



**“IQTISODIY TADQIQOTLARGA  
ASOSLANGAN OLIY MA’LUMOTLI  
IQTISODCHI KADRLARNI  
TAYYORLASH: MUAMMOLAR VA  
INNOVATSION YECHIMLAR”  
MAVZUSIDAGI**

**XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY  
KONFERENSIYA  
MATERIALLARI TO‘PLAMI**

**I**



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA  
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI  
BUXORO VILOYATI HOKIMLIGI  
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**“Iqtisodiy tadqiqotlarga asoslangan oliy ma'lumotli iqtisodchi  
kadrlarni tayyorlash: muammolar va innovatsion yechimlar”**

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- To`plam i.f.d. professor, B.N. Navro`z-Zoda umumiy tahriri ostida chop etildi.

Mazkur to`plamga kiritilgan ilmiy ishlar va g`oyalar mazmuni, undagi statistik ma`lumotlar, sanalarning aniqligiga hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalarga mualliflarning shaxsan o`zlari mas`uldirlar.

Мазкур Халқаро илмий-амалий конференция Ўзбекистон Республикаси олий таълим, фан ва инновациялар вазирининг 2023 йил 2 майдаги 118-сон буйруғига асосан Бухоро давлат университетида Янги Зеландиянинг Веллингтон Викториа университети, Россия Федерациясининг Санкт-Петербург иқтисодий университети ва Қозон Федерал университети, Тожикистон Миллий университети, Қозоғистоннинг Л.Н. Гумилев номидаги Евроосиё миллий университети, Қирғизистоннинг С.Нааматов номидаги Нарин давлат университети, Украинанинг иқтисодий ва технологиялар университети ва Алфраганус университети билан ҳамкорликда *иқтисодий фанлари доктори, профессор Б.Н. Навруз- Зоданинг илмий фаолиятининг 50 йиллиги ва таваллудининг 70 йиллик юбилейига* бағишланган.

Согласно приказу Министра высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за №118 от 2 мая 2023 г., Бухарский государственный университет совместно с университетом Виктории Веллингтон (Новая Зеландия), Санкт-Петербургским экономическим и Казанским Федеральным университетами (РФ), Национальным университетом Таджикистана, Евроазиатским национальным университетом имени Л.Н.Гумилёва (Казахстан), Наринским государственным университетом имени С.Нааматова, Украинским университетом экономики и технологии и университетом Алфрагануса организован Международная научно-практическая конференция посвящённая *50-летию научной деятельности и 70-летию со дня рождения доктора экономических наук, профессора Бахтияра Негматовича Навруз- Зода.*

The international scientific-practical conference organized by official decree of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 118 dated May 2, 2023, Bukhara State University and Victoria Wellington University (New Zealand), St. Petersburg Economic and Kazan Federal University (RF), National University of Tajikistan, Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilyova (Kazakhstan), Naryn State University named after S. Naamatova, Ukrainian University of Economics and Technology and University of Alfraganusa dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Navruz-Zoda's scientific activity and the 70th anniversary of his birth.

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ular o'z faoliyatini davlat soliq organlari bilan birgalikda amalga oshiradi. Bu ham o'z navbatida davlat budjetiga to'lovlarni ta'minlab beradi.

Ikkinchidan, soliq qonunchiligining tez-tez o'zgarishi soliq to'lovchiga katta qiyinchiliklar olib keladi. Amaldagi soliq tizimi xalqaro standartlarga - birinchi navbatda soliq tizimining Yevropa modeliga muvofiq keladi. Keyinchalik uni jiddiy tarzda o'zgarish maqsadga muvofiq emas.

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati**

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Soliq kodeksi (yangi tahriri) 30.12.2019 yil.
2. <https://finance.uz/index.php/uz/fuz-menu-biznes-uz/5130-bekzod-normatov-hududiy-daromad-siyosati-motivatsiyasining-muhim-jihatlari>
3. <https://soliq.uz/press-services/news>.

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**THE POTENTIAL OF THE TOURISM SPHERE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTALLY DEVELOPED SOCIETY**

The interest of the population of the whole world in the field of cultural-educational and nature-oriented tourism is growing, which makes environmental education more and more necessary. At the present stage of development of education, one of the most important tasks is to educate a harmoniously developed generation, able to withstand various threats and challenges, to educate the younger generation physically healthy and spiritually mature. According to most scientists and teachers, environmental education is an integral part of the moral education of the individual.

Its task is not just to achieve knowledge of ecology, but most importantly - the formation of environmental consciousness, behavior and environmental culture, beliefs and an active life position on environmental protection issues.

Environmental education and upbringing objectively become the core of the concept of education in the XXI century, reflecting the historical necessity of a person's transition to a new type of relationship with nature, production and society. The environmental component is increasingly entering the sphere of higher education, which contributes to a balanced attitude towards nature and man.

In general, environmental education or upbringing is a continuous process of learning, self-education, accumulation of experience and personal development, aimed at the formation of value orientations, norms of behavior and the acquisition of special knowledge on the protection of the natural environment and nature management, implemented in environmentally competent activities.

According to most scientists, the main areas of environmental education are:

- systemic understanding of environmental knowledge in society;
- problems of interaction between society and the environment;
- assimilation of the idea of nature protection;
- formation of ecological ethics and general ecological culture;
- obtaining professional and specialized knowledge on environmental protection and nature management;
- prospects for the safe development of the "humanity-ecology-economy" system.

The goal of any education is to assimilate the social experience accumulated by previous generations of people, and its result is manifested in the knowledge and behavior of a person in a particular situation. The goal of environmental education and upbringing is to form a system of scientific knowledge, views and beliefs that ensure the formation of a responsible attitude of people to the environment, regardless of their type of activity.

The formation of the ecological culture of students includes the activities of teachers (at all levels of education), parents, the younger generation and the environment itself as a whole. Such activities are aimed at mastering the system of knowledge about the interaction of nature and society, at developing ecological value orientations, norms and rules of behavior in relation to nature, skills and abilities to study and protect it. The task of environmental education, based on the above, is assumed by educational institutions of all levels of education. The formation of the ecological culture of the individual becomes the most important element of the educational process. In the modern world, environmental education is becoming mandatory and relevant for everyone, like mastering literacy, upbringing, cultural values, etc.

Until now, education has helped man to adapt the environment for his safe and comfortable existence. Today, the realization of such a goal involves learning to care for this environment. We must teach the younger generation not only what and how to take from nature, but also what it needs to give back. Raising a careful, attentive attitude to the environment, expanding the knowledge and skills necessary for its protection and its improvement should become an integral part of the general system of education, education, and training.

Questions of the relevance of environmental problems of our time give rise to the relevance of the question of what, how and in what capacity it is necessary to form an ecological culture and educate society as a whole. The upbringing of ecological consciousness and the formation of an individual's ecological culture is a complex, multifaceted, multifaceted educational process.

This is, first of all, overcoming the passivity, indifference of a person in relation to environmental problems, as well as the formation of the ability to correctly assess the environmental situation, which is one of the factors that ensure the value of such education.

In the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, environmental protection is elevated to the rank of state policy. It clearly defines: "The land, its subsoil, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are national wealth, are subject to rational use and are protected by the state".

In our country, the issues of environmental education of the younger generation have been of keen interest to scientific educators since the middle of the last century. It was during this period that our country faced environmental problems on a global scale - atmospheric pollution, desertification, qualitative deterioration of land resources, aluminum production waste, the problem of using water resources of transboundary rivers, their consequences for people, and the most tragic is the drying up of the Aral Sea. In terms of its environmental and socio-economic impact, the problem of the Aral Sea, according to UN experts, is one of the biggest disasters of the 20th century.

Environmental issues show the complexity and long-term nature of their solution, since there are no specific, clear, optimal solutions to environmental problems and the restoration of already destroyed ecosystems. To preserve the natural environment and solve environmental problems, the level of ecological culture of the whole society plays an important role. For the formation and development of ecological culture among the population, it is necessary to create a special methodology for environmental education, based on which and with the help of which people could control their actions and actively form an ecological culture. Therefore, environmental education becomes relevant as a way of active human life in modern conditions of life.

"The worst pollution is the pollution of human consciousness. It costs the most." These words belong to Academician I.V. Petryanov-Sokolov. In fact, it is the "rational" human consciousness that is able to ensure the sustainable economic development of society as a whole.

2020 was overshadowed by an outbreak of a coronavirus infection that affected almost all states of the world. Unfortunately, not a single country managed to avoid the consequences of the pandemic. Travel restrictions to prevent the spread of the disease and a sudden drop in consumer demand have led to a sharp decline in tourism performance. The latter had a negative impact on the income of entrepreneurs employed in this area.

Experts say the effects of the pandemic could last for decades.<sup>1</sup> This will directly affect the development of the economy and the income of the population.

However, despite this, this life goes on. People have an increasing need for rest, at least for the purpose of restoring their health. The concept of "healthy lifestyle" has firmly entered the life and consciousness of people. The latter can become a powerful stimulus for the development of domestic tourism in our state.

Sustainable development is the development of society in which the conditions of human life improve, and the impact on the environment remains within the economic capacity of the biosphere, so that the natural basis for the functioning of mankind is not destroyed. With sustainable development, needs are met without prejudice to future generations. The concept of sustainable development is seen as a prerequisite for the long-term progress of mankind, accompanied by the growth of capital and the improvement of environmental conditions. The concept of sustainable development implies the development of the region through self-organization with a framework external support that prevents the possibility of its transition to a state of irreversible degradation of the environment. For humanity as a whole, this concept implies a partial, purposeful, supportive transfer of financial resources from rich regions to poor ones, with a wide exchange of environmental knowledge and information.

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<sup>1</sup> «Финансы и развитие» Ежеквартальный журнал Международного Валютного Фонда Июнь 2020 | Выпуск 57 | Номер 2  
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Achieving sustainable development is a global problem, but the level and extent of its solution depends on the efforts of each state. From the commitment of each country to the principle of inseparability and interdependence of the economy and ecology, global sustainable development is formed. Environmental problems have taken a firm place in the state policy of most countries, have become the object of serious scientific research and development.

For the Republic of Uzbekistan, the strategic goals of sustainable development are determined by:

□ Ensuring a healthy and fruitful life for each of its citizens with progressive and stable socio-economic growth and spiritual revival of the nation on the basis of completed structural and institutional transformations;

□ formation of a socially-oriented market economy, in a well-functioning legal democratic state, integrated on worthy conditions into the system of world economic relations;

□ overcoming the consequences of the ecological crisis of the Aral Sea and improving the tense environmental situation in other areas of the republic;

□ preservation and improvement of favorable environment;

□ rationalization and efficient use of land and water and other natural resources with their preservation for use by future generations of Uzbekistan.

Achieving the strategic goals of sustainable development in the future will provide the necessary conditions for the development of both the economic, cultural, social and legal system of the whole society as a whole.

The fundamental aspect of this will be the protection and protection of the environment.

The modern world is going through an era of tremendous historical changes, an obvious awareness of the growth of interconnectedness and interdependence of all countries of the world, the role of global cooperation and various mechanisms for studying and solving universal problems is increasing.

The current trend of globalization of the problem of human development is especially clearly manifested in the field of environmental protection. Any environmental problem affects the interests of all peoples without exception, and therefore it must be solved only on the basis of international cooperation.

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**THE ESSENCE OF MARKETING TO DEVELOP INDEPENDENT TOURISM**

A continuing trend in international tourism is the growth in independent travel and the relative declined in package travel (Chesshyre 2002, Pyor 2001, Scutte 1997). To the travel industry , a package traveler is a vacation traveler who has booked his or her travel and accommodation. Tourism New Zealand views independent travelers as those with no travel bookings other than an international air ticket. Backpackers are also one sector of this independent travel market. Morrison, Hsieh and O` Leary (1993) defined independent travelers as those who make their own transportation and accommodation arrangement, choosing not to buy prearranged packages or tours. There are many factors the increase in independent travel the most obvious of which is taking information on the internet has become more easily than before. Travelers can use free services on the internet which are beneficial during their travel. For example, by using google maps they can be aware of information where they are and where any destination is which travelers want to see. Furthermore, scanning QR code which is installed in museums and other touristy locations can be very helpful for independent tourists to save money. Independent tourism was accounted for some 78% of British oversea travelers in 1989, 72 % of French travelers and 58% German travelers (Morrison Hsieh and O`Leary 1993). Among international tourists to New Zealand during 2001-

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