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Opportunities for the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan

Riskulov H.A., Adilov T.T, Khunarov A.M. Uzokov I.E.

Candidate of technical sciences, docent of the Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University
named after I.A. Karimov

Candidate of Technical Sciences, Almalyk Branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A. Karimov
Senior Lecturer, Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A. Karimov
Senior Lecturer, Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A. Karimov

ABSTRACT. This work outlines the possibilities for the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan using the global experience of ecotourism.

KEY WORDS: ecotourism, international ecotourism, economic prospects, tourism market, tourism fair, ecology, uniqueness, attractiveness.

I. INTRODUCTION

The basis of the reform of the national economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is associated with the detailed development of principles for improving economic management. The inclusion in the world economic development of new economically promising, new areas of effective activity of our country, operating in conditions of global integration, is a requirement of the time. The most important of these new sectors of the economy is ecotourism.

In the developed world, fast-growing ecotourism is a highly profitable industry in the country. That is why the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is one of the most important national issues.

The relevance of these issues lies in the fact that the international development of the tourism market has its own characteristics, which now require knowledge of market relations and proper planning of the problems of ecotourism development. Because without knowledge of international ecotourism it is impossible to join the world tourism community and cooperation and develop ecotourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan at the international and local levels.

International ecotourism is also one of the foundations for the development of national tourism, the development of ecotourism and the attraction of tourists to these destinations.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF SYSTEM

In recent years, the tourism market in the world is developing rapidly. More precisely, tourism is the most promising sector in the sustainable development of countries. In some countries, tourism revenue accounts for 70-80% of GDP. Tourism, in fact, is a symbol of peace, freedom and economic governance. That is why tourism is developing in countries with developed tourism and high tourism opportunities. More precisely, tourism is the most promising sector in the sustainable development of countries.



Fig. 1. Mount Zamin is a natural way to treat asthma and bronchitis.

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan pays special attention to the development of the tourism market. In recent years, a regulatory framework has been created for the development of tourism. Travel services are created and improved in accordance with international standards. Highly qualified specialists in this field are being trained. In 2004, the center of the Great Silk Road of the World Tourism Organization was opened in Samarkand. Every year, in autumn, Tashkent hosts the annual International Tourism Fair and scientific conferences on the tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan. From year to year, the share of tourism income in the national economy is increasing.

III. METHODOLOGY

In recent years, non-traditional types of world tourism are gaining popularity: ecotourism, historical-architectural, archaeological, ethnographic, religious, agrarian and emergency tourism. One of the most promising areas for the Republic of Uzbekistan is ecotourism. Since the desert, hills, mountain landscapes, material and intangible heritage created by human potential, the unique content of ecotourism is very important.

Ecotourism has been gradually entering the global tourism industry since the end of the last century. According to the World Tourism Organization, the results of calculations of the steady growth of tourist flow over the past five years are presented.

The leading countries in this direction are tourism in Southern Europe, Southeast Asia, Asia Minor, China and Africa.

Uzbekistan is also a region of unique natural geographical places. The state of biodiversity in the nature of our state, which has a constant spring-summer climate, provides an increase in tourist flow throughout the region. Today, eco-tourism has become one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy.



Fig. 2. Mountain springs



Fig. 3. Mountain waterfall.

Another reason for the development of ecotourism is that the tourist not only gets acquainted with nature, its natural conditions and biological resources, but also relaxes in nature, deepens the beauty of nature and seeks to preserve it.



Fig. 4. Mountain river



Fig. 5. Mountain tulip

There are many problems in the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan. However, given the potential of ecological tourism in the country, the main resources for the development of ecotourism are 4 nature seasons, 5 natural landscapes with their own ecosystems, endemic species (only in Uzbekistan). When we focus on the potential of Uzbekistan for eco-tourism, we will clarify the following:

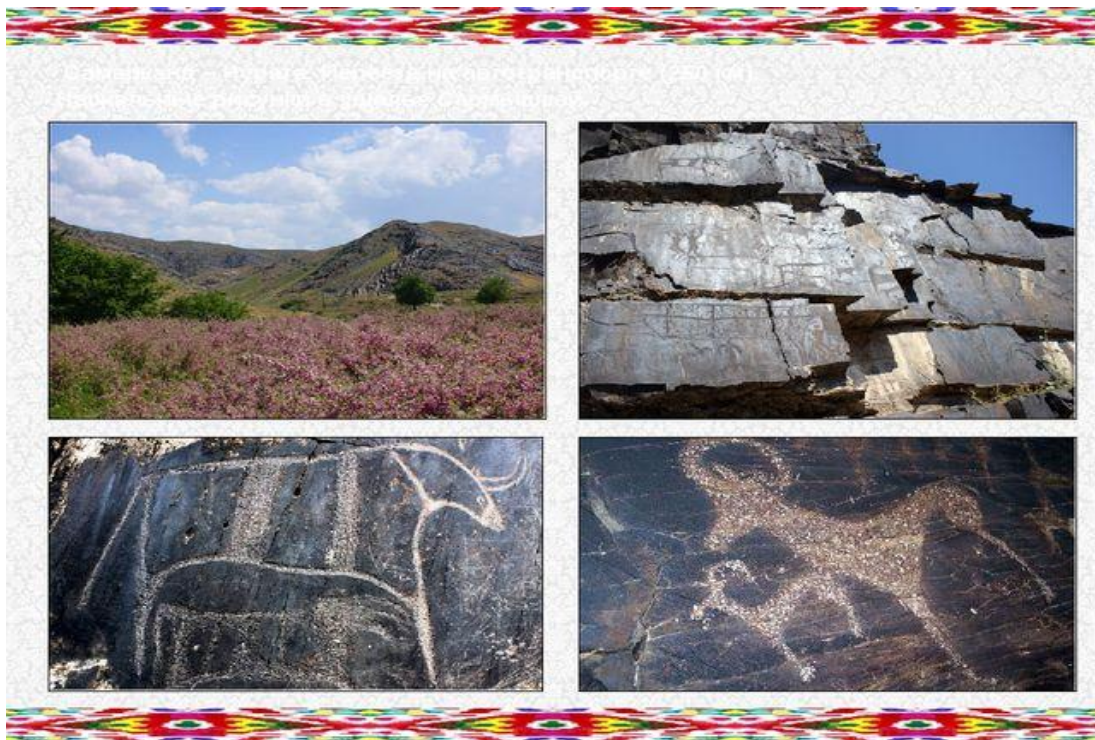


Fig. 6. Ancient paintings in the mountains of Nurata.

IV. EXPEREMENTAL RESULTS

Uzbekistan has 38 million hectares of fishing and hunting, 1 million hectares of water resources. The fauna of the republic totals 97 species of herbivores, 424 species of birds, 58 species of reptiles and 83 species of fish. The Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes 48 species of herbivores, 10 species of reptiles, 18 species of fish and 78 species of invertebrates.



Fig. 7. Snow Leopard.



Fig. 8. Bukhara deer.

According to the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are currently more than 4448 plant species in Uzbekistan. Of these, 3000 species are wild-growing, 9% of which are endemic.

The protected natural territories of Uzbekistan include 2164 km², 12 national reserves, 2 national parks with an area of 6061 km² and the International Wildlife Breeding Center "Jairan", 16 state parks with a total area of 12,186 km².

In addition, Uzbekistan is located in the center of Central Asia in the geographic range of favorable transport routes for the development of ecotourism.

The highway connecting China and Central Asia to Russia through Western Europe will become one of the largest highways in the world. Rotterdam (Netherlands) - Shanghai (China). The total length is more than 10,000 kilometers.

The total length of the road through Uzbekistan is 1,422 km, with a total length of 500 km, starting from the Ferghana Valley, and then through the Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara regions and Khorezm region. and then to nucus.

The route also crosses international routes to Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. The design of the road was carried out in 1990-2020 by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 18, 1999. Designed in accordance with international standards, the new highway has become the national highway of Uzbekistan, providing high-speed traffic. The route provides high speed vehicles, plays an important role in the country's economy and the development of ecotourism.

The Tashkent-Andijan-Osh-Kashgar motorway is international and runs through 940 km in Uzbekistan (480 km), in Kyrgyzstan (272 km) and in China (260 km). On the road there are 6 hills located at different heights above sea level. Of these, tunnels were built in Uzbekistan at the levels of Kamchik (2268 m above sea level) and Rezak (2254 m).

The territory of Kyrgyzstan is crossed by Chayirchik (2406m), Taldyk (3645m) and Taunmurun (3536m). These roads were one of the main routes of the ancient Great Silk Road. The international importance of these roads has grown: on April 24-28, 1997, an international conference on repair, operation and construction of roads with the participation of 18 countries was held in Tashkent. In 2016, a railway was launched through the Kamchik pass. On February 19, 1998, an agreement was signed between Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and China for international road transport along the Tashkent-Andijan-Osh-Kashkar highway, and the road was built.

In all countries of the world there is a tourist resource, known to both residents of the country and residents of other countries. In many countries, this can be an important tourist destination known only to residents.

In many countries of the world where civilization has long developed, there are even more interesting tourist attractions that are of global importance both for the inhabitants of this country and for people in other countries. For example, India is a country rich in tourism resources, both natural and historical. Tourists from all over the world come to the Taj Mahal mausoleum, which is a symbol of love and devotion. The Taj Mahal Mausoleum is distinguished by the attractiveness and uniqueness of the tourism resources of a large and ancient country, such as India.



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When we analyze the attractiveness and uniqueness of tourist sites in the world in the tourist resources of Uzbekistan, we see huge and varied tourist resources and the unique and attractive nature of each of these resources

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<p>Riskulov Hashim Artikbaevich, Candidate of technical sciences, docent of the Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A. Karimov</p>	
<p>Adilov Tulkin Turdimovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Almalyk Branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A. Karimov</p>	
<p>Khunarov Abdurahob Mamatovich, Senior Lecturer, Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A. Karimov</p>	
<p>I.E.Uzohkov Senior Lecturer, Almalyk branch of Tashkent State Technical University named after I.A. Karimov</p>	