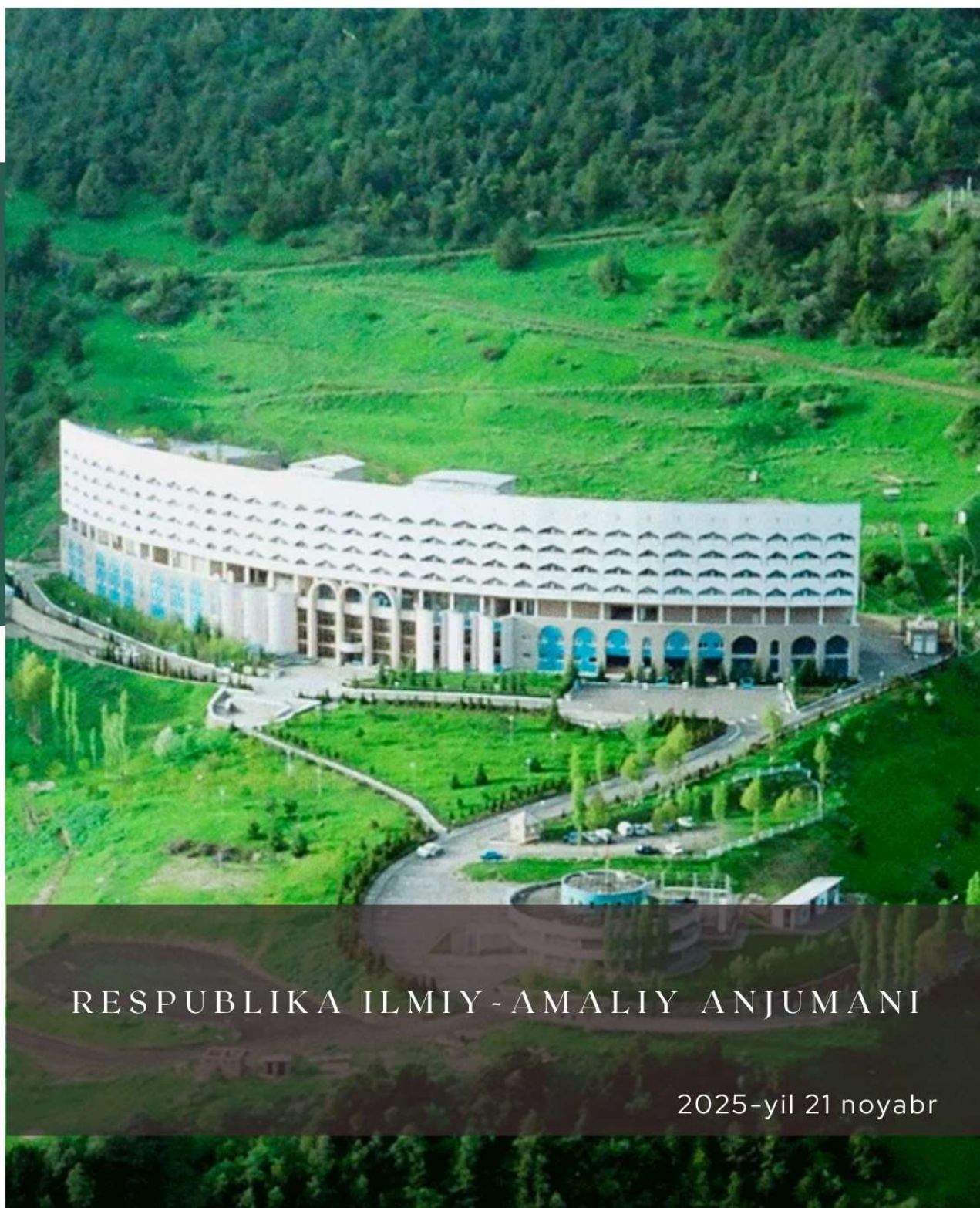


KONFERENSIYA

“JIZZAX VILOYATI IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY
RIVOJLANISHINING ASOSIY
YO’NALISHLARI: MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR”



RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI

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**JIZZAX VILOYATI IJTIMOIIY-IQTISODIY
RIVOJLANISHINING ASOSIY YO‘NALISHLARI:
MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR**
*mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari
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Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur‘atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e‘tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma‘ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma‘ruza tezislarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma‘lumotlar va me‘yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas‘uldirlar.

restoranlar va kafelar soni ortib bormoqda. Mahalliy oshxona va an'anaviy taomlar turistlar uchun jozibador hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, yuqori sifatli xizmatlar va ekologik barqarorlikka e'tibor berish zarur.

Xulosa

Turizmda ovqatlanish korxonalari turistlarning umumiy tajribasini boyitishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. O'zbekistonda gastronomik turizmning rivojlanishi mahalliy madaniyatni targ'ib qilish, iqtisodiy o'sishga hissa qo'shish va ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Ovqatlanish xizmatlarining sifatini oshirish, yangi xizmatlarni ishlab chiqish va ekologik mas'uliyatni oshirish orqali turizmga ovqatlanish korxonalari yanada rivojlanishi mumkin.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL TOURISM IN TASHKENT AND SAMARKAND: RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT, AND COOPERATION

Xotamkulova Odina

Jizzakh Branch Of National University Of Uzbekistan

Psychology faculty, Tourism and hospitality field

242.24th group student

Email: xotamkulovaodina@gmail.com

Scientific supervisor: Goyibnazarova Shahnoza Vahob qizi

Email: bambuchiibijuteriy@gmail.com

Annotation: This article provides a comparative analysis of regional tourism in Uzbekistan, focusing on Tashkent and Samarkand. It examines natural and man-made tourism resources, visitor flow and seasonality, the level of tourism development, and opportunities for regional cooperation. The article also highlights future development trends, including sustainable tourism practices and the creation of integrated tourism routes

Key words: Regional tourism, Tashkent, Samarkand, visitor flow, tourism development, tourism routes, natural resources, man-made resources, sustainable tourism, regional cooperation

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен сравнительный анализ регионального туризма в Узбекистане, с акцентом на города Ташкент и Самарканд. Рассматриваются природные и искусственные туристические ресурсы, поток туристов и сезонность, уровень развития туризма, а также возможности для регионального сотрудничества. В статье также освещаются тенденции будущего развития, включая устойчивые практики туризма и создание интегрированных туристических маршрутов.

Ключевые слова: Региональный туризм, Ташкент, Самарканд, поток туристов, развитие туризма, туристические маршруты, природные ресурсы, искусственные ресурсы, устойчивый туризм, региональное сотрудничество

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola O‘zbekistonning regional turizmi, xususan, Toshkent va Samarqand shaharlarining turizm resurslari, tashrif buyuruvchilar oqimi va rivojlanish darajasini taqqoslaydi. Maqolada tabiiy va sun’iy turizm resurslari, mavsumiylik, shaharlar o‘rtasidagi turizm rivoji va mintaqaviy hamkorlik imkoniyatlari batafsil tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, maqola kelajakdagi rivojlanish tendensiyalari, jumladan barqaror turizm amaliyotlari va turizm marshrutlarini yaratish bo‘yicha takliflarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Regional turizm, Toshkent, Samarqand, tashrif buyuruvchilar oqimi, turizm rivoji, turizm marshrutlari, tabiiy resurslar, sun’iy resurslar, barqaror turizm, mintaqaviy hamkorlik

Tourism is a key sector in Uzbekistan, contributing significantly to economic growth, cultural exchange, and social development. Among its cities, Tashkent and Samarkand stand out as major tourist destinations. Tashkent, the capital city, represents a modern urban environment with a mixture of historical sites and contemporary attractions, while Samarkand is renowned for its historical architecture and Silk Road heritage.

This study aims to provide a comparative analysis of tourism in Tashkent and Samarkand, examining the types of tourism resources, visitor flows, seasonality, and tourism development levels. The research also proposes strategies for regional cooperation and the creation of integrated tourism routes, which could enhance the overall tourism experience and economic benefits for both cities.

Natural Tourism Resources

Tashkent offers a range of natural attractions that complement its urban tourism. The Tashkent Mountains, located to the east of the city, provide opportunities for hiking, rock climbing, and nature photography. The Chirchik River Valley, with its scenic landscapes, attracts local visitors for picnics, recreational sports, and seasonal outdoor festivals. Additionally, Tashkent’s well-maintained parks, including Amir Timur Square and the Botanical Garden, contribute to the city’s reputation as a green and accessible urban environment.

The climate in Tashkent, characterized by hot summers and cold winters, allows for seasonal tourism activities such as winter sports in nearby mountainous regions and summer outdoor events in urban parks. These natural features enhance Tashkent’s appeal, especially for eco-tourists and travelers seeking urban-nature experiences.

Samarkand, though less urbanized, has natural features that integrate with its historical landmarks. The Zarafshan River, flowing through the city, provides both scenic beauty and a natural setting for cultural sites. Surrounding fertile valleys and semi-arid landscapes create picturesque vistas, especially when viewed from historical monuments. This integration of natural and cultural elements distinguishes Samarkand from purely urban destinations and attracts visitors interested in immersive, historically contextualized experiences.

Man-Made Tourism Resources

Tashkent’s man-made tourism assets include modern cultural and historical landmarks. The Amir Timur Museum offers insights into the life and achievements of the Timurid ruler, while Independence Square showcases national identity and contemporary architecture. Modern infrastructure, including theaters, shopping centers, and recreational complexes, caters to a wide demographic, making Tashkent suitable for both business tourism and leisure travel.

Samarkand’s man-made resources, however, are heavily focused on historical and architectural heritage. UNESCO-listed sites such as Registan Square, Bibi-Khanym Mosque, Shah-i-Zinda necropolis, and Ulugh Beg Observatory represent the pinnacle of Islamic architecture and Timurid artistry. These monuments attract tourists, researchers, and cultural enthusiasts from around the world. The city also hosts traditional markets, handicraft centers, and museums that preserve local arts, textiles, and ceramics, enriching the cultural tourism experience.

The complementary nature of these resources suggests that Tashkent and Samarkand can benefit from integrated tourism strategies. While Tashkent attracts visitors seeking modern urban amenities and cultural experiences, Samarkand draws those interested in historical, architectural, and heritage tourism. Promoting combined itineraries between the two cities can maximize tourism potential and encourage longer stays.

Activities of tourist companies and organizations

In 2024, 743 travel companies and organizations operated in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which served 1 972.9 thousand people 1) and sold only 601.5 thousand tours. Compared to 2023, there is an increase in the main indicators: the number of travel companies and organizations increased by 150 units, i.e. by 25.3 %, the number of persons served – by 815.8 thousand people, i.e. by 70.5 %, and the volume of tours sold – by 339.1 thousand, which is 2.3 times more.

Distribution of performance indicators of tourism companies and organizations by region (for 2024)

Number of travel agencies and organizations		Number of persons served		Number of tours sold	
Total (units)	in % of the total number	Total (thousand people)	in % of the total number	Total (thousand units)	in % of the total number
144	19.4	61.7	3.1	71.7	11.9

16	2.1	2.1	0.1	5.1	0.9
390	52.5	1 252.5	63.5	378.9	63.0
■ Samarkand		■ Tashkent		■ Tashkent city	

Distribution of performance indicators of hotels and similar accommodation facilities by region (for 2024)

Number of hotels and similar accommodation facilities (units)	Number of persons accommodated (thousand people)	Number of rooms (rooms) (units)	Number of beds (units)
361	428.4	6 603	13 827
116	150.2	1 865	3 928
844	1 267.1	14 211	23 348
■ Samarkand	■ Tashkent	■ Tashkent city	

Tourism Development

In Samarkand, Adiz Boboev, who is an acting governor of the region, held a meeting with representatives of the Georgian consulting company “Reformatics”.

The company “Reformatics” is participating in the development of a tourism development strategy in Uzbekistan until 2040. To this end, the company's specialists are studying the tourism potential of our country in cooperation with ministries and departments, as well as regional administration. The meeting exchanged views on the development of the tourism sector in Samarkand, attracting more foreign tourists, exporting tourism services, improving infrastructure and enriching tourist content. Adiz Boboev touched upon plans to develop tourism infrastructure in the region. In particular, he spoke about the construction of a new airport and turning Samarkand into a major transport hub, increasing the number of domestic and international flights, high-speed trains, and establishing new hotels and restaurants.

- By the end of 2025, about 3 million foreign and 5 million local tourists are expected to visit the region, - said the head of the region. The meeting also provided information on the work being carried out in the field of gastronomic tourism in the region. Representatives of “Reformatics” noted that the strategy being developed will pay special attention to the introduction of information and green technologies, as well as the adoption of advanced experiences of developed countries. They also outlined their proposals and recommendations for the further development of tourism in Samarkand. The guests planned to get acquainted with the city's historical monuments, modern hotels and the activities of the “Silk Road Samarkand” international tourism center, and to study in depth the opportunities in the tourism sector.

In Tashkent, The government has introduced 133 tourist buses and vans and more are needed. According to the “Concept of Development of Tourism Industry

— 2025,” published during the 2018 International Tourism Forum in Uzbekistan, the Uzbek government will expand its intercity bus service for the following routes: Tashkent-Samarkand-Bukhara-Khiva-Nukus, Tashkent-Gulistan-Tasjkent-Samarkand-Karshi-Termez, and Kokand-Fergana-Andijan-Namangan.

Furthermore, as noted in an interview with a local tour guide conducted by Silk Road New Observation News Agency, concerns about the wholesomeness of food products, the availability and quality of medical services, and the lack of clean, modern public restrooms are frequently cited. Because of the often poor medical services in outlying areas, tourists who fall ill in these locales need to be moved swiftly to Tashkent’s international hospital. At the same time, the practice whereby a tour group will wait for the patient to recover and then depart the country all together can produce large costs and additional concerns for fellow tourists and their travel agency as they wait for the patient’s treatment to end.

Based on comparative analyzing of tourism resources, visitor flow, seasonality, and the level of tourism development in Tashkent and Samarkand, several strategic recommendations can be proposed to support future growth, promote sustainable tourism, and enhance regional cooperation between the two destinations.

On the one hand, Both of regions should prioritize adoption of environmentally responsible for tourism initiatives and take some tourism sector management style alternatives from Japan. As we know air quality in both regions is getting worse day by day so they can introduce **green mobility solutions**, such as electric shuttle buses between key tourist zones, expanded bicycle lanes, and eco-friendly transport services within historic areas. On the other hand, implementing **waste-reduction programs** in major tourist districts—especially around Registan Square and Tashkent City—would contribute to cleaner and more responsible visitor experiences. Additionally, both cities could benefit from introducing **eco-certification systems** for hotels and tourism enterprises to encourage water conservation, reduced plastic usage, and energy-efficient operations.

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