



## Tourism Types and Main Views

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	This article describes the increasingly developing field of tourism and its main directions, forms and types. It was also mentioned about transport services, as they are at the level of demand of tourism zones.
	<p><b>Keywords:</b> tourism, swimming tourism, railway, outdoor tourism, military tourism, reserve, animals, historical buildings, traditions, values</p>

Independence modernized the economic education system to an unprecedented level. New directions and specializations are adapted to the needs of the times. The global financial and economic crisis occurred at a time when the process of globalization of the world economy was taking place. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov in his speech at the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "... our most important task in the near future is to consistently continue the work we have started - in order to increase consumer demand, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of the social sector, further increase of wages, the development of the service sector, infrastructure facilities, and the implementation of transport and communication projects.

The main reason why tourism is divided by such names is determined by determining the types of movement and speed of a person

in the process of tourism. The active (active) types of tourism, which require a lot of physical strength and are suitable for all types of tourists, include recreation and recreation, sports, etc. In this sense, it is a type of extreme tourism.



The passive (inactive) type of tourism includes a tourism program or a type of

tourism that is not characteristic of calmer and less strenuous physical conditions. They are educational tourism designed for people who are used to leisure and do not require physical strength and strain from tourists. This is health tourism of healing nature in sea, mountain, water. For example, spas can be included among these. This type of tourism is suitable for families with children, elderly tourists and pensioners. In passive tourism, tourists learn to sew hats, weave baskets, as well as farm, cook and garden.

Canal boating tourism is common in the UK. In similar bush tourism, tourists not only row themselves, but also drag boats and set up their tents. It requires physical effort.

In the current English tourism, boats are pulled along the river by horses, and tourists stay overnight in comfortable and cozy country hotels.

Active tourism can also include various adventure tourism:

- Adventure tourism refers to going to exotic places, volcanoes, islands, waterfalls, etc.

Usually this is non-standardized tourism involving non-traditional means of transportation to exotic and ecologically clean nature reserves. In some cases, this type of tourism is associated with serious physical exertion, requires knowledge and bravery from a person. Examples include recreational boating on Colorado's floodplains, dog sledding in the winter, ski resorts, and more. To participate in them, participants must have certain skills and physical fitness. This type of tourism is close to sports tourism, in which the roads are well prepared, the danger is reduced to a minimum with the help of a guide, and tourists should be provided with special equipment.

Active (active) tourism includes: disaster events - earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, man-made disasters (for example, watching the Chernobyl NPP from a helicopter) and extreme events (for example, watching the death penalty, etc.)

Some people in Europe like to go into the cells of people sitting in prisons and spend 1-3 days imagining the experiences they went through

with the demons. It costs tourists 120 dollars per day. Adventure tourism insurance can be expensive.

Adventure tourism also includes nature safaris, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling in winter, or jeep trips to hard-to-reach areas. In the West, those who are interested are offered mystery toig - mysterious adventure tourism, where the participants receive pre-prepared programs and all the things planned by the organizers are a surprise gift.

Depending on the types of activities, tourism can be divided into the following types:

- ✓ **Beer walking or hiking tourism.** Routes with animals are carried out - elephants, camels, donkeys, horses, donkeys, dogs. Usually, the length of the route can be from 2-6 km or even 20-50 km. Horse tourism route is very popular. Participants can go to the attractions of nature, which are difficult to reach with technical means, using these tools.
- ✓ **Railway route tourism.** During the trip, tourists get to know many places and regions, live in very comfortable compartments of carriages, eat in mobile restaurants. The main part of movement is carried out at night, and during the day they visit the main attractions, museums and other objects provided for in the tourism program. The duration of some types of tourism is 14 or more days. Traveling on old historical trains through the beautiful parks of the USA, Canada, South Africa, Argentina, the route of railway tourism through large cities in Russia is widespread (St. Petersburg - Novgorod - Pskov - Moscow or St. Petersburg - Omsk - Irkutsk). In addition to sleeping cars, the tourist train includes a restaurant car, a club car, and a shower car.

This type of tourism has also been established in Uzbekistan (Tashkent - Samarkand - Bukhara - Khiva - Tashkent).

- ✓ **Bus routes.** In this case, tourists cross countries by moving from one point to another along highways. In general, tourists sleep very little on buses,

mostly in inexpensive hotels or motels, but there are also special sleeper buses. There is also a group of tourists who travel without leaving their car in private or rental cars. They take several transit visas and cross several countries along complicated routes, sometimes dragging mobile homes behind their cars, where they cook, eat and spend the night. For such tourists, special camping sites and parking spaces for caravans will be provided.

Complex tourist itineraries and competitions are organized in sports-oriented tourism. For example, tgorhu is the heaviest vehicle. A bright example is Samel Trophu safari.

- ✓ **Self-drive tough-tourism**, in which a tourist can rent a car or travel in his own car according to the agreed route. The tourist agency arranges camping sites, hotels, food, supplies maps, offers a number of convenient and interesting travel routes, issues transport insurance.
- ✓ **Water tourism route**. This includes sailing in various types of boats, yachts or others.
- ✓ **Transportation by air**. A large part of transportation is air transportation, and they focus on long-distance transportation. It also includes intercontinental and ocean transportation. With the creation of high-speed and safe passenger airlines, the intercontinental travel of tourists suddenly increased. In addition to regular routes, charter routes are used to transport tourists.

Domestic aviation also plays a big role in the transportation system, which provides for the transportation of tourists by airplanes on many routes within the country and in long-distance areas. Thus, the main part of South African tourism involves air transportation. The United States is at the forefront of air communications. 599 mln. in 1997 by US airlines. passengers were transported. By 2007, this figure was 900 million. reaches the passenger. Small aviation also takes an active

part in the transportation of tourists, especially they are useful in bringing tourists to the heart of nature where it is difficult for technical means to reach. Therefore, many tourism trips involve the use of various means of transport. Air transport is often used to transport tourists over long distances.

Tourists try to minimize time when going to long-distance vacation spots, and the plane serves as an operative means of movement in this regard. In some cases, travel options include combined types. Brits who can't leave their cars on holiday continue to travel around Europe, but European countries drive on the right, but in the UK they drive on the left, so it is difficult to change driving habits, road accidents and misunderstandings in order to escape, the method of transporting cars on railway platforms is used. First, the tourist car will be transported by sea from the English Channel, and then it will be loaded onto the railway platforms and delivered to the destination. Tourists themselves sit in sleeping compartments of this train. Car rental is also common on the spot. There are such tourist packages of the service that include transportation on planes and car rental at the airport itself, car rental is common in many developed countries.

There are also car rental companies in Russia, but they only provide to foreign tourists. Unfortunately, in our republic, such things are not yet satisfactory. Which means of transportation of tourists is the most convenient is decided by the economy of the subject and goals of tourism trips. In general, time is important for tourists, and in tourism, transportation of tourists is an auxiliary element of tourism. In this place, it is convenient to transport by air for distances of more than 1000 km, in addition, the use of air ways is convenient for crossing large water bodies. At distances from 300 km to 1000 km, railways, mainly high-speed lines, are actively used. It is convenient to use car transport for short distances. In some cases, river and sea transports are used. There are also special routes, in which the method of movement is the basis of the tourism route. Examples include cruise lines, bus and rail tourism.

The variety of tourism is divided into the following types depending on its main purpose: 1. Recreation. enjoyment and entertainment rnaasadidaei tourism. Such tourism is a common type of tourism; 2. Tourism for recreation and health. Tourism sanatoriums, sanatoriums, sanatoriums, sanatoriums, health resorts, are carried out with the help of healing waters, healing mud, etc. (in spas with healing mineral water).

Depending on the goals of health promotion, which are emphasized in the tourist brochures, they define the possibility of drinking mineral water or taking mineral and servo-hydrogen baths in the campsites. Caucasian mineral waters are world famous.

There are many mineral water treatment centers in our republic. Natural and climatic conditions are always effectively used for treatment and health purposes. For example, healing mud, mineral waters and springs, clean and dry sea air or vice versa. The hotels in such resorts provide the services of doctors, treatment and health procedures, massage therapists, etc. However, choosing a spa and choosing treatment facilities should be done with the advice and instructions of a doctor.

Entertainment tourism programs are, in a certain sense, focused on providing additional services for tourists. A lot of additional tourism services help the tourist to have a good time. These are active games (golf, cricket, kegel), horse riding, going to attractions (theme parks, for example, Disneyland, Delphi Kari, zoos), restaurants, dangsings, disco clubs, shops, casinos, etc. According to foreign experts, there are more than 110 widely used forms of entertainment in tourism practice, and there are special statistics of spending on this entertainment.

Introducer. promotional tour. Tourists and employees of tour operators or tourist agencies go to advertised trips to review the route in detail and familiarize themselves with its conditions. They will go over the entire route and determine living conditions, excursion programs, meals, transfers, cultural and entertainment programs. They are provided with complete information about local conditions, benefits, medical and insurance

services, criminal cases and other critical cases, which are carried out together with the state authorities. As a rule, introductory tourism is given certain discounts or such tourism is paid in full by the participating company. Some countries, for example, Israel, actively support tourist activities on reception and subsidize familiarization trips from the state budget.

Educational tourism means going to tourist centers to learn something. These are the world-famous New York (32 million tourists go here to study every year), Paris, Madrid, Rome, Petersburg, Cairo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Rio de Janeiro and similar cities. Ancient places, museums, statues, and beautiful landscapes of cities serve as objects of interest for tourists. Smaller cities are also in the center of interest, including Granada (Spain), Sarkskoe Selo (Russia) and other isolated areas. There are more than 3,900 ancient monuments and places that are part of tourism objects in St. Petersburg region alone. Currently, it is not fully using the huge tourism potential (30% of hotels for 117,000 tourists are used).

The basis of educational tourism is: sightseeing of the city and its places of interest, architectural complexes, religious and cultural monuments, wonderful natural objects and sights. The content of these programs is to go to stores or look at the products on their shelves during free time. It is especially interesting for tourists to see the different climatic conditions throughout the country by region, as well as travel by different means of transport.

Rural tourism is travel during holidays or weekends or other periods. Friday is a day of rest that has been considered holy for Muslims for centuries. The Sabbath has existed in other religions and cultures for centuries.

Christians had two days off a week until the 4th century. Since the 5th century, only one day off - Sunday has been left. The two-day holiday was restored to workers only at the end of the 20th century. This allows tourism companies to work every week. Because tourism is more productive and attracts many tourists on weekends.

Speaking of rural tourism, even the aristocrats of St. Petersburg and the rich who

put themselves among them could not afford to rest in Baden-Baden before the October coup. There were many such people at that time. Nevertheless, they rented cheap country houses for recreation in Martishkino (south of Petersburg), which is located on the Finnish straits and is considered a resort district, or in Terioko, which is 30 km from the capital of Finland, because there is a foreigner there. It is not necessary to issue passports. Before the coup, there were many applicants for renting such fields, mostly among intellectuals. Leisure time is very interesting for any city dweller, whether in the village or in the yard. This is the standard of life. Never rented out country yards or other places for recreation in places that have been trusted and tested for many years. Rural tourism is unique in that, for example, in the agrarian regions of Sicily, where there is an excess of labor, poor tourists or students can be hired for shelter and food without paying wages. If such a "vacationer" can find funds to go there and return. On the way, he can swim on the beaches for a day or two, visit museums, monuments, etc.

Currently, rural tourism is considered to be a particularly profitable type and occupies a special place in the world tourism market. In the Soviet era, it is not at all clear in which category the production workers were forced to go to collective farms and state farms to harvest the autumn harvest.

That is, a tourist or a worker? On the one hand, they cannot be included in the ranks of tourists because of their hard work, and on the other hand, they were not paid for their work. Although rural tourism cannot compete with such large-scale sea resorts, it still has a special place in tourism, and its study and development deserve special attention.

It has a future due to the small number of people in the villages, the purity of nature, and ecological convenience. But, despite this, the success of foreign tour operators, attracting tourists to their villages, bringing tourists for the development of their people and country, outsourcing jobs, strengthening the tourism resources of their country, bringing foreign currency to the country, and taxes from these

incomes. It is commendable that they fill the treasury.

These are exemplary processes for us, because there is no rural tourism in our republic. In general, it is worth saying that staying as a tourist in villages is much cheaper than in resort areas or popular tourist centers.

Not everyone can relax in expensive tourist centers, therefore the development of rural tourism is of great importance. Also, rural tourism is carried out in the following cases:

- for a special category of people in rural areas, regardless of the amount of their money, for example, depending on the traditions of the family;
- according to the doctor's advice, to carry out health care in rural climatic conditions;
- closeness with nature, in order to spend more time in the fresh air;
- because it can be fed with environmentally friendly and cheap products;
- to be busy with agricultural work, because there are real opportunities for work;
- in order not to travel thousands of kilometers to find the things necessary for life;
- to have the opportunity to communicate with people from other social formations, get to know their culture, traditions, participate in their holidays and games.

To sum up, rest in the countryside means being in the heart of nature, getting rid of the tiredness accumulated over the years in urban conditions, fresh air, ecologically clean food, changing climatic conditions, low population, other procedures. rules and living culture, participation in agricultural work, horticulture, animal husbandry, enjoying the gifts of nature and, moreover, the affordability of recreation.

Based on this, it can be said that rural tourism is a form of ecological tourism according to its nature.

It is recommended to organize rural tourism in the territory of our republic in the following way, taking into account the

possibility of properly organizing the recreation of city dwellers on hot summer days and on snowy winter days:

- ❖ by renting small houses, apartments, if available, small rooms in hotels, cottages, places with beautiful natural scenery.

It is desirable to accommodate tourists in the house of a farmer in the village, because it allows tourists to get acquainted with the life of the village and new people there, to work with their traditions and agricultural work to the best of their ability. Obviously, this creates inconvenience for the home owner, but it brings additional money and innovation for the farmers. In this case, one or more rooms are allocated for guests, they are cleaned as necessary and all necessary things are delivered. Both the state and the organizers receive income from such tourism. In this respect, rural tourism can be called convenient and low-cost tourism. If the field yard is rented directly without contracts in agreement with the owner, the settlement for them will be in cash, and this will not be done through the bank, as a result, no tax will be paid on the rental amount. Of course, this is against the law. It is more convenient if Kim has a private house or relatives in the village. It's fun to go for a walk to the beautiful mountain regions and see the beautiful places. The following wonderful places attract the attention of tourists: Grand Canyon, Stone Fingers Valley (Australia), huge waterfalls (Niagara, Victoria). There are places for tourists to watch them and equipment.

A safari is a trip to nature reserves to see animals, hunting, fishing, photo hunting. These are examples of trips to Kenya or gorge reserves, trips to see amazing animals in the wild. As for the Jeep Safari to the nature reserve or to the interesting places in the reserve, in addition to the jeeps in which the tourists sit, there is also a convoy of tracking vehicles, which carry food, tents, fuel, etc. loaded with The tourism program includes not only the protection of local places, but also driving a car in a mountainous area, overcoming obstacles, learning to live in a

camp, and being able to survive in emergency situations.

Ecotourism is a new field of tourism, the second name of which is "nature-friendly tourism", that is, tourism that has the least impact on the environment. Ecotourism programs usually involve going to ecologically clean places and are organized in nature reserves. During such tourism, seminars on ecology, meetings with local residents, etc. are organized. Ecotourism also includes walks along the swamp.

Walks in the Florida swamps are especially popular. This swamp is difficult to enter, so the flora and fauna there is very rich. For tourists, the swamp is carried out on the basis of a travel program using special boats, which includes a 2-day trip through the swamp, rare bird and animal photography, viewing of hard-to-reach places.

**Military tourism is** organized for war participants and their descendants to the places of war and historical battles. They include the following: military facilities and fields, tours of military equipment, tanks, fighter planes, use of military weapons, military training exercises, watching spaceship launches. This tourism also includes visits to concentration camps and prisons.

**Nastaieik (ethnic) tourism is** a trip to ancient places of residence, in which people go to the places where people lived in ancient times to study the culture of the people there and the living conditions of a particular ethnic group.

Immigrants can be conditionally divided into two types:

1. Forced migrants - those who left their historical lands for religious, military or political reasons;
2. Voluntary migrants - those who left their country in search of a better life.
3. Forced migrants are the majority of people on our planet. Population migration is influenced by economic, political and religious factors.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi

Thousands of years ago, Norwegians and Irish moved to Iceland and Greenland. There are also records of people who moved from England to the Americas because of their religious views. World wars created countless crises and new refugees. Such refugees include those who fled the war and those who fled to other lands after centuries, fearing to return to their homeland.

The Germans of the Volga region can be included in the next type of immigrants. They were invited to live here by the Russian kings, and after 200 years, the communists moved them to Kazakhstan, calling them traitors, reconstruction and the loss of union unity made their life even more difficult, only after 300 years they returned to their homeland - Germany (thousands of people). A clear example of nostalgic tourism is Finland's 323 public trips to the Karel region of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) and the lands around Lodz Lake. About 500,000 Finns left these lands as a result of the war in 1939-1945.

Due to the reconstruction in the former union republic in 1989-1990s, Finns were allowed to come here as tourists. Visiting relatives, visiting graves, etc., are becoming popular in tourism. Most of the participants are old people who used to live here. The main program and purpose of the trip is to visit the local people in different villages and their relatives in a private car. This tourism consists of special groups and ages, and the descendants of the emigrants mingled with the native population and forgot their old homeland, so they have little desire for this type of tourism.

**Religious pilgrimage tourism.** These are pilgrimages with a religious purpose, the roots of which go back to history. The first such travelers were medieval pilgrims. Such a walk is based on faith in one's own religion and interest in other religions. Many Muslims around the world travel to Makkah Mukarramah and Christians to the Holy Land - the Vatican - to visit temples and more. Pilgrimage is also performed to avoid illness, misfortune, and to wash away sins. Marco Polo (13th century) says that he saw a similar pilgrimage in Sri Lanka. In the 14th and 15th centuries, English pilgrims mainly went to

Rome and Jerusalem. At that time, travel was very difficult: since 1388, by order of King Richard II, the English had to obtain a special permit for pilgrimage. After 11 years, Richard II reduced the portlam on the places where English pilgrims could travel, only some places were allowed. And to come from another place, a special decree of the king was needed. Some of the pilgrims travel out of religious necessity, while many others come with a passion for travel or life's motivations, to communicate cheerfully with their companions. Even now there are several steps. Many Christians go to Jerusalem to visit the tomb of Jesus Christ. Those who believe in Islam go to Mecca for Hajj and Umrah. There are many places worth visiting in Uzbekistan. For example, some people visit to see the "Othman's Qur'an" stored in Tashkent (this book is kept in a special vacuum safe in the library of the Religious Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan, and given its great historical importance. "there is no opportunity to show. Basically, it is shown only for statesmen and experts from Muslim countries), others come to our country to visit the grave of Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, cousins of our Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, Qusam ibn Abbas. Our citizens also organize pilgrimages to such places.

There are also hundreds of shrines such as Bahovuddin Naqshband, Abu Mansur Moturudi, Zangi Ota, Anbar Otin, Gori Amir, which serve as the main resources for the further development of religious tourism in our republic. At this point, I thought it would be permissible to tell a story. Fortunately, our country produced military leaders, scientists and scholars who surprised the world.

Our country left an indelible mark in world history thanks to the cultural heritage they left behind. During the first renaissance and the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids, such scientific, cultural and creative works were done that humanity will be proud of them for many years to come. Thanks to this, hundreds, even thousands of years from now, the reputation of our country will increase and a huge contribution will be made to the development of our economy (even foreign companies are interested in this). After all, the

archaeological and architectural monuments of our republic have a great place and position in international tourism.

In our country, issues of Hajj and Umrah pilgrimage are dealt with by the Religious Office of Muslims and the Religious Affairs Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers. More than 4,000 of our compatriots go on pilgrimage every year. Tourist organizations are also organizing various pilgrimage sites in our republic.

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