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Problems Of Development Of International Mountain Tourism In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article, studying the experience of international mountain tourism development, applies to Uzbekistan and develops important areas for further development of modern mountain tourism.

KEYWORDS

Tourism, economic, political and natural factors, natural and cultural objects, tourist flow, tourist route, mountain tourism industry, plain-mountain.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism has become an important source of income for the economies of many countries around the world and is growing very fast, but they are unevenly distributed. The pace of

development of international tourism is influenced by economic, political and natural factors. But despite the political and economic instability in the world, the overall growth

trend is accelerating, demonstrating a remarkable resilience to the factors that limit the development of tourism. New countries and regions, which are becoming more and more active in the field of tourism, are being involved. Thus, tourism has become one of the dynamic sectors of the world economy. According to the World Tourism Organization, tourism is the only practical sector of the world economy that is interested in preserving natural and historical heritage and is able to organize the promotion and effective use of natural and cultural sites in a market economy. Tourism is an industry whose weapon is not to change nature, but to preserve and perceive it in beauty, uniqueness, and full acceptance. Tourism is an area interested in keeping the landscape intact. Because under the strong influence of today's anthropogenic factor, the integrity of the landscape can be maintained by tourism.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Thus, tourism has become an important source of income for the economies of many countries around the world. Today, more than 140 countries around the world have become centers of international tourism. International tourism is one of the forms of economic cooperation between nations and is an important aspect of economic activity. It should be noted that foreign travel agencies highly value and value exotic natural geographical objects, widely advertise them and make the most of them. More recently, tourism has been seen as a “catalyst” for change in mountainous areas.

The United Nations declared 2002 the Year of Mountain and Ecotourism. The role of mountain tourism in the concept of sustainable

development of many developing countries today is special. International experts recognize that mountain tourism plays a key role in the development of mountainous regions. The growth of the global tourist flow from developed countries to developing countries, and this is leading to the emergence of new types of tourism in the future. In 2015, the mountain tourism industry attracted 338 million people worldwide, and annual revenue was \$ 7.2 trillion.

Currently, more than 48% of Europeans prefer to spend their holidays in mountainous areas. Routes crossing a variety of impressive natural geographic features are of great interest among tourists. In Japan, for example, a "high-speed train system" connects the country's major urban centers with high mountains. In Switzerland, too, trolleybuses connect city centers with mountain glaciers. Similar examples exist in North America. High-speed trains to Glacier (Montana, USA) and Isfield Parkway National Park in the United States, via Banff and Jaysper National Parks in Canada. In Asia, the Black Sea Highway, built for strategic military purposes, connecting Pakistan and China, has also to some extent facilitated the development of international tourism.

Mountain tourism includes a wide range of activities. Although the tourist season is short in many mountainous areas, it is a diverse sector of the economy, affecting the people living in the mountains and the environment. For example, winter tourism in the Alps is very lucrative and convenient. In winter, tourists are 2 times more than in summer.

In the future, the tourist and recreational facilities of the mountains of Uzbekistan may be of international importance. Especially close

to the mountains, which have charming landscapes of Samarkand, Bukhara, Kokand and other cities, attracts many foreign tourists.

In particular, the mountainous and foothill regions of the country have invaluable and hitherto little-studied medicinal mineral water sources for the treatment of various diseases, climatic features and sports and health facilities. More than 60 mineral springs have been found in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. Sulfur waters common in the Fergana and Surkhandarya valleys are not inferior to the famous sulfur waters of the Caucasus (Sochi, Matseta, etc.) in their therapeutic properties.

At present, recreational facilities are unevenly distributed throughout the country, mainly in the foothills of Fergana, Zarafshan, Turkestan and other mountain ranges.

Unfortunately, the rich tourist and recreational resources in the mountainous areas of Uzbekistan are not used in practice. The main reasons for this are the lack of tourist bases and hotels, as well as underdeveloped transport infrastructure. It should be noted that in the mountainous part of Uzbekistan in the effective development of international tourism and the first use of recreational resources for the effective use of existing opportunities (technical facilities - hotels, camping, restaurants, etc.) "plain-mountain" tourist route system. It is no secret that it is very difficult to build hotels for international tourists in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. As mentioned above, in the foothills of the ancient cities (Samarkand, Jizzakh, Bukhara, Tashkent, etc.) there are enough hotels and so on for tourists to live. There are also roads leading to the mountain

zone from some mountain towns. At the same time, tourist routes will be directed from the plains (acquainted with historical monuments, oases, artificial hydraulic structures, etc.) - to the mountains (exotic landscapes).

Currently, Uzbekistan is losing income from tourism in the competition for international tourism. Another important issue is the need to train a new generation of professionals who meet world standards, are fluent in foreign languages, professional and psychological. In order to understand the essence of the tourism industry and its popularization, it is necessary to hold a scientific or practical conference at the national or regional level "Tourism - get to know your country better."

We offer the following "plain-mountain" routes, which can be a hotbed of international mountain tourism in Uzbekistan:

I. The first center for the development of international mountain tourism in Uzbekistan is the basin of the river Zaamin, located on the northern slope of the Turkestan ridge. In recent years, the region has attracted great interest abroad due to the unique and exotic features of its nature and the proximity of cities rich in world-famous historical monuments. It is especially convenient to get to this area - the proximity of the city of Dashtobod (12 km to the center of Zaamin district), located on the Tashkent-Samarkand electrified railway. This area is one of the exotic geographical (landscape) objects that attract tourists - Zaamin National Park, established in 1978 here. Tourists visiting the Zaamin National Nature Park are amazed by the unique natural phenomena: mountain relief, proud mountain peaks, waterfalls, caves (20 there are more caves), relict plants, pine forests, rare animal

species, anthropomorphic forms formed by erosion, super exotic karst processes that are not typical of arid (arid) regions, which are rare in the world. , the opportunity to see the beautiful, charming nature that has not changed the deep karst forms is attracted tourists and excited them. This route is as follows: Dashtobod (12 km by train to Zomin) - Zaamin National Nature Park - Goralash pine forests - "Kyrgyz" and Karst fields - Bakhmal (koltsevoy) route is provided by asphalt road.

II. Samarkand - Omonkoton cave route. One of the international tourist attractions rich in unique tourist attractions is the Zarafshan Mountains. There are more than 30 caves and thousands of karst tunnels, which allow the development of some areas of tourism. The Zarafshan mountains are composed of light-melting, karst-forming geological limestone. Therefore, these mountains are distinguished by the abundance of ancient karst caves. Especially here, 40 km south of Samarkand, is the world-famous Omonkoton Cave. Omonkoton cave is located at an altitude of 1220 m on the Samarkand-Kitab road. The cave was opened in 1947 by D.N. Lev, associate professor of SamSU, it has been established that ancient people lived during the Ustya period. The best route for foreign tourists is Samarkand-Amankoton Cave. Outside the cave, foreigners see mixed forests created by human hands on the slopes of the mountain a century and a half ago around the Amonkoton River.

III. Samarkand - Kamangaron route. Another route is the most unique super exotic landscape for foreign tourists - the Kyrgyz plateau, located at an altitude of 2200-2300 m at the watershed of the Zarafshan ridge, 50 km

south of Samarkand. It has a terrific lunar "landscape" and is composed of limestone from the plateau, which is an example of the extensive, intensive and classical development of karst processes in Central Asia.

There are more than 3,000 karst tunnels, 64 cavities, as well as 5 horizontal caves, 56 wells and mines. The deepest mine is 1080 m deep and has a large catchment lake. This karst lake supplies water to the Kitab district of Urgut and Kashkadarya. This karst mine is the deepest natural cave in the CIS and Asia, ranking 3rd among the deepest caves in the world.

To see this horrible sight, foreigners have to take the route from the village of Samarkand-Kamongoron (Urgut district) (there is a bus route to the village of Kamongoron). You can go from Kamongoron village on horseback or by helicopter. This route is not expensive for foreigners.

IV. Bukhara - Sarmishsay route. In the Zarafshan valley, another route to the tourist system "Plains-Mountain" is the route Bukhara-Sarmishsay. Tourists staying in hotels in Bukhara will see ancient unique paintings on the bus from Bukhara to the cliffs of the Sarimshsay valley on the southern slopes of the West Nurata Mountains. This route is a completely new tourist attraction in the Bukhara region of the Zarafshan valley, which can serve as paintings (petroglyphs) on the rocks of Sarimshsay. This tourist facility is located on the southern slope of the western edge of the Nurata Mountains, in the Sarimshisoy massif, where a great heritage has been preserved. Sarimshoy is a unique monument of great interest and attracts the attention of experts from all over the world. It

is a huge monument of rock art and gives a clear idea of the evolution of an ancient plant (animal) association (herd). The mountain landscape of Sarimshsay amazes with its uniqueness (grandeur) and the unique harmony of its historical and natural uniqueness. There are more than a few thousand petroglyphs created here from the Neolithic period to the present day. The Sarimshsay complex consists of workshops, mines, villages (auls), forts and petroglyphs for the development of silicon weapons, composed of more than 200 ancient monuments belonging to the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

Well-thought-out and scientifically based tourist routes on the "plain-mountain" system can be implemented in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Fergana valleys. Because in these regions, too, there is a great opportunity for recreation. However, despite the positive direction of the tourist and recreational potential, the existing tourist opportunities in our country are not used enough. If these opportunities are fully used, Uzbekistan could receive 10-15 million foreign and local tourists a year. Uzbekistan is in the process of reforming its tourism industry. Many types of tourism can be developed in our country. To do this, of course, it is necessary to be constantly aware of the state of the world tourism.

CONCLUSION

In the future, one of the opportunities to create more "Stream" of tourists in Uzbekistan - the launch of "Congress" tourism: the organization of international congresses and conferences in the ancient historical cities -

Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent. The program of congresses and conferences should include excursions on the plain-mountain system to the Samarkand-Zarafshan mountain range, the famous Amankotan cave, and in Bukhara, the famous Sarmishsay mountain massif. There are many examples of this in the world experience. For example, more than 200 conferences are held annually in Geneva alone. Routes are then arranged to the mountains around the lake.

Thus, along with addressing the issues of development of mountainous regions of Uzbekistan, including recreational opportunities, and the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to accelerate this direction on a scientific basis.

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