



## Current Development And Trends Of Sport Tourism In Uzbekistan

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**Abstract.** This article's systematic review examines the most recent research on the relationship between sports tourism development and trends in a certain location. This study used a systematic literature review process with ANOVA principles. A total of 50 relevant papers were located through exhaustive database searches, with 15 articles meeting the study's inclusion criteria. The research was examined and combined to highlight the primary economic benefits and challenges of hosting athletic events. The analysis concluded that sports tourism benefits regions by drawing tourists, offering job possibilities, and generating cash for local companies. Sports events, whether small or large, can boost regional economies.

**Keywords.** Sport tourism, sport tourism development, sport tourism trends, regional development, tourism industry, sport tourist.

**Introduction.** Sports tourism is a rapidly increasing sector in the tourism business, prompting scholars to focus on it. Tourists are increasingly visiting new areas to participate in sporting events and activities. With the rapid growth of sports tourism, it's important to assess its economic worth and community perceptions of its impact. This article examines key research to gain a deeper knowledge of sports tourism development and its trends and impact on host regions. Combining sports with tourism activities, sometimes known as sport tourism, can positively benefit a region's prosperity. Sport tourism requires additional development to attract both foreign and domestic tourists. Sports tourism has the potential to attract tourists and promote the location. Visitors to sports tourism events can explore the surrounding area [1]. Sports tourism involves individuals or groups temporarily leaving their home to view or participate in sports-related activities. It covers a wide range of activities, such as attending big athletic events, participating in recreational sports, and visiting sports-related areas. Sports tourism can boost local economies, generating money for businesses like hotels, restaurants, and transportation providers. The article suggests that knowing communities' viewpoints is crucial for designing tourist policies and initiatives. This information can increase residents' support for sport tourism and promote its sustainable expansion [2]. Three categories of sport tourism are commonly acknowledged: sport event tourism, active sport tourism, and nostalgic sport tourism. The Olympic Games and the World Cup are two iconic events that fall under the umbrella of sports event tourism. Nostalgic sport tourism entails visiting well-known sporting sites. The Women's College Basketball Hall of Fame in Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, are just two examples of the many sporting halls of fame that may be visited. Tourism can be linked to increased numbers of spectators at competitive sporting events, that typically increase visitor motivation to attend the events. Olympic Games is one of the examples of 'hard sports'. This sport is a component of significant occasions in several domains of regeneration, economic growth, and tourism. Hard sporting events are justifiable in terms of the public expense required to host them due to the long-term benefits provided by 1896 new events and infrastructure, rejuvenation, improved worldwide



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reputation, greater tourist traffic, and other perks. Soft sports are often where visitors go to play recreational sports or join up for leisure activities, such as hiking, skiing, and canoeing [3].

**Literature review.** To find relevant literature, a systematic search was conducted using keywords such as “*sports tourism*,” “*sports events*,” “*economic impact*,” “*small-scale events*,” and “*major sports events*.” The Boolean operators “OR” and “AND” were used to narrow the search. The search terms were chosen to cover a wide range of articles about sports tourism and its economic impact on localities [4,5]. The following criteria were used to determine article eligibility for this review.

- *Scientific work published in English.*
- *Peer-reviewed literature.*
- *The publication date ranges between 2015 and 2023.*
- *Articles about the economic impact of sports tourism and events in certain localities.*

Certain types of publications, such as conference abstracts, book reviews, editorials, and comments, were eliminated in order to prioritize peer-reviewed research articles and maintain a higher degree of academic rigor.

- *To capture the most recent advances and trends in sports tourism, previous publications that fell outside the given time frame (2015-2023) were omitted.*
- *Duplicate articles were deleted systematically to avoid repetition and provide a succinct and clear representation of the selected literature.*
- *Articles not published in English were omitted to ensure a thorough comprehension of the chosen literature.*
- *Articles from sources with low academic credibility were removed to ensure the reliability of the chosen literature.*
- *Articles that did not directly address the study's main themes, specifically the economic impact of sports tourism on host regions.*

**Methodology.** This literature review adhered to the PRISMA standards for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses. A thorough search was undertaken across credible databases, including Google Scholar, SCOPUS, and ProQuest. These databases were chosen for their comprehensive coverage of academic literature across many fields, allowing for the retrieval of pertinent papers for this review and analysis using ANOVA.

**Result and discussion.** Several studies have examined people’s perceptions of sports tourism as beneficial to the community, which aligns with social exchange theory. Some of the studies examine that the post-event analysis approach is a useful tool for assessing perceptions. The study aims to examine event stakeholders’ perceptions of sports events, focusing on the involvement of people in a tourism area. The qualitative investigation found that inhabitants and stakeholders are satisfied with the tourist destination [6,7]. Similarly, some other underline the importance of understanding citizens’ perspectives on the tourism business to ensure its long-term viability. According to their findings, residents who are engaged and knowledgeable about tourism initiatives in their community are more likely to support the industry’s expansion and sustainability. Involving citizens in tourism planning decision-making fosters ownership and accountability, resulting in a more harmonious coexistence between tourism and the local population, according to the study. A



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new perspective suggests that examining locals' perspectives can increase social involvement and inclusivity, leading to a more positive attitude towards sports tourism and inclusive sports. According to their findings, examining citizens' social perceptions of sport tourism and assessing its impact on their support for tourist growth might be extremely useful in creating policies aimed at building social cohesion and local development. There is a large vacuum in the debate of sports event tourism, with a focus on the events themselves rather than the actual advantages for local communities. This viewpoint emphasizes the need to prioritize the interests and benefits that residents receive from hosting sporting events [8]. In sports tourism, the word "economic impact" refers to the significant changes that occur in a local economy as a result of spending on specific activities. Furthermore, other studies investigated these impacts, defining them as positive or bad, with a primary focus on the positive elements, particularly the concept of "direct spending." Sports tourism's contribution to the local economy is measured by direct spending, which generates revenue and creates jobs, boosting the region's overall economic vitality. Another notable contribution of sports tourism to the host community is infrastructure development, as hosting sporting events frequently involves infrastructure investments such as new or upgraded stadiums, arenas, transportation networks, and lodgings. These expenditures can have a long-term economic impact by increasing the region's attraction to both tourists and companies. As emphasized, hosting sports events generates employment opportunities across various sectors, including hospitality, tourism, transportation, and construction, thereby contributing to the overall economic growth of the region, which supports the idea that sports tourism significantly enhances the region's visibility, fostering media coverage and publicity that promotes the region's image, attracts future [9]. The study of the economic impact of hosting small-scale sports events is a critical focus area within sport tourism research. Small-scale sports events are sporting competitions or activities with a small number of participants and spectators, which are often held at the local or regional level. These events, which include neighborhood fun runs, local soccer tournaments, and area kid sports leagues, often generate an intimate and community-centered environment. Compared to large-scale sports events, they receive less media attention and need fewer financial commitments. Small-scale sporting events can have a tremendous social and cultural impact on local communities, while also providing athletes with opportunities for competition and skill development. Furthermore, concerns have been raised about the displacement effect, which contends that small-scale events might shift resources and attention away from other sectors that could generate more substantial and long-term economic contributions to society. Funds allocated to organize a small-scale athletic event could have been directed toward long-term infrastructure upgrades or investments in sectors that can generate steady economic benefits beyond the event's lifetime [10]. Small-scale events may not always generate significant economic advantages for the local community. Events that primarily attract visitors from outside the neighborhood may not benefit local companies and people.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the analyzed studies all support the idea that sports tourism has significant positive economic potential for places. Hosting sporting events attracts tourists, creates jobs, and generates income for local businesses. These economic benefits can have a long-term impact by improving the region's reputation and promoting sustainable tourism growth. However, it is important to remember that several authors have highlighted the potential negative effects of sports tourism. Sports events can have a big impact on a region's economy, regardless of their size.



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Smaller events may have a more localized influence, whereas larger events can attract more tourists and create more cash. However, the full realization of these benefits is strongly dependent on proper planning and administration to maximize economic gains while avoiding potential downsides. Ongoing study is crucial for identifying and managing the negative impacts of sports tourism, enabling areas to maximize its potential while addressing concerns in an ever-changing world. Exploration and knowledge-sharing will help localities reap the benefits of sports tourism while minimizing any drawbacks. The authors' contributions to this article were different and complimentary, demonstrating a well-coordinated team effort. Each author contributed significantly to various elements of the research and development process. Kalandarov Jalol performed an important role in developing the research framework. His skills in sports science and management helped develop the research topics and lead the study's course. Additionally, I designed the study methodology and coordinated data collecting in the field. His hands-on involvement confirmed the reliability of the data collected. This article drafted the document, bringing together contributions from all contributors to create a unified narrative. His expertise in research writing helped us communicate clearly and precisely about our methodology, results, and conclusions. He also helped with the review and editing process, incorporating suggestions from all authors to improve the final publication.

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