



Article

Development of Types of Tourism in The New Development Stage of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article talks about the opportunities for the development of types of tourism in the New Uzbekistan, the prospects for new types of tourism that may arise in the future.

Keywords: International Tourism, Tourist Services, Ecotourism, Agrotourism, Mountain-Cave Tourism, Wine Tourism, Investment, Gastronomic Tourism, Bird Watching, Ziplaine, Banji-Jumping, Military Tourism, Excursion, Interactive Portal "Tourist Map"

1. Introduction

Tourism is a form of travel in which individuals are understood to go to places outside the environment, which is typical for other purposes such as recreation, doing business, studying the culture of other peoples. Tourism is divided into several types according to its goals, forms and territorial aspects. In particular, tourism has domestic and international types according to the components of services and the categories of the population served. Domestic tourism is the temporary departure of citizens of a particular state, within the framework of the national borders of this state, from permanent residence for recreation, satisfaction of cognitive interests, sports activities and other tourist purposes. Domestic tourism does not mean a separate territory, and it is associated with all other branches of national life.

International tourism is a systematized and targeted activity of tourist enterprises associated with the provision of tourist services to foreign tourists in the country, the sale of tourist products and the provision of tourist services abroad [1]. As the level of development of the countries of the world develops, new directions in the field of modern tourism are being established for foreign tourists. In the international tourism market, turpakets, which take into account all age categories of the population, give relief through communication systems, are formed by tourist firms. It should be noted that on tourist routes there is an increasing need for a system based on healthy competition, where benefits are included.

2. Materials and Methods

This study employs a mixed-method approach, combining qualitative and quantitative analyses to examine the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. Data were obtained from official tourism reports, statistical records, and relevant literature to assess trends in various types of tourism, including ecotourism, agrotourism, and gastronomic tourism. Comparative analysis was conducted by evaluating Uzbekistan's tourism growth against global trends, while case studies of specific tourism projects, such as those in

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Samarkand and Bukhara, were used to illustrate key developments. Statistical data from 2018 to 2025 were analyzed to measure the impact of new tourism initiatives on foreign tourist arrivals and infrastructure expansion.

3. Results

Tourism is one of the destinations that have become a great source of income for countries around the world. Today, the world tourism market is worth almost 9 trillion dollars. It can be seen from this that it is necessary for each state to invest in its future and development. Every tenth of the world's working population operates in this area. For this reason, the most visible area is the tourism sector.

In this day, Tourism has become popular in many countries around the world. There are a huge number of types and forms of Tourism: domestic international, amateur tourism, organized tourism, tourism with the aim of expanding the level of knowledge, climbing, water tourism, Auto tourism, hiking tourism, sports tourism, etc [2].

In addition to the traditional types of tourism, by now new tourist destinations such as rural tourism, gastronomic tourism, youth tourism, ethnographic tourism and, in particular, agrotourism are gaining popularity. Worldwide, there are 63 types of tourism, such as extreme, gastronomic, educational, sports, bird watching, Medicine, MICE, pilgrimage, mountain tourism, eco and agrotourism, enotourism, with opportunities to develop almost all of them in Uzbekistan [3]. Given the table below, international tourism the creation of conditions for new types of tourism based on the experience of developed countries will serve to increase the number of foreign tourists visiting the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table 1. Number of foreign tourists in Uzbekistan based on targets and actual figures (2018–2023).

Asosiy ko'rsatkichlar	Xorijiy turistlar		
	Rejada	Amalda	Bajarilishi
O'lchov birligi	Ming nafar		Foizda
2018	5 346,0	5 346,2	100,0
2019	6 041,0	6 748,5	111,7
2020	7 010,0	1 504,1	21,5
2021	1 700,0	1 881,3	110,7%
2022	2 720,0	5 232,8	192,4%
2023	7 000,0	6 626,3	94,7%

As the types of tourism increase, the introduction of new types of tourism, as well as the creation of conditions and opportunities, in contrast to the classic tourism mashruts, which are considered the main ones in the process of formation of Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is gaining relevance. At the new stage of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is a special interest in foreign tourists in the tourism system, especially such directions as ecotourism, agrotourism, and gastronomic tourism.

The unique natural landscapes of Uzbekistan, such as mountains, deserts and natural reserves, create excellent conditions for ecological tourism. The Jairan Reserve in Bukhara region or desert areas in Khorezm region can provide tourists with an interesting ecotourism experience.

Agriculture is developed in the country, with considerable experience, especially in the field of fruit and vegetable production. This allows for the demonstration of rural life and Uzbek peasant traditions to tourists through agro tourism.

Uzbek cuisine is famous for its originality, and gastronomic tourism can develop by introducing foreign tourists to national dishes [4]. For example, there are opportunities for the development of agrotourism in the Samarkand region, which the Times listed as one of the 13 recommended places to go in the world in 2023. Because the opportunities of agrotourism along with the cultivation of agricultural products, the availability of farms, including extensive fields and fields, the introduction of industrial enterprises and agricultural processing plants, such enterprises as "Bogizagon" Limited liability company (LLC) "Agromir Adas" LLC and "Samarkand Jomboy Sharab" LLC in the Jomboy district, intensive gardens, as well as the launch of the "gardener" invitro laboratory located in the Jomboy district for horticulture, will set the stage for the future prosperity of agrotourism.

Confirming our opinion with statistics, the number of eco-agrotourism objects in the Samarkand region is currently increasing. In particular, if in 2019 the number of forest farm facilities – 7, Protected Areas – 5, tourist service – adapted ecotourism and agrotourism facilities-12, we can say that in 2021 the above two indicators remained unchanged, but the number of tourist service-adapted ecotourism and agrotourism facilities reached [5].

Also, in the Samarkand region, sufficient conditions are being developed for the development of natural recreational tourism. As an example, around the "Karatepa reservoir" of the Urgut District, 6 villa-type recreation areas, which accommodate 200 tourists at a time, a summer recreation area, which includes hotels with 60 seats, will be opened for use.

The "Kattakurghan reservoir" is a 10-bed, 1,000-bed Summer Resort. In order to develop a beach and ecotourism around the reservoir, on the basis of model ready-made projects, 7 recreation areas with light construction will be created, conditions for summer recreation will be created for 1.5 thousand tourists, 300 new jobs will be created. Also, a large tourism cluster with a value of \$ 5.0 was commissioned by LLC" KBR natur eresort complex", which provides a resort, hotel, summer and winter bathing pool, water park and other services to 500 tourists at a time.

In accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 60 of 2024 PQ, a tourist-recreational zone "Ohalik-Oqboyro-Mironqul" was established on the territory of Samarkand district, covering a total area of 4656 hectares. Today, together with foreign partners, the master plan of this project is being developed. The project will be fully operational in 2027, with a target of two years. Mountain tourism projects specialize in organizing areas of extreme tourism destination activities such as "ziplaine", "banji-jumping" and "zorbing" attractions, canatli park, dor roads, deltaplan and paraplan or balloon flying [6].

Now it is planned to turn Samarkand into the tourism gate of Uzbekistan and increase the volume of tourism services in the future by 10 times. In this regard, the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev of December 24, 2022 "on the effective use of the tourism and transport potential of the Samarkand region, additional measures for the development of the region on the basis of the concept "Samarkand - tourism gate of new Uzbekistan" will be an important program [7]. In particular, the promotion company "tourism gate of Samarkand New Uzbekistan", which demonstrates the potential of Samarkand tourism potential and Samarkand International Airport in all Republican regions and foreign countries, will be established, tourism information centers will be established to serve tourists. Also, an interactive portal "Tourist map" will be launched on a trial basis at the International Airport of the city of Samarkand, which will allow tourists to quickly receive the necessary information. The reforms of the head of our state in the field of tourism in the Samarkand region will definitely demonstrate its positive result in the future.

On January 1, 2025, Uzbekistan is scheduled to introduce new tours in the tourism sector, providing additional facilities for domestic and foreign tourists. These types include industrial, Geological, scientific, military and state-management tourism. The

decision also includes measures aimed at developing tourist infrastructure, expanding digital services and improving the transport and logistics sector for tourists. In particular, in the direction of military tourism, direct acquaintance with military equipment and weapons, which are not considered an exhibit in the "Victory Park" memorial complex, "glory", "State of the Armed Forces" museums and "Patriots" parks in the territories, the organization of paid services for shooting tourists in the military territory is being established.

Also, in the field of geological tourism, it is envisaged to observe technological processes at mines, inactive Geological objects mining gold, ore and other mineral resources, including unobtrusive remote monitoring of rock-blasting events, communicate with specialists, organize excursions on mountain reliefs. In the course of scientific tourism, the aim is to introduce to the people the achievements of Science and technology by visiting esailmi-research institutes and laboratories, observatories and planetariums, the Academy of Sciences and organizations within its system [8].

Professor of the Silk Road International University of Tourism I.R. In his article, Patterson expresses the following views on the prospects of winemaking tourism, one of the other types of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan: "grape fields and vineyards for winemaking in Uzbekistan are about 127,000 hectares. In recent years, several new varieties of grapes made up of European varieties such as Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir and Riesling have been introduced. The best-known winery partner vineyard is located about 100 km from Tashkent and covers an area of 250 hectares, in which European grape varieties are grown and exported to countries such as Japan, Russia, China and Kazakhstan. (Sommeliers International, 2015). Author of the article" aspects of winemaking tourism in Uzbekistan " S. Amonov has made several recommendations to encourage further development of wine tourism:

- 1) Good roads and Road gauges provide a better route for those traveling by car to wineries;
- 2) Changes to the design of wineries and additional activities: air balloons, train trips, walking, cycling, participation in cooking competitions, golf, horse riding, photo shoots in national costumes, wedding events, conferences and investing for outdoor events [9].

Today, mountain-cave tourism has developed a lot in European countries. In most countries of the world, there are more than 1250 caves where tourist excursions are organized. For example, there are caves with 169 excursion facilities in the US, 110 in France, 94 in Japan, 68 in Spain, 62 in China, 58 in Australia, 53 in Germany, 8 in Russia. Despite the fact that there are dozens of world-famous caves in Uzbekistan, there are not enough conditions for organizing a tourist excursion.

4. Discussion

The first Center for the development of mountain tourism in Uzbekistan is the Zomin district, located on the northern slope of the Turkestan range, one of the exotic geographical objects in it, which attracts tourists, is the Zomin National Park. Tourists who come here are taken by unique phenomena of nature: mountain relief, proud standing peaks, a waterfall, more than 20 caves, relict plants, archazors, rare animal species, humanoid forms formed as a result of radiation, super exotic karst processes not characteristic of arid regions rare in the world – "egat", "furrow", "deep nature", "carved" dew-shaped, hollow-shaped forms, unaltered, charming.

The most unique exotic landscape for foreign tourists is the Forty – Qirqtog' plateau, located 50 kilometers south of the city of Samarkand, at an altitude of 2200-2300 meters above ground level. The site has landscape views, and the plateau is composed of limestone of the Devonian period. There are more than 3,000 karst views, 64 gaps, 5 horizontal caves, 56 wells and shafts. The deepest shaft is 1080 meters, and it has a large

water collector Lake. This karst lake provides water for Urgut and the book District. The Karst shaft, on the other hand, is considered the deepest natural cave in the CIS area and the Asian continent, ranking third among the deepest caves in the world.

Another direction in the lowland-mountain tourist system in the Zarafshan Valley is the Bukhara-Sarmishsoy cave. Tourists who are located in hotels in the city of Bukhara, by bus, Watch Ancient unique pictures taken from Bukhara on the mountain rocks in the Sarmishsoy Valley, located on the southern slope of the Western Nurota mountains [10].

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of new types of tourism in Uzbekistan is a promising direction that can play an important role in the economic and social growth of the country. By developing tourist destinations such as ecotourism, agrotourism, military, industrial, extreme and mountain tourism, it is possible not only to increase the flow of tourists, but also to develop the local economy, create new jobs and increase competitiveness in the international tourism market.

Of course, the problems and disadvantages of the tourism system create difficulties in introducing new types of Tourism. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is of urgent importance to form tourism infrastructure in the tourist direction, to solve the shortage of qualified translators, to provide high-speed trains, Icarus in order to save time for foreign tourists, and to build hotels, WiFi zones, resorts in new tourist resorts, to create modern conditions for foreign tourists.

The application of the experiences of foreign countries in the tourism system rational use of tourist potential in Uzbekistan has a positive effect on the development of the country's foreign economic activity, on the growth of foreign currency revenue, on the improvement of export content. The generalization of the world experience in this area indicates that it is advisable to develop international tourism in the following areas:

- a. Expand and strengthen international relations in the tourism sector, establish relations with international tourist organizations, attract foreign investment and international loans to the tourism sector;
- b. Construction and efficient use of new hotels, campsites, turbases, hotels, motels and modernisation of existing ones to build and build a material and technical base and modern international tourism infrastructure that can meet the international requirements of tourism;
- c. Construction of international terminals at airports, railway stations, bus stations, their repair and expansion, as well as the construction of modern communication systems in all tourist reception centers;
- d. Various forms of tourism — excursion and study tourism, archaeological tourism, recreational tourism, adventure tourism, exotic tourism, ecological tourism, conference tours, religious tourism, ethnic and nostalgic tourism development based on the natural, economic and historical potential of our republic;
- e. Comprehensive support for those engaged in the production of products in high demand by folk applied arts, crafts, workshops, traditional national items, souvenirs and tourists;
- f. To provide information to the tourism sector and disseminate information about the tourist opportunities of our republic to foreign countries through internet sites on the basis of the use of the latest technologies in the tourist business [11].

In addition, the development and observance of tourism models suitable for national conditions, while studying the necessary aspects from the experience of developed countries with their tourist potential and preserving our historical traditions from their unsolicited sides, will serve to develop a tourism system.

The high level of development of the tourism sector in the progressive protest of New Uzbekistan, its transformation into a locomotive of the development of the national

economy will ensure that our state will achieve high results in the field of tourism in the future. For this reason, sufficient chasharoites should be created and investments should be made to introduce new types of tourism in our country.

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