

MOUNTAIN TOURISM AND ITS PROSPECTS IN UZBEKISTAN

Nabiyev Nozim Orifjanovich

Samarkand branch of Tashkent State University of Economics

Assistant of the Department of Green Economy and Sustainable Business

Abstract:Uzbekistan is one of the 5 countries of Central Asia, 40% of the territory of this country consists of mountains. Despite the fact that the country is famous for its rich historical heritage and national cuisine, today it ranks below 150 in world tourism. In this article the significance of mountain tourism and its prospects in our country are discussed broadly.

Keywords:mountain tourism, moderate climate, different locations, economic barriers and etc.

The indicator of using Uzbekistan's nature for tourist purposes is not satisfactory. Because this country is located far from the oceans, the climate is very continental, that is, it is cold in winter and very hot in summer. A moderate climate can be found in the country only in its mountains and intermountain depressions. In order to increase the income from tourism in the country, it is appropriate to use its mountains. For this, we will study the big mountains in Uzbekistan.

Tianshan Mountain is one of the largest mountain ranges in Central Asia, its southwestern part is located in Uzbekistan. Today, these mountains are included among the cultural treasures of UNESCO. Because here you can find many rare and endangered animals and plants. These mountains are located around the Tashkent and Fergana economic regions of Uzbekistan, and most of them are preserved as a natural landscape untouched by human influence. Turkestan mountains: Turkestan ridge is a mountain belonging to the Hisar-Olai mountain system, located in the territory of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. It stretches 350 km from the east to the west from the Mastchoh mountain junction to the middle course of the Zarafshan river, and is 60 km wide. The northern side of the mountain is quite steep and rocky, and the southern side is steep and consists of wide plateaus and fertile valleys. The structure of the Hisar range is very complex, there are several high mountain massifs and passes in it. The Kashkadarya bog is located among the southwestern branches of the Hisar range. This depression expands to the west and connects to settlements.

We will study what directions of tourism can be implemented in these big mountains. In general, mountains attract tourists in many ways. These factors are; fresh air and moderate climate, beautiful scenery, ancient petroglyphs, local traditions, caves, springs, mountain lakes and various activities related to sports. In the last 30 years, sports-based tourism has been developing rapidly. These are: mountaineering, paragliding, mountain biking, hiking, skiing, snowboarding, ice climbing, snowshoeing, ice skating, etc. These events are not only a great opportunity to relax and harmonize with nature. Mountain tourism is especially beneficial for nature-loving travelers. Some of the advantages of mountain tourism include:

- In improving physical and mental health, hiking and walking in the mountains can help improve fitness and reduce stress and anxiety.
- Adventure: Mountain tourism provides a unique opportunity to explore unreachable areas and experience the beauty of nature.
- Mountain tourism helps preserve these fragile and valuable ecosystems by providing economic incentives for conservation.

- Mountain tourism can be a great way to learn more about the local environment, as well as its history and culture.

Mountain tourism accounts for 9-16 percent of international tourist arrivals worldwide, which is 375-375 million tourists in 2019 alone. However, the lack of data related to domestic mountain tourism makes it difficult or even impossible to assess the economic, social and environmental impact of this important segment. About 1.1 billion people live in the mountains, some of the poorest and most isolated in the world. At the same time, the mountains have long attracted tourists to nature, outdoor walks, hiking, climbing and winter sports. They also attract visitors with their rich biodiversity and vibrant local cultures. Based on research in 46 countries, the study shows that generating economic benefits, creating opportunities for local communities and developing sustainable products are the main motivations for the development of mountain tourism. The sustainable development of mountain tourism has also been defined as a tool that helps to spread the flow of tourism, eliminate seasonality and complement the existing tourist offers.

Maidanak Mountain is located in the western part of Maidanak Mountain, the southwest ridge of the Hisar mountain range in the eastern part of Kashkadarya region. The administrative area is located in the Qamashi region. It was built in 1970 during the former union for scientific observation and research of celestial bodies. Scientific works are carried out in cooperation with the Kitab Latitude Station, which is one of the 5 scientific stations located in the most favorable area on the Earth's surface for observing space. This station is located at 38 north latitude. Taking into account that the Earth rotates around its axis once in 24 hours, it is considered an astronomical observatory where evening observations of celestial bodies are also carried out, with 4.78 hours alternating between 5 stations. Since the 1990s, the observatory has been under the management of the Institute of Astronomy named after Mirzo Ulugbek under the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Its height above sea level is 2650 m (2700 m is given in some literature), the total area is 40 m. The diameters of the mirrors of the telescopes installed in the observatory are 1.5 m and 1.0 m. In addition, 4 telescopes with a mirror diameter of 60 cm and 3 telescopes with a diameter of 50 cm were installed. The observatory collects photometric data of variable stars located in the North Pole regions of our Galaxy and nebulae around the Solar System, photometric effects of weak changes in star brightness are found. Using the results of this photometry, a bank of color photometry, which is important in the world, was established. The observatory conducts research on the study of rare objects located at the farthest edges of the universe - gravitational lenses, quasars and galaxies with active nuclei.

If we look at the economy of the developed countries of the world, they receive a lot of income from tourism and service industries. Our country is paying attention to the development of tourism. In this regard, the experience of developed countries is used, supporting the projects and initiatives of the World Tourism Organization aimed at the sustainable development of the tourism sector. Tourists aspire to the natural landscape and like to rest in the heart of nature. In our country, most of the arboretums belong to the mountainous part of the Kashkadarya region, which means that there is a great opportunity in this regard. attract The landscape of the complex mountain relief has the potential to attract more tourists compared to the plain and flat regions. If winter and extreme sports are launched on Maidanak Mountain, the tourist flow will increase, social services will be launched based on demand and needs. catering establishments (restaurant chains), sports facilities, sightseeing and sightseeing, recreation, a number of service facilities, internal and external communication networks, automobile, railway, air, sea and river transport, means of communication, internet network included.

References:

1. Usmanov M.R. Turizm geografiyasi: o'quv qo'llanma. —Samarqand, «SamDU», 2020. 41 – 42 b. Samarqand—«SamDU» —2020
2. Fayzieva Sh.R. O'zbekistonda turizm rivojlanishining iqtisodiy mexanizmini takomillashtirish. i.f.n. diss. -O'zMU, 2006.
3. Алиева М.Т., Умаржонов А. Туристик мамлакатлар иқтисодиёти. -Т.: Молия 2005
4. Alimova M.T. “Hududiy turizm bozorining rivojlanish xususiyatlari va tendensiyalari (Samarqand viloyati misolida)”. Iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori ilmiy darajasini olish uchun yozilgan dissertatsiyasi. 2017 y
5. Ibadullayev N.E. Turistik resurslardan foydalanish samaradoriligini oshirish imkoniyatlari (Samarqand viloyati misolida). I.f.n. ilmiy darajasini olish uchun dissertatsiya. -S.: SamlSI, 2010
6. Rahimov Z.O. “Turist resurslardan foydalanish samaradoriligini oshirish imkoniyatlari (Samarqand viloyati misolida)” mavzusidagi nomzodlik dissertatsiyasi, i.f.n. ilmiy darajasini olish uchun dissertatsiya. -S.: SamlSI, 2012