

## Opportunities for Organization and Development of Tourism in the Desert Regions of Uzbekistan

R. S. Amriddinova, R. Hayitboev, A. Y. Talibova

Teachers of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Republic of Uzbekistan

**Annotation:** The article explores potential tourist resources in the organization and development of tourism in the desert regions of Uzbekistan. Recommendations for their use in tourism are also given.

**Keywords:** deserts, hills, cisterns, castles, expeditions, mineral resources, biodiversity, ecosystems, red book, endemic.

**Introduction.** Observations and information show that domestic and international tourist visits are being made to tourist resources in the desert and hill regions. In most cases, these tourists are greeted by research institutes and research centers and cooperate with each other. The conclusion is that the management of tourism development using vast tourist resources in the vast deserts and hills is centralized, and in this management ministries, the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, state committees, universities, institutes, colleges, travel agencies, tourist organizations, hotels and joint, unique cooperation of tourism specialists is required.

**Relevance of the topic.** The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev “On measures to ensure the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated December 2, 2016 PD-4861 provides for the development and implementation of national and regional programs for integrated development of domestic, inbound and outbound tourism.

Based on the decree, it should be noted that the most pressing issues in the field of tourism are the organization of new types and areas of tourism in new territories and regions, the formation of new tourist routes, centers, which are planned for the future development of national tourism in our country.

This decree is the legal and regulatory framework for the development of tourism in large areas and regions, the search for opportunities to use tourism in the uniform development of socio-economic living standards in the regions of the country, the scientific and practical application of its problems. Therefore, scientific and practical research in the development of tourism should cover large areas of the country. But there are also serious problems in this direction.

Scientific articles on the development of tourism in the desert regions of Uzbekistan are published {3.4.5.6.7.8}.

As tourism is a socio-economic sphere, it can develop with the development of many components of government. Natural resources, biodiversity resources, land, forests and water resources in the desert and hill regions are under the management of various ministries. The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for nature reserves and reserves, use of natural landscapes, control over natural resources.

Another difficult problem in the development of tourism in the desert regions of Uzbekistan is the development of ecotourism in nature reserves and nature reserves in these regions.

Desert groves and forests belong to the State Committee for Forestry Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Water basins, rivers and reservoirs are at the disposal of the Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The use of tourist resources in these vast areas in tourism will require the approval and approval of state committees and ministries. This is a very time consuming process.

**Development of types of tourism in the desert regions of Uzbekistan.** In the organization and development of tourism in the desert regions of Uzbekistan, of course, special attention should be paid to the resources of tourism. Second, there are no very complex problems in the development of domestic tourism in the desert regions. Because there are no restrictions for the population of our country to travel around the country at any time.

In the development of international tourism in the desert regions, we may face significant obstacles. In order to overcome these obstacles, first of all, the legal and regulatory framework for the development of international tourism in the desert regions must be created. These legal norms should determine which tourist resources in the desert regions can be used and used in international tourism by type of tourism.

Due to the fact that desert areas occupy large areas, some areas of these areas may be closed to tourists due to the development of mineral deposits and the extraction of strategic mineral resources. The legal and regulatory framework for the development of international tourism in desert areas should clearly indicate the tourist facilities used in tourism in the desert areas and the routes and locations of the passage and operation of tourist routes to these tourist facilities.

The description and classification of tourist resources in the desert areas are as follows:

1. Resources of archeological tourism in deserts.
2. Resources of pilgrimage tourism in the desert.
3. Desert fauna and flora - ecotourism resources.
4. Desert nature reserves and nature reserves - ecotourism resources.
5. Resources of hunting tourism in the desert.
6. Desert cisterns - resources of tourism.
7. National products and national games of the desert population - tourism resources.

In recent years, the influx of foreign tourists to our country is increasingly interested in the remains of ancient cities in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm and Surkhandarya regions. In particular, international tourist routes of Tashkent-based travel agencies on the theme "History and Modernity" have been developed for the ancient fortresses of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region and are becoming increasingly popular around the world. Therefore, there are great opportunities for the development of international archeological tourism in the desert regions. In this direction can be added the ancient waterworks cisterns, preserved in the desert areas of the country.

There are 3 nature reserves, one Sarmishsay National Park and 10 nature reserves in the desert areas. There is also great potential for the development of international ecotourism in the desert regions, considering the wildlife and flora of the deserts, the animals in the international "Red Book" and the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan as interesting tourist resources on an international scale. Second, ecotourism resources can also be added to the ecotourism direction.

Ancient paintings on the rocks of Sarmishsay in Navoi region are already becoming an international tourist destination. There are also resources of pilgrimage tourism of international importance in the desert regions.

According to the comments, initially it would be expedient to develop the following types of tourism in the desert regions of Uzbekistan:

### **I. In domestic tourism:**

- Ecotourism (desert nature, flora and fauna, Sarmishsay National Park, 3 nature reserves, 10 nature reserves, Jayron International Eco-Center);
- Pilgrimage tourism (Nurata shrine, Arabian shrine, Sultan Uvays shrine);
- Archaeological tourism (ancient castles, cisterns in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region);
- Hunting tourism (hunting grounds in desert areas);
- Excursion tourism (all tourist resources in desert areas);

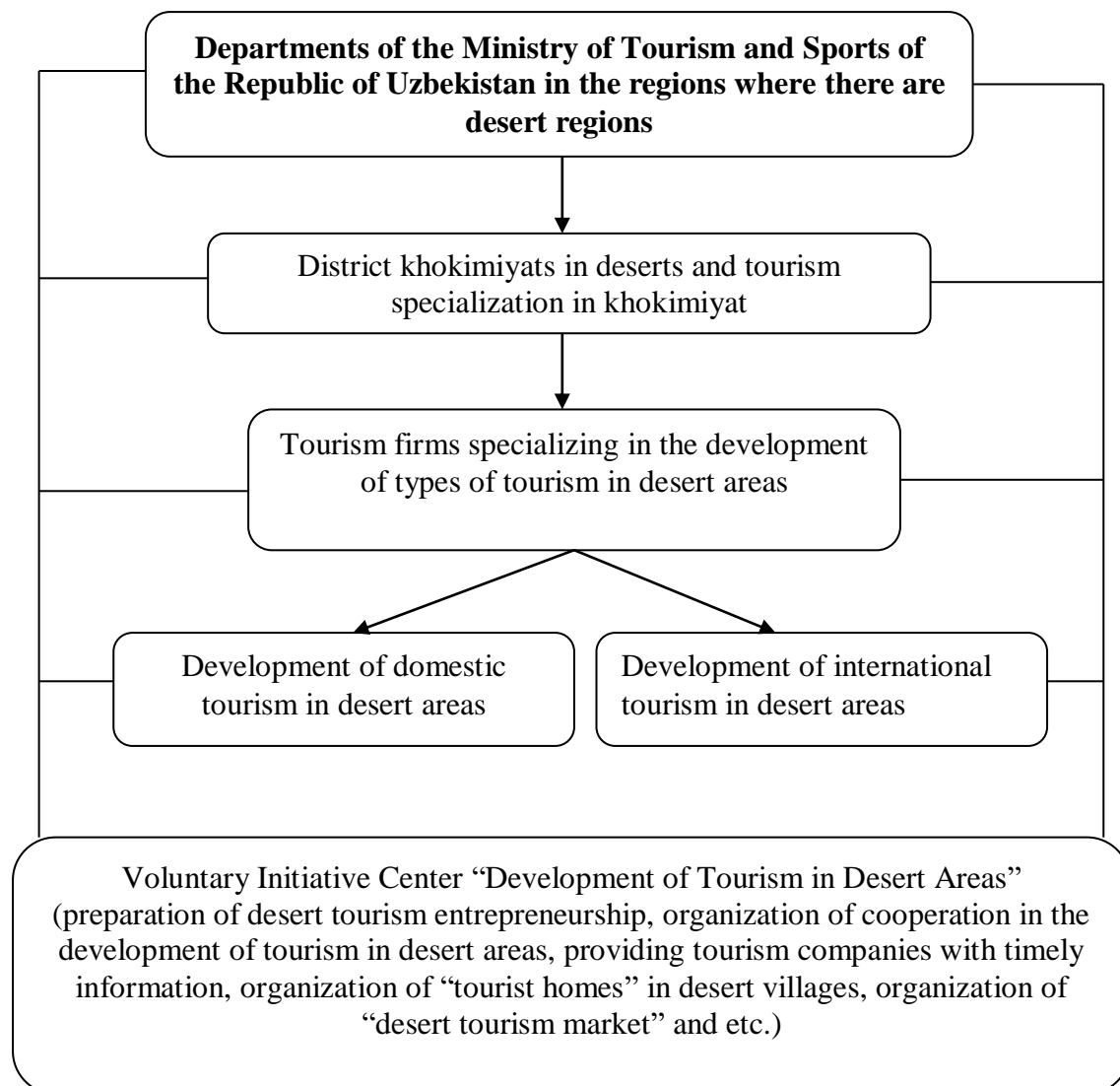
### **II. In international tourism:**

- Ecotourism (Sarmishsay National Park, 3 nature reserves, 10 nature reserves, Jayron International Eco-Center);
- Pilgrimage tourism (Nurata Shrine, Sultan Uvays Father Shrine);
- Archaeological tourism (ancient castles, cisterns in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region);
- National cultural tourism (national, cultural heritage of the population in desert areas).

In the development of tourism in the desert regions of Uzbekistan, the khokimiyats of the regions located in the desert regions must work and take the initiative within the legal and regulatory framework for the development of tourism. Since desert areas cover large areas, the Department of Tourism Development should also have a state representative in the district administrations.

From the above, it is clear that the desert regions have tourism resources that promote both domestic and international tourism. Therefore, tourism firms and tourism organizations operating and established in desert areas are required to specialize in the registered areas of tourism and types of tourism.

Mutual cooperation and mutual support in the national tourism of our country is very weak. In European countries, the opposite is true. Therefore, the Voluntary Initiative Center “Development of Tourism in the Desert” (preparation of desert tourism entrepreneurship, the organization of cooperation in the development of tourism in the desert, the provision of information to travel agencies, the organization of “tourist homes” in desert villages, “desert tourism market” and etc.) will help regional administrations to develop tourism in the desert and hilly areas of their regions (Figure 1). As a result, the socio-economic lifestyles of desert people living in the desert regions of Uzbekistan will improve.



*Fig. 1 The system of organization and development of domestic and international tourism in the desert regions*

### Conclusion:

1. In the desert regions of Uzbekistan there are tourist resources that develop both domestic and international tourism. Therefore, tourism firms and tourism organizations operating and established in desert areas should specialize in the registered areas of tourism and types of tourism.
2. In the development of tourism in the desert regions of Uzbekistan, the khokimiyats of the regions located in the desert regions should work and take initiatives within the legal framework of tourism development, which will be a target in the organization and development of tourism in these regions.

### Recommendations:

1. Carry out research on the preparation of descriptions and tariffs of the main tourist resources in the desert and additional tourist excursion facilities around this main resource.
2. To register densely populated villages, shrines and historical sites in the deserts and to prepare descriptions and descriptions of tourist excursion sites around such places.

3. Carry out research to create organizational and economic mechanisms for the organization and development of tourism in the desert.

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