

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 5 (5) – 2025

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti.

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari

nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b., Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sudyalari oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalari oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urinbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasi mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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MUNDARIJA

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO URBAN PLANNING AND TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN NEW UZBEKISTAN (CASE STUDY OF INDIA'S EXPERIENCE)

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Abstract. This article analyzes innovative approaches to urban planning and the development of tourism infrastructure in New Uzbekistan. Based on India's experience, smart cities, digital tourism, and sustainable development strategies are considered crucial for modernizing Uzbekistan's cities and enhancing tourism. The possibilities of improving urban infrastructure, diversifying tourism, and implementing environmentally friendly technologies to increase the country's competitiveness are discussed.

Keywords: urban planning, tourism infrastructure, innovative approaches, smart cities, digital tourism, sustainable development, ecological technologies, India's experience.

YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA SHAHARSOZLIK VA TURISTIK INFRATUZILMANI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR (HINDISTON TAJRIBASI MISOLIDA)

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"Tarix va ijtimoiy fanlar" kafedrası
dotsenti, tarix fanlari nomzodi

Annotatsiya. Maqolada Yangi O'zbekistonda shaharsozlik va turistik infratuzilmani rivojlantirishda innovatsion yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi. Hindiston tajribasi asosida aqlli shaharlar, raqamli turizm va barqaror rivojlanish yondashuvlari O'zbekiston shaharlarining modernizatsiyasi va turizmni rivojlantirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shahar infratuzilmasini yaxshilash, turizmni diversifikatsiya qilish va ekologik toza texnologiyalarni tatbiq etish orqali mamlakatning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: shaharsozlik, turizm infratuzilmasi, innovatsion yondashuvlar, aqlli shaharlar, raqamli turizm, barqaror rivojlanish, ekologik texnologiyalar, Hindiston tajribasi.

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Introduction. Nowadays, the development of urban planning and tourism infrastructure is one of the key tasks in Uzbekistan to ensure economic stability and expand the tourism sector. The successful implementation of this process in New Uzbekistan requires the application of innovative approaches. India, with its extensive experience in urban planning and achievements in tourism development, can offer effective models for Uzbekistan. This article examines the importance of innovative approaches in urban planning and tourism

infrastructure development based on India's experience and how these approaches can be applied in Uzbekistan.

Innovative approaches play a significant role in developing urban planning and tourism infrastructure in New Uzbekistan. India's experience is particularly important in areas such as smart and sustainable urban development, improving transportation systems, and digitizing tourism infrastructure. A review of literature helps explore India's innovative approaches in urban planning and tourism and their possible implementation in Uzbekistan. One of India's most notable innovations in urban planning is the Smart City initiative. Chatterjee and Ghosh (2017), in their work *Smart Cities: Emerging Issues and Challenges*, provide a detailed analysis of the challenges and opportunities in India's smart city development process [1, p. 4]. This initiative includes increasing energy efficiency, modernizing urban infrastructure, and improving public safety. Similarly, Gupta (2020), in *Urban Development in India: The Smart City Initiative*, discusses India's strategies for smart urban development and their positive impact on urban infrastructure. Such approaches can also be implemented in Uzbekistan. By introducing smart city systems in major Uzbek cities, such as Tashkent and Samarkand, it is possible to improve the quality of life and achieve a high level of sustainable development [2, p. 57].

India's approach to ecological and sustainable urban development is also noteworthy. Sharma and Ranjan (2020), in their work *Sustainable Tourism Practices: A Case Study of India's Tourism Policy*, discuss the creation of environmentally friendly urban infrastructure and the use of sustainable energy sources [3, p. 101]. This includes reducing dependence on solar and wind energy while helping to preserve urban ecology. In Uzbekistan, focusing on ecological cities and energy efficiency is crucial, especially for transitioning to a green economy in the future.

India places significant emphasis on technology and digitalization in developing its tourism infrastructure. Patel and Mehta (2021), in *Digital Tourism and Technology-Driven Innovations in India*, analyze India's digital revolution in the tourism sector. Mobile applications, online tourism services, and digital platforms for managing travel have been successful strategies in India. Similarly, Uzbekistan can enhance its tourism sector through digitalization by implementing online booking systems, virtual tours, and mobile applications to improve tourist services [4, p. 9].

India's strategies for the development of eco-tourism and cultural tourism are also highly valued. Jain and Agarwal (2018), in their work "Sustainable Urbanization and the Role of Smart Cities in India," emphasize India's focus on eco-tourism. They examine approaches to developing environmentally friendly and cultural tourism in tourist destinations such as Rajasthan and Goa. Similarly, in Uzbekistan, innovative approaches can be used to develop eco-tourism and cultural tourism, preserve historical monuments and natural landscapes, and create new tourist routes [5, p.94].

Singh and Mishra (2019), in their study "Tourism Infrastructure and Economic Development in India," analyze the processes of modernizing India's tourism infrastructure. The development of new hotels, tourist centers, and transportation systems in major Indian cities such as Delhi and Mumbai has significantly contributed to the growth of the tourism sector. In Uzbekistan, similar modernization of tourist centers and infrastructure could enhance the attraction of tourists [6, p.105].

India's innovative approaches in urban planning and tourism can also be successfully applied in Uzbekistan. Adopting India's experience in smart and environmentally friendly urban development, digitalizing tourism, and creating new tourist routes is essential for Uzbekistan. Through innovative approaches, tourism can be further developed, and urban areas can be sustainably modernized, particularly in major cities and historical sites.

India's innovative approaches to urban planning and tourism infrastructure could serve as a useful model for Uzbekistan. These experiences, particularly in smart and environmentally friendly urban development, digitalization of tourism, and the establishment of new tourism infrastructure, can be effectively implemented in Uzbekistan. India's experience is of great significance in Uzbekistan's development process, contributing to the sustainable development of cities and tourism [7, p.57].

India places significant emphasis on the integration of innovative technologies and sustainable development principles in the advancement of urban planning in its major cities. These experiences can also aid in improving urban development processes in Uzbekistan.

The Smart City Concept. India's "Smart City" initiative aims to enhance cities' efficiency and livability through modern technologies. This concept includes the following key aspects:

Firstly, creating comfortable living conditions: Ensuring the efficient use of housing, infrastructure, and energy resources. In India, cities such as Bangalore and Hyderabad have prioritized improving living conditions.

Secondly, intelligent transportation systems: Smart transport systems have been introduced in Indian cities, reducing traffic congestion and improving transport safety. Developing similar systems in Tashkent and other major cities could help improve Uzbekistan's transportation infrastructure.

Indian cities place strong emphasis on creating environmentally friendly living conditions. The following innovative approaches have been implemented in this regard:

Green spaces and eco-friendly transport: Indian cities have expanded bicycle lanes, pedestrian paths, and green spaces while also transitioning to electric transport. Introducing environmentally friendly transport solutions and expanding green spaces in Uzbekistan could improve urban ecology [8, p.12].

Sustainable energy resources: India prioritizes sustainable energy sources such as solar and wind energy. Expanding the use of solar energy and other green energy sources is essential in Uzbekistan.

Innovative Approaches to Tourism Infrastructure Development. India extensively utilizes innovative approaches and technologies in developing its tourism infrastructure. These experiences are crucial for advancing the tourism sector in Uzbekistan.

Digitalization of Tourism: India aims to make travel more convenient and efficient through the digitalization of tourism. Mobile applications and online platforms provide services for tourists. In Uzbekistan, similar digital platforms, such as mobile applications for tourist routes, hotel booking systems, and online tourism services, can be developed [9, p.57].

Development of Eco-Tourism and Cultural Tourism: India places particular emphasis on preserving its historical and cultural heritage while promoting eco-tourism and cultural tourism. For instance, in Rajasthan and Goa, initiatives have been undertaken to diversify tourism through eco-tourism development. In Uzbekistan, historical cities and rural areas could also be developed from the perspective of eco-tourism and cultural tourism.

Infrastructure and Logistics Solutions: India focuses on improving its logistics and transport network to develop tourism infrastructure. Effective connections have been established between hotels, tourist centers, cultural sites, and transportation systems. Uzbekistan should also enhance its ability to accommodate tourists in major tourism hubs by improving air and railway transport infrastructure [10, p.2].

Application of India's Experience in Uzbekistan

Innovative Approaches to Urban Development: Uzbekistan should implement India's "Smart City" concept and sustainable development approaches. This includes developing urban infrastructure, maintaining environmental balance, and improving the transportation system. These innovative approaches could be particularly beneficial for cities such as Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara.

Diversification and Digitalization of Tourism. India's experience in the digitalization of tourism can also be beneficial for Uzbekistan. The development of new digital services and applications for tourists, diversification of tourist routes, and the promotion of ecological and cultural tourism can help make Uzbekistan's tourism sector more attractive.

In the New Uzbekistan, it is crucial to implement innovative approaches in urban planning and tourism infrastructure development. India's experiences in urban planning and tourism infrastructure offer a range of useful approaches and strategies for Uzbekistan. India's Smart City initiative and sustainable development approaches have contributed to making cities smarter, more environmentally friendly, improving living conditions, and ensuring economic growth. Additionally, India's innovative strategies for the digitalization of tourism and the development of eco-tourism contribute to diversifying the tourism sector and creating new tourist opportunities. The application of these experiences in Uzbekistan could contribute to the rapid development of urban planning and tourism. By employing innovative approaches such as smart transport systems, environmentally friendly energy sources, digital tourism platforms, and the modernization of tourist centers, Uzbekistan can not only improve its urban infrastructure but also make its tourism sector globally competitive.

Recommendations for implementing innovative approaches in the development of urban planning and tourism infrastructure in the New Uzbekistan:

Firstly, the introduction of the smart city concept: Uzbekistan, especially Tashkent and other major cities, should implement Smart City initiatives. This would help improve transport, energy, and urban infrastructure, as well as enhance public safety. Utilizing India's experience with smart cities, Uzbekistan should develop programs aimed at establishing smart transport systems, intelligent management systems, and increasing energy efficiency.

Secondly, ensuring environmental sustainability: The application of India's environmental development strategies in Uzbekistan is crucial. Expanding green spaces, creating bicycle lanes and pedestrian paths, and increasing the use of solar and wind energy will support Uzbekistan's efforts to develop environmentally friendly cities. This will contribute to making cities cleaner and improving the quality of life.

Thirdly, digitalization and diversification of tourism: It is recommended to apply India's achievements in the digitalization of tourism in Uzbekistan. The modernization of tourism services through digital tourism platforms, online booking systems, and mobile applications will help make travel more convenient and efficient. By diversifying tourism, creating new tourist routes, and developing eco-tourism, Uzbekistan can attract more tourists.

Fourthly, modernization of tourism infrastructure: Using India's experience in modernizing tourist centers and transport infrastructure, Uzbekistan should also focus on upgrading its tourism infrastructure. The development of new hotels, tourist centers, cultural landmarks, and the improvement of transport systems connecting them will create more comfortable conditions for tourists. This, in turn, will increase the number of visitors to Uzbekistan and contribute to economic growth.

India's innovative approaches to urban planning and tourism infrastructure can serve as an effective model for Uzbekistan to promote sustainable urban development and improve the tourism sector. Uzbekistan should leverage India's experience to ensure economic growth, make cities smarter and more livable, and diversify its tourism industry. This, in turn, will enhance the country's global competitiveness and expand innovative approaches in the tourism sector. India's success in sustainable development and the use of environmentally friendly technologies could also lead to positive changes in Uzbekistan.

Urban planning and tourism infrastructure development in Uzbekistan can be significantly strengthened through innovative approaches, smart city initiatives, transport system improvements, and the digitalization of tourism. India's sustainable development strategies and its emphasis on eco-friendly technologies can serve as a valuable reference for Uzbekistan in achieving its goals.

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