BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg

THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES: HISTORY AND MODERN CIVILIZATION

Sayfullaeva Dilafruz Kahramonovna
Lecturer in History at the Bukhara College
of Tourism and Cultural Heritage
Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Abstract. Cultural heritage sites are simultaneously among the most powerful engines of tourism-led development and among its most vulnerable victims. This paper examines how the principles of sustainable tourism development shape the long-term viability of cultural heritage sites, connecting the historical character of heritage with the demands of modern civilisation. Adopting a qualitative, desk-based design, the study combines a structured review of academic and institutional literature with a comparative analysis of four heritage destinations: Venice (Italy), Barcelona (Spain), Machu Picchu (Peru), and Samarkand (Uzbekistan). Author-developed analytical tables, a comparative scoring matrix, an examination of individual cultural heritage objects, and diagrams support the analysis. Each case is assessed against four sustainability criteria: physical conservation, economic sustainability, social sustainability, and authenticity. The findings indicate that uncontrolled visitor growth, commonly termed overtourism, erodes the physical fabric, social cohesion, and authenticity of heritage sites, whereas tourism governed by carrying-capacity limits, revenue reinvestment, community participation, and technological management tends to reinforce conservation. The paper argues that sustainability is not a constraint on heritage tourism but its precondition: heritage is the asset that sustains tourism, while sustainable tourism is the instrument that sustains heritage. The study concludes with an integrated policy framework of particular relevance to emerging heritage destinations, including those along the historic Silk Road.

Keywords: sustainable tourism, cultural heritage, World Heritage Sites, overtourism, carrying capacity, heritage conservation, community participation, Silk Road.

1. Introduction. Cultural heritage occupies a paradoxical position in the contemporary tourism economy. On the one hand, the desire to encounter the tangible and intangible traces of past civilisations is among the oldest and most enduring motivations for human travel. On the other hand, the very act of mass visitation threatens to consume the heritage that attracts it. Reconciling this paradox is the central problem of sustainable heritage tourism, and it has grown more urgent as global travel has rebounded to historic highs, with international tourist arrivals approaching 1.5 billion in 2024 [1]. The pressure that these flows exert on a finite stock of irreplaceable cultural sites makes the relationship between sustainability and heritage one of the defining questions of modern tourism policy.

Cultural tourism is not a marginal niche within this larger system. Drawing on broad definitions used by member states, the OECD and UNWTO have estimated that cultural tourism accounts for roughly 39 percent of all international tourism activity, making it one of the largest and fastest-growing segments of the global travel market [2] (Figure 1). In the definition endorsed at its 22nd General Assembly in 2017, the UNWTO frames cultural tourism as travel whose essential motivation is to learn, discover, experience, and consume the tangible and intangible

cultural attractions of a destination [3]. This formulation explicitly ties the visitor's experience to the host society's material, intellectual, and spiritual life, and therefore implicates the well-being of host communities in any assessment of the activity.

Figure 1. Share of cultural tourism in global tourism activity.



Source: Author's development based on research.

The concept of sustainable tourism provides the normative counterweight to unbridled growth. In the UNWTO's widely used formulation, sustainable tourism is tourism that fully accounts for its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts while addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities [4]. Applied to heritage, this principle means that the economic returns of tourism must not be purchased at the cost of the physical degradation of monuments, the displacement of residents, or the commodification of living culture.

The historical dimension of the problem deserves emphasis. Heritage sites are, by definition, finite and non-renewable: a medieval madrasa, an Inca citadel, or a Renaissance lagoon city cannot be rebuilt once lost. Yet these same sites are the connective tissue between past and present civilizations, functioning as physical archives that allow modern societies to read their own origins. The question addressed in this paper is therefore not whether heritage should be opened to tourism, but how tourism can be organized so that the encounter between modern visitor and historical place strengthens rather than depletes the resource.

International policy has increasingly recognized this interdependence. The 2015 UNWTO/UNESCO World Conference on Tourism and Culture produced the Siem Reap Declaration, which articulated the principle that sustainable tourism can drive the protection of cultural heritage precisely because that heritage is itself a fundamental asset for sustaining tourism [5]. The United Nations' designation of 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, together with the ongoing UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme, institutionalised this two-way relationship within the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [6,7].

Against this background, the present study pursues three objectives: first, to clarify the conceptual relationship between sustainable tourism and the development of cultural heritage sites; second, to analyze, through comparative cases and an examination of individual heritage objects, the specific mechanisms by which tourism degrades or regenerates heritage; and third, to propose an integrated framework applicable to both saturated and emerging heritage destinations.

2. Literature Review. The scholarly understanding of cultural tourism has shifted from a narrow, monument-focused conception toward a broader, experience-centred one. du Cros and McKercher define cultural tourism as a form of tourism that relies on a destination's cultural heritage assets and transforms them into products that can be consumed by visitors, drawing attention to the act of conversion through which heritage becomes a tourism resource [8]. Richards, synthesising several decades of research, observes that cultural tourism has simultaneously expanded in volume and fragmented in meaning, encompassing tangible monuments, intangible practices, creative industries, and everyday living culture [9]. The practical consequence of this evolution is that sustainability in heritage tourism can no longer be measured solely by the physical condition of monuments; it must also account for the vitality of the living culture and the community that produces it.

Sustainable tourism is conventionally analyzed along three interdependent dimensions: economic, socio-cultural, and environmental [4]. The economic dimension concerns the generation and distribution of income and employment; the socio-cultural dimension concerns the effects of tourism on host communities, their identity, and their quality of life; and the environmental dimension concerns the conservation of natural and built resources. A recurring theme in the literature is that these dimensions can conflict in the short run even where they are complementary in the long run, since the revenue-maximizing level of visitation frequently exceeds the level that conservation and community welfare can sustain [18,19].

A substantial body of empirical work documents the developmental benefits of well-governed heritage tourism, including job creation, support for small and medium enterprises, urban regeneration, and the financing of conservation work [16,17]. At the same time, a systematic review of more than one hundred studies found that heritage tourism produces both positive and negative effects on host communities, the latter including restrictions on local access, loss of livelihood, displacement, and erosion of culture; the review concluded that the realization of benefits depends decisively on the inclusion of host communities in heritage governance [14]. Empirical analyses of the controversial relationship between heritage tourism and local prosperity reach a similar conclusion: excessive tourist flows can diminish authenticity and impose costs such as congestion and rising prices that offset the direct economic gains [15].

Authenticity is a central and contested construct in heritage-tourism scholarship. Cohen's classic analysis warned that the commercial framing of cultural experiences for tourist consumption can hollow out their meaning, transforming authentic practices into staged performances [11]. Smith argues that authenticity is never a neutral, purely physical property of a site but is bound up with power relations and with the authority of those who define what counts as valuable [12]. The literature therefore frames a tension at the heart of heritage tourism: the same demand that finances conservation can, if unmanaged, commodify and thereby degrade the cultural meaning that constitutes the heritage's value.

The concept of carrying capacity provides the analytical bridge between visitor volume and sustainability. Butler's tourist-area life-cycle model anticipated that destinations which exceed their capacity thresholds enter a phase of stagnation and decline as the quality of both the resource and

the visitor experience deteriorates [13]. More recent work conceptualizes overtourism as the condition in which the carrying capacity of a place is exceeded, sometimes illustrated by the analogy of a garden party at which too many guests irreparably damage the lawn [19]. Overtourism threatens not only the physical fabric of heritage sites but also their social sustainability, as rising costs and crowding displace the resident communities whose presence is part of the heritage itself.

A bibliometric mapping of world-heritage tourism research identifies the relationship between community support and sustainable tourism as one of the most sustained themes in the field, with numerous empirical studies showing that local participation in heritage management is necessary for sustainability [10]. This body of work reframes community participation not as an ethical courtesy added after the fact but as a functional mechanism through which authenticity is preserved and the long-run viability of the destination is secured.

While the literature establishes the constructs of authenticity, carrying capacity, and community participation, comparatively fewer studies bring saturated and emerging destinations into a single comparative frame in order to examine how the same mechanisms operate at different stages of the tourism life cycle. This study addresses that gap by analyzing two saturated European destinations, one fragile managed site, and one rapidly emerging Silk Road destination within a common analytical framework.

3. Methodology. This study employs a qualitative, desk-based research design appropriate to a conceptual problem that spans history, conservation science, and tourism policy. No primary fieldwork or human participants were involved; the analysis treats secondary sources as data and interprets them thematically and comparatively. The analytical tables, the scoring matrix, the heritage-object analysis, and the diagrams presented below were developed by the author on the basis of this synthesis.

Three categories of source material were assembled. First, peer-reviewed academic literature on cultural and heritage tourism was reviewed to establish definitions, theoretical constructs, and prior empirical findings [8-17]. Second, institutional and policy documents from the UNWTO, UNESCO, and the OECD were consulted to capture the normative and statistical framing of the field [1-7]. Third, recent reporting and site-management data from 2024 and 2025 were gathered for the selected destinations so that the analysis reflects current conditions [20-25].

A comparative multi-case approach was adopted because the relationship between tourism and heritage is highly context-dependent. Four cases were selected through purposive sampling to maximize variation across two dimensions: the degree of tourism pressure (saturated versus emerging) and the dominant management response. Venice and Barcelona represent mature, saturated European destinations; Machu Picchu represents a fragile archaeological site managed through carrying-capacity controls; and Samarkand represents an emerging Silk Road destination pursuing infrastructure-led development.

Each case was examined against four sustainability criteria derived from the literature: physical and conservation sustainability; economic sustainability; social sustainability; and authenticity. The construct of carrying capacity, understood as the threshold beyond which additional visitation produces irreversible damage [13,19], served as the organizing concept. Each case was then assigned an ordinal score from 1 (low) to 5 (high) on each criterion to enable systematic comparison (see Section 4.6).

As a qualitative synthesis, the study cannot quantify causal effects, and its case sample is not statistically representative. The ordinal scores are analytical judgments rather than measured values, and some current figures are drawn from institutional and journalistic reporting and should be read

as indicative. The findings are therefore offered as analytically generalizable propositions intended to inform policy reasoning.

4. Analyses and Discussion. The reviewed evidence confirms that, when well governed, heritage tourism generates substantial development benefits beyond ticket revenue, including employment, the growth of small and medium enterprises, urban renewal, and the financing of conservation [16,17]. It can also revitalize intangible culture and instill pride among host communities, transforming heritage sites from passive museum pieces into living spaces. Capacity-building work along the Silk Road, including the training of heritage guides and support for craft entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley, illustrates how tourism demand can be channeled into the transmission of heritage skills to new generations [23]. These benefits, however, are contingent rather than automatic.

The cases of Venice and Barcelona demonstrate the destructive pathway that emerges when visitor volume exceeds carrying capacity. In Venice, daily visitor numbers reached an average of roughly 80,000 in 2024, routinely exceeding the resident population, and the city now contains more tourist beds than permanent inhabitants [20]. Barcelona exhibits the social dimension of the same mechanism: with visitor numbers in the order of twelve million, rising rents have displaced long-term residents, an organized protest movement has emerged, and authorities have responded by halting the issuance of new hotel licences [20]. Table 4 compiles the principal visitor-pressure indicators across the destinations examined.

Table 1. Visitor-pressure indicators across selected destinations.

Destination	Indicator	Value	Period
Venice	Average daily visitors	~80,000	2024
Barcelona	Annual visitors	~12 million	2024
Machu Picchu	Daily visitor cap	~4,500-5,600	2024-25
Galapagos Is.	Visitor entry fee	US$100 to US$200	2024
Samarkand	Annual tourists	~4 million	2024-25
Global	Cultural-tourism share	~39%	-

Source: Author's development based on research.

Read against the four criteria, these saturated destinations register losses on three of them simultaneously: physical sustainability is compromised by congestion and wear; social sustainability by displacement and backlash; and authenticity as historic quarters reorganize around visitor consumption rather than resident life [11,12]. Economic returns remain high in the short run, which is precisely what makes the trajectory self-reinforcing.

Machu Picchu exemplifies the opposite, management-led pathway. Recognizing that uncontrolled visitation accelerates the erosion of fragile terraces, paths, and stone structures, Peruvian authorities have implemented explicit daily visitor caps reinforced by timed-entry ticketing and guided-tour requirements, embedded within an updated site management plan coordinated with the UNESCO World Heritage framework [21,6]. The complementary use of pricing instruments at comparable fragile sites, such as the substantial increase in visitor entry fees at the Galapagos Islands, shows how demand can be moderated while conservation funding is generated [21]. These measures demonstrate that carrying-capacity limits, far from suppressing a destination, can protect the very integrity that gives it long-term value.

Samarkand presents a distinct profile: a UNESCO World Heritage city and historic Silk Road hub now pursuing rapid, infrastructure-led tourism growth. The city receives in the order of four million tourists annually, and the large-scale Silk Road Samarkand complex, opened in 2022, has positioned the destination on the global stage while incorporating deliberately sustainable design features such as extensive tree planting and solar-powered electricity [22]. The same scale and speed, however, raise the long-term challenge of integrating new construction with the authenticity of the historic core and of avoiding the saturation trajectory observed in Venice and Barcelona [24,25]. The regional cooperation embodied in UNESCO's heritage-journeys initiatives for the Central Asian Silk Road offers a transboundary model for managing this growth [23].

Moving from the destination scale to the level of individual monuments clarifies how sustainability pressures register on specific cultural heritage objects. Table 2 analyzes six representative objects, four of them within the Samarkand World Heritage ensemble, against their period, heritage status, and the principal threats and management responses associated with each. The analysis shows that, although the objects differ widely in age, function, and setting, they share a common structural vulnerability: each is a fixed, non-replicable artifact whose conservation depends on regulating the volume and behavior of visitors in its immediate vicinity. For the Samarkand monuments in particular, the dominant risks are the concentration of visitors at a small number of iconic structures and the recurring tension between restoration and the preservation of original authenticity.

Table 2. Analysis of selected cultural heritage objects.

Heritage object	Location	Period	UNESCO status	Principal threats and management response
Registan ensemble	Samarkand, UZ	15th-17th c.	WHS, 2001	Visitor concentration; restoration-authenticity debates; managed routing and conservation oversight
Shahi-Zinda necropolis	Samarkand, UZ	11th-15th c.	WHS, 2001	Foot traffic on narrow lanes; micro-climatic wear; timed flow and guided access
Guri-Amir mausoleum	Samarkand, UZ	15th c.	WHS, 2001	Structural fragility; crowding; conservation and visitor-flow control
Historic Centre of Venice	Venice, IT	from 5th c.	WHS, 1987	Overtourism, flooding, depopulation; access fee and cruise limits
Machu Picchu citadel	Cusco, PE	15th c.	WHS, 1983 (mixed)	Erosion, overtourism; daily caps and timed entry
Works of A. Gaudi	Barcelona, ES	19th-20th c.	WHS, 1984/2005	Crowding, urban pressure; timed ticketing and visitor dispersal

Source: Author's development based on research.

The object-level analysis reinforces the destination-level finding. At every object, the sustainability challenge reduces to the same managerial problem of aligning visitor pressure with the physical and cultural carrying capacity of the specific structure. Where this alignment is actively managed, through routing, timed access, and conservation oversight, the object's integrity can be maintained even under high demand; where it is left to the market, wear and the erosion of authenticity follow.

Across the four cases a consistent pattern emerges: the decisive variable is not the absolute volume of tourism but whether visitation is governed in relation to carrying capacity and whether revenue is reinvested in conservation and community welfare. Table 1 summarizes the qualitative comparison, while Table 3 translates the four sustainability criteria into an ordinal scoring matrix that makes the contrasts explicit.

Table 3. Comparative summary of the four cases.

Case	Profile	Dominant management response	Sustainability outcome
Venice	Saturated	Reactive; access measures introduced late	Physical wear, resident displacement, loss of social fabric
Barcelona	Saturated	Hotel-licence freeze; responsible-tourism policy	Rising rents, resident backlash, contested authenticity
Machu Picchu	Fragile / managed	Daily visitor caps, timed entry, guided tours	Integrity broadly preserved under managed access
Samarkand	Emerging	Infrastructure-led growth with eco-design features	Opportunity to embed sustainability before saturation

Source: Author's development based on research.

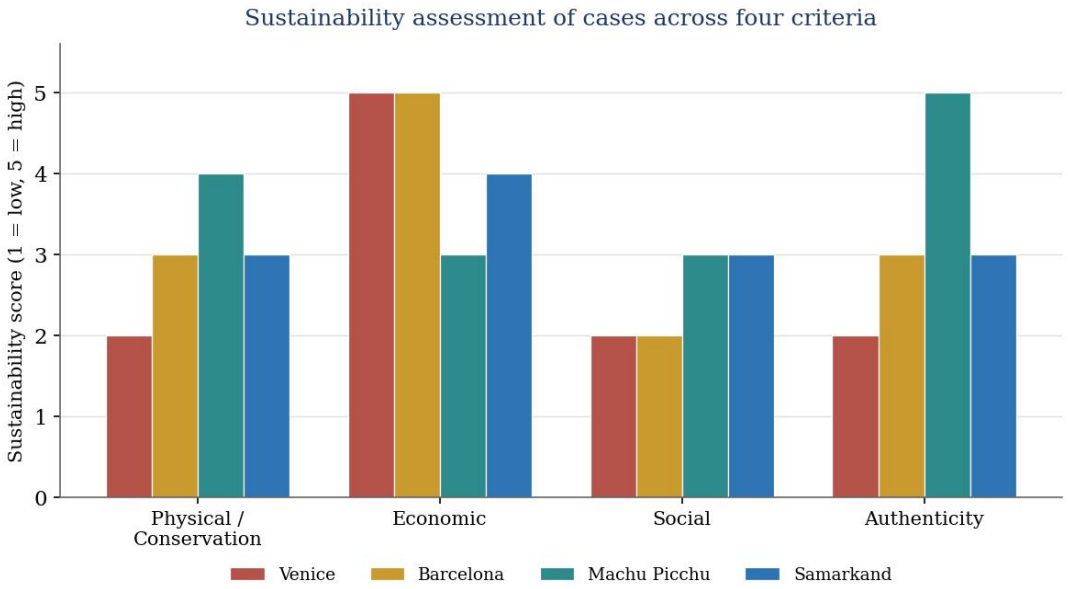
Table 4. Sustainability assessment matrix (1 = low, 5 = high).

Case	Physical	Economic	Social	Authenticity	Overall
Venice	2 - Low	5 - High	2 - Low	2 - Low	Vulnerable
Barcelona	3 - Med	5 - High	2 - Low	3 - Med	Strained
Machu Picchu	4 - High	3 - Med	3 - Med	5 - High	Managed
Samarkand	3 - Med	4 - Med-Hi	3 - Med	3 - Med	At a crossroads

Source: Author's development based on research.

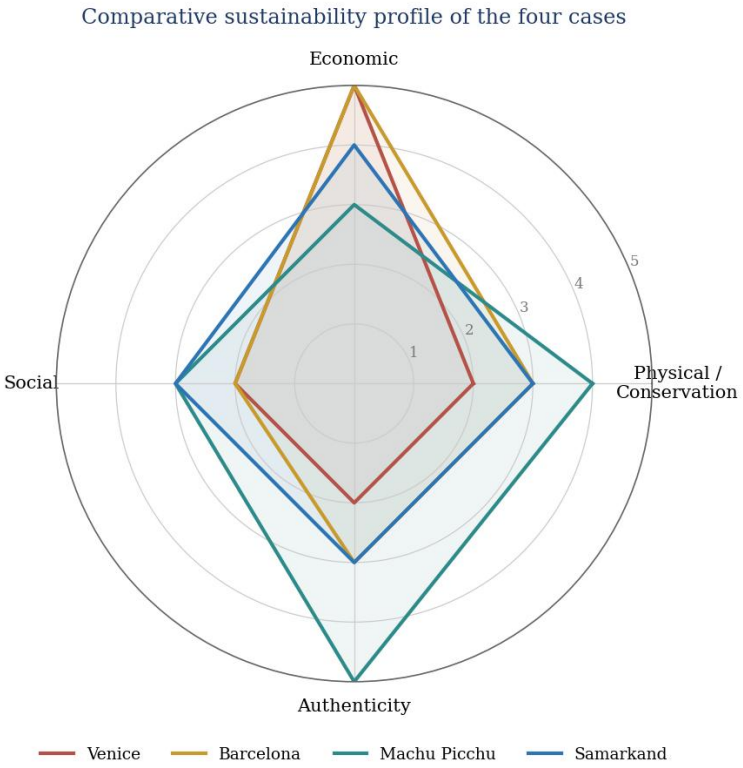
The same scores are visualized in Figure 2 and Figure 3. The grouped-bar view (Figure 2) shows that the saturated destinations score highest on the economic criterion but lowest on the social one, whereas the managed and emerging destinations display a flatter, more balanced profile. The radar view (Figure 3) makes the overall shape of each destination's sustainability profile directly comparable: Venice presents a narrow, economically skewed profile, while Machu Picchu presents the most balanced and authenticity-strong shape.

Figure 2. Sustainability scores by criterion and case.



Source: Author's development based on research.

Figure 3. Comparative sustainability profile of the four cases.



Source: Author's development based on research.

The cross-case pattern supports a reframing of the relationship between sustainability and heritage tourism. Sustainability is frequently treated as a brake on development, a set of restrictions that limit visitor numbers and therefore revenue. The evidence assembled here suggests the opposite. Because cultural heritage assets are finite and non-renewable, any model that consumes them faster than they can be conserved is, by definition, self-terminating [13]. The Venetian inversion of more tourist beds than residents is not a marker of success but of a destination consuming its own social capital. Figure 4 represents this contrast as two feedback loops: a vicious cycle in which ungoverned growth degrades the heritage asset, and a virtuous cycle in which governed tourism sustains it.

Figure 4. Vicious and virtuous cycles of heritage tourism.



Heritage is the asset that sustains tourism; sustainable tourism is the instrument that sustains heritage.

Source: Author's development based on research.

This reframing also clarifies why purely market-driven approaches tend to fail at heritage sites. Markets allocate scarce goods through price and volume, but they do not, on their own, internalize the irreversible loss of authenticity or the displacement of host communities [11,12,15]. Four practical implications follow. First, carrying capacity must be operationalized rather than merely invoked, through concrete instruments such as numerical caps, timed ticketing, and pricing [21]. Second, revenue must be visibly reinvested in conservation and in the host community, since extraction without return is socially unsustainable and provokes backlash [14,15,20]. Third, community participation functions as a sustainability mechanism rather than a courtesy, because the living culture that constitutes part of the heritage disappears where residents are displaced or excluded [10,14]. Fourth, technology and interpretation can extend effective capacity by dispersing visitors across time and space and by promoting lesser-known secondary sites.

For emerging destinations such as Samarkand and the wider Silk Road corridor, these implications carry particular strategic weight. Emerging destinations enjoy an advantage that saturated ones have lost: they can design sustainability into their growth from the outset rather than retrofitting it under crisis conditions [22,23]. The principal risk is that the scale and speed of development may outpace the slower work of conservation, interpretation, and community integration. The central lesson of the comparative analysis is therefore that the moment to embed carrying-capacity thinking is before saturation, not after it.

5. Conclusion. This paper set out to clarify the role of sustainable tourism development in the development of cultural heritage sites, connecting the historical character of heritage with the demands of modern civilization. The comparative analysis of Venice, Barcelona, Machu Picchu, and Samarkand, together with the object-level examination and the sustainability scoring, supports three conclusions. First, heritage tourism is a genuine engine of development, economically, socially, and culturally, but only when it is governed; ungoverned, it becomes a mechanism of self-

destruction that consumes the very resource on which it depends. Second, the decisive factor distinguishing regeneration from degradation is the management of visitation in relation to carrying capacity, coupled with the reinvestment of tourism revenue in conservation and host communities. Third, emerging destinations such as those along the Silk Road have a strategic opportunity to embed sustainability into their growth from the outset, thereby avoiding the saturation crises now confronting mature destinations.

The broader implication is that sustainability and heritage are not opposing values to be balanced against one another but mutually reinforcing conditions. The past is the asset, sustainable tourism is the steward, and the continued encounter between modern visitor and historical place is the dividend that responsible management makes possible. Future research would benefit from longitudinal, quantitative assessment of specific management instruments across a larger and more representative sample of sites, in order to move from the analytically generalizable propositions offered here toward measured and transferable policy guidance.

References:

1. United Nations World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism). International Tourism Highlights, 2024 Edition. Madrid: UNWTO, 2024.
2. OECD. The Impact of Culture on Tourism. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2009.
3. UNWTO. Definitions Committee: Tourism Definitions, adopted at the 22nd Session of the General Assembly. Madrid: UNWTO, 2017.
4. UNWTO. Making Tourism More Sustainable: A Guide for Policy Makers. Madrid: UNWTO / UNEP, 2005.
5. UNWTO and UNESCO. Siem Reap Declaration on Tourism and Culture: Building a New Partnership. Madrid/Paris, 2015.
6. UNESCO World Heritage Centre. World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme. Paris: UNESCO, 2017.
7. United Nations. Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. New York: United Nations, 2015.
8. du Cros, H. and McKercher, B. Cultural Tourism, 2nd ed. London: Routledge, 2015.
9. Richards, G. 'Cultural Tourism: A Review of Recent Research and Trends.' Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, 36 (2018): 12-21.
10. 'Research Progress and Knowledge System of World Heritage Tourism: A Bibliometric Analysis.' npj Heritage Science (2022).
11. Cohen, E. 'Authenticity and Commoditization in Tourism.' Annals of Tourism Research, 15(3) (1988): 371-386.
12. Smith, L. Uses of Heritage. London: Routledge, 2006.
13. Butler, R. W. 'The Concept of a Tourist Area Cycle of Evolution: Implications for Management of Resources.' Canadian Geographer, 24(1) (1980): 5-12.
14. 'Exploring the Relationships between Heritage Tourism, Sustainable Community Development and Host Communities Health and Wellbeing: A Systematic Review.' PLOS ONE / PMC (2022).
15. Cerisola, S. and Panzera, E. 'Heritage Tourism and Local Prosperity: An Empirical Investigation of Their Controversial Relationship.' Tourism Economics (2025).
16. 'Cultural Heritage Tourism as a Catalyst for Sustainable Development: The Case of Old Oyo Town in Nigeria.' International Journal of Heritage Studies (2023).

17. 'Achieving the SDGs through Cultural Tourism: Evidence from Practice in the TExTOUR Project.' European Journal of Cultural Management and Policy (2024).
18. Throsby, D. The Economics of Cultural Policy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010.
19. Van der Borg, J. 'Sustainable Tourism and the Carrying-Capacity Concept.' In Research Handbook on Sustainable Tourism. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2022.
20. Travel and Tour World. 'Overtourism Sparks New Local Backlash in Venice, Barcelona and Other Heritage Cities.' 2025.
21. Travel and Tour World. 'Machu Picchu and Other Heritage Destinations Implement Drastic Visitor-Management Measures.' 2025.
22. Euronews Travel. 'A City within a City: Inside Uzbekistan's Largest Tourism Project (Silk Road Samarkand).' 2025.
23. UNESCO. Preserving Silk Roads Heritage. Paris/Tashkent: UNESCO, 2023.
24. 'The Role of the Silk Road Heritage in the Development of Tourism and Preservation of Cultural Monuments (The Case of Samarkand).' JournalNX, 11(12) (2025).
25. 'Prospects for Sustainable Tourism Development in Samarkand.' Zenodo (2025).
26. Xayrullayeva, N. (2024). Ekoturizm tadqiqot yo ‘nalishlari-bibliometrik tahlil. YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA TARAQQIYOT, 2(12).
27. Nematilloyevna, K. N., Khabibulloyevna, K. S., & Mahbuba, K. The Economic Essence of the
28. System" Natural and Recreational Areas in Tourism Sphere”. JournalNX, 7(03), 21-28.
29. Хайруллаева, Н. Н. (2017). CONDITIONS AND FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE NATURE-BASED TOURISM. In СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ПРИРОДНОЙ СРЕДЫ И НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ (pp. 174-177).
30. Xayrullayeva, N. (2021). THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE AND EDUCATIONAL TOURISM IN THE INTERNATIONAL PANDEMIC PERIOD (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UWTO AND UZBEKISTAN). ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 8(8).
31. Xayrullayeva, N. (2021). The essence and main directions of innovative development of the uzbekistan economy. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 8(8).