serves to protect the animal world. Ecotourism biological diversity storage for the most efficient is , if local community him development and promotion ib in doing active participation if.

Natural environment and cultural values are the main driving factors of ecological tourism. The provision of national traditions and rituals to tourists in ecological tours of natural and cultural-historical components determines the solution to the problem of developing a scientifically based strategy for the development of ecotourism.

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